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EMPLOYMENT, DISPUTES, WAGES, AND PRICES IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during January, and there were large increases both in the number of workpeople unemployed and in the number working short time. In a few industries, including pottery, brick and cement manufacture, and shale mining, employment continued good, and it was fairly good in the building trades. In most of the other industries, however, it was slack, and the tinplate, textile, clothing, boot and shoe, furnishing and leather trades were especially depressed.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which returns are received rose from 6.0 at the end of December to 6.9 at the end of January, and the percentage unemployed among the 12,000,000 workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act rose from 5.8 to 8.2 in the same period. In addition 254,000 males and 383,000 females were registered as working systematic short time, at the end of January, 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 December the corresponding numbers were 186,000 and 260,000.

The number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th January was approximately 1,065,000, of whom 685,000 were men, 278,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At the end of December the corresponding number was 757,000, of whom 508,000 were men, and 188,000 were women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Exchanges and unfilled at the end of January was 47,000, of which 18,000 were for men and 25,000 for women. At the end of December the total was 50,000, of which 19,000 were for men and 25,000 for women. Further details, showing the state of employment in the principal industries, are given on pages 76 to 87.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The total number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January was 44. In addition, 49 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in January was about 23,000, as compared with 72,000 in the previous month, and 119,000 in January, 1920. Of these 23,000 workpeople, approximately 10,000 were ship joiners, who had been on strike since 1st December, 1920, against a proposed reduction in wages.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 408,000 working days, as compared with 429,000 days in December, 1920, and 1,793,000 days in January, 1920. Detailed statistics, together with particulars of the principal disputes, are given on page 91.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are available changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in January affected over 2,100,000 workpeople, of whom 700,000 received a net increase, amounting to nearly over £54,000, in their weekly wages, and 1,450,000 sustained a net decrease amounting to about £168,000 per week. The latter figures include coal miners, who received an increase and also sustained a decrease during the month, the wages of men 18 years of age and over being increased by 1s. 6d. a day or shift in the early part of the month, and reduced at the end of the month by 2s. a day or shift. Other bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced included woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, iron and steel workers in the North of England and West of Scotland, and blast furnace workers in North Staffordshire. Railwaymen received an increase of 1s. per week under the operation of their "cost of living" sliding scale, and there were slight increases in the wages of workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., trades in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and increases varying from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per week in the wages of adult workpeople in the heavy chemical and soap and candle trades. Details of these and other changes will be found on pages 92-100.

Orders made by the Minister of Labour, under the Trade Boards Acts, fixing minimum rates of wages, came into operation in January for workpeople in the flax and hemp trade in Ireland, certain classes of workpeople in the boot and shoe repairing trades in Ireland and for workpeople in the cotton waste reclamation trade in Great Britain.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st February 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 151 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 165 per cent. at 1st January The decrease during the month was mainly due to reductions in the prices of food and clothing. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 74.

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. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics and of the methods employed in their compilation appears on pages 69 to 72.

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UNEMPLOYMENT: REMEDIAL MEASURES.

In the January LABOUR GAZETTE an account was given of the measures which the Government proposed to take for the relief of unemployment, and which were discussed in the House of Commons on the 21st December. These were augmented shortly afterwards by a further proposal that, in order to spread the existing amount of available employ-ment over as many workpeople as possible, there should be as widespread an extension of short-time working as was found to be feasible, the Government leading the way with the announcement that short-time would be intro-duced into the Government factorize and the proway with the announcement that short-time would be intro-duced into the Government factories and the Royal Dock-yards on the 24th January. The period under con-sideration has seen the gradual adoption of the Govern-ment policy in the several proposed directions: in particular, there has been a considerable extension of road construction schemes; while the recent widening of the scope of the Unemployment Grants Committee has facilitated the putting into operation of additional local undertakings. Further proposed amendments of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, were also announced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on the 16th February. 16th February.

SHORT-TIME WORKING.

SHORT-TIME WORKING. The Minister of Labour issued, on the 31st December, 1920, a circular letter to Joint Industrial Councils, Interim In-dustrial Reconstruction Committees, Trade Boards, Em-ployers' Organisations and Trade Unions, calling their attention to the advantages of short-time working as a method of alleviating unemployment. The letter contained a request from the Government that the joint organisations to which it was addressed should co-operate in an endeavour to further this proposal, and in making practical arrange-ments for its application in their several industries. It pointed out that " in some industries the practice of working short time with the object of providing employ-ment for a large number of people is well established; in others the nature of the industry may make any such arrangement difficult, but the Government feel that much can be done to alleviate distress by distributing the existing opportunities for employment among as many employees opportunities for employment among as many employees as possible, so that the largest numbers may be enabled to earn a portion of their usual wages "; and it was further indicated that the Government proposed the immediate application of the principle in the Royal Dockyards and other Government establishments.

The practice of working short time as a means of meeting

SHORT TIME IN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

SHORT TIME IN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS. The order for the introduction of a measure of short time in Government establishments came into force on the 24th January, and took effect on that date in the Dockyards and Admiralty Establishments and in the Royal Ordnance Factories, Woolwich Arsenal and the National Factories which are administered by the War Office. It has also been introduced, where practicable, in all remaining War Department Industrial and Semi-Industrial Establishments with effect from the 7th February. From returns which have been received, it is estimated that, by the 12th February, approximately 5,600 additional men had been absorbed in His Majesty's Dockyards and Admiralty Estab-lishments, and 2,000 men in the War Office Industrial Establishments. The methods adopted by the War Office and Admiralty respectively are as follows. In the War Office establishments, the men affected are divided into six approximately equal groups, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; and each group works five weeks out of six, No. 1 group being "stood off" for the week beginning the 24th January and resuming work the following week, and so on. It is also provided that, where the work in hand justifies the taking on of additional labour,

each group will be brought up to not more than full each group will be brought up to not hore than run strength by the temporary re-engagement of men already discharged. In the Admiralty establishments a reduction on the weekly total of seven hours per week is effected, the details of the arrangement being left to the individual establishments.

February, 1921.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND SHORT TIME. JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND SHORT TIME. Up to the end of January, 24 Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees (apart from Government Industrial Councils), had considered the Minister's circular letter on short-time working. In the case of seven of these (namely, the Councils or Committees for flour-milling,* cocoa and confectionery, envelopes and manufacturing stationery, hosiery, glove making, furniture removing, and needles and fish hooks), it was reported that short-time working was already in operation where necessary, and was the customary method of dealing with short employment, and that, therefore, no further action necessary, and was the customary method of dealing with short employment, and that, therefore, no further action is necessary. In the case of nine of the Councils (namely, the Councils or Committees for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Scottish Joint Council), lead, gas, insur-ance committees, matches, glass, printing, electrical cable making, † and surgical instruments), it was decided, for various reasons to take no action in respect of the heat making,[†] and surgical instruments), it was decided, for various reasons, to take no action in respect of the short-time proposals. The remaining eight Councils or Com-mittees adopted resolutions in favour of the principle of the suggestion, or postponed decision, pending further investi-gation and consideration. These were the Councils or Com-mittees in the following industries: --optical instruments; tock, latch and key;[‡] cooperage; clay; china clay; wrought hollow-ware; packing of textiles for export, and heating and domestic engineering. The trade union representatives upon the Departmental Joint Industrial Councils opposed the introduction of short time in the Government establish-ments. ments.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN IN THE DETENDED The Government's offer to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives in connection with the proposals Building Trades Operatives in connection with the proposals for the admission of 50,000 ex-Service men into the building industry for work on housing, the particulars of which were given in the January LABOUR GAZETTE, has now been sub-mitted to the constituent bodies of the Federation. A meeting of the full executives of these bodies was held in London on the 3rd February, when a decision to reject the offer was registered. The ground of the opposition to the proposals is stated in a letter which was sent to the Govern-ment on the 4th February. This letter reiterates the statements frequently made on the part of the Unions throughout the last 18 months, that with proper organisa-tion there is ample building trade labour to meet all requirements. With regard to bricklayers in particular, it states that, of 25,000 who left the building industry during the period of the war for work in other industries, requirements. With regard to bricklayers in particular, it states that, of 25,000 who left the building industry during the period of the war for work in other industries, large numbers are returning each month, due, presumably, to the short time being worked in those industries. It adds that about 2,000 juveniles and apprentices have entered the bricklaying trade during the last few months. Reference is made to the number of building trade opera-tives at present unemployed, of which painters and labourers form the great majority, as will be seen from the Table given on page 35 *infra*, and it is contended that as building and repair work on factories and industrial establishments, which had fallen into arrear during the war, have now been practically completed a large volume of labour is left available for work on housing schemes. In this latter connection, the Federation state :—" Re-garding the housing programme, we have no knowledge of any repudiation of the statement, which had wide press publicity, that the estimate of the Registrar-General for housing demands would be met by the construction of 140,000 houses." housing deman 140,000 houses.

housing demands would be met by the construction of 140,000 houses.³⁷ The statement referred to is contained on the first page of the Review of the Vital Statistics for the year 1919, in the 82nd Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales. (Cmd. 1017). The full text of the paragraph is :—"As the estimated population for 1919 is 700,000 in excess of that at the last census, it would only require (apart from replace-ment of defective houses) a net addition of 140,000 houses for the whole period 1911-1919 to maintain the 1911 average (of numbers of persons per house)—that is, if the new census shows the present population estimate to be fairly correct." The Registrar-General issued a statement on the 21st January, in the course of which he pointed out that the report, in which the paragraph appeared, expressed no opinion as to the extent of the provision

An emergency meeting of this Council was held on the 7th January at which an agreement was made to the following effect:--"That pending a Meeting of the Executive Committee on the 19th January, the Flour Millers' Federation recommend that no mills shall run any overtime ; that no extension of short-time should take place, and that (with one exception) where short-time is already in operation, no man shall lose more than one day's pay per week." The Executive Committee at its meeting on the 19th January further recommended that so long as the manufacture and/or distribution of flour is affected by Government orders, the amount of wages payable to an employee should not be diminished by more than two-elevenths of the standard weekly pay.
 This Council, at a meeting on the 19th January decided to recommend to the industry that as many eight-hour shifts as possible without overtime should be sent to all federated employers requesting them to make operative, where practicable:-(a) systematic short-time : how for more the standard week in the industry during the war

February, 1921.

necessary for housing requirements. "It did not state or suggest that those requirements could be satisfied by the erection of 140,000 houses. The total demand for houses is due to numerous causes, of which the increase of population is only one." Attention may also be drawn to the facts that the report refers to "net addition" of houses, that the estimate of increased population relates to 30th June, 1919, and applies only to England and Wales. The reply of the Federation is intended to convey a formal refusal of the Government's offer, and the position has been under consideration by the Cabinet.

under consideration by the Cabinet. THE UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE. This Committee, under the Chairmanship of Viscount St. Davids, the appointment of which was announced in the January LABOUR GAZETTE, have hitherto authorised about £364,000 in grants to local authorities out of the fund of £3,000,000 allocated for their administration. The terms of reference to the Committee have been further extended, and they are now authorised:--(1) to use their own discretion in making grants to local authorities in respect of road schemes (being outside the Ministry of Transport's scheme for construction or maintenance grants), notwithstanding the fact that the estimated expenditure to be incurred upon labour in connection therewith may be to be incurred upon labour in connection therewith may be less than 50 per cent. of the total cost, and (2) to make grants of sums not exceeding 60 per cent. of the wages bill grants of sums not exceeding 60 per cent. of the wages bill for additional unemployed men engaged, instead of 30 per cent. as provided in the original terms. So far about 125 applications have been favourably considered, and grants have been made by which it is hoped employment will be found for about 12,000 men. These applications involve schemes to include the making and resurfacing of roads other than main roads, the excavation for the repair and other than main roads, the excavation for the repair and construction of recreation grounds, and sewage disposal works, the laying of water, gas and electricity mains, the extension and repair of cemeteries, and painting works of all kinds. It is probable that the extension of the scope of the Committee's powers will increase the number of applications for grants, as the burden placed on the local authorities is thereby considerably lessened.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND OUT-OF-WORK DONATION. The Minister of Labour in the course of a debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on the 16th February, outlined the Government's proposal, foreshadowed unemployment in the House of Commons on the 16th February, outlined the Government's proposal, foreshadowed in the King's Speech, for extending the provision which is made for the unemployed under the Unemployment In-surance Act, 1920. He announced that it was proposed to amend the permanent provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, in three directions, as regards the rates of benefit payable, the maximum period during which benefit may be payable in any insurance year, and the contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund re-quired from employees, employers, and the Exchequer. It is proposed to increase the benefit for men from 15s to 18s, per week, for wemen from 12s. to 15s., for boys from 7s. 6d. to 9s., and for girls from 6s. to 7s. 6d These increased benefits will be payable for 26 weeks in each in-surance year, as against 15 weeks under the 1920 Act. The joint contributions from employers and employed, which in any case will not be increased until after the 3rd July next, will be uncreased from 8d. to 11d. in the case of men, and this 11d. will carry an increased Exchequer grant of 24d. as compared with the grant of 2d. under the 1920 Act. Act

of 2³4. as compared with the grant of 2d. under the 1920 Act. The temporary provisions of Section 44 of the principal Act and of the Unemployment Insurance (Temporary Pro-visions Amendment) Act, 1920, will also be varied and extended. It is proposed to provide that up to June, 1922, 32 weeks benefit in all (*i.e.*, 16 weeks in the period from the passing of the proposed Bill to the end of October, 1921, and a further 16 weeks benefit in the period from the end of October, 1921, to the end of June, 1922) may be paid upon proof of employment in not less than 20 weeks from the 1st January, 1920. Ex-Service men now receiving out-of-work donation at 20s. will be brought under the provisions of the proposed Bill, the Exchequer finding the additional 2s. per week in order to increase the 18s. benefit to 20s. But, in the case of ex-Service men, the qualifying period of employment from the 1st January, 1920, will be 10 weeks only, and, in the case of disabled ex-Service men, the Local Employment Committees set up by the Ministry of Labour will have power to grant benefit even though the disabled men may not be able to show the 10 weeks' employment qualification. The rights of ex-Service men who have not yet exhausted their original out-of-work donation policies will remain unimpaired. It is contemplated that the provisions of the proposed amending Act will become operative immediately upon its receiving Royal Asent, except for the payment of increased contributions. OTHER REMEDIAL MEASURES.

Contributions. OTHER REMEDIAL MEASURES. Progress has also been made with Arterial Road Schemes under the direction of the Ministry of Transport, the total number of men now employed on this work being approximately 17,000. Alternative work was in progress in the Royal Dockyards and the Admiralty and War De-partment Establishments and included wagon repairing, the manufacture of medals, coin blanks, locomotives and new wagons, and miscellaneous articles for the Post Office and for private firms. The approximate number of workmen employed in this way on the 12th February was 7,900. The special committee on unemployment appointed by the London County Council in October have reported this month on the

work which has been put in hand in relief of unemploy-ment in the area which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council. This involves an expenditure of approximately £300,000. It will be remembered that in February, 1920, the committee of the National Relief Fund allocated a grant for the purpose of assisting persons who had suffered hardship arising out of the war, and who desired to proceed overseas. This grant is now approaching exhaustion, but grant for the purpose of assisting persons who had suffered hardship arising out of the war, and who desired to proceed overseas. This grant is now approaching exhaustion, but the Government have decided to supplement this provision by allocating a grant of £50,000 a month for the first three months of this year for the purpose of assisting approved British subjects (with preference to ex-Service men) who desire to settle overseas within the Empire, but who are in need of financial help for that purpose. This new fund will be administered by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the Treasury and of the Overseas Settlement Committee. The conditions under which it is to be administered differ from those governing the National Relief Fund grant, in that the test, which will be applied to each application for assistance from the new grant, will not be "hardship arising out of the war," but whether the grant of assistance will directly or indirectly relieve unemployment in the United Kingdom. Alarge number of schemes for dealing with unemploy-ment, either remedially, or through an endeavour to discover and remove the principal causes of the trade depression, have been propounded both by private indi-viduals and through organisations. Of these, the proposals put forward jointly by the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress are dealt with below on page 68.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN. NATIONAL SCHEME. We to and including 31st January, 1921, 23,945 certificates had been issued to employers under this scheme. The undertakings given by these employers covered 264,583 disabled ex-Service men. Divisional Controllers report that during the past month, work in connection with the scheme has been adversely affected by the abnormal pres-sure of duties thrown upon local staffs in connection with the new Unemployment Lasurance Act and by the increasing amount of unemployment caused by the prevailing indus-trial conditions. In spite of this, considerable local efforts have been made to extend the scheme. In the South Mid-lands and Eastern Division, an active campaign on be-half of disabled men has been proceeding following "Obligation Week"; all firms who previously gave un-satifactory replies to appeals to assist are being visited. At Liverpool, the Lord Mayor convened a special meeting and addressed a personal letter to the large firms in the induced the issue of this appeal, articles emphasis-ing the claims of disabled men, together with statistics and population for the campagement with statistics and population in the local Roll of Honour have appeared in the each in employment. INUESTERT TRAINIG.

The difficulties in obtaining improvership vacancies owing to the prevailing industrial conditions continue. Reports from the Divisions, however, show that in spite of these difficulties, progress continues to be made. The following Table shows the distribution of the men in training as on December 28th and November 30th, 1920:-Dec. 28th, 1920. Nov. 30th, 1920. Institutional Training :

Government

Factories Other Instruct

Workshop Trainin Employers' Work

Total

Totals ... 24,967 24,987 The number of men training in Government Instructional Factories had reached approximately 9,700 at the end of January, an increase of over 600 during the month, and it is regarded as practically certain that the 10,000 mark will be passed within a few weeks. There are now nearly 5 times as many Government Instructional Factories at work as in January, 1920, the total being over 60. As regards numbers on the training rolls, London still stands easily first among the Divisions with approximately 4,000 men under instruction, Scotland coming next with 2,265. The South Eastern, North Western, West Midlands, Yorkshire, East Midlands and South Central Divisions, all have over 1,500 men in training, the figures ranging from 1,859 in the South Eastern Division to 1,533 in the South Central. Ireland with 1,436 men in training comes next and Devon and Cornwall and the South Midlands with 508 and 424 respectively are at the end of the scale, as is perhaps only to be expected, having regard to the fact that in both cases the population is scattered and the area almost entirely non-industrial. INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

NATIONAL SCHEME.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Instructional		
onal Train-	9,084	8,406
···· ···	6,548	7,137
ig : rkshops	9,335	9,444
···· ···	24,967	24,987

Up to February 2nd, 1921, 43,610 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,344 employers, as compared (32008) B

with 43,194 with 17,222 employers at the end of December, 1920. Of the 416 apprentices accepted during the month (five weeks) ending February 2nd, the largest numbers were under the General Scheme (190) and the Engineering Scheme (93). The apprentices rejected up to February 2nd numbered 1,942, compared with 1,885 at the end of December. Of those accepted, 17,727 had terminated training and 25,883 were still in training. The corres-ponding figures at the end of December were 15,688 and 27,506 respectively. The number of apprentices in receipt of institutional training has increased during the period from 803 to 906. There is a rapidly growing demand to such training from apprentices who are suspended or on short time, and increasing difficulty is being experienced in reviding the necessary facilities. The number of eligible applicants who have been unable for find employers has been further reduced in some dis-tring the month in spite of the depression in trade; but in other areas little progress has been possible. When mployers cannot be found, efforts are being made to secure facilities for institutional training. The numbers of apprentices already under the Scheme, who have been sus-draining the month. Reports on the work, training and progress of the apprentices continue on the whole to be satisfactory; and various difficult cases, due to misconduct or lack of success of the apprentices, have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices, have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices, have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices, have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices, have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices, have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices have been success-tor lack of success of the apprentices have been success-tor lack of success of t

fully dealt with.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL STATISTICS. The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 28th January, 1921, was 23,348, as compared with 21,415 on the 31st December, 1920, and 20,251 on the 3rd December, 1920. The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on the 28th January, 1921, was 326,600. On the 31st December, 1920, and the 3rd December, 1920, the figures were 271,067 and 243,302 respectively.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

INCREASED RATES FOR YOUTHS, WOMEN AND GIRLS. INCREASED RATES FOR YOUTHS, WOMEN AND GIRLS. IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1920 (page 291), details were given of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales for males under 21 years of age and for women and girls. Orders have recently been made by the Board increasing certain of these rates as from 1st March, 1921. The first of these Orders fixes revised minimum rates and overtime rates for youths of 17 and under 21 years of age in some cases and of 18 to 21 years in others. For ordinary labourers the minimum rates fixed are as shown below :—

	1	Minimum Weekly Rates in					
Age.	Northum- berland, Durham, Glamorgan and Monmouth,	Middlesex, Lincoln and Yorkshire.	Kent, Lan- cashire, Surrey, Cumber- land and Westmor- land,	Other Counties,*			
20 and under 21 years 19 , , 20 , 18 , , 19 , 17 , , 18 ,	s. d. 46 6 43 6 41 0	s. d. 45 6 42 6 40 0	s. d. 44 6 42 0 39 0	s. d. 43 0 40 6 38 6 30 6			

The rates quoted are payable in each case in respect of a week of 50 hours in Summer and 48 in Winter and are inclusive of the value of board, lodging, milk and potatoes when these are supplied by the farmer. For time worked in excess of these hours payment is made at overtime rates which are also fixed by the Order. For special classes of labourers (horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds, etc.) higher minimum rates, payable in respect of varying hours, have been fixed for some counties, but in the majority of cases the rates quoted above apply to all classes. Tor women and girls the recent Order increases the minimum rates of wages payable in all districts except Yorkshire and Somerset, the revised rates ranging from 3d, per hour for workers under 14 years of age to 8d, per hour for those of 18 years and over. In Somerset these rates have been in force since May last and remain un-altered, whilst in Yorkshire the rates remain at amounts ranging from 3d, per hour for those under 14 to 10d, per hour for those of 18 years and over. The hours of labour for those of 18 years and over. The hours of labour and 8½ per day as described on page 291 of the Labour GAZETTE for June, 1920. For work beyond these hours the overtime rates of pay for women of 18 years and over are 10d, per hour on week-days and 1s. on Sundays, except in Yorkshire where they are 1s. 04d, and 1s. 3d, per hour respectively. hour respectively

* Except Cheshire, where rates of 49s. 46s. 6d., 44s. 6d. and 35s. 6d. are fixed for the four age groups, payable in respect of a week of 54 hours all the year round.

THE RISE IN WAGES FROM JULY, 1914, TO THE END OF 1920.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920, an account was given of the increase in rates of wages in the principal industries of the United Kingdom from the outbreak of the war up to the end of February, 1920. It was shown that, at the latter date, the increases in weekly rates of wages varied widely with different classes of workpeople, ranging from about 100 per cent., or less in some cases, on pre-war rates, to as much as 170 or 180 per cent. in other cases. The average increase was estimated to be about 120 to 130 per cent. Between February and the end of the year there were

Between February and the end of the year there were further increases in rates of wages in almost all industries, and the particulars previously published have accordingly been revised to show, so far as possible, the total increase from July, 1914, to 31st December, 1920. A summary of these increases is given below for each of the principal groups of industries.

BUILDING TRADES.

BUILDING TRADES. The increases in the building trades have varied con-siderably in different districts. In the large towns the advances on hourly rates, between July, 1914, and the end of December, 1920, mostly ranged from 1s. 4¹/₂d. to 1s. 6¹/₂d. per hour. These amounts, however, include advances granted, in many cases, concurrently with reductions in weekly hours of labour, with the object of maintaining the weekly wages at the former level. For the principal classes of workmen in towns with populations over 100,000 the average increases in hourly and in weekly rates, taking into account in the latter case the effect of the reductions in hours of labour, were as shown in the following Table :—

Occupation.	recognised r	weighted) of ates of wages towns at	Increase.				
	4th Aug., 1914.	4th Aug., 1914. 31st Dec 1920.		Per cent.			
		HOURLY RATES.					
Bricklayers Masons ⁶ Carpenters and Joiner Plumbers Plasterers Painters Labourers	9.8 9.7 9.6 9.7 8.8	d. 27:5 27:5 27:4 27:8 27:5 27:5 27:1 23:8	d. 17.6 17.7 17.7 18.2 17.8 18.3 17.3	178 181 182 189 182 208 265			
· ·		WEEKLY	RATES.				
Bricklayers Carpenters and Joiner Plumbers Plasterers Painters Labourers	39 8 39 11 39 9 40 2 36 3	s. d. 100 10 100 10 100 6 101 11 100 10 99 3 87 3	s d. 60 3 61 2 60 7 62 2 60 8 63 0 60 4	148 154 152 156 151 174 224			

MINING AND QUARRYING.

MINING AND QUARRYING. Coal Mining.—In the coal mining industry the general increases in wages between July, 1914, and the end of 1920 took the form partly of percentage advances on basis rates, varying in different coalfields from 28 per cent. to 47 per cent. on pre-war rates, partly of an increase of 20 per cent. on earnings (inclusive of these percentage advances), and partly of flat-rate additions amounting to 7s. a day for adults, 6s. for youths of 16 or 17 years, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 16 years of age. In some cases further increases have been granted to particular classes of men, e.g., for some classes the basis rates of wages have been raised, and in South Wales men on afternoon and night shifts (most of whom had a working week of 5 shifts) were granted, in §

* Where different rates are paid to banker masons and fixers respectively, the rates used are those for banker hands.

with flat-rate additions to wages, the total increase, whether expressed in terms of money or as a percentage of pre-war rates, varied considerably with different classes of workpeople. In the light of the evidence as to the earnings of coal miners, which was presented in 1919 to the Coal Industry Commission,* and of such other informa-tion as is available, it would appear that the increases in full-time wages granted between July, 1914, and the end of December, 1920, represent varying percentages ranging from less than 150 in the case of some of the higher paid workmen up to considerably over 200 in the case of some of the lower paid grades. The average increase is estimated to be about 185 to 190 per cent. These figures relate to the end of December last. Since that date there have been two further changes (an increase followed by a decrease), which have resulted in net decreases, below the level of wages at the end of 1920, of 6d. a shift for adults, 3d. for youths of 16 and 17 years, and 24d. for boys under 16 years. *Other Mining and Quarrying.*—Iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham had received in-creases, between July, 1914, and the end of 1920, equivalent to nearly 75 per cent. on their pre-war rates, together with flat-rate additions of 7s. per shift for men, 6s. for youths, and 3s. 3d. for boys, as granted to the coal miners. In Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were increased by 243 per cent. on pre-war rates, with an additional flat-rate advance of is. 1d. per shift.

the coal miners. In Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were increased by 243 per cent. on pre-war rates, with an additional flat-rate advance of 1s. 1d. per shift. In Cumberland the bargain prices for iron ore miners were raised from about 6s. 3d. to 25s. 7d. per shift, and the shift rate for underground leading labourers was raised from 4s. 9d. to 14s. 2d.; in Ayrshire ironstone miners received a minimum advance of 12s. a day. For each of these groups the percentage increase on pre-war wages appears to have been greater, on the whole, than that quoted above for coal miners, though the actual increase in money wages been greater, on the whole, than that quoted above for coal miners, though the actual increase in money wages may not in many cases be so great, in view of the differences in the pre-war earnings to which the percentages apply. On the other hand, the increases at some other groups of mines and quarries have been less than those granted to the each minors to the coal miners.

ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND OTHER METAL TRADES. Ingineering and Shipbuilding.—In these industries general advances over pre-war rates have been granted amounting to 39s. 6d. a week for men on time rates, to some districts, where the men are paid at hourly rates, the general advances amount to 40s. 44d., instead of 39s. 6d. For men on piece work the general increases amount to 26s. 6d. a week, together with 25 per cent. on to asis piece prices and a bonus of 74 per cent. on total earnings. In several districts special advances on both ime rates and piece rates have been granted, in addition, to particular classes of men. The following Table shows the average amount of increases for the end of December, 1920, on the district time rates of wages for men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 13 of the principal shipbuilding centres, together with the equivalent percentage increase over pre-war rates. The figures are based on the wages for a full ordinary week, the length of which in 1914 was 53 hours in some districts and 54 in others, and is now 47 hours :— ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND OTHER METAL TRADES.

Occupation.	of recognis Time I	nweighted) sed Weekly Rates in pal centres.	Increase.		
	4th Aug. 1914.	31st Dec., 1920.†	Per week.	Per cen	
Engineering :- Fitters and Turners Patternmakers Labourers Shipbuilding :- Platers Rivetters Shipwrights Labourers	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.}\\ \text{38 11}\\ 41 8\\ 42 1\\ 22 10\\ 40 4\\ 37 9\\ 41 4\\ 22 10\\ \end{array}$	s. d. 89 2 92 3 93 5 70 8 90 0 87 2 91 3 70 4	s. d. 50 3 50 7 51 4 47 10 49 8 49 5 49 11 47 6	129 121 122 209 123 131 121 204	

For skilled men on time-rates the average increase appears to have been generally about 120 to 130 per cent.,

* Vide Vol. III (Appendices) of the Report of the Commission, Cmd. 361. * Vide Vol. III (Appendices) of the Report of the Commission, Cmd. 361. The figures given for December, 1:20, include the 12½ per cent. bonus on total earnings. ‡ Joiners in shipyaids received a special advance of 12s. per week, in May, 1920, in addition to the general advances shown on the Table for other skilled classes. Throughout December, however, a strike (still unsettled) was in progress against the proposed discontinuance of this advance.

SPECIAL ARTICLES. REVIEWS, ETC.

whilst for labourers it was a little over 200 per cent. For semi-skilled classes the percentages would range between these points Other Me

Metal Trades .- In certain of the other metal Other Metal Trades.—In certain of the other metal trades, including the manufacture of light castings, rail-way carriage and wagon building, sheet metal working, gas meter making, bolt, nut, screw and rivet making and tube manufacture, the general advances on weekly rates of wages were similar to those granted in the engineering trade. Workpeople in some other sections of the metal trades, however, received different amounts of increase. In the heavy iron and stadies (amothing pudding trades, however, received different amounts of increase. In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished pro-ducts, the increases varied very widely, being in some cases, e.g., with blastfurnace labourers in certain districts, equivalent to as much as 300 to 350 per cent. on the pre-war level, while in some other cases, e.g., with the higher paid men in steel smelting shops, they ranged between 150 and 200 per cent. In the tin-plate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the increases also varied con-siderably, ranging from 125 per cent. in the case of siderably, ranging from 125 per cent. in the case of earnings (exclusive of the advances) of over 130s. per week, to 206 per cent. on earnings of 20s. to 30s. A regards those sections of the metal trades in which minimum rates of wages are fixed under the Trade Boards minimum rates of wages are fixed under the Trade Board Acts, the minimum rate for women in the chain-making trade had been raised from 2³/₂d. per hour at August, 1914, to 8³/₈d. per hour at the end of December, 1920, in cases where the employer provides the workshop tools and fuel, and to 11¹/₂d. per hour where the worker pro-vides any or all of these. In the hollow-ware trade a minimum rate of 3d. per hour fixed for women in January, 1916, had been raised to 34s. 3d. per week of 47 hours, and in the tin box trade a minimum rate of 3¹/₂d. per hour for women fixed in November, 1915, had been raised to 9d. per hour. to 9d. per hour.

TEXTILE TRADES.

TEXTILE TRADES. Cotton.—For workpeople engaged in the cotton industry the changes in rates of wages generally take the form of percentage additions to standard piece-price lists. In July, 1914, wages stood at 5 per cent. above the standard piece prices, and by the end of December, 1920, they had been raised to 215 per cent. above the standard. Of this increase of 210 per cent. on list prices, however, 30 per cent. was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. Apart from this adjust-ment, wages have been raised since July, 1914, by 180 per cent. on the list prices, or about 171 per cent. on the pre-war level. In addition, special increases of allowances have been granted to certain classes of operatives, e.g., blowing-room men, strippers and grinders, and mule spinners, the effect of which would be to augment slightly the increase of 171 per cent. resulting from the general alterations in wages. alterations in wages. Woollen and Worsted.—For woollen and worsted

spinners, the effect of which would be to augment slightly the increase of 171 per cent. resulting from the general alterations in wages. Wollen and Worsted.—For woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire rates of wages rise or fall in corres-pondence with fluctuations in the "cost of living" as measured by the index number of retail prices and rents published regularly in this GAZETTE. Increases in basis rates have also been given. The general increase in basis rates, between July, 1914, and December, 1920, was approximately 15 per cent. For time-workers in box of living" increase up to the end of 1920 was 175^{*} per cent. on the enhanced basis rates; for male piece-workers it was generally 14456 per cent., and for female piece-workers 152'17 per cent., though different amounts had been granted to certain small sections of workpeople, e.g., blanket raisers. Taking into account the increase in basis rates as well as the cost of living wage, the general increase on pre-war rates was equivalent to approximately 201 per cent. for time-workers, 166 per cent for male piece-workers, and 175 per cent. for female piece-workers. In the woolcombing industry at Bradford the workpeople received an increase of 175 per cent. and increases on basis rates also. In addition to the increases referred to above, a general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece-rates was granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from 554 to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. Other Textile Trades.—In the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing sections also, wages are varied in accordance workers, and to 136 per cent. for piece-workers. The workers, and to 137 per cent. for piece-workers. The ductuations in cost of living wage and the increases in basis rates. In Yorkshire the increases over pre-war rates (including the cost of living wage and the increases in basis rates) amounted to 177 per cent. for time-workers, and to 138 per cent. for piece-workers. Those engaged in th

* The full percentage was paid only on basis rates up to 34s. 6d. On basis rates between 34s, 6d. and 43s. 14d., a uniform amount of 60s. 44d. (viz., 176 per cent. of 34s. 6d.) was paid ; on basis rates above 43s. 14d. the addition of 175 per cent, was calculated only on four-fifths of the basis wage.

not for another.

ttery

Food Preparation

Trade.

All above Trades

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

Percentage increase in average weekly earnings over the level of July, 1914, so far as indicated by Returns received for the undermentioned dates,

December, 1920.

Per cent. 117 175 111

135

July, 1920.

Per cent.

150 188 149† 125† 141†

175

For the purpose of this Table July, 1920, has been chosen as a month in which employment was good generally. In the boot and shoe, shirt and collar and ready-made tailoring trades, however, employment had begun to decline in that month, and the percentages have therefore been based on the returns for May, when employment was better. In the case of the linen and jute trades also there was some depression in July, but it is not practicable to quote a comparable percentage for an earlier month of good employment. The percentages shown for all the trades covered by the returns have been obtained by weighting the amount of increase for each trade by the approximate total number of persons employed.

reduction in hours in 1919) in the case of piece-workers. reduction in hours in 1919) in the case of piece-workers. Linen workers in Ireland received increases of 31s. to 35s. a week in the case of men, and 25s in the case of women, whilst in the jute trade at Dundee men received a general advance of 29s. a week and women 21s. a week. In the latter case additional increases were ground in some computions owing to the introduction of granted in some occupations owing to the introduction of uniform scales of minimum rates.

CLOTHING TRADES. In the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing industry the minimum time-rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled workmen 23 years of age and upwards, at the end of 1920, was 68s. a week. Before the war the corresponding minimum was 30s. a week in most districts, though in a few cases it was 28s. or 29s. For men of the same ages in the heel building department and in the shoe and stock rooms the minimum in December last was the shoe and stock rooms the minimum in December last was 65s. a week, compared with one of 27s. a week adopted in 1914, to take effect from the beginning of 1915. For women of 20 years or over, employed on certain operations in the closing and heel building departments, and the stock and shoe room, the minimum rate was 40s. a week at December, 1920, compared with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, with effect from January, 1915. In the tailoring trade the minimum rate of wages for women, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, was raised from 34d. per hour at July, 1914, to 94d. at the end of 1920, whilst for men it was raised from 6d. per hour to 1s. 2d. per hour. For some classes of workers higher

24 per hour. For some classes of workers higher minima have been fixed.

TRANSPORT TRADES.

TRANSPORT TRADES. Railway Service.—Amongst those sections of railway servants engaged in the manipulation of traffic, revised scales of rates of wages, adopted in 1919 and 1920, are subject to periodic adjustment to meet alterations in the cost of living, as indicated by the movements of the index number of retail prices regularly published in this GAZETTE. For the principal grades of adult workmen the rates of wages in operation at the end of 1920 showed increases ranging usually from 47s to 53s 6d a week over ranging usually from 47s. to 53s. 6d. a week over the pre-war average rates of the corresponding grades. Owing to the wide variation in the pre-war rates of wages of the various classes of railway servants the percentage increases on such rates differed considerably. For some grades of porters, whose pre-war average rate was about 18s. a week, the increase was as much as 260 to 270 per 185. a week, the increase was as much as 200 to 210 pc cent; on the other hand, for certain classes of foremen, whose pre-war average rates were 37s. or 38s. a week, it amounted to not more than 135 to 140 per cent; whilst for workmen whose pre-war earnings were over £2 a week the percentage increase was less. Men employed in the the percentage increase was less. Men employed in the railway engineering, etc., shops received increases corresponding with the general increases granted in the engineering trade (see above), and in many cases further

For dock labourers the rates generally paid were 15s. to 17s. 6d. for a day of 8 hours at the end of 1920, compared with about 4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. for a day of about 10 hours in 1914.

10 hours in 1914. In the case of seamen the standard rates in force at the end of 1920 were £14 10s. a month for able seamen and £15 for firemen, compared with £5 and £5 10s. respectively at July, 1914. In the road transport in-dustry the total general increase over pre-war rates for carters in England and Wales amounted to 39s. a week, but in second of the important torum additional amounts carters in England and Wales amounted to 398. a week, but in several of the important towns additional amounts varying from 4s. to 10s. a week had been granted. For one-horse drivers in 12 of the larger towns the average rate at the end of 1920 was 67s. 10d. a week, compared with 25s. 7d. in July, 1914, showing an increase of about 165 per cent. In the *tranway and omnibus services* the general increases over pre-war rates amounted to 40s. a week, though in many cases further increase of varying amounts though in many cases further increases of varying amounts

In addition to these increases in wages, a shorter work-ing week has been adopted, generally of 44 hours for dock labourers and 48 hours for railwaymen, carters, tramway and omnibus servants, etc., without any reduction in weekly wages

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE. At the end of 1920 the minimum rates of wages fixed under the provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917, ranged, for ordinary agricultural labourers, from 46s. to 52s. in England and Wales, and from 30s. to 46s. in Scotland, while in Ireland they were 30s. 6d. in some districts, and 32s. 6d. in others. In many districts higher rates were fixed for special classes of men. These rates, which are inclusive of the value of certain allowances in kind provided by the farmer, show varying increases in different districts as compared with the pre-war rates, and the available information is not sufficient to provide a basis for a calculation of the average percentage increase and the available information is not sufficient to provide a basis for a calculation of the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom as a whole. For ordinary male labourers in England and Wales, however, it is estimated that the average increase shown by these rates is about 175 to 180 per cent. on the 1914 rates. It should be noted, however, that the working hours in respect of which these minima are payable (viz., usually 50 in summer and 48 in winter for ordinary labourers in England and Wales) are considerably less than the pre-war weekly working hours; and as time worked in excess of these hours is paid for at higher rates, the percentage increase in actual earnings is probably greater than the above figures would indicate.

PRINTING, FURNITURE AND BAKING TRADES. In the following Table particulars are given of the in-creases between July, 1914, and the end of 1920 in the average rate of wages of certain classes of workpeople in the printing and bookbinding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of large towns:—

Trade and Occupation.	Average (u: of recogniss time rates in certa towns	ed weekly of wages in large	Amount of Increase.		
	July, 1914.	Dec., 1920.	Per week.	Per cent.	
PRINTING AND BOOKBIND- ING : Hand Compositors (Book and Jobing Work) Bookbinders and Machine Rulers FURNITURE MAKING : Oabinet Makers	s. d. 35 8 33 11 39 9	s. d. 93 4 93 8 102 1	s. d. 57 8 59 9 63 4	162 176 157	
Upholsterers French Polishers	38 <u>*</u> 9 37 1	$101 \ 1$ 101 11	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 & 4 \\ 64 & 10 \end{array} $	161 175	
BAKING: Table Hands	30 3	83 3	53 0	176	

It should be observed that the hours of labour in a normal full week at December, 1920, were 48 in the printing and baking trades and 44 to 47 in the furniture making trades, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 bakers and $49\frac{1}{2}$ to 54 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 bakers and $49\frac{1}{2}$ to 54 in the furniture trade at July, 1914

OTHER TRADES.

OTHER TRADES. For workpeople engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals there was a total general increase for time-workers of 39s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on total earn-ings, whilst the rates of payment for week-end shifts were also raised. In the pottery trade an increase of 108½ per cent. on basis rates was granted, whilst in some cases the basis rates were also increased. Workpeople employed at electricity undertakings received a total increase of 39s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 121 per cent. on total earnings, with additions to basis rates in some districts. At gas undertakings the increases amounted to 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. for six-day workers, according to the size of the undertaking, with a bonus of 121 per cent. on total earnings in addition, whilst shift workers, for whom the general adoption of the 8-hour shift involved no reduction in hours, received an extra 6d. a shift.

SUMMARY. From the details given it will be evident that both the actual amounts of increase and the corresponding per-centages on pre-war rates continue to show a wide the actual amounts of increase and the corresponding per-centages on pre-war rates continue to show a wide diversity among the higher-paid workmen in various in-dustries in which "flat rate" advances have been applied to all adult workmen, the increases, up to the end of December, were equivalent to not more than 120 or 130 per cent. On the other hand, in some other cases, particularly among the lower-paid grades of workmen in the same industries, the ādvances were equivalent to 200 per cent. or more, on pre-war rates, and there were some exceptional instances of increases equivalent to over 300 per cent. The information in the possession of the Department is not sufficiently complete to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupa-tions to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that the average increase of wages of adult workpeople, in the industries for which particulars are available, was equivalent to about 170 to 180 per cent. on the pre-war rates. As the length of the normal working week had been considerably reduced in the same period, the usual range of full-time working hours in industry generally being about 44 to 48 weekly at the end of December, 1920, as compared with 48 to 60 before the war, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages would be substantially greater. It should be observed, however, that the information regularly collected by the Department as to changes in rates of wages relates mainly (though not exclusively) to changes arranged as the result of action by organised bodies of employers and workpeople. Many changes not of a general character (e.g., those affecting only individual employees, or the employees of individual firms) do not come to the notice of the Department, and to this extent the particulars obtained may fall short of indicating the full amount of the increase in rates of wages in some of the industries dealt with. On the other hand, the increases in

particulars obtained may fall short of indicating the full amount of the increase in rates of wages in some of the industries dealt with. On the other hand, the increases in wages in industries in which the workers are well organised have probably been greater, on the whole, than in un-organised trades, and as the latter are not adequately represented in the available statistics, the average of 170 to 180 per cent. suggested by the Department's information may be somewhat in excess of the true average for all industries. industries.

Industries. ACTUAL EARNINGS. It should be noted that as a result of the general decline in employment during the later months of 1920, and the widespread adoption of short-time working, the increase * The average rates of wages quoted relate to 27 towns in the printing and bookbinding and baking trades, and to 17 towns in the furniture making trade.

in actual weekly earnings, between July, 1914, and December, 1920, was considerably less, in most of the principal industries, than the increase in full-time rates of wages. This is illustrated in the following Table, in principal induces, the provided in the following Table, in which the percentage increases in average earnings, as indicated by returns received from a large number of employers for a week in July, 1920, when employment was generally good, and a week in December, 1920, when em-ployment was slack in many trades, are given for various industries. The figures on which the percentages are based have been published in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE; but in calculating the percentages some adjust-ments have been made in order to eliminate, as far as possible, the effect of changes in the average earnings due only to some firms having made Returns for one date and not for another.

criticism and comment

EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP. The Education Committee of the Building Council decided on 21st January to discountenance the method of apprenticeship by agreement, in favour of apprenticeship by indenture. This Council was addressed by the President by indenture. This Council was addressed by the President of the Board of Education on 11th February, with reference to its recently issued report on general and technical education. The establishment of general educational courses for apprentices, preparatory to specialised technical training, and of instruction by correspondence is being considered by the Education Committee of the Heating and Domestic Engineering Industrial Council. The Committee have also sensitive the distribution The Committee have also sanctioned the distribution to Juvenile Employment Committees of copies of the to Juvenile Employment Committees of copies of the form of indenture in use in the industry, and are pre-paring a short introduction outlining the general conditions of employment. The question of co-operation with the Juvenile Employment Committees is also receiving the attention of the Industrial Council for the Silk Industry. The Executive Committee of the Needles and Fish-hooks Industrial Council here under consideration of scheme of

covered by the returns have been obtained by weighting the amount of increase for each trade by the approximate total number of persons employed. The average weekly earnings on which the per-centages are based are affected to some extent by changes between 1914 and 1920 in the proportions of males and females employed. In nearly all the trades the proportion of females was greater at the latter date and there is a tendency therefore for the percentage increases to be slightly lower on this account than they otherwise would be subject to this qualification, it will be seen that the increase in average weekly earnings in the specified trades at July, 1920, as shown by these figures, was 175 per cent. As there were increases in rates of wages in some industries between July and the end of the year, the percentage for December would prob-ably have been somewhat higher if employment had remained good. The prevalence of short time, however, at the end of the year had reduced the average earnings of workpeople in these industries in one week in December to about 135 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The inclusion of the considerable number of workpeople who were entirely unemployed in some of these industries at December, 1920, would further reduce this percentage.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES **DURING JANUARY, 1921.**

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

During the five weeks ending 30th January, 1921, meet-ings were held of 32 Joint Industrial Councils, 9 Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, 22 District Councils and 9 Sub-Committees.

and 9 Sub-Committees. A summary of the action taken by the Councils and Com-mittees in respect of the letter circulated by the Ministen of Labour on the subject of short time as a means of spread-ing the amount of available employment is given in the article on "Unemployment: Remedial Measures" on page 60. The following is a summary of the more im-portant items of other business transacted during January.

portant items of other business transacted during January. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. The Management and Costs Committee of the Building Council had under consideration on 27th and 28th January a supplementary scheme of unemployment insur-ance, by which it is proposed to provide 30s. per week unemployment pay in addition to the State benefit of 15s. At its next meeting, the Committee will examine reports as to the estimated cost of the abolition of waiting days under the Unemployment Insurance Act. 1920, and of pay-ment for time lost owing to stress of weather. A con-tracting-out scheme under the Act has been adopted by the Wool and Allied Textiles Industrial Council, and re-

* Including the hosiery, lace, silk and carpet trades, † The percentage quoted relates to May, 1920.

The Executive Committee of the Needles and Fish-hooks Industrial Council have under consideration a scheme of apprenticeship providing for a 5-year period commencing at the age of 15. Varying periods of instruction in 10 different shops are provided for, with rates of payment from 44d. to 11d. per hour. The scheme is based on agree-ment, not upon legal indenture. Officers of the Training Department of the Ministry of Labour, and of the Board of Education, addressed a meeting of the *Printing* Trades Industrial Council on 12th January, in regard to appren-ticeship and the training of youths. After some discussion on the form of indentures, the Council appointed a joint sub-committee to consider the whole question. The Educa-tion, both from the industry and from other sources, as regards the existing provision of facilities for technical training, such as would fit men for postions as foremen in large works, or managers of small works. The Committee are also to consider the training, including any pre-appren-ticeship education, of the skilled men employed on the distributive side of the industry. WAGES, ETC.

WAGES, ETC. A majority of the disputes recently in progress in the Scottish Baking Industry have now been settled on a local basis; increases of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. weekly have been granted in certain districts. The employers represented on the Envelopes and Manufactured Stationery Industrial Reconstruction Committee have accepted a recommendation made by the Committee have accepted a recommendation made by the Committee have beginning 12th December, 1920. A wage agreement concluded between the Master Process Engravers and the Lithographic Artists. Designers. A wage agreement concluded between the Master Process Engravers and the Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, and Process Workers, dated 1st January, 1921, has been reported to the *Process Engraving* Industrial Council. Differences arising out of the agreement are to be referred to the Joint Industrial Council. The National Council for the *Gas* Industry on 12th January received reports from the various regional Councils showing the progress made in the zoning of the undertakings in the several areas, and the grading of workpeople. Settlements have been reached in the London, Manchester, Northern, Scottish, and Yorkshire areas. The District Council for the South Midlands area of the *Waterworks* Industrial Council adopted on 24th January a scheme for grading undertakings in the area in four classes according to population, and for minimum rates of pay applicable to ten population, and for minimum rates of pay applicable to ten classes of workmen within each grade. It was decided that the scheme should be operative as from the first pay day following 1st January, 1921. ORGANISATION.

following 1st January, 1921. ORANISATION. In connection with the establishment of Provincial Councils for Local Authorities Administrative, etc., Staffs, preliminary joint conferences for the Administrative County of London and the South Western Counties were held on 11th and 14th January respectively, and for the South Midlands division and the North Wales division on 28th January. It is understood that the Provincial Council for the County of London will hold its first meeting on 28th February. The Provincial Council for Northumberland and Durham held its first meeting on 11th January. A conference of the members of the National Council for the Electricity Supply Industry and the 13 District Councils was held on 20th January. A resolution was passed in favour of the compulsory carrying out of the decisions of the National and District Councils. The Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), England and Wales, decided at its annual meeting on 28th January to convene a confer-ence of representatives of the National Council and all the provincial Councils. The Cocoa and Confectionery, etc., Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee adopted on oth January a model constitution for Works Committees for recommendation to all works in the industry.

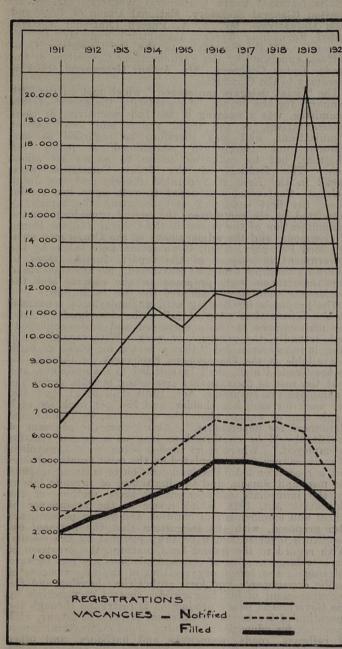
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ferred to the constituent organisations for approval. A special Committee of this Council is dealing with proposals for tiding-over the present emergency. The draft con-tracting-out scheme of the *Hosiery* Industrial Council is under consideration by the Executive Committee and the Ministry of Labour. A special scheme of unemployment insurance for the *Printing* Industry has been referred by the Industrial Council to the constituent societies for criticism and comment

February, 1921.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

The course of the work of the Exchanges is shown in the following diagram, which indicates the daily average registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled in each of the years 1911-20.



Advances to Workpeople.—An important feature of the work of the Employment Department is the exercise of the power of advancing fares (railway, steamboat, etc.) to persons for whom employment is found by the Employment Exchanges in a district other than that in which they were working or residing.

Advances to workpeople proceeding to employment found for them through the Exchanges were charged at one-half of the existing fare up to April 12th, after which all fares of 4s. and less were charged in full and fares over 4s. were chargeable at one-half the excess over 4s. of the sum advanced. This latter arrangement was amended on the 4th December and only applicants who were insured con-tributors and entitled to benefit at date of advance, and ex-members of H.M. Forces, not coming within that category, were entitled to the above-mentioned advantages. All other applicants not covered by these two clauses were charged full fare.

During the year ending 31st December, 1920, 19,100 railway tickets were issued at a cost of £15,600. Of the £15,600 the sum of £14,700 was in respect of reduced fares, and of this amount the sum of £8,500 was repayable to the Department. These figures do not include amounts issued for special services, *e.g.*, review of out-of-work donation policies, discharged members of H.M. Forces travelling for interview, etc., the cost of which is not recoverable.

Post Office Christmas Work.—The Department, as usual, recruited temporary labour for the General Post Office, to cope with the Christmas pressure. The number of applicants registering solely for this class of work was 9,266, while the number found work was 29,808 (men 29,263, women 401, boys 138, and girls 6), compared with 29,460 in the previous year. Of the 29,263 men for whom work was found 25,784 were ex-Service men and of these 3,231 were disabled and 22,553 non-disabled. These figures are included in the statistics given above. included in the statistics given above,

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN 1920.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING the first half of 1920, the Employment Exchanges, DURING the first half of 1920, the Employment Exchanges, in addition to their ordinary work, were engaged upon the task of winding up the work arising out of demobilisa-tion, and re-settlement after the war. To these duties were added in the latter half of the year, the work in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which received Royal Assent on 9th August, 1920. This Act, like its two predecessors of 1911 and 1916, is adminis-tered by the Ministry of Labour through the machinery of the Employment Exchanges. The period between the pass-ing of the Act and the 8th of November, 1920, the date on which it was appointed to come into operation, was one of which it was appointed to come into operation, was one of unparalleled activity on the part of the Exchanges. Wide publicity was given to the part of the Exchanges. When publicity was given to the provisions of the new Act, and the co-operation of employers and trade unions secured. Millions of forms, leaflets, etc., had to be distributed, and a signed statement of particulars obtained from, and an Unemployment Insurance book issued to each of the 8,000,000 additional persons brought under the scope of the

Act. The Act came into operation on the appointed day, 8th November. Owing to the exceptional wave of trade depression which

Owing to the exceptional wave of trade depression which swept over the country at the latter part of the year, the Exchanges were almost immediately flooded with applica-tions for benefit. The number of claimants was still further increased by the operation of an Amending Act passed 23rd December, which provided that, under certain conditions, benefit could be claimed by persons who had not already paid four contributions as required by the Act itself. The work of launching the new Act was further compli-cated through the coal strike, which largely increased the number of persons claiming benefit under the old Acts, and under the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme for ex-mem-bers of H.M. Forces. In considering the statistics of the work of the Exchanges for 1920, the effect of the new Un-employment Insurance Act, in conjunction with the coal strike, and the trade depression at the end of the year, must be borne in mind. must be borne in mind.

The number of persons on the Live Registers of the Exchanges, which was about 600,000 at the beginning of the year, was gradually reduced, until at the beginning of August it was approximately half that figure; early in November (after the coal strike) the number had in-creased to over 500,000, and at the end of the year it was over 750,000.

Statistics of the main features of the work of the Ex-changes during 1920 are shown in the following Table, figures for earlier years being also given for the purpose

Depart- ment and Year.	Number of Registra- tions.	Number of Indivi- duals Re- gistered.	Number of Vacancies Notified.	Number of Vacancies Filled.	Number of Indivi- duals found Work.
Men [1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	$\begin{array}{c} 2,316,042\\ 1,512335\\ 1,229,171\\ 1,167,864\\ 1,363,590\\ 3,601,393\\ 2,392,558\end{array}$	$1,381,694 \\1,072,213 \\954,172 \\938,725 \\1,119,905 \\2,897,333 \\1,699,924$	909 383 1,004,970 909,721 906,627 977,999 900,970 581,406	$\begin{array}{c} 706,458\\716,816\\636,095\\623,830\\669,732\\658,836\\454,624\end{array}$	507,538 577,206 539,564 539,396 582,899 598,658 393,623
$\mathbf{Women} \begin{cases} 1914\\ 1915\\ 1916\\ 1917\\ 1918\\ 1919\\ 1920 \end{cases}$	707,071 1,232,891 1,921,826 1,873,706 1,815,691 1,927,143 1,015,113	$\begin{array}{r} & 476,926\\ 920,638\\ 1,501.260\\ 1.487,728\\ 1,478,934\\ 1,568,625\\ 767,037\end{array}$	312,344 493.515 846,196 814,785 808,490 731,320 469,068	232,935 385,101 695,631 706,034 624,220 408,033 284,451	160,145 306,192 615,920 636,269 547,412 341,773 212,895
Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys	$\begin{array}{r} 211,898\\ 194864\\ 241,314\\ 265,668\\ 296,673\\ 355,547\\ 286,003\\ \end{array}$	157,093 150,559 184,443 204,283 234,285 285,603 218,365	$\begin{array}{r} 157,278\\ 161,459\\ 148,091\\ 146,103\\ 148,158\\ 155,978\\ 133,662\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 103.280\\ 106.716\\ 116,900\\ 120,525\\ 122,054\\ 117,166\\ 106,938\\ \end{array}$	85,068 90,237 100,053 105,547 106,429 103,237 93,386
$\operatorname{Girls} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} 1914\\ 1915\\ 1916\\ 1917\\ 1918\\ 1919\\ 1919\\ 1920 \\ \end{array}$	207,441 246,047 266,378 268,142 263,110 313,570 290,931	$\begin{array}{r} 148,310\\ 183,393\\ 203,909\\ 206,914\\ 212,139\\ 252,225\\ 220,972\\ \end{array}$	100,019 137,702 145,010 131,927 132,570 163,096 127,997	74,236 99,504 108,609 104,834 98,706 105,928 95,695	61,320 84,701 95,869 93.986 88,003 94.207 84,265
$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \text{Total} \\ \hline \\ 1916 \\ 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \\ 1919 \\ 1920 \end{array} \end{array} $	3,442,452 3 186,137 3 658,689 3,575,380 3,739,064 6,197,653 3,984,600	2,164,023 2,326,803 2,843,784 2,837,650 3,045,263 5,003,786 2,906,298	$\begin{array}{r} 1,479,024\\ 1,797,646\\ 2,049,018\\ 1,999,442\\ 2,067,217\\ 1,951,364\\ 1,312,133\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,116,909\\ 1,308,137\\ 1,557,235\\ 1,555,223\\ 1,514,712\\ 1,289,963\\ 941,708\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 814,071\\ 1,058,336\\ 1,351,406\\ 1,375,198\\ 1,324,743\\ 1,324,743\\ 1,137,875\\ 784,169\end{array}$

The total number of registrations in 1920 (3,984,600, The total number of registrations in 1920 (3,934,000, including re-registrations of the same individuals) was higher than in any other year for which figures have been recorded, except 1919, which was abnormal by reason of demobilisation. During the first half of 1920, the number of registrations gradually fell, except in February, when

an increase occurred, principally in the women's depart-ment. The change in the industrial situation, commencing about the end of August, and the effects of the coal strike in October, were reflected in a steady increase in registrations, which continued up to and beyond the end of the year. The number of individuals registered (2,906,298) was much The number of individuals registered (2,906,298) was much lower than in the previous year; the decline occurring in practically all the various trades and industries, and not in any particular branch. It was also slightly less than in 1918, but higher than in the other years shown in the Table. The average number of registrations per individual, however, showed an increase, being 1.4, as compared with 1.2 in 1918 and 1919. Of the total registrations, 60 per cent. were men, and 25 per cent. women, as compared with 58 and 31 per cent. respectively in 1919.

The highest number of registrations of men was recorded in the engineering and ironfounding trades (496,797), followed by general labourers (430,586), the transport trades (283,215), and the building trades (262,606). In the case of women, the domestic occupations (419,500 account for over one-third of the total, next in importance being the textile trades (122,166), the dress and boot and shoe trades (102,366), and commercial and clerical occupa-tions (41,771) tions (61,771).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the year was 1,312,133, a decrease of 639,231, or 33 per cent. on the previous year. Although employment was good on the whole in the early part of the year, a decline soon became visible, and was particularly marked during the latter part of the year. Its consequences were shown in a marked reduction in the number of applica-tions from employers which was accentuated by the results of the coal strike.

Of the total vacancies notified, 44 per cent. were for men, 36 per cent. for women, and 20 per cent. for juveniles. In the men's department, the building trades account for the largest number of vacancies (122,863), followed by engineering and ironfounding (86,167), and general labourers (80,426). In the case of women, over 70 per cent. of the vacancies were in the domestic occupations.

cent. of the vacancies were in the domestic occupations. The number of vacancies filled during the year was 941,708, a decline of 27 per cent. on the total for 1919. Consequent upon the declining number of applications from employers already referred to, the daily average of vacancies filled fell from 3,911 in Januarv to 2,630 in December. The decline occurred in the men's and women's departments chiefly, being about 40 per cent. in each case, while in the juvenile department it was only about 10 per cent. The decline was not confined to any particular industry or occupation, but was spread over the whole field. Of the total vacancies filled. 48 per cent. were for men, 30 per cent. for women, and 22 per cent. for juveniles, com-pared with 51, 32 and 17 per cent. respectively in 1919.

Although the number of vacancies filled showed a decline, there was an increase in the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified, viz., 72 per cent. in 1920 (men 78, women 61, boys 80, girls 75), compared with 66 per cent. (men 73, women 56, boys 75, girls 65) in the previous year.

Of the total vacancies filled by men, 77,714 were in the building trades, 73,808 for general labourers, 66,945 in engineering and ironfounding, 32,548 in transport trades, and 30,479 in construction of works.

In the women's department, 195,600, or considerably more than half the total, were in domestic occupations, while the dress, boot and shoe trades accounted for 13,247, the textile trades for 11,661, and commercial and clerical occupations for 11,514.

The number of individuals for whom work was found The number of individuals for whom work was found was 784,169, being about 31 per cent. less than in 1919. The average number of times each individual was found work was 1.20 compared with 1.13 in the previous year. These figures do not include 38,683 jobs of a more or less

casual nature found for dock labourers, dock ports, etc.

In certain industries, separate particulars have been recorded of the number of vacancies filled by skilled and unskilled men respectively, and these are shown in the following table.

Trades.					Skilled.	Unskilled.
Building	20	20.840			51,184	26,530
Construction of Works		::	::		397 11.880	30,082 13,268
Engineering and Ironfounding Construction of Vehicles	2.				47,567	19,378 1,782
Construction of venicles			••	1		
Total	••		••	••	112,785	91,040

Of the total number of vacancies filled in these trades, 55 per cent. were filled by skilled men; in the engineering and ironfounding trades 71 per cent. of the men placed in employment were skilled, in the building trades 66 per cent., in construction of vehicles almost 50 per cent., and in shipbuilding 47 per cent. In construction of works, where the proportion of skilled men employed is com-paratively low, the percentage of vacancies filled by skilled men was only 1.3.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. A special Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain met in London on the 26th January and continued on the 27th and 28th. On the 26th, the resolu-tions on the agenda of the Joint Delegate Conference* con-vened for the 27th by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party to discuss Labour policy towards the unem-ployment situation were discussed, and it was unanimously decided that they should be supported by the delegates of the Federation at the Conference.

the Federation at the Conference. On the 27th and 28th, the Delegate Conference deal with the course of the negotiations with the Mining Asso-ciation of Great Britain, arising out of the national settle-ment which terminated the coal strike last year.⁺ It will be remembered that the first part of this agreement referred to the

referred to the "necessity of setting up machinery for regulating wages in the coal trade so as to get rid of present anomalies and provide against future difficulties," and it was provided that the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation should "proceed forthwith to prepare a scheme for submission to the Government at the earliest possible moment, and not later than the 31st March, 1921, for the regulation of wages in the industry, having regard, among other of wages in the industry, having regard, among other considerations, to the profits of the industry and the principle upon which any surplus profits are to be dealt with

with." In accordance with the above provision, preliminary negotiations have taken place between the owners and miners, and the Delegate Conference at their meeting on the 27th January received a report presented by Mr. Hodges, and supplemented by Mr. Smillie, with regard to the pro-gress of the negotiations. It is understood that certain broad questions of principle had arisen, upon which the Executive wished the Federation to fix their attitude before making further progress in detailed negotia-tions. The conference at its meeting on the 28th January determined that a questionnaire should be drafted by the Executive Committee embodying these questions of principle, and should be circulated to the con-stituent associations of the Federation, in order that a further National Delegate Conference might be held for the purpose of receiving the opinions of the districts upon the matters in question, and of formulating the policy of the Federation. the Federation.

The questions which are being submitted for discussion in the questionnaire are as follows : ---

- 1. Shall the consolidation of wages be effected by means of incorporating a part of the flat rates and district percentages into a new 1921 standard, with a uniform percentage throughout the country; or
 - By the incorporation of district percentages into a new 1921 standard, with the Sankey Wage and War Wage as a new combined flat rate in addition thereto?
- 2. Shall the regulation of future wages be by-(a) Percentage advances or reductions; or
- (a) Percentage advances or reductions; or
 (b) Flat rate advances or reductions?
 3. Shall the War Wage payment for time lost through circumstances over which the workmen have no control be continued as at present, and not merged; or shall the value thereof be added to the new standard . . . or added to the new combined flat rate above the standard. . . .
 4. Do you accent the principle of a minimum profit

4. Do you accept the principle of a minimum profit for the owners of capital, bearing a definite relation to a minimum rate of wages for the workmen, the amounts in both cases to be here-

workmen, the amounts in both cases to be here-after determined?
5. Shall the proceeds of the industry, after the total costs have been met (included therein standard wages and minimum profits costs), be disposable in proportion to be hereafter agreed upon, and to operate automatically during the lifetime of proposed agreement?

of proposed agreement? The Conference dealt with two further topics, namely, the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and an agreement with the Amalgamated Engineering Union with regard to the position of members of that body engaged in or about collieries. With regard to the amend-ment to the Workmen's Compensation Act,[‡] the Conference passed a resolution protesting strongly against the decision of the Government that it would not be possible to intro-duce into Parliament in the 1921 Session any legislation based on the recommendations of the Holman Gregory Committee. The resolution adopted by the Delegate Con-ference urged the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades ference urged the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades

See below p. 68.
 † Sce LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920, p. 592.
 † A departmental committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., M.P., was appointed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs in 1919 to enquire into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen, and, in their report issued in July, 1920, this committee recommended important amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1920, p. 355).

Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the various local Labour Parties, to bring all possible pressure to bear with a view to securing an immediate reversal of the deci-sion of the Government. It' was further resolved that, in the event of such a reversal not taking place, the Parlia-mentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party should be asked to bring the whole question before the adjourned meeting on the 23rd February, of the Joint Delegate Conference which has been convened under the auspices of these bodies to formulate Labour Policy towards Unemployment. to formulate Labour Policy towards Unemployment.

The Delegate Conference ratified an agreement, which had already received the sanction of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, under which the members of the latter union employed in and about collicries will be controlled by miners' associations in matters involving "industrial," as opposed to "craft," considerations. In the case of mining disputes, for example, the members of the Amalgamated Union covered by the agreement will tender notices simultaneously with the miners, nationally or locally, and will be officially supported in such action by their Executive. They will also be included in all applications for improved wages and conditions of service put forward by the Miners' Federation. In addition to their own trade union cards, they will be granted cards of membership in the district miners' associations. For other trade union purposes, however, such as benefits, contributions, political fund, etc., they will remain under the control of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIONS IN THE TEXTILE TRADES.

The annual meeting of this body was held in Bradford on the 8th January. Delegates representing operatives in all parts of Yorkshire attended. The meeting was pre-sided over by Alderman Ben Turner, President of the Association. The position with regard to unemployment in the Textile Industry was the main subject of dis-Conference viewed with great concern the situation brought about by the shortage of work in the Textile Trades, and disclaimed any responsibility for this on the part of the disclaimed any responsibility for this on the part of the trade unions. A further resolution was adopted calling the attention of the employers in the industry to the fact that the unions considered that a joint pledge had been given by trade unions and employers that they would jointly undertake to deal with unemployment and under-employment in the industry. The unions, therefore, urged the employers to co-operate with them in a scheme of this description. The annual report of the Executive Council was presented; and the following officers were elected to the Council for the ensuing year: — President, Mr. Ben Turner; Secretary, Mr. Arthur Shaw; members of the Executive Council: Messrs. E. Barlow, F. Dickinson, A. Gee, T. Grundy, F. J. Heywood, H. Lockwood, T. Murga-troyd, W. J. Riley, W. Rushworth, R. F. Smith, M. F. Titterington, and A. Wagstaffe.

LABOUR PARTY AND TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY.

A JOINT DELEGATE CONFERENCE, convened by the National A JOINT DELEGATE CONFERENCE, Conveneed by the Vational Executive of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, was held at the Kingsway Hall, London, on the 27th January, to receive and consider a Report presented by the Joint Committee on Unemployment which had been appointed at a meeting of these two bodies on the 11th January.

on Unemployment which had been appointed at a meeting of these two bodies on the 11th January. This committee on the 11th January had been summoned to adopt the policy which the Labour Movement should adopt towards the invitation of the Government that been supported in a Committee of Inquiry into measures for the employers in a Committee of Inquiry into measures for the two to declare its attitude towards the proposal of the Government that short time working should be extended throughout industry as a means of distributing, in the most expedient manner, the amount of available employment. The short-time proposal of the Government that short in y consideration of the diminution of home demands for onemolities which would follow upon it, in consequence of the general decrease in purchasing power which it would involve. After very full consideration, the invitation to cooperate with the Government in the Committee of Inquiry into the root causes of unemployment and the proposed and extended to overcome the objection that they were limited to the investigation of measures of alleviation only, and did not comprise an inquiry into the root causes of unemployment and the methods of removing these. The meeting then proceeded to appoint a Joint Committee with instructions to draft "a definite programme and policy" with regard to unemployment, for endorsement at the delegate conference on the 27th January. This committee was composed of the following members — Mr. Sidney Webb (Chairman of the Committee), Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C., Mr. Robert Williams

February, 1921.

<text><text><text><text><text> the Government where production is restricted through the operation of trusts; the withdrawal of juvenile labour, with provision for educational training; land cultivation, repair of railways, roads, waterways and harbours, and other works of a socially productive character. In order to avoid the necessity for short time working, the committee further advocate an immediate legal restriction of hours of work to a maximum of 44 per week without reduction in wages, accompanied by a drastic limitation of overtime. The removal of exceptional restrictions on borrowing by local authorities, in order to enable them to undertake larger schemes, and the placing of the credit of the State at the service of the local authorities by raising and advancing money to them are, together with provision for increased grants-in-aid, proposed as measures to meet the financial questions raised by such an ambitious programme. The committee also devote considerable space to measures for the restoration of industry and commerce abroad, recommending, in particular, an immediate resumption of trade with Russia. The final section of the financial con-siderations involved in the proposals, and with a justifica-tion of the very considerable national expenditure which they would entail.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE COST OF LIVING.

REPORT ON TAXATION AND NATIONAL EXPENDITURE. REPORT ON TAXATION AND NATIONAL EXPERIPTIONE. THE Joint Committee appointed to consider the cost of living, comprising representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, the Co-operative Union, the Triple Alliance, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the National Federation of General Workers and the National Federa-tion of Building Trades Operatives,* have presented a further Interim Report dealing with the problem of national taxation and expenditure and its relation to the cost of living cost of living.

** See LABOUR [GAZETTE, October, 1920, p. 541, for summary of first interim report. #f Joint Committee'on'the Cost of Living. Second Interim Report on Taxation and the Cost of Living. (Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., Tudor Street, London, E.C.). Price 1s. February, 1921.

SPECIAL ARTICLES. REVIEWS. ETC.

The Committee are of opinion that, in order to reduce the cost of living, immediate steps should be taken to redeem the floating and external debts, and to reduce the annual expenditure on debt services by means of a levy on all forms of accumulated wealth. It is maintained that the taxpayer is faced with the alternatives of a slow reduc-tion of debt, coupled with the continuance for a long term of years of heavy taxation to meet the amount of interest on the loan outstanding, and a bold attempt to extinguish on the loan outstanding, and a bold attempt to extinguish speedily a substantial proportion of the total debt. The former alternative is said to represent the present Govern-ment policy, and is condemned by the Committee, who allege that in a "normal year" 15s. out of every £1 of the revenue will be devoted to the payment of obligations incurred as a result of the last great war, and for the maintenance of the fighting forces in preparation for pos-sible future wars. They also draw attention to the facts that, whereas in 1914 the National Debt averaged about 015 c. bead of the application, and the annual levy to that, whereas in 1914 the National Debt averaged about £15 a head of the population, and the annual levy to meet interest charges, etc., was about half a guinea a head; in 1920, the former figure had risen to £170 per head, while the latter was well over £7 per head. In view of these facts, and acting on the assumption that both prices and the rate of interest will fall, the Committee maintain that the continuance of the war debt will involve maintain that the continuance of the war debt will involve an increasing and not a diminishing burden in future years, since it will be necessary to provide interest and money for the redemption of the debt in a currency far superior to that which was originally lent to the State. The Committee also expect a rise in the market value of Government securities, which will further increase the cost of their redemption. They, therefore, conclude that unless these disadvantages are anticipated by a rapid reduction of the war debt, the future generation may have to pay for the war over again, and perhaps even several times. for the war over again, and perhaps even several times. In considering the possible disadvantage that such a levy might diminish the mobile capital available for investment, the Committee suggest that this would not occur, since, wealth would change hands, its total volume would not be affected.

The outline of a scheme for a graduated levy on all forms of accumulated wealth is put forward by the Committee, who believe that a scale, varying from 1 per cent. on total possessions above an exemption level of £5,000 up to 50 per cent. on the largest fortunes could be made to yield £4,000,000,000. The scheme includes proposals concerning the methods of valuation, graduation, and the forms in the methods of valuation, graduation, and the forms in which payment would be allowed. The proceeds of this levy would be used as follows :-

(a) Where the levy was paid in Government securities it would result in direct cancellation of those securities.

(b) The proceeds derived from the payment of the levy in other forms would be devoted in the first place to the extinction of the floating debt.
(c) The next priority would be given to the repayment of the external debt.

(d) The remainder of the yield of the levy would be devoted, as it was paid, to the cancellation of the remainder of the internal debt.

In dealing with other questions of taxation bearing on the cost of living, the Committee advocate the abolition of food and entertainment taxes, and a 50 per cent. reduction of the tobacco taxes; this is estimated to entail a reduction in the annual revenue of £97,350,000, which could be met. In the annual revenue of £97,350,000, which could be met, if necessary, by a corresponding increase in direct taxa-tion. It is stated that, even if this were done, the wage-earning class would still contribute at least £150,000,000 per annum in drink and tobacco taxes. Both the Excess Profits Duty and the proposed tax on business profits are condemned, the latter on the ground that taxation of in-dividuals is preferable to taxation of groups of individuals. The principle of the latter Day in currented but the taxation. dividuals is preferable to taxation of groups of individuals. The principle of the Income Tax is supported, but the Committee recommend more generous allowances for de-pendents, the raising of the exemption level, and the inclusion within the scope of this tax of certain kinds of income which are at present untapped. A further proposa relates to the steepening of the Death Duties and their increase "at each successive transference of inherited wealth to the point of ultimate extinction."

The Report states that the whole of the foregoing proposals are directed towards a re-distribution of the national financial burdens, so as to ease the lot of those sections of the community who can least afford to have added to the difficulties of the high cost of living a weight of taxation

difficulties of the high cost of living a weight of taxation beyond their real ability to pay. The proposals of the Committee for the reduction of national expenditure below the £1,000,000,000 anticipated in a "normal year" comprise the introduction of the levy on wealth outlined in the earlier part of the Report, thereby reducing the amount required for debt services, the reduction of expenditure on the fighting forces through an international agreement for universal disarmament, and economies in expenditure on Civil Departments of State in accordance with the reports of the Committee on National Expenditure. It is expressly stated, however that there Expenditure. It is expressly stated, however, that there should be more generous expenditure on education, housing

any attempt to save the taxes at the expense of efficiency of the Civil Service. The Report concludes with remarks on tariffs and local taxation. The Committee emphasise the difficulties of dis-tinguishing the "key industries" of future wars, and urge that any industry which can successfully maintain its claim to be so regarded should be conducted as a public enterprise, and not "left to the mercy of private adventure." In the opinion of the Committee, the remedy for dumping can be found in the spread of trade unionism and concerted international trade union action, together with extension of international Labour agreements and minimum wage laws

The reasons for the recent increases in local taxation are examined, and the increase and extension of "grants in aid" is recommended, together with a method of roughly equalising the local taxation between area and area by means of additional and varying grants, based on the rate-able value per head of each area. The Committee suggest also that local authorities should be empowered to levy a local tax on land values by assessing site value for rating purposes, and assert that the Manchester City Council have decided to seek statutory powers to put this principle into effect.

Into effect. The Report also contains a brief reference to the desirability of municipal banking, and states that it is the intention of the Committee to deal in detail with the policy of municipalisation in a later report. A summary of the conclusions of the Committee on the whole subject of taxation in relation to the cost of living concludes the Depart Report

RETAIL PRICES STATISTICS: SCOPE AND METHOD OF COMPILATION.

METHOD OF COMPILATION. In view of the interest attaching to the statistics which are published each month in this journal, relating to the increase in retail prices since July, 1914, a state-ment was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1920, explaining the scope of the statistics and the methods by which they are compiled. An increasing amount of attention has recently been directed towards these statistics, and as copies of the LABOUR GAZETTE referred to are no longer obtainable, it has been thought desirable that the statement should be reprinted with certain ampli-fications which have been suggested by experience and with some minor revisions on points of detail which have become necessary owing to changes in conditions (e.g., the opera-tion of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920) since March, 1920.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STATISTICS.

and public health, and that the Committee would deplc:

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As the phrase "increase in the cost of living," which is frequently applied to these statistics, can be interpreted in various ways, it should at the outset be observed that the various ways, it should at the outset be observed that the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour are designed to measure the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of the working classes. By this is meant the average standard actually pre-vailing in working-class families just before the war, irre-spective of whether or not such standard was adequate. Brown for the average to be a standard was adequate.

Pre-war family expenditure, of course, varied widely in different cases according to the total family income, and the actual increase in shillings and pence per week which would be necessary to maintain this standard unchanged would vary in a corresponding manner. For example, if the cost of every commodity had increased by 150 per cent. since 1914, the money increase necessary to maintain the pre-war standard would be 30s. per week in the case of a family whose weekly pre-war expenditure was 20s. (making a total of 50s.), whilst it would be 90s. in the family whose weekly pre-war expenditure was 20s. (making a total of 50s.), whilst it would be 90s. in the case of a family whose pre-war expenditure was 60s. (making a total of 150s, it is therefore more generally convenient to express the increase in the form of a percentage, which can be applied to different amounts of pre-war expenditure. Even where the total weekly expenditure was the same in different families, however, the distribution of this expendi-ture over different commodities varied considerably according to the numbers of persons in the family, their ages, sex and mode of living; and as some articles have risen less in price than others, even the per-centage increase would vary to some extent with different families. It is obvious, in these conditions, that no single figure with regard to the increase in cost of living can apply exactly to every individual case, and that if the increase is to be expressed in the form of a single percentage the only practicable method is to calculate a fair general average, from which the actual figures ior individual families will diverge, the increase being somewhat lower in some cases and higher in others than the figure quoted. This is the method adopted by the Department, but it may be observed that in actual practice these variations from the average would not as a rule be very great, assuming that the articles and the quantities of each article bought at the present time were exactly the same as were bought before the war. February, 1921

It may here be remarked that, owing to the variations in It may here be remarked that, owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodi-ties, economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have no doubt been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices; on the other hand, the standard of living has probably been raised in many families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No account is taken in greater proportion than prices. No account is taken in the figures of any such alterations in the standard of in the figures of any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available and could only be obtained by means of special and costly investigations into working-class incomes, consumption and expenditure, such as those undertaken by the Board of Trade in 1904 and the Sumner Committee in 1918. So long as the levels of wages and prices are subject to fre-quent and substantial alterations it would be impracticable to undertake the repeated investigations of this kind which would be required to enable accurate records of changes in actual expenditure to be maintained.

ITEMS INCLUDED.

The items included in the statistics fall into five main groups, viz., food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items, and it will be convenient to consider each of these groups separately.

I.—FOOD.

Collection of Information.—The foodstuffs included in the statistics are beef, mutton, bacon, fish, flour, bread, potatoes, tea, sugar, milk, butter, margarine, cheese, and eggs. These normally account for over three-fourths of the total family expenditure on food, and the inclusion of a greater number of articles of relatively minor importance greater number of articles of relatively minor importance would not materially effect the average percentage increase. The most important omission is that of fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes), which it is impracticable to include in a series of retail prices index numbers, owing to the wide variations in quality, the "seasonal" variations in sup-plies, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining con-tinuous and comparable records of prices. Information as to the predominant retail prices of the above articles of food is collected at the beginning of each month, by the Managers of Employment fixchanges and

Information as to the predominant retail prices of the above articles of food is collected at the beginning of each month, by the Managers of Employment Exchanges and Branches," from representative retailers (including co-operative societies, large "multiple" firms, and private shopkeepers) conducting a working-class trade. Informa-tion is obtained in all towns with a population exceeding 50,000 at the Census of 1911, and in a representative selec-tion of 550 smaller towns and villages distributed through-out the United Kingdom. Altogether 620 towns and villages are reported upon. The total number of retailers from whom information as to prices of food is collected is about 5,500 at present, but this is not a full indication of the basis of the returns, as many of these retailers have a number of shops at which identical prices are maintained. In some cases also prices are so regulated by arrangement among traders that an article is sold at a uniform price throughout a locality, the price being known to everybody. *Compilation of Statistics.*—The local officers of the Ministry summarise the information obtained for their dis-tricts, and forward statements showing, for each article of

Ministry summarise the information obtained for their dis-tricts, and forward statements showing, for each article of tood included, the predominant price at the current date and the amount of the change in such predominant price since the previous report. Both these sets of figures are tabulated† in the Department, as a useful check is pro-vided by comparing the current prices with those of the previous month as altered by the changes reported. The reports and tabulation sheets are then scrutinised by an experienced officer of the Department, and if this scrutiny preveals discrepancies or apparent inaccuracies needing

reports and taunation sheets are then scrutinised by an experienced officer of the Department, and if this scrutiny reveals discrepancies or apparent inaccuracies, needing further explanation, such supplementary enquiries as may be necessary are made in order that the figures may be verified or corrected. The columns of tabulation are then added, and the average price of each article is arrived at, separately for large towns‡ (those with popula-tions over 50,000) and for smaller places, by taking the unweighted arithmetical average (i.e., the figures tabulated for each item are added together and divided by the total number of entries). A calculation is then made of the percentage increase in the price of each article, as shown by comparing the average price for the current date with that for July, 1914. The percentage for the United Kingdom as a whole is obtained for each article by taking the arithmetic mean (i.e., the half-way point) between the percentage for the large towns and that for the smaller places.

places. Having thus arrived at the average percentage increase in the price of each separate article of food, it is necessary to combine these percentages so as to obtain a single figure representing the general average increase in food prices. The individual percentages vary considerably, bread for example, having increased in price, at 1st February, 1921, by about 160 per cent., and granulated sugar by

[•] As regards tea, application is made to retailers direct from the partment, through the post. Department, through the post, † All processes of tabulation, and computation are carefully checked to ensure accuracy; the returns received are subjected to a critical examination, and supplementary enquiries are made where necessary. It has not been thought necessary to repeat this in every section of this returns are obtained for different districts in the Metropoli-by this means London is given its appropriate weight in the

about 335 per cent. As very different proportions of income were spent on bread, sugar and other items, it would not be correct simply to add together the percentages shown for these items and divide by the number of items. It is necessary to allow for the differ-ence in the importance of each item in the pre-war budget, and this is done by multiplying each percentage by a number (generally described, for convenience, as a "weight") based on the relative importance of the several articles and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of these "weights." The "weights " used are based on the average expenditure shown by 1,944 urban working-class family budgets collected by the Board of Trade in 1904. The adoption of "weights" based on the expenditure of 1904 was not invalidated by changes in quantities between 1904 and 1914, because the changes in quantities between 1904 and 1914, because the changes in quantities between spent on the different commodities could not have been sensibly altered except as regards margarine, for which a special allowance was made. In view of some misconceptions which have arisen as to the "basis" of the statistics, it is worthy of note that the budgets of 1904 are used only in determining the propertions in which to combine the percentage increases ascertained for the various items in order to arrive at a final index number. The real "basis" of the monthly variations recorded by the statistics is the ascertainment of prices which is carried out every month. month

month. The following Table illustrates the arithmetical process by which the general average for *food* is computed from the percentage increases for the several items. The percentages given are those obtained from the current returns, relating to 1st February, 1921 :-

(1) Article.		(3) "Weights" proportional to such ex- penditures.	(4) Percentage Increase up to 1st February, 1921.	(5) Result of multiplying (3) by (4).
Beef Mutton	s, d. 21, 21, 11, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14	48 24 19 9 20 50 22 19 25 41 10 10 10 19 18	136 139 173 185 168 161 75 335 203 325 203 172 172 141 775 228 141	6,528 3,336 3,287 1,215 3,360 8,050 1,650 6,365 5,075 7,062 1,410 750 2,106
Total	17 185	334	a attraction	54,516

It will be apparent from this illustration that the budget figures are used merely to indicate the relative importance to be attached to the percentage increases in prices ascertained for different commodities for the purpose of arriving at the "weights" or "multipliers" used in combining those increases into a general percentage. It, for example, expenditure on every item in the budget were doubled, and all the resulting "weights" were doubled, the resulting calculation, as may be seen by experiment, would give exactly the same percentage increase as before. The calculation is designed to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average working-class dietary as it was before the war, and it is no part of the purpose of the statistics to consider whether that dietary was or was not adequate. It may also be been and different items would not appreciably affect the calculations. II-RENT. It will be apparent from this illustration that the

The information relates to the rents, inclusive of local rates, of unfurnished dwelling-houses of the types usually occupied by working-class families. Increases in such rents are limited by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act of 1920. In order to ascertain the extent of the increases actually effected, special enquiries have been rade of Property Owners' Associations and of Trades Councils in a large number of towns and also of some municipal authorities. Particulars have been obtained as to the amounts of increase permissible under the Act for variously gented working-class properties, and as to the proportion of cases in which the increases have been increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings generally has been calculated. A special article showing details of the calculations was printed in The LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1920.

III.-CLOTHING.

Collection of Information.—In order to estimate the in-crease in the prices of clothing, information is obtained as to the movement of retail prices of men's suits and over-

* Including an estimate of 6d. for margarine. The total expenditure hown relates, of course, only to the articles specified. For all items of ood, the average expenditure in the 1904 budgets was 22s. 6d. (As regards rticles omitted, see first paragraph under "FOOD.")

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coats (ready-made and bespoke), woollen and cotton materials for women's outer garments^{*}, woollen and cotton underclothing and hosiery[†], and boots. The statistics relate to those descriptions of articles which are most generally purchased by the working classes, *i.e.*, to rela-tively low-priced grades.

tively low-priced grades. An enquiry form is posted each month to over 500 repre-sentative 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.

Compilation of Statistics.—For other commodities, e.g., foodstuffs, the predominant prices are averaged and this average forms the basis of the final figures. For articles of clothing, however, the range of prices and qualities is so wide that this method is unsuitable, and the method adopted is therefore 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:— Compilation of Statistics .- For other commodities, 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 first arrived at, by taking the average of the percentage changes for the constituent articles, and the group percentages are then averaged in order to obtain a single percentage represent-ing the general increase in clothing prices. In the process of averaging, allowance is made for the difference in the relative importance of ready-made and bespoke clothing, and of suits and overcoats, and for the greater importance of group (1) and the smaller importance of group (4) as compared with other groups. compared with other groups.

It will be observed that some of the information collected for relates to the prices of materials for clothing, instead of some of the articles of clothing themselves partly because for the latter comparative prices could be obtained over a period with a greater measure of accuracy and partly because many families buy materials and either arrange for

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. Where garments are made up at home the increase in the cost of the material, of course, closely represents the increase in the cost of the garment. It will be recognised that owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in the stocks held by retailers, and to varia-tions in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price-changes, it is not possible to calculate with precision the average percentage change in prices of clothing. The percentage arrived at by the method of averaging described above should, therefore, be re-garded only as an approximate indication. In view, how-ever, of the large number of returns received, and as the result of independent observation, the Department has no reason to think that the monthly variations in the final average are unrepresentative of the general course of prices of the cheaper classes of clothing. IV.--FUEL AND LIGHT.

IV.—FUEL AND LIGHT. Collection of Information.—The items included in this group are coal, gas, oil, candles and matches. Statements are obtained each month from correspondents as to the prices of coal in 30 of the principal towns, and of gas in 26 of the principal towns. The figures obtained in this way are supplemented, from time to time, as may be neces-sary, by information from the other large towns. Returns as to the prices of lamp oil, candles and matches are obtained each month direct from retailers in 28 of the principal towns. When an enquiry is despatched the

as to the prices of ramp on, candes and matches are obtained each month direct from retailers in 28 of the principal towns. When an enquiry is despatched the prices returned at the previous enquiry are always supplied, so as to ensure that the quotations shall be comparable. *Compilation of Statistics.*—The prices quoted are tabulated and scrutinised, and an average price is then arrived at, for each of the five articles, by totalling the quotations and dividing by the number of entries. A com-putation is then made of the percentage increase shown by the average price of each article over the average price of the same article at July, 1914. The percentage increases co ascertained are combined into a general average for fucl and light by weighting them in accordance with their approximate relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, the proportions taken being 6 for coal, 5 for gas, and 1 for oil, candles and matches together, these

• Viz., costume cloth, tweed, serge, frieze, cashmere, print, zephyr sateen, drill, galatea. † Viz., woollen vests (men's and women's), woollen pants, men's merir o and cotton socks, women's woollen and cotton stockings, flannel, flannelette cali co, longeloth, cotton shirting.

figures being equivalent to pre-war average expenditures of 1s. 6d. to 2s. a week on coal, 9d. to 1s. on gas, and about 3d on oil, candles and matches.

V.-OTHER ITEMS.

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V.—OTHER ITEMS. Collection of Information.—The items included in the statistics under this heading are soap and soda; domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery*; tobacce and cigarettes; fares; and newspapers. Of these, the prices of soap and soda are ascertained each month from retailers in 28 of the principal towns. Prices of ironmongery, brushware and pottery have been regularly ascertained from retailers in 22 of the principal towns, and the results have recently been tested by special returns from retailers in 60 of the principal towns, which have been found to yield practically identical percentages of increase. For tobacco and cigarettes quotations are taken from the retail price lists of the principal manufacturers. Particulars of

practically identical percentages of increase. For tobacco and cigarettes quotations are taken from the retail price lists of the principal manufacturers. Particulars of changes in railway fares are available through the medium of public announcements, and particulars of changes in tramway fares are obtained from the principal under-takings. Alterations in the prices of daily and weekly newspapers circulating largely among the working classes are taken from the newspapers themselves. *Compilation of Statistics.*—For soap, soda, and tobacco the quotations are tabulated and added, the totals so obtained are divided by the number of quotations, and the resultant averages are compared with pre-war averages similarly obtained in order to arrive at the average increase. For ironmongery, brushes and pottery, for which the actual prices vary considerably according to the descrip-tion of article, the method adopted is similar to that followed in dealing with clothing prices, referred to above, the percentage change shown by each quotition being computed and all the percentages for each article being then added and averaged. For ordinary railway fares the percentage increase taken is that applying to such fares generally; for workmen's railway fares the pre-war charges were so varied that an exact and comprehen-sive comparison with present fares has not been found possible and an approximate calculation has been made on the basis of information as to the general level of pre-war and present fares. For tramway fares (workmen's and ordinary) comparison has been made of the cost, in 1914 and at the current date, of travelling various distances, account being taken of the number of passengers travelling ordinary) comparison has been made of the cost, in 1914 and at the current date, of travelling various distances, account being taken of the number of passengers travelling such distances, as indicated by the number of tickets issued at each rate of fare. The increases so ascertained for each item have been combined, after consideration of the relative importance of the different items, so as to enable the Department to form an estimate of the average increase in prices of these items, taken as a whole, and its effect on the general percentage increase for all items. There is con-siderable variation both in the total amount of expenditure and in the distribution of the amount among the several and in the distribution of the amount among the several items, but the absence of an exact statistical basis for "weighting " does not impair the value of results, as there is no scope for any serious error in the weights used, the expenditure on the items in this group being, on the average, small relatively to the total family expenditure. COMBINATION OF ALL ITEMS INCLUDED.

COMBINATION OF ALL ITEMS INCLUDED. In order to arrive at a single figure representing the increase since July, 1914, in the prices of all the items taken together, the average percentage increases under each of the main groups of expenditure referred to above are combined in accordance with their estimated relative importance in average pre-war working-class expenditure, the "weights" used being as follows: food, 7½; rent (in-cluding rates), 2; clothing, 1½; fuel and light, 1; other items included, 4. In other words, the percentage increase ascertained for food is multiplied by 7½, that for rent by 2, and so on with the other groups; the results are added together, and the total is divided by 12½ (the sum of the multipliers or "weights"). The effect is to obtain approximately the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living in working-class families. in working-class families.

of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living in working-class families. With regard to the basis of these weights, the budgets collected in 1904, to which reference has already been made, showed that, on the average, 22s. 6d. out of a family income of 36s. 10d. per week was spent on food, or about three-fifths of the total. Between 1904 and 1914 there were almost equal increases, on the average, in prices and wages, and although the prices of food rose less, on average, than those of some other commodities, it is unlikely that this proportion would have been materially reduced during that period. The total "weight" allotted to food is, therefore, three-fifths of the total of 12½, *i.e.*, 7½. Information as to rents, which was obtained in the course of the Enquiry into Cost of Living in 1912, showed that the *average* working-class rent in the industrial towns was about 5s. 6d. to 6s. per week. In 1914 it was a little higher---probably about 6s. per week. I That is to say, the propor-tion of the total family income which was expended on rent amounted to between one-sixth and one-seventh, and the "weight" taken for rent is accordingly 2, out of the total of 124.

of 121.

As indicated by prices of saucepans, kettles, frypans, bowls, pails, ing brushes, banister brushes, brooms, cups and saucers, plates, dishes, jags, and tea-pots. In some cowns, notably London, the rents paid were considerably than the amounts stated, whilst in others they were appreciably

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As regards clothing, there are wide variations in the expenditure of different sections of the working classes, but pre-war investigations showed that, on the average, expen-diture on clothing before the war was less than that on diture on clothing before the war was less than that on rent, in many cases much less. In the absence of exact statistics a weight of 1½ (out of a total of 12½) is taken for clothing, on the basis of pre-war expenditure by work-ing-class families estimated to average 4s. 6d. to 5s. a week. For fuel and light also there are no extensive statistical data as to expenditure before the war, but such information as is available indicates that the average expenditure was probably about 2s. 9d. to 3s. a week, which yields a weight of 1 (out of a total of 12½). The weight of ½ for the other items included was taken as fairly representing average expenditure on these particular items.

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ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICS.

The list of items included in the statistics is considered sufficiently extensive and representative to provide a sound basis for estimating the average increase in the cost of mainbasis for estimating the average increase in the cost of main-taining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of a working-class family. As regards items which are not included, it may be observed that they form in the aggregate only a very small proportion of total working-class weekly expenditure, and that some have increased in price more, and others less than the average. It will be evident that if a particular item of expenditure had risen by about the same amount as the items included in the statistics, its omission or inclusion would have no effect on the general percentage and that the omission of those on the general percentage, and that the omission of those minor items of expenditure which are not included in the calculations would only become important if the average percentage rise in the price of the omitted items (taken percentage rise in the price of the omitted items (taken together) were either very much below or very much above the general average. So far as can be judged, in the light of the information available to the Department, it is very unlikely that the general average increase would be appreciably affected by the inclusion of a larger number of items, even if it were found practicable to extend the list.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1920.

To prevent misconception relative to the note in the January number of the GAZETTE* with regard to the ter-mination of the Pre-War Practices Act, 1919, it should perhaps be pointed out that the statement that the effective peration of the Act terminated on the 15th October, 1920, operation of the Act terminated on the 10th October, 1920, is not quite accurate. There is no provision for the ter-mination of its effective operation in the Act itself, but the question as to the period of time during which pro-ceedings can be brought under the Act was carefully considered in the case of John Mackay v. J. B. Fraser & Co., Ltd., which came before Lord Sands in the Scottish & Co., Ltd., which came before Lord Sands in the Scottish Appeal Court, and on which Judgment was pronounced on the 4th December, 1920.[†] In his notes on his judgment, Lord Sands commented as follows: —"In my view, the obliga-tion of the employers in this case although of indefinite, is not of perpetual duration. . . I should be disposed to hold that a year might have been allowed after the obliga-tion to restore the pre-war practice became prestable before it could be said that the demand was debarred by delay" Lord Sands went on to state that but, for one delay." Lord Sands what one to state that but for an informal request in June to the firm to restore the practice, informal request in June to the firm to restore the practice, he would not have interfered with the Local Tribunal's decision that the plea the respondents put forward should be upheld, namely, that the claim was incompetent owing to the delay which occurred in not instituting formal pro-ceedings until eleven months after the obligation to restore the practice had become operative. Lord Sands, however, did not exclude the possibility that extraordinary circum-stances in any particular case might still justify the insti-tution of proceedings under the Act.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(a) NEW INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. THE Secretary of the Ministry of Labour makes the

for all British Government business connected with the International Labour Organisation (Part XIII Treaty of Versailles) has been assigned to the Ministry of Labour, and a Standing Interdepartmental Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour to deal with inter-

constituted by the Ministry of Labour to deal with inter-national labour questions. The Committee will be under the Chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P., Parliamentary Secre-tary of the Ministry of Labour, and will include Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. (Government Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office). The Departments represented on the Committee, in addi-tion to the Ministry of Labour, are the Home Office and Board of Trade, as being directly concerned in the general activities of the International Labour Organisation, as well as the Treasury, Foreign Office, Colonial Office (for the Colonies, Protectorates and Possessions not fully self-governing) and the Scottish Office, for special aspects of the work of the Organisation. the work of the Organisation.

See January LABOUR GAZETTE, page 8. See January LABOUR GAZETTE, page 42.

Other Departments, such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, Health and Transport, will be represented on the Committee from time to time for the consideration of matters falling specially within their competence. The necessary correlation of this work, with the work of other branches of the League of Nations, is provided for by the appointment of a member of the Cabinet Secretariat as a permanent member of the Committee. The secretarial work of the Committee will be under-taken by a special section of the Ministry of Labour charged with International Labour questions.

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with International Labour questions.

(b) GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The third meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation has been postponed from April to October next. The original agenda, which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920, has been slightly modified in respect of the grouping of the items, in order to facilitate the appointment of technical advisers competent in each of the subjects; and the revised agenda is as follows :-

- (1) Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.
 (2) Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washing-ton decisions concerning the regulation of the
- hours of work.
- (3) Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washing-(a) Measures for the prevention of, or pro-
 - (b) Protection of women and children.
- (4) Special measures for the protection of agricultural

- (c) Guarancee of the rights of association and combination;
 (d) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
 (5) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.
 (6) Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.
 (7) The weekly rest-day in industrial and commercial and comment.
- employment
- (8)—(a) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker;
- (b) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship. The International Labour Office have issued a series of

pamphlets containing short memoranda and questionnaires dealing with the various items of the agenda. These pamphlets have been placed on sale in this country, and may be obtained from Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 46, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS. (a) FRANCE AND ITALY.

(d) FRANCE AND ITALY. In accordance with a law of 10th January, 1921, pub-lished in the Journal Officiel of 26th January, the French President is authorised to ratify and put into execution the Convention signed at Rome by the French and Italian Governments on 30th September, 1919. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1919, p. 468.)

(b) ITALY AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(b) Frank AND THE ANGENTINE REFORME. According to No. 8 of the Bulletin of the French Ministry of Labour for 1920, a Convention was concluded between the Italian and Argentine Governments on 27th March, 1920, concerning the reciprocal treatment of nationals of either country working in the other in regard to compensa-tion for industrial accidents.

INTERNATIONAL SHIP OWNERS AND SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE. As account appeared in the LABOUR GAZETT for August, 1920 (page 420), of the proceedings of the General Confer-tion of the International Labour Organisation held at 1920 (page 420), of the proceedings of the General Confer-tion of the International Labour Organisation held at 1920 (page 420), of the proceedings of the General Confer-tion of the Principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion of the principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion of the Principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion and the principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion of the principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion of the Principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion of the Principal of an eight-hours day or forty-tion of the Director of the International Labour 1920 (page 420), and it was decided to send a the principal of the shipowners and of the seamen, with a principal of the shipowners and of the seamen, with a principal of the shipowners and of the seamen, with a the such a meeting, it was proposed to arrange by way of denomentation and the deputation visited the Director of the Inter-ational Labour Office, who immediately communicated bit Mr. Cuthbert Laws, the General Manager of the international Shipping Federation, which is the employers organisation. organisation.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

At the first meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission^{*} under the International Labour Organsiation, held at Geneva in November, 1920, M. Albert Thomas read a tele-gram announcing the readiness of the International Ship-ping Federation to meet the seamen's representatives to discuss the question of hours of work on board ship and to establish the bases for an agreement. It was thereupon decided to hold a conference of representatives of ship-owners and seamen at Brussels on January 24th, and the Commission unanimously decided to invite M. Albert Thomas to preside at this meeting. It was also decided that the International Shipping Federation, which includes the shipowners of six important maritime countries, should endeavour to secure the participation in the conference of shipowners of other countries. As a result of the above negotiations, a conference of

As a result of the above negotiations, a conference of representatives of the above negotiations, a connected of representatives of the International Shipping Federation and the International Seafarers' Federation met at Brussels on January 24th, 25th and 26th under the chair-manship of M. Albert Thomas, to consider the question of the hours of labour on board ship.

the hours of labour on board ship. The conference decided to entrust the examination of the technical details to two Commissions, each consisting of four members from each side and the secretaries of the two federations; one Commission will deal with the deck and engine room staffs, and the other with the general service staffs. It was also arranged that these bodies should meet within thirty days and prepare a report which will be submitted to a new conference to be convened by the Director of the International Labour Office in due course course;

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK, THIRD OUARTER OF 1920.

THE issue for 4th February of the journal (Statistiske Efterretninger) of the Danish Statistical Department con-tains figures bringing the data concerning the general move-ment of wages in the principal trades in Denmark down to the third quarter of 1920. (For information relating to the previous quarter see page 673 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1920.)

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 114,000, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (32,000), building (16,000), pottery, glass and cement (10,000), food prepara-tion (8,000), paper and printing (7,700), tobacco (7,000), and textile (7,000).

The general result of the computation shows that, taking the country as a whole, the average hourly earnings in the industries indicated had risen by 5 per cent. since the preceding quarter, and by 296 per cent. since 1914. For the skilled worker the average earnings per hour rose from 2·23 to 2·35 kroner during the quarter, and for the un-skilled worker from 1·83 to 1·94 kroner. Women's earnings rose from 1·19 to 1·29 kroner per hour in the same period. The increase in the general averages for the third quarter is stated to be due partly to the collective agreement of 5th April, 1920, whereby an increase in wages was to be granted in proportion to the rise in the cost of living, and partly to increases paid under the collective agreement entered into on 28th May, 1920. The general result of the computation shows that, taking

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

In 1919 the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, in response to a request by the War Industrial Board, undertook a survey of certain selected industries, and a report now published embodies the provisional results of the investigation as regards wages and hours of labour. The period to which the enquiry relates comprises portions of the years 1918 and 1919, but the particulars collected reflect the unsettled conditions of post-war reconstruction rather than the characteristics of the war period.

In the selection of industries, the chief point considered as the number of maustries, the chief point considered was the number of wage-earners employed. Twenty-eight industries in all, carried on in 43 States, and comprising 780 occupations, were investigated. Particulars of the hours worked and of earnings received were collected from 2,365 establishments giving employment to 404,758 workers (318,946 males and 85,812 females).

The general averages for the United States as a whole were ascertained to be as follows: —Hours worked per day— males 7.6, females 7.5‡; earnings per hour worked—males 56 cents. (2s. 4d.), females 30 cents. (1s. 3d.).

See LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1920, p. 672. Industrial Survey in Selected Industries in the United States, 1919. Bulletin

. 206. These figures represent the average number of hours worked per day each employee; the hours most frequently worked were from 8 to 8 ber day

* Report on Cost of Living, by T L. Bennett, M.A.F.S.S. Controller, Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance, Egypt. Oairo, 1920. † Cairo was the only town supplying sufficient budgets to give a trust-worthy mean the rest of the country was accordingly grouped by regions, the Maritime Governates principally Alexandria), Upper Egypt and Lower Feuille Fédérale, 2nd February, 1921, Berne.

pre-war cost.

Tunisia.

NIGHT-WORK FOR WOMEN PROHIBITED IN POLAND.[†]

Locality or

Cairo.

Jpper Egypt Lower Egypt

100 per cent.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN EGYPT.*

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In order to ascertain the effect upon household expenditure of the rise in prices of food and other commodities during recent months, the Statistical Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance collected 713 family budgets from employees of various government administrations. Of these 519 were sufficiently detailed for the purpose in view, and ployees of various government administrations. Of these 519 were sufficiently detailed for the purpose in view, and were utilised in the computation of a general statement. The employees filling in the budget were Egyptian clerks or Egyptian artisans and labourers. The results are tabu-lated separately for each of the two groups. The par-ticulars asked for on the forms of enquiry related to (a) the composition and earnings of the family; (b) the principal expenses for the year ended March 1st, 1920, upon rent, clothing, medical attendance, and certain food articles (wheat, butter, lentils, onions, garlic); (c) detailed expendi-ture from March 1st to 7th, 1920, upon specified foods, fuel, lighting, rent, taxation and various miscellaneous items. The standard consumption of food by the average family in March, 1920, having been determined from an examina-tion of the budgets, the retail cost of this was computed at the prices prevailing at various dates. For the pre-war period the prices taken were the averages for January, 1913, to July, 1914. The other periods for which the cost of the budget was computed were the first and second halves of 1919, and each of the first six months of 1920. On the assumption that the quantity of each commodity consumed underwent no variation throughout the period covered, i.e., that the budget of March, 1920, applied to the later as well as to the pre-war period, the following figures represent the changes in expenditure due to the rise in retail prices of food, fuel and soap taken together :--

	Increase in expendate (June, 1920) with pre-war e	, as compared
District,†	Families of Clerks.	Families of Labourers and Artisans.
	 Per cent. 170 173 171 171 174	Per cent. 172 173 171 171 170

For other items detailed calculations were not undertaken For other items detailed calculations were not undertaken as in the case of food, but estimates were made. On the other hand, no attempt appears to have been made to carry these figures down to a later date than March, 1920. Rent, light, water and the *Ghafir* tax, taken together, were assumed to have risen 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, fares 50 per cent., clothing 150 per cent., tobacco and various petty expenses 100 per cent., school fees by 5 per cent., and other items (doctors' fees, servants' wages, etc.) 100 per cent.

100 per cent. The combined expenditure upon these items, together with food, etc., at the prices ruling in March, 1920, showed an increase of 138 per cent. above that of the pre-war period for families of clerks and of 149 per cent. for families of artisans and labourers. On the evidence of these figures, therefore, the cost of living in March, 1920, was for these classes of employees from 2.4 to 2.5 times the pre-war cost

The examination of the budgets brought out the point The examination of the budgets brought out the point that the expenditure of the workers who furnished the returns exceeded their earnings. In the period before the war the excess of expenditure amounted to 53 per cent.; in 1920 it was 92 per cent. for clerks and 97 per cent. for labourers and artisans. The report states: "Since no man could continue for years to spend at least 50 per cent. more than his total income, it is clear that the average standard of living shown by the budgets is that of employees who have some sources of income in addition to the official salaries or wages." salaries or wages."

THE Polish Legation has informed the Swiss Federal Council of the adhesion of the Polish Government to the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the employ-ment of women at night in industrial occupations. Up to the present the following States have signed this Convention :--Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia

[An account of the two Berne Labour Conventions is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for 1906, pp. 354-355.]

February, 1921.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

FRANCE (PARIS).*

The general level of retail prices in Paris of food, fuel and lighting in the month of January shows a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 310 per cent. over July, 1914. The computa-tion of the movement of the general prices level is based on a pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class, +

ITALY

(a) Rome.[†]

(*) Rome.¹ The general level of food prices in Rome in January shows a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 267 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consideration the general level in January shows a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with December, and a rise of 274 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children.[†]

(b) Milan.§

(7) Milan.9 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 January, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 70 per cent. when com-pared with the preceding month, and of 473 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure, including also clothing, rent and heating and lighting, shows in January an increase of 6'9 per cent., and is 471 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914.[†]

(c) Florence.

(c) Florence. The index number representing the weekly expenditure on food of a family consisting of five persons in Florence at the prices current in January, 1921, shows an increase of 2·1 per cent. when compared with the previous month, and of 392 per cent. when compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure, including also clothing, rent, heat and lighting, etc., in January shows an increase of 1·8 per cent. as compared with December, and is 354 per cent. above the pre-war figure.

GERMANY (BERLIN).¶

GERMANY (BERLIN).¶ According to figures issued by Dr. Kuczynski, Director of Schönberg (Berlin) Municipal Bureau of Statistics, the minimum weekly cost of subsistence during December amounted to 158 marks for a man alone, 258 for a man and wife, and 330 for a man and wife and two children. These figures show an advance of 5, 10 and 14 marks respectively upon the corresponding cost in November. The cost of the same minimum in June, 1914, is estimated to have been 17 marks, 22 marks and 29 marks respectively, so that the December figures are nine times as high as those of June, 1914, for a man and eleven times as high for a married couple or for a family of four persons. The minimum cost of subsistence covers food, rent, fuel and light, clothing and certain miscellaneous items.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).**

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in December, 1920, shows a decrease of 5.7 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 107.6 as compared with 1913.

BELGIUM. ++

BELGIUM.^{††} The general level of retail prices of food and other neces-saries on 15th December, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with that of 15th November, but an increase of 368 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the corresponding average rise above the pre-war level on the 15th December was also 369 per cent. For articles of "prime necessity" (almost entirely food) the average rise was 383 per cent., for less necessary articles 323 per cent., and for clothing, fuel and light 365 per cent. The figures given above are "unweighted," *i.e.*, allowance is not made for the relative importance of the various articles in house-hold consumption.

hold consumption. The "weighted" index number for 15th December of the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910)

Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France.

 The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change Gas taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures.
 Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome.
 h Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan.
 Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical Office, Florence.
 M Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical Office, Florence.

** Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Innicipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam. †† Revue du Travail, January, 1921, Brussels.

STATISTICS	OF	RETAIL	PRICE
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RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

STATISTICS FOR 1st FEBRUARY, 1921. SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Food......163%All Items included.........151% FOOD.

THERE was a general decline in prices of food during January, and at 1st February the average percentage increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 163 per cent., as compared with

178 per cent. a month earlier. The most important reductions were in the prices of bread The most important reductions were in the prices of bread and flour, sugar, bacon, potatoes, butter, margarine and eggs. On the average bread was cheaper by over $\frac{1}{2}d$. per 4 lbs., and flour by a corresponding amount, granulated sugar by $\frac{3}{2}d$. per lb. (part of the recent reduction of 1d. having been included in last month's returns), bacon by about $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., potatoes by $\frac{3}{4}d$. per 7 lbs., butter by 1d. per lb., margarine by $\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., and fresh eggs by $1\frac{1}{4}d$ each. Prices of British meat averaged slightly higher on 1st February than on 1st January. 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 February, 1921 :—

Article.	Avera unless of	ge Price (herwise in	Average Inc. (+) or Decrease () at 1st Feb., 1921, as compared with		
bra mitmal	July, 1914.	lst Nov., 1918.	lst Feb., 1921.	July, 1914.	lst Nov., 1918.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.
Beef, British- Ribs		1 8 1 3	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{array}$	$+1 3\frac{1}{4}$ + 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 5 + 0 3
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 7 1 0 4 1	1 8 1 2	1 33 0 94	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 5 \end{array}$
Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 87 1 14	2 4 1 61	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ + 1 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 71 \\ + & 0 & 51 \\ + & 0 & 51 \end{array}$
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ² 0 4 0 111	1 9 1 1 2 3 1 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 0 8\frac{3}{4}$ + 0 3 + 1 7 $\frac{1}{7}$	$-05\frac{1}{2}$ -06 $+03\frac{1}{2}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated)	0 105 0 55 1 65 0 2 0 35	0 9 8 0 7	2 6 ¹ / ₂ 2 4 ¹ / ₂ 1 3 ¹ / ₄ 2 8 ¹ / ₄ 9	+16 +091 +114 +07	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & 0_{2} \\ + 0 & 6_{4} \\ + 0 & 0_{4} \\ + 0 & 2_{4} \\ + 0 & 2_{4} \end{array}$
Milk per quart Butter-	C. AND STREET			+ 0 7	$+ 0 2\frac{1}{4}$
Fresh Salt Cheese (Canadian or	$\begin{array}{c}1&2\frac{1}{2}\\1&2\end{array}$	2 6 2 6	3 2ª† 3 2ª†	$+ 2 0\frac{1}{4}$ + 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 0 8 ³ / ₄ + 0 8 ³ / ₄
U.S.)* Margarine Eggs (fresh) each	0 88 0 72 0 13 0 43	1 8 1 2 0 61	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 5\frac{1}{3} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 1 \\ - & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 42	0 74	0 101	$+05\frac{3}{4}$	$+ 0 2\frac{3}{4}$

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

ods beirigun om	Average l lst Feb.,	Correspond- ing figure for United			
Article,	Large Towns	Small	United	King	
aduration and a solution of a	(Popula- tions over 50,000).	Towns and Villages,	Kingdom.	lst Nov., 1918.	lst Jan., 1921.
Beef, British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs Thin Flank	152 177	155 166	154 171	103 126	151 168
Ribs Thin Flank	117 107	115 97	116 102	175 206	116 102
Legs Breast	173 195	169 174	171 185	102 106	168 181
Mutton, Frozen- Legs	134 77	119 67	126 72	206 217	126 73
Bacon (streaky)* Fish Flour Bread	$ 181 \\ 147 \\ 164 \\ 162 $	165 123 173 160	173 135 168 161	142 167 52	197 133 181
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	72 348 200	160 78 321 206	75 335 203	55 73 241 141	172 76 375 202
Butter- Fresh Salt	162 172	173 176	167 174	107 112	174 181
Cheese(Canadian or U.S.)* Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	143 75 244 134	139 74 212 99	141 75 228 117	130 97 412 59	142 87 359 133
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	167	160	103	133	178

price for another kind locally representat † Government butter, except in Ireland, cality, the seturns quote the

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

<text><text><text><text> the statistics.

the statistics. In the *fuel and light* group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 145 and 150 per cent. at 1st February. For gas the increase was over 95 per cent., for lamp oil about 210 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 260 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 February is estimated at over 140 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL ITEMS. If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 120 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st February, 1921, is about 151 per cent.† as compared with 165 per cent. for 1st January. 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*

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 many 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 Julu, 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	
July August September October November December	25 25 26 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 50-55 60 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85	$100-105 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 115-120 \\ 120-125 \\ 120 $	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	11411

* An article dealing with these enquiries, giving detailed statistics for 1st October, appeared on page 542 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October. Further increases in rates in some districts have resulted in subsequent increases in rents, raising the average increase in rents from 39 per cent, at 1st October to 42 per cent, at 1st February.

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

METHOD OF COMPILING THE STATISTICS.

A detailed account of the scope and method of compilation of the above statistics appears on pages 69 to 72 of this issue.

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fell below 5 francs per day was 411 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914; the corresponding expenditure in the case of families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs was 403 per cent. greater than in 1914; in the highest in-come class (8 francs and over) it was 404 per cent. greater.*

NORWAY.†

The index number representing the expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food at the prices prevailing in December shows an increase of 242 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If fuel, lighting, clothing, rent and taxa-tion be also taken into account the increase in December is 235 per cent. above the figure for July, 1914. The figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.*

SWEDEN.‡

SWEDEN.‡ At the prices prevailing in January, the cost of main-taining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting repre-sents a decrease of 3.8 per cent. upon the cost in the pre-ceding month, but an increase of 183 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 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 Stock-holm alone, January shows a decrease of 2.7 per cent. as against December, and an increase of 189 per cent. as com-pared with July, 1914.*

NEW ZEALAND.§

NEW ZEALAND.§ The index number of retail prices of food in January, based on Returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 0.4 per cent. when compared with the preceding months, and is 78 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative im-portance of the various groups of commodities in consump-tion before the war.* tion before the war."

* The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures. + Sociale Meddelelser, No. 1, 1921. Christiania. + Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm. § Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following 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 caution in drawing con-clusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries.] countries.]

	• Pe	rcenta	ge Incre since	ase in i		Food I	rices	
Country.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.			Latest figures available.		
		19411			1020.	Rise.	Date,	
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 163*	Feb, 21,	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgiumt Denmark Finland France (Paris)t (other Towns)t Holland (Amster- dam). Italy (Rome) (Milan) " (Florence) Norway Swedent United States	46 32 425 11 47 60 42 9	66 83 845 42 37 84 114¶ 81 43	87 106 1445 76 103 225 198 179 168 64	112 161 1885 110 106 210 178 189 210 86	359 153 882 273 2885 117 218 345 345 313 219 107 115	411 153 1072 310 350 108 267 473 392 234 183 69	Dec, 20. July 20. Oct, 20. Jan, 21. 4th Qr, 20. Dec, 20. Jan, 21. Jan, 21. Jan, 21. Jan, 21. Jan, 21. Jan, 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 95 61 79 88	Dec. 20. Jan. 21. Nov. 20. Dec. 20, Dec. 20.	

• It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 151 per cent. (See p. 74.) † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in November for all working-class f lighting are also inclu ¶ Figures for August. ies ranged from 403 to 411 per cent. in these figures. § Figures for 3rd

February, 1921.

February, 1921.

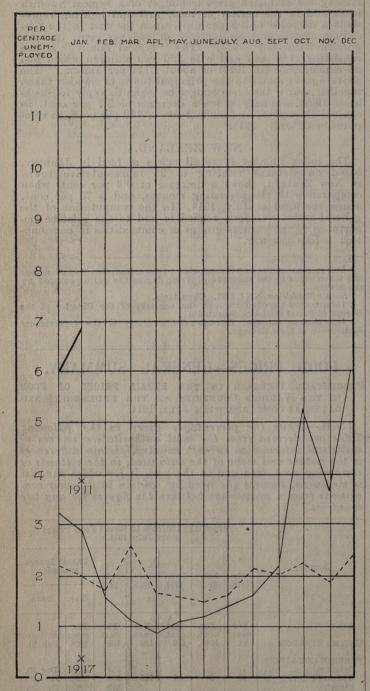
EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.*

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

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

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1911-20.



EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in January continued to decline and at the end of the month was seriously depressed. Large numbers of workpeople were totally unemployed and many others were working only three or four days a week. 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 6'9 as compared with 6'0 at the end of December. In industries (employing about 12,000,000 workpeople) covered by the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act the percentage unemployed at 28th January was 8'2 as compared with 5'8 at 31st December and 3'7 at 26th November. In addition 637,000 short-time

• 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 77.

workers were claiming benefit at Employment Exchanges at Register of the Employment Exchanges at 28th January was approximately 1,065,000, of whom nten numbered 685,000, and women 278,000 the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 31st December was 757,000, of whom 508,000 were men and 188,000 were women. Some unemployed persons in occupations not covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and these figures, therefore, do not fully indicate the total numbers unem-ployed. The total number of vacancies unfilled at 28th January was 47,000, of which 18,000 were for men and 25,000 for women; the corresponding figures at 31st De-cember were 19,000 for men and 25,000 for women. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the Returns was slightly greater than in December and for 5 per cent. greater than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week at these mines in the fortnight ended 29th January was 526; a decrease of nearly and the January, 1920. At shale mines employment continued good; at iron mines it varied considerably and in the fumberland and Lancashire district showed a marked decine. Quarrying operations were hindered by bad weather, but employment was fairly good on the whole. The though fairly good in Cleveland, was moderate or bad in most of the other districts. At iron or steel works it varied fom bad to moderate in the various districts. In the inplate and steel sheet trades employment continued very bad and at the end of the month the number of mills in operation showed a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. as com-pared with January, 1920. In the engineering, shipbuilding, in the total of the other districts. At iron or steel works it varied form bad to moderate in the various districts. In the inplate and steel sheet trades employment continued very bad and at the end of the month the number of mills in operation showed a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. as com-

operation showed a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. as com-pared with January, 1920. In the engineering, shipbuilding, and other metal trades employment showed a further decline, and was slack with much unemployment and short

and other metaly rades employment showed a further decline, and was slack with much unemployment and short time. The cotton trade there was a further decline; organised short time continued in the spinning section, and at the end of the month employment was very bad throughout the industry. In the woolen and worsted trades employment continued bad and much short time was worked. The jute trade it showed a further decline and was bad; short time was general in both industries. In the carpet trade employment was tair in England; in Scotland it showed a decline and was bad. The depression in the lace and hosiery trades continued, and there was much unemployment and short time. In the sitk trade employment again declined and was slack. In the textile printing, bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades employment also declined, and there was much short time and unemployment. With milliners in London employment showed an improvement and was fair; with dressmakers it was moderate. In the corset trade, and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades employment continued slack; in the shirt and collar trade it declined and was slack; in the ready-made tailoring trade and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades employment continued slack, in the shirt and collar trade it declined and was slack; in the ready-made tailoring trade and in the fielt hat trades it continued was fair; with a substack, and in some districts mills were entirely closed down. In the printing and booklinding trades em-ployment also showed a decline, and was reported. In the paper trade employment continued fairly good; in the building trades employment continued fairly good; in the glass trades it showed a marked cotine, and was vorked, in the brick trade it was also good, and overtime was worked in the brick trade it was also good, and so retime was exported in some districts. In most branches of the woodworking group employment continued ad; considerable numbers of work poole were on short time an

the demand. With dock and riverside workers employment was slack generally, and at some ports was worse than in the previous month. Employment with seamen was quiet in the early part of January, but improved as the month progressed. With fishermen there was an improvement, and employ-ment was fair on the whole.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,586,507 reported 109,970 (or 6'9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of January, 1921, compared with 6'0* per cent. at the end of December, 1920, and 2'9 per cent. at the end of January, 1920. In addition large numbers were on chort time short time

Trade.	Member- ship at end of January,	at e Jan	ployed nd of uary, 21. ⁺	Inc. (+) or Do in percents Unemploye compared w	
	1921.	Num- ber.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Ya
Buildingt	85,533§	1,727§	2:0	+ 0.3	+
Coal Mining Engineering and Ship- building.	185,376 527,473	1,566 44,781	0°8 8′5	+ 0.7 + 2.3	++
Miscellaneous Metal	88,423	8,450	9.6	+ 3.2	+
Cotton	110,078 12,510	6,368 1.112	5'8 8'9	$+ 0.7 \\ - 0.8$	+++
Other Printing, Bookbinding and	125,055 106,560	9,771 6,604	7·8 6·2	-3.1 + 1.7	+++
Paper. Furnishing Woodworking	41,405 55,158	4,317 2,940	10°4 5°3	+ 5.4 + 2.8	+++
Clothing : Boot and Shoe Other Clothing	87,570 94,064	9,648 9,018	11.0 9.6	$-\frac{1:3}{-3:2}$	+++
Leather Glass Pottery Tobacco	16,547 1,349 44,397 5,009	1,935 23 300	11.7 1.7 0.7	+1.3 +1.3 +0.4	+++-
Total	5,009	1,410 109,970	<u></u>	+3.1 + 0.8.	+

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

and a section of the	Workpeople	January,	Inc. (+) or De as compared v		
' Trade.	in the Returns for Jan., 1921.	1921.	Month ago.	Y 84	
Coal Mining Iren " Shale "	642,832 15,851 4,787	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5'26 5'04 5'97	Days. 0'48 0'77 +0'17	Dr -(+(
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		Furnaces in Blast. 229 Mills Working 208 Shifts Worked (one week). 543,042	No. - 19 -206 Per cent. -13.7	N 	

(b) OTHER TRADES

	Numbe	r of Worl	kpeople.	Total W	Vages Pai orkpeopl	id to	
Trade.	Week ended 29th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		Inc. (+) Dec. (-) o	
they is and	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.¶	2	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Linen Jute Hosiery Other Textiles Bleaching, etc	76,347 16,902 32,545 17,098 8,405 13,084 5,198 14,174 22,082	Per cent. -13·3 - 3·2 - 0·9 -34·3 - 3·6 -13·3 - 6·7 - 3·7 - 5·5	Per cent. -19 ^{•3} - 8 ^{•7} - 2 ^{•9} -43 [•] 6 - 7 [•] 6 -25 [•] 4 -32 [•] 1 - 0 [•] 4 - 7 [•] 2	£ 150,324 39,190 69,551 23,470 10,787 21,599 9,001 31,377 62,942	Per cent. -10·1 - 1·8 - 7·8 -39·6 -13·6 -13·6 -14·7 - 5·4 - 6·2 -12·2] o +	
Total Textiles	205,835	-11'2	-17.4	418,241	-15.1	-	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar ReadymadeTailoring Paper Printing and Book- binding.	46,698 13,268 18,772 13,684 15,405	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.4 \\ -3.9 \\ -4.4 \\ -1.9 \\ -3.1 \\ \end{array} $	$-15.5 \\ - 4.2 \\ -23.1 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.4$	97,135 18,329 26.692 40,281 48,354	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ -10.5 \\ -8.3 \\ -6.2 \\ -8.1 \\ \end{array} $	++	
Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	15,018 9,895 7,111 11,558 58,361	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.5 \\ - 9.2 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 3.4 \end{array} $	$+ 6^{\circ}5$ -12^{\circ}6 +18^{\circ}5 +30^{\circ}3 -11^{\circ}5	38,094 33,820 25,712 50,306 147,145	$\begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ -12.6 \\ +2.7 \\ -0.2 \\ -2.5 \end{array}$	++++	
Total	209,770	- 2.9	- 8.3	525,868	- 3.9	10	
Tin, Lead, and Zinc Mining.	988	-32'4	-48.2	2,957	-31.9	-100	

rand Total 416,593 - 7.3 -13.1 947,066 - 9.3 - 14.3 Grand Total [416,093] - 7/3 - -13/1 - 947,009 - 9/3] - 14/3 * The figure for December has been revised since the publication of the January GAZETTE. † Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. ‡ Based mainly on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. § These figures (the latest available) relate mainly to December. ¶ Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

77

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, was about 12,000,000 on 31st January, 1920, and the number unemployed at that date was 977,296, or 8:2 per cent., as compared with 5.8 per cent. at 31st December, 1920.

December, 1920. The following Table shows by trades the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work dona-tion policies remained lodged on 28th January, 1921, (1) in respect of total unemployment, and (2) in respect of short time. The persons included in Table (2) are employed in establishments where owing to the depressions 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.*

Trade.	Books Dor rema	f Unemple and Out-o nation Pol ining lodg 28th Janu	of-Work licies ged on	1				
1.4 (.8460 164 4·B	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.		
ed a decrettes of	rede b	(1) T	OTAL UN	EMPLOYMENT.				
Building WorksofConstruction Shipbuilding	76,525 9,726 39,379	214 24 333	76,739 9,750 39,712	+16,169 + 2,588 + 8,766	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 112 \\ - & 3 \\ + & 180 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 16.281 + 2,585 + 8,946		
Engineering and Ironfounding Vehicle Construction Sawmilling and	119,137 14,209	9,437 4,495	$128,\!574\\18,\!704$	$+ 24,969 \\+ 2,438$	+ 2,567 + 1,397	+ 27,536 + 3,835		
Packing Case Mak- ing Ammunition and	17,550	4,568	22,118	+ 6,757	+ 2,278	+ 9,035		
Chemicals Iron and Steel Manu-	11,288	7,009	18,297	+ 4,300	+ 2,562	+ 6,862		
facture Manufacture of Other	31,499	816	31,315	+ 11,064	+ 360	+ 14,424		
Metals	16,995	4,801	21,796	+ 8,479	+ 2,034	+ 10,513		
Goods Clocks, Watches.	12,389	18,599	30,988	+ 4,940	+ 6 251	+ 11,191		
Plate, Jewellery . Musical Instruments,	1,575	1,552	3,127	+ 723	+ 516	+ 1,239		
Toys, Games Rubber and Rubber	1,617	2,475	4,092 -	+ 933	+ 1,115	+ 2,048		
Goods	3,882	5,060	8,942	+ 75	+ 1,006	+ 1,081		
Goods Brick, Tile. Pottery.	5,655	3,753	9,408	+ 1,046	+ 1,021	+ 2,067		
Glass, etc	4,936	2,394	7,330	+ 1,732	+ 1,510	+ 3,242		
Service	8,710	16,826	25,536	+ 1,572	+ 7,279	+ 8,851		
Clerical Conveyance of Men. Goods, and Mes-	10,395	2,301	12,696	+ 2,329	+ 1,143	+ 3,472		
sages	89,176 10,921	2,103 207	91,279 11,128	+ 33,966 + 7,186	+ 744 + 144	+ 34,710 + 7 390		
Paper Making,	9771 14.600	9,796	19,567	+ 2,890	+ 4,552	+ 7,330 + 7,442		
Woollen and Worsted	10,281	33.953 14,218	48.553 24,499	+ 3 857	+ 6.345	+ 11,151 + 10,202		
Other Textiles Workers in Dress	17,988 28,459	34,419 62,583	52,407 91,043	+ 479 + 6,160	+ 8,927 + 17,757	+ 9,406 + 23,917		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	10,045 73,333	17 904	27,949 73,816	+ 3,781	+ 7,912	+ 11,693		
General Labourers Others	73,333	483 31,571	73,816 67,932	+ 9670 + 13,284	+ 146 + 14,034	+ 9,816 + 27,318		
TOTAL	685,402	291,894	977,296	+185,313	+100,880	+286,193		
	a 1. 100	mail stor	(2) SHOP	RT TIME.	. Carent	OSA:		
Building Works of Censtruc-	2,241	46	2,287	+ 950	+ 42	+ 992		
tion	553 452	1 19	554 471	+ 274 - 143	+ 1 + 14	+ 275 - 129		
Engineering and Ironfounding Vehicle Construction	28,789 7,869	2,485 1,663	31,274 9,532	+ 9,110 + 2,322	+ 554	+ 9,664 + 3,084		
Sawmilling and Packing Case Making Ammunition and	2,735	1,308	4,043	+ 2,047	+ 673	+ 2,720		
Chemicals	2,762	2,265	5,027	+ 6	Res Alexandra	+ 1,077		
Iron and Steel Man- ufacture	7,814	158	7,972	+ 2,528	A STATE OF	+ 2,621		
Mannfacture of other Metals	1,165	494	1,659	+ 756	+ 337	学校のでの学生		
Manufacture of Metal Goods	5,737	5,335	11,072	+ 2,193		+ 6,170		
Clocks, Watches,	197	431	628	+ 7	an large	+ 289		
Plate, Jewellery . Musical Instruments, Toys, Games	420	507	927	+ 393		+ 773		
Toys, Games Rubber and Rubber Goods	2,605	3,699	6,304	- 477	+ 170	- 307		
Leather and Leather Goods	2,005	1,566	3,617	+ 1,258	The Dark	+ 2,166		
Brick, Tile, Pottery, Glass, etc.	1,392	382	1,774	+ 1,095	Ser and	$+ \cdot 1,163$		
Hotel and Laundry Service	78	299	377	+ 39	The second	ALL LAC		
Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men,	109	299 40	149	+ 39 + 71	CERTIFICATION OF THE	+ 243 + 101		
Goods and Mes-	9149	59	9 100	L 000	+ 95	L 00		
Mines and Quarries	2,143 277 5 250	53 7 5 755	2,196	+ 960 + 192 + 2052	+ 51-	+ 985 + 197		
Paper Making	5,250 87,225	5,755 174,877		+ 2,053 + 11,631	+ 37,958 -	+ 4,757 + 49,589		
Woollen and Worsted Other Textiles Workers in Dress	21,906 47,316 17,182	35,734 85,699 51,554	57,640 133,015 68,736	+ 8,542 + 11,975 + 7,094	+ 25,258 -	+ 27.810 + 37,233 + 30,837		
Food, Drink and To- bacco	1,602 1,748 2,695	6,621 3	8.223 1,751 5.039	+ 1,074 + 1,210 + 1,001	+ 2	+ 4,279 + 1,212		
Others	2,625	2,414	5,039	+ 1,001		+ 2,308		
TOTAL	254,273	383,415	637.688]	+ 68,164	+123,038	191,202		

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

(32008) D 3

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.

COAL MINING. EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair during January; it showed a decline as compared with both the previous month and a year ago. Of the 642,832 workpeople included in the Returns for January, 204,027 (or 317 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12* days during the fortnight ended to which the Returns relate, and a further 182,874 (or 28*4 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days. The average number of days worked showed a decrease of 0.48 on the previous month and of 0.46 on January, 1920. Employment was reported to be slack and much time was lost in the Northumberland, Durham, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, Forest of Dean and South Wales districts owing to lack of orders. Some time was also reported to be lost in Lancashire and Cheshire, South Wales and in Scotland on account of shortage of wagons. The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed and the average number of days worked per week in the collieries covered by the Returns:---

- 1 a field + 2000 + 16,720 - 470 2006 + 16,720	emp	of Workp loyed at ed in the	Mines	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
District.	night as compared ended with a			Fort- night ended 29th	Inc.(+)or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
CHOIS & BILL + SUM	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 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	53,520 115,058 6,577 64,686 59,564 43,445 37,660 32,653 9,749 7,097 10,181 118,266	Per cent. +0'8 +0'9 +1'3 +1'3 +1'1 +0'1 +0'5 +0'2 +1'2 +1'2 +1'2 +1'2 +1'2 +1'2	Per cent. +7 ² +4 ² 8 +5 ⁷ 7 +4 ⁴ 8 +5 ⁴ 4 ¹ 1 +4 ³ 7 +4 ⁴ 8 +4 ¹ 1 +3 ⁰ 0 +8 ⁵ 8 +5 ⁰ 0	Days. 4'75 5'19 5'61 5'72 5'26 5'49 5'26 5'49 5'26 5'49 5'26 5'89 5'11 5'27 5'73 4'89	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ -0.74 \\ -0.38 \\ -0.16 \\ -0.16 \\ -0.14 \\ -0.55 \\ -0.33 \\ -0.30 \\ -0.08 \\ -0.72 \\ -0.71 \\ -0.71 \\ -0.17 \\ -1.05 \end{array}$	Days. -0.53 -0.36 -0.29 -0.18 -0.14 -0.68 -0.31 -0.31 -0.31 -0.68 -0.31 -0.68 -0.31 -0.68 -0.68 -0.18 -0.71 -0.18	
ENGLAND & WALES	588,284	+0.6	+5'3	5.26	-0.21	-0.20	
West Scotland Lothians Fifeshire	23,911 2,876 27,239	-0.4 -0.2 +1.8	+5.0 +6.0 +7.5	5·10 5·37 5·34	-0.17 +0.08 -0.16	$-0.03 \\ -0.18$	
SCOTLAND	54,026	+0.2	+6.3	5.24	-0.14	-0'13	
IRELAND	522	-3.5	+21.4	3.73	-1.32	-1.74	
UNITED KINGDOM	642,832	+0.6	+5.4	5.26	-0.48	-0*46	

The output of coal in Great Britain in the five weeks ended 29th January, 1921, was provisionally returned to the Board of Trade at 21,803,600 tons. In the five weeks ended 25th December, 1920, it was 25,406,700 tons. The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during January, 1921, amounted to 1,830,188 tons, or 782,864 tons less than in December, 1920, and 4,543,964 tons less than in January, 1913.

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

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines varied considerably during January, and in the Cumberland and Lancashire districts showed a very marked decline compared with December. With shale miners it continued good. Employment at tin mines was bad, and worse than in December, while at lead and zinc mines it was slack. At quarries, employment was fairly good on the whole, but a good deal of time was lost owing to had weather owing to bad weather.

MINING.

Iron.—Employment in Cumberland and Lancashire was bad; in the Cleveland district it was fair, while in other districts it varied, but, on the whole, was only moderate. Returns received relating to mines and open works, at which 15,651 workpeople were employed in the fortnight

* 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 or open works included in the Returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day the mines or works were open.

ended 29th January, showed a decrease of 9.6 per cent. in the total number employed, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 10.7 per cent. compared with January of last year. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.04, compared with 5.81 in the previous month and 5.75 in January, 1920.* The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed and the average number of days worked per week in the mines covered by the Returns received from employers: —

employers :-

	emplo	of Workn byed at M d in the R	ines in-	work	ed per w	ge No. of Days d per week by ne Mines.*		
Districts	Fort- night ended	Increase Decreas compare	e (-) as	Fort- night ended	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a			
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cleveland	. 7,352	Per cent. - 0.6	Per cent. - 2.1	Days. 5'11	Days. - 0'73	Days. - 0'82		
cashire	3,702	-30.3 - 0.0	-33.2 + 2.7	4·78 5·12	-1.15 - 0.52	-1.22 - 0.03		
All Districts .	15,651	- 9.6	-10.7	5.04	- 0.77	- 0.21		

All Districts ... 15.651 - 9.6 -10.7 + 5.04 - 0.71 - 0.71Shale.—Employment continued good. Returns received from firms employing 4,787 workpeople in the fortnight ended 29th January, 1921, show a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 7.9 per cent. compared with January of last year. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.97, compared with 5.80 in December, 1920, and 5.96 in January, 1920.* Tin.—Employment in January was bad, and worse than in the previous month. At some mines work was suspended during the latter part of the month. Lead and Zinc.—Employment at lead and zinc mines was slack on the whole, and worse than in December. Returns received from mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar &c.), employing 557 workpeople in January show a decrease of 8.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and a de-crease of 19.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in January was £6,796, a decrease of 10.7 per cent. com-pared with the previous month, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent.† compared with a year ago. QUARRYING.

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 29th Tanuary

undur J .	Ser Star	A. EU. B. B		es have a series	the states	5.1.1.1.1.1.2.8.	PUT DE L
		ploye	Workped d at Quar d in the F	ries in-		age No. o 1 per wee Quarries	k by the
I CONTRACTOR IN CONTRACTOR INCONTRACTOR INTENTO INCONTRACTOR I		Fort- night ended 29th	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Fort- night ended		e (-) as
ros & remote 7 outer 7.896		Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.
imestone andstone ranite late asalt Yhinstone Total		4,004 1,382 1,809 2,649 867 478 11,189	Per Cent. + 0 ^{.7} + 1 ^{.7} + 2 ^{.8} + 1 ^{.0} - 1 ^{.1} + 1 ^{.1} + 1 ^{.1}	Per Cent. + 13'9 + 12'0 + 11'2 + 8'0 + 13'5 + 3'7 + 11'3	Davs. 5·22 5·04 5·44 5·91 5·33 4·46 5·37	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days,}\\ - & 0.5^{\circ}\\ + & 0.40\\ - & 0.07\\ - & 0.09\\ + & 0.06\\ - & 1.01\\ \hline - & 0.20\\ \end{array}$	Days. - 0 '48 - 0 '73 - 0 '37 + 0 '08 - 0 '07 - 1 '13 - 0 '36

Limestone.—Employment was fairly good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement making, while at other limestone quarries it was generally fair. On the whole it was not so good as in the previous month. Work was interrupted a good deal by bad weather. Sandstone.—At sandstone quarries employment varied, but, taken as a whole, was fair. Some time was lost through

bad weather

Granite (road materials, setts, &c.).—Employment con-tinued good at quarries producing road material, and fairly good at quarries producing materials for setts. As in the case of other quarries, bad weather caused some loss of time

time. Slate.—Slate quarrymen in North Wales were fairly well employed during January, but employment was interrupted by bad weather. Basalt and Whinstone (road material).—At basalt quarries employment continued good, while at whinstone quarries it varied, but, on the whole, was only moderate. Bad weather caused some loss of time.

* See note * at foot of preceding column. † Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

February, 1921.

February, 1921.

er of

Year ago

Per cent.

-11.7

Per cent 3.7 2.7 5.1

- 20°3 - 12°7 - 3°4 - 52°9

10.9 - 11.7

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a decline in January, and though still reported as fairly good in Cleveland, was moderate or bad in most of the other districts. At the works covered by the Returns received, 229 furnaces were in blast at the end of the month, as compared with 248 at the end of December, 270 at the end of September, and 249 in January, 1920.

District,	inc	ber of F luded in rns, in b end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. () in Jan., 1921 on a		
	Jan., 1921.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES— Cleveland	$74 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 30 \\ 20 \\ 24 \\ 3 \\ 4$	$ \begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 28 \\ 9 \\ 28 \\ 23 \\ 28 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ \end{array} $	65 25 10 31 29 26 7	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \\ + 15 \\ + 1 \\ + 2 \\ - 3 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ $	+ 9 - 12 - 12 - 1 - 9 - 22 - 4 + 3
ENGLAND AND WALES	178	197	194	$\frac{-2}{-19}$	$\frac{+3}{-16}$
SCOTLAND	51	51	55	Trans	- 4
TOTAL	229	248	219	- 19	- 20

The production of pig-iron in January, 1921, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufac-turers, amounted to 637,700 tons as compared with 665,000 tons in January, 1920. The imports of iron-ore in January, 1921, amounted to 569,515 tons, or 40,887 tons more than in December, 1920, but 119,207 tons less than in January, 1913. The exports of pig iron in January, 1921, amounted to 20,086 tons, or 53 tons less than in December, 1920, and 81,878 tons less than in January, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

IRON AND SIEEL WORKS. EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was bad in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Wales and Monmouth and in Scotland, and was moderate on the whole elsewhere; in some cases work continued to be suspended, and in others much short time was worked owing to lack of orders. At the works to which the Returns relate, employing 103,777 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 29th January, 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 13.7 per cent. on the previous month and of 11.7 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts* per man shown by the Returns was 5:23 as compared with 5:43 in the previous month and 5:51 a year ago.

all para aitalo ale pla fine farma alt 1 familia any an	emplo	Workpo yed by ing retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
Wednesdurgson emittinged stads of outbod b on second second states (Second out bonds states (Second	Week ended 29th	29th with a		Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. () as compared with a		
	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting	and and	Per cent.	Per cent.	of SI I with:	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Furnaces rucible Furnaces lessemer Converters uddling Forges colling Mills orging and Pressing ounding bither Departments dechanics, Labourers	$10,656 \\ 450 \\ 1,140 \\ 6,599 \\ 34,014 \\ 4.283 \\ 9,940 \\ 11,556 \\ 25,139$	$\begin{array}{c} -21 & 0 \\ -11 & 8 \\ -1 & 7 \\ -12 & 9 \\ 12 & 6 \\ -1 & 5 \\ -4 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 \\ -9 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -21^{\cdot}9 \\ -21^{\cdot}5 \\ +5^{\cdot}2 \\ -11^{\cdot}7 \\ -12^{\cdot}7 \\ -4^{\cdot}0 \\ +39^{\cdot}9 \\ -9^{\cdot}7 \\ -1^{\cdot}8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59,663\\ 1,880\\ 5,416\\ 28,903\\ 163,422\\ 20,280\\ 58,647\\ 62,475\\ 142,356\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -21^{\circ}6\\ -14^{\circ}0\\ -3^{\circ}1\\ +25^{\circ}8\\ -17^{\circ}9\\ -3^{\circ}6\\ -4^{\circ}6\\ -3^{\circ}5\\ -10^{\circ}9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 22 \\ - & 38 \\ + & 4 \\ - & 25 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 17 \\ + & 51 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 3 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	103,777	-10.4	- 7.1	543.042	-13.7	-11	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham leveland hefileld and Rother- ham	10,324 13,204 24,377	Per cent. - 4 [.] 8 - 2 [.] 9 - 7 [.] 3	Per cent. - 6.4 + 5.8 + 8.4	57,915 74,436 127,849	Per cent. - 3 ² - 3 ⁸ - 9 ⁰	Per cent - 3 + 4	
ueeds, Bradford, etc. umberland, Lancs. and Cheshire taffordshire ther Midland Counties Vales and Monmouth	4,094 7,678 9,775 4,795 8,030	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.5 \\ + 0.4 \\ -27.7 \\ - 5.8 \\ - 3.4 \\ -25.2 \\ \end{array} $	+ 0.4 - 1.5 -21.4 - 6.1 + 1.1 -38.6	127.849 21,542 40,936 49 539 25,624 33,615	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9 \ 0 \\ - 2 \ 5 \\ -28 \ 8 \\ -10 \ 3 \\ - 7 \ 0 \\ -37 \ 5 \\ \end{array} $	+ 2 + 5 - 52 - 20 + 12 + 52 - 52 + 52 + 52 + 52 + 52 + 52 + 5	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	82,277 21,500	-10^{1} -11^{4}	- 6.6 - 8.9	431,456 111,586	$-12^{\circ}6$ $-17^{\circ}4$	-10 - 14	
TOTAL	103,777	-10.4	- 7.1	543,042	-13.7	- 11	

• The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works vere operated, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. Io account is taken of the time lost by *individuals* and it is not intended to mply that the full number of shifts was worked by all the men mployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufac-turers amounted to 493,400 tons in January, 1921, compared with 746,600 tons in the previous month and 754,000 tons a vear ago.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued to decline during January. In most of the principal centres it was described as slack. The number of unemployed continued to increase, and much short time was worked, in some centres most of the workpeople in the industry being affected.

With ironfounders, employment, though showing a con-tinued decline, was still good or fair at many centres. The following Table* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 28th January, 1921 :--

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining Lodged at 28th January, 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.() as compared with 31st December, 1920.
London	$\begin{array}{c} 23,441\\ 6,383\\ 15,571\\ 9,180\\ 5,167\\ 30,371\\ 8,755\\ 4,805\\ 5,929\\ 2,452\\ 13,393\\ 3,127\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3,889 \\ + & 1,615 \\ + & 1,942 \\ + & 1,786 \\ + & 7,536 \\ + & 2,712 \\ + & 225 \\ + & 904 \\ + & 8906 \\ + & 3,905 \\ + & 251 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	128,574	+ 27,536
Males Females	119,137 9,437	+ 24,969 + 2,567

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 31,274 on 28th January, 1921.

January, 1921. On the Tyne, employment in January was worse than in the previous month, being described as slack with turners, fitters and machinemen, moderate with iron-moulders and fair with brassmoulders. Conditions on the Wear were very similar where much short time was reported at engine works. On the Tees, employment was fair on the whole, showing little general change as compared with December. December

December. In the Manchester district, employment was generally very quiet, and worse than in December. A decline was also reported at Liverpool, short time being worked at some firms. Employment was good at Crewe. At other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire it was on the whole fair, but generally not so good as in December; in some cases a considerable amount of short time was reported. At Leeds, employment continued to decline, and was re-ported to be bad or slack in most sections; many workers were not working on Saturdays and Mondays. It was also bad at Sheffield, and somewhat worse than in the previous month; in the case of patternmakers; however, it was fair. The decline continued at Huddersfield, and in some cases workmen were suspended for a week. Employment with ironfounders at Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax and Keighley was worse than in December. was worse than in December.

was worse than in December. At Nottingham, employment continued to decline; some men were working alternate weeks, while others were losing from 1 to 3 days per week. Much short time was also worked at Gainsborough; while at Grantham employ-ment was uniformly bad, the working week being reduced to 30 hours in the majority of cases. At Lincoln, conditions were worse than in December, and many men were working only half time. At Derby and Leicester, employment was bad and continued to decline during the month. At Bir-mingham the depression in employment became even more acute than in the previous month; dismissals added to the number of unemployed, and at the end of the month most shops were working only three or four days per week. number of unemployed, and at the end of the month most shops were working only three or four days per week. Conditions were similar at Coventry, Redditch and Stafford, and at Wolverhampton employment in the motor-car in-dustry was very bad. In the Potteries, employment was fairly good, though not quite so good as in December. Employment at Norwich, Bedford and Luton was slack, and worse than in the previous month; short time was general and large numbers of unskilled men were out of work. It remained slack at Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford, short time being worked at several establish-

• Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of in-sured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insur-ance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE prior to that of December, 1920. Pending the completion of the industrial classification of new entrants under the above Act, the usual percentages of unemployment based upon the numbers of persons insured under the Act in each industry, are not available.

† See Table and * note relating to systematic short time claimants on page 77.

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ments. In London and the Southern Counties it was very

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ments. In London and the Southern Counties it was very moderate as a whole, and worse than in December. Foundry workers were fairly well employed in South Wales, but with other sections employment was slack. In the Glasgow district employment was, on the whole, slack, and worse than in December. At Edinburgh it was good with ironmoulders, fair with patternmakers, and bad with other classes. It was slack at Aberdeen, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month; iron-moulders, however, were fairly well employed. At Dundee, employment with ironmoulders and patternmakers was good, but with other classes it showed a decline. Foundry workers at Belfast were fairly well employed, but with other classes employment was bad. At Cork there was little change from the conditions prevailing in December.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades during January continued slack, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Owing to lack of new orders and to cancellation of certain contracts the volume of available-work was inadequate, and as a result unemploy-ment was frequent. The strike of ship joiners employed by members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation re-mained unsettled, and its effect on the employment of other classes of shipyard workers was felt with increasing force during the month.

On the Tyne and Wear employment continued slack, and the number of men unemployed showed a large increase during the month, owing to lack of orders, cancellation of contracts and the strike of joiners. Similar conditions prevailed on the Tees.

Employment at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe continued slack. On the Thames barge builders remained well employed, but with other classes of workpeople employ-ment was slack and continued to decline. At Southampton it was reported as fair and as showing a slight improve-ment. At the Royal Dockyards a system of short time was put into effect towards the close of the month, result-ing in the employment of an additional number of men. At the South Wales ports conditions improved somewhat, but employment on the whole was slack. Employment on the Mersey was dull owing to the effects of the joiners' strike and to lack of orders. On the Clyde employment was slack on the whole. It steadily declined during the month, mainly owing to the cancellation of orders and to the strike of joiners. Employment with chippers and painters at Leith improved and was described as good. It con-tinued good with shipwrights at Dundee; at Aberdeen it was slack and worse than in the previous month. At Belfast employment was described as good, the addition in the strike. At Cork employment is proved to fair. The following Table* shows the number of workneonle Employment at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe

improved to fair. The following Table* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 28th January, 1921:—

Division.	Number of Unem- ployment Books and Out-of-Work Dona- tion Policies remaining Lodged at 28th January, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. () as compared with 31st December, 1920.
London	7,868 9,019 1,662 523 9065 231 3,509 1,972 8,358 204	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,272 \\ + 1,408 \\ + 1,574 \\ + 564 \\ + 65 \\ + 201 \\ + 111 \\ + 721 \\ + 65 \\ + 2,587 \\ + 360 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM .	. 39,712	+ 8,946
Males Females	000	+ 8,766 + 180

The number of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit or out-of-work donation in respect of work lost owing to systematic short time† was 471.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued very bad during January. At the end of the month only 157 tinplate mills were reported to be in operation, a decrease of 188 as com-pared with the week ending 25th December, and of 231 as compared with January, 1920. The number of mills making steel sheets numbered 51 at the end of January, 1921, as compared with 103 in January, 1920.

See note * at foot of second column on page 79.
† See Table and * note relating to systematic short time claimants on p. 77.

Caral Andreas	Numbe	r of Work	s open.	Number o	Number of Mills in operation.			
Works,	orks. At end		ase as ed with	At end	Decrease as compared with			
	of January, 1921.	Week ending 25 Dec., 1920.	End of Jan., 1920.	of January, 1921.	Week ending 25 Dec., 1920.	End of Jan., 1920.		
Tinplate. Steel Sheet.	- 40 4	32 3	39 8	157 51	188 18	231 52		
TOTAL.	44	35	47	208	206	283		

February, 1921.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1921, amounted to 53,596 tons, or 16,992 tons more than in December, 1920, but 56,189 tons less than in January, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued slack during January, and was worse, on the whole, than during the previous month, both as regards the amount of unemployment and the extent to which short time was worked. Returns were received from trade unions covering 88,423 workpeople, of whom 9.6 per cent. were stated to be unem-ployed in January, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in December and 0.7 per cent. in January, 1920.

Brasswork.—Employment continued to decline and was generally slack. A considerable amount of unemployment and short time working was reported from Birmingham and Nottingham. At Sheffield, however, brassworkers were stated to have been well employed.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—With nut, bolt, rivet and spike makers at Blackheath and Halesowen employment was reported as bad, and it declined to slack with makers of best nuts and bolts at Darlaston. With shoe rivet and wire and cut nail makers at Birmingham employment continued fair, practically no short time being worked.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—Employment declined to fair, on the whole, in the cutlery and file trades in Sheffield, some short time being worked in certain sections. It was again reported as bad in the edge-tool trade at Wednesbury, and declined to bad with bit and stirrup and saddle and harness furniture makers at Walsall. At Redditch employment continued fairly good with fish-hook and fishing-tackle makers, and fair with needle makers.

Tubes.-Employment continued fair at Wednesbury, but showed a decline at Birmingham, where some short time was worked.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—At Cradley employment declined to bad with anchor smiths, shipping-tackle and shackle makers, and it continued bad with cable chain and block

to bad with ahenor sinting, shipping-tackie and shackle makers, and it continued bad with cable chain and block chain makers. It remained quiet with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, where some short time was worked. It was fair with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury. Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued slack on the whole, a further decline being reported from several centres. Short time was general at Birmingham and Wol-verhampton, and was also reported from Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Preston, Warrington and Edinburgh. At Man-chester about 50 per cent. were working short time, and in some cases the men were suspended for a week. At Edinburgh about 45 per cent. were reported to have worked from 12 to 15 hours short of full time. At a few centres, including Oldham, Bristol, Crewe and the Potteries district, employment was fairly good, no short time being reported. With iron-plate workers employment continued bad in the Lye, Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton dis-tricts; it was reported as fair at Birmingham, although some short time was worked in certain establishments. Wire.—Employment continued slack generally, short time

Wire.—Employment continued slack generally, short time being worked in most districts. At Warrington 80 per cent. were stated to have worked from one to three days per week only, and at Birmingham, Cleckheaton, Halifax, Leeds and Cardiff large proportions of the workpeople were working abort time working short time.

Hollow-ware.—With galvanised hollow-ware makers em-ployment continued slack, and it was reported by the trade union that the average time worked by its members in the Midlands was 24 hours per week. At Wolverhampton it declined to slack with cast iron hollow-ware makers, and continued fair with tin and enamelled hollow-ware makers.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was fair at Sheffield and Leeds, some improvement being reported from the latter district. At Luton and Edinburgh it was slack, some

latter district. At Luton and Edinburgh it was slack, some short time being worked at Luton. The *exports of hardware* in January, 1921, amounted to 12,836 cwts., or 139 cwts. more than in December, 1920, but 14,750 cwts. less than in January, 1913. The *exports of hollow-ware* in January, 1921, amounted to 1,660 tons, or 277 tons less than in December, 1920, and 1,782 tons less than in January, 1913.

February, 1921.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a further decline, and at the end of the month was bad. The depression was common to all districts, and to all branches of the industry. The Cotton Reconstruction Committee have decided to continue to pay unemployment benefit until the end of March to about 130,000 operatives.

Organised short time continued in the spinning depart-ment; in the Egyptian section to the extent of 13 hours a week, and in the American section to the extent of 24 hours a week. Early in February it was decided to con-tinue organised short time in both sections. In the weaving department there was much total unem-ployment, many sheds being closed entirely for various periods; while in those sheds that were still open many looms were stopped.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport, and Rochdale districts In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport, and Rochdale districts employment in the spinning department was again bad, and short time continued. Many firms closed down for periods of eight or ten days at a time. In the manufac-turing department employment was bad, and was reported to be steadily getting worse; some firms were closing alter-nate works. nate weeks.

Employment with spinners at Bolton was bad, and worse than in December; at Leigh, however, it was reported as fair. With weavers, beamers, and twisters employment in the Bolton district was very bad, and worse than in

In the weaving districts-Blackburn, Burnley, Preston Darwen, &c.—employment was bad, and worse than in December. Short time was general; many sheds closed intermittently, for periods of from three days to three weeks; and some of the looms were often stopped even when the sheds were open.

Employment in Yorkshire continued bad with cotton spinners, and was much worse than in December with other sections; several firms closed down, and the operatives who who were employed were only working from 10 to 30 hours

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

A Short san Strate Strate		ber of W e Emple		Total w all V	ages ear Vorkpeo	ple
	Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. on		Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. on	
terre terre	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Ya
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	$10,872 \\ 20,711 \\ 30,175 \\ 7,764 \\ 6,825$	Per cent. - 3 ² 2 - 2 ⁹ 9 -22 ⁶ 6 -12 ⁷ 7 -10 ¹	Per cent. 4.7 7.1 30.7 13.5 19.0	£ 19,438 36,426 58,339 22,232 13,889	Per cent. - 8'0 - 9'7 -28'0 -17'1 -16'2]0
TOTAL	76,347	-13.3	—19 '3	150,324	-19.1	-
DISTRICTS. Ashton	4,395 4,642 9.310 13,143	$ \begin{array}{r} -15.4 \\ + 2.3 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 8.1 \\ \end{array} $	$-14^{\cdot}4 \\ -10^{\cdot}1 \\ + 1^{\cdot}0 \\ -12^{\cdot}6$	8,285 5,807 19,196 24,815	$ \begin{vmatrix} -19.4 \\ -19.1 \\ + 0.0 \\ -10.9 \end{vmatrix} $	
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,906 5,776 4,219	+5.2 -4.2 -38.8 -36.8	+ 0.1 + 0.5 -40.5 -40.8	15,986 10,196 8,153 15,413	$-12^{\cdot 3}$ $-18^{\cdot 4}$ $-38^{\cdot 6}$ $-40^{\cdot 3}$	11
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,492 8,467 3,123 4,041 3,833	$ \begin{array}{r} -36 & 8 \\ -22^{\circ}6 \\ -10^{\circ}3 \\ -3^{\circ}9 \\ -11^{\circ}4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -36.1 \\ -20.2 \\ -10.9 \\ -13.3 \\ \end{array} $	15,413 22,273 6,739 7,148 6,313	$ \begin{array}{r} -23.8 \\ -6.1 \\ -8.8 \\ -13.9 \end{array} $	
TOTAL	76,347	-13.3	-19.3	150,324	-19.1	-

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton and the exports of cotton yarn and piece goods in January, 1921, in comparison with December, 1920, and January, 1913:—

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc.(+) or Dec. on			
Description	1921.	1920.	1913.	A month ago.	Ja 191		
imports (less Re-ex- ports) : Raw Cotton (includ- ing cotton linters) (100 lb.) Exports of British	1,217,639	1,793,868	3,069,736	— 576,229	—1,85		
Manufacture : Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	7,189	7,717	19,093	- 528	- 1		
Finished thread (1,000 lb.) Cotton piece goods	1,658 249,630†	1,420 248,046†	1,880 648,913‡	+ 23 8 + 1,584			

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

HOSIERY TRADE,

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued bad during January; it was worse than in December and much worse than in January, 1920. Returns received from certain firms employ-ing 8,239 workpeople, showed that in the week ended 29th January 72 per cent. of their employees were working short time, averaging about 15 hours less than full time.

At Leicester and in the surrounding district unemploy-At Leicester and in the surrounding district unemploy-ment increased, and of the operatives employed by firms reporting on short time, nearly two-thirds were working from 9 to 36 hours short of full time. In the Nottingham district, abcut 90 per cent. of the workpeople reported upon were working short time ranging from 7½ to 25 hours a week. In the hand-frame section in this district employ-ment was moderate and worse than in the previous month. In Scotland the majority of the operatives were under-employed employed.

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

14		umber Vorkpeo	of ple	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
District.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
Party Milling Loop T	29th Jan., 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th / Jan., 1920.	Month ago.	Year [*] ago,
Leicester Leicester Country Dist. Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	6,392 1,756 2,766 1,784 386	Per cent. -12°6 -15°0 -12°8 -14°5 -14°0	Per cent. -29'0 -19'6 -21'2 -23'0 -27'2	£ 11,742 2,958 3,585 '2,830 484	Per cent. - 9'2 -22'9 -19'5 -17'0 -27'7	Per cent. - 37.7 - 33.6 - 43.6 - 34.7 - 34.6
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	13 084	-13.3	-25.4	21,599	-14.7	- 37*

The exports of cotton hosiery in January, 1921, amounted to 91,780 dozen pairs, as compared with 98,040 in December, 1920, and 65,128 in January, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in January, 1921, amounted to 170,645 dozen pairs, as compared with 155,410 in December, 1920, and 290,162 in January, 1913.

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was slack in January, and showed a further decline on the month. Of the 5,411 work-people of whom reports in respect of short time were re-ceived from the various firms, 70 per cent. worked short time to the extent of 21 hours, on the average, during the work ended 20th Lemman. week ended 29th January.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Tota to all	l Wages Workpe	paid ople.	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	ac. (+) or c. (–) on a	
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	675 2,169 1,681 1,151 395	Per cent. - 3 [.] 2 - 6 [.] 0 - 3 [.] 1 - 8 [.] 1 - 7 [.] 5	Per cent. - 7 [.] 2 - 5 [.] 3 -10 [.] 9 -14 [.] 9 -28 [.] 7	£ 680 4,483 2,847 2,496 799	Per cent. -11.3 -16.2 -7.4 -4.9 +7.4	Per cent. 12°0 2°2 6°4 + 0°2 30°8	
TOTAL	6,001	- 5.2	-10.9	11,305	-10.0	- 6.1	
DISTRIOTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland TOTAL	2,303 1,641 1,010 1,047 6,001	-5.8 -4.6 -7.7 -3.9 -5.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.2 \\ -13.8 \\ -21.6 \\ -12.0 \\ \hline -10.9 \\ \end{array} $	5,512 2,799 1,690 1,304 11,305	-14.3 -1.0 -11.4 -6.7 -10.0	+ 9'8 -13'2 -26'0 -14'0 -6'1	

In the Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton districts employ-ment continued bad; short time was worked, many of the operatives being employed on only two or three days a week. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment was slack, and worse than in the previous month; here also short time was reported. In the Eastern counties short time continued; and a system of working alternate weeks was introduced at some of the factories towards the end of the month the month

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

d by

) or —)

Zear* ago.

Per cent, -21.6 -27.1 -40.7 -13.8 -36.6 -32.0

-28.2

-48°2 -19°5 -22°6 -24°5 -14°3 -46°0

-49'2 -39·4 -17·8 -26·2 -30·6 -32.0

(-)

in., 13,

52.097

1,904 222

February, 1921.

Wages paid to Vorkpeople.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a

Month Year ago.* ago.

Per cent. -10'7 - 6'9

- 4.4

Per cent. - 35" - 23"

- 0.9 - 19.2

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LINEN TRADE.

In both Ireland and Scotland employment in the linen trade continued very bad and was worse than in December. Some of the firms that were closed for extended Christmas holidays remained closed after the extension arranged. Returns received from certain firms employing 18,679 work-people showed that nearly 94 per cent. of the workpeople in Scotland and over 74 per cent. in Ireland were working short time averaging about 22 hours less in each district than full time in the week ended 29th January.

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages pa all Workpeop		
	Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 29th	ended Dec. (-	
	Jan., 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago.	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.*	St Burn
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	2,330 4,248 5,568 3,514 1,438	Per cent. -38'4 -45'7 -21'4 -14'3 -55'3	Per cent. -50°0 -51°3 -38°1 -15°1 -62°1	£ 3,115 4,834 6,845 6,715 1,961	Per cent. -43.7 -49.9 -32.4 -20.4 -61.5	State of the state
TOTAL	17,098	-34.3	-43.6	23,470	-39.6	
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland	5,327 6,008	$-52.2 \\ -28.7$	-58:5 -34 [•] 2	7,256 8,541	-56°2 -33°8	
Total, Ireland	11,335	-42.1	-48'4	15,797	-46.4	
Fifeshire	1,172 4,591	-7.6 -11.3	-35°9 -29'8	1,632 6,041	-7.6 -20.8	
Total, Scotland	5,763,	-10.6	-31.1	7,673	-18.3	-
TOTAL.,	17,098	-34.3	-43.6	(23,470	-39.6	100
and the second se	and the second is	ALC: NOT THE REAL PROPERTY OF	C. MARTINE ALCONE	Contraction of Calif.	The state of the second	

Exports of linen piece goods in January, 1921, amounted to 2,287,400 square yards, as compared with 2,778,300 square yards in the previous month, and 20,863,200 linear yards in January, 1913. Imports (less re-exports) of flax in January, 1921, amounted to 1,142 tons, as compared with 1,312 tons in December, 1920, and 17,758 tons (of which 14,441 tons were from Russia) in January, 1913.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

FINISHING. DURING January, the depression in these trades became more acute, and employment was bad and considerably worse than in the previous month. Returns received from firms employing 19,724 workpeople showed that in the week ending 29th January over 81 per cent. of these employees were working on the average 17 hours less than full time. Short time and unemployment were prevalent with bleachers, particularly in Lancashire. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :--

		amber o orkpeop	Total all	Wages p Workped	oa	
	Week			Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	29th Jan., 1921	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.*	1011 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Depart- ments Not specified	2,054 725 12,065 6,702 536	Per cent. 14'4 2'9 4'2 5'3 4'8	Per cent. 17'7 0'3 7'5 	£ 5,083 2,399 36,268 17,825 1,367	Per cent. 22'6 12'6 10'2 12'6 15'2	
ŢOTAL	22,082	- 5°5	- 7.2	62,942	-12-2	
Districts: Yorkshire Scotland Ireland Other Districts TOTAL	$\begin{array}{r} 11,524\\7,073\\1,392\\481\\1,612\\\hline\hline\\22,082\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.3 \\ -8.6 \\ -7.8 \\ -14.7 \\ -2.1 \\ -5.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.1 \\ -5.5 \\ -16.1 \\ -19.4 \\ -2.0 \\ \hline -7.2 \\ \end{array} $	34,642 20,006 3,288 1,011 3,995 62,942	$ \begin{array}{r} -9^{\circ}1 \\ -18^{\circ}3 \\ -11^{\circ}1 \\ -18^{\circ}6 \\ -4^{\circ}9 \\ \hline -12^{\circ}2 \end{array} $	

CARPET TRADE.

CARPET TRADE. DURING January employment in the carpet trade in York-shire and at Kidderminster was fair, and about the same as in the previous month. In Scotland it was bad on the whole, and worse than during December. Returns received from certain firms employing 5,234 workpeople showed that in the week ended 29th January about one-third of their employees were working short-time, averaging about 19 hours less than full-time. Returns from firms employing 8,173 workpeople in the week ending 29th January, and paying £20,072 in wages, "Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages

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

+) or Dec. (-) on			orkpeop		Total all
onth Jan., go. 1913.	and a second sec	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and talent strain and and and and and and and and and an	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.
12,897 - 53,476	Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	361 4,180 6,374 5,053 934	Per cent. - 5 ^{.0} - 4 ^{.7} - 3 ^{.7} - 2 ^{.6} + 4 ^{.5}	Per cent. -31.4 -12.3 - 8.6 - 4.6 - 2.0	£ 939 8,949 13,627 13,503 2,172
and the sur-	- TOTAL	16,902	- 3.5	- 8.7	39,190
ed a further ople reported 23 hours less ary. ttion received	Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,381 1,658 2,005 1,804	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ - 6.3 \\ + 1.3 \\ - 1.7 \end{array} $	$-12.4 \\ -11.7 \\ -10.6 \\ -9.9$	3,633 4,102 5,047 4,494
	a contract of the second se	-	-		-

WORSTED TRADE. There was great depression in the worsted trade also in all the principal districts, though it was reported as not quite so severe as in the woollen trade. The great majority of the operatives who were still employed were on short time, large numbers being only on half-time. Employment among wool sorters was extremely bad, a quarter of the Trade Union members being unemployed, and nearly all the rest on short time. Practically the whole of the woolcombing trade also was on short time. In the Bradford district employment continued bad in all the principal departments and was much worse than a year ago. In the Keighley district the power loom over-lookers reported 75 per cent. of their members on half-time. In the Huddersfield district there was some improvement.

		Number Vorkpeop		Total	Wages p Workped	paid to
	Week ended 29th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec, (-) on a	
-	Jan 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1921,	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Departments. Wool Sorting and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	3,976 16,479 6,528 3,479 2,083	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ +0.0 \\ -3.1 \\ -0.1 \\ -\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -10.0 \\ -2.1 \\ +1.3 \\ +1.3 \\ -12.6 \end{array}$	$10.737 \\ 27,629 \\ 16,258 \\ 10,031 \\ 4,896$	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.3 \\ -6.2 \\ -12.5 \\ -5.8 \\ -8.8 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -20 \ 1 \\ -10^{\circ} 0 \\ + 1^{\circ} 3 \\ + 4 \ 6 \\ -16 \ 8 \end{array}$
TOTAL	32,545	- 0.9	- 2.9	69,551	- 7.8	- 8.1
Districts.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other parts of West	16,258 5,368 3,471 3,116	$-\frac{1.5}{-0.8} + 0.4 + 0.1$	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.6 \\ -5.7 \\ -0.4 \\ -3.9 \end{array} $	35,621 10,527 6,396 8,571	-9.5 -9.9 -6.8 +9.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -9 & 9 \\ -15 & 4 \\ -6 & 8 \\ +8 & 4 \\ \end{array} $
Riding	1,795	+ 0.7	- 3.2	3,652	- 50	- 3.0
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	30,008 2,537	- 0.8 - 0.8	-3.1 -0.4	64,767 4,781	-7.0 -17.4	$-\frac{82}{-70}$
TOTAL	32,545	- 0.8	- 2.9	69,551	- 7.8	- 8.1

Th	e following	Table	summarises	the	statistics	of	imports
and	exports :						

Description,	Top 1091	Dec 1990). Jan., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on		
Description,			Jan., 1015.	a Month ago.	Jan., 1913.	
Imports (less Re- exports):	483,551	501,414	929,368	— 17,863		
yarn 1,000 lb. Exports of British Manufacture : - Wool tops (100 lb.) Woollen yarn 1,000 lb. Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. Worsted tissues Worsted tissues Flannels and Delaines Blankets pairs	451 16,512 418 1,395 9,768† 3,991† 368† 118,424	599 20,366 470 1,430 9,146† 4,311† 794† 71,471	2,855 39,830 432 4,566 11,631‡ 8,130‡ 976‡ 116,277	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 148 \\ - & 3,854 \\ - & 52 \\ - & 35 \\ + & 622 \\ - & 320 \\ - & 426 \\ + & 46,953 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 2,404 \\ - & 23,318 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 3,171 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	

* Comparison of earnings is affe-t Thousands of square yards. t Thousands of linear yards.

	-			Inc.(+)01	Dec. (-) or	
Description.	Jan., 1921. Dec., 1920.		Jan., 1913.	A month ago.	Jan., 1913.	
Imports (less re-exports) Raw silk lb. Thrown silk lb. Spun silk yarn lb. Silk broadstuffs Exports of British	26,042 2,318 34,799 4,254*	14,359 1,764 134,996 5,556†	97,696 43,165 54,228 3,079†	+ 11,683 + 554 - 100,197	40,847	
Manufacture : Spun silk yarn Ib. Silk broadstuffs	43,631 349**	30 ,734 368†	97,107 1,097†	+ 12,897	- 53,476	

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the jute trade in Dundee rounding districts continued bad and show decline. Over 90 per cent. of the workped upon were working on an average about 2 than full time in the week ended 29th Janua The following Table summarises the informa from those employers who furnished Returns:

		umber o orkpeop		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
Departments.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (—	
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.;
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other and not specified	1,980 2,330 2,496 1,599	Per cent. - 2.6 - 3.7 - 2.2 - 5.9	Per cent. - 3'8 - 1'3 -11'9 -13'4	£ 2,233 2,596 2,919 3,039	Per cent. 15 [.] 4 16 [.] 3 14 [.] 8 - 8 [.] 2	Per cent. -37'3 -31'2 -42'2 -33'0
TOTAL	8,405	- 3.4	- 7.6	10,787	-13.6	-36 3

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports and export

Description.	T 1001	D 1000	7 1019		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Jan., 1921.	1. Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1913.	A month ago.	Jan., 1913		
Imports (less Re- exports) of Jute (tons)	26,102	13,914	45,723	+ 12,158	- 19,621		
Exports of British Manufacture :	3,502,100	3,971,000	3,779,400		- 277,300		
including jute carpets and rugs.	51,541§	64,350§	157,141	-12,809			

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during January EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during January. Very few firms were working full time and these were chiefly in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district, where urgent orders for khaki cloth were being carried out by a small number of firms. Short time was almost universal in all departments. The majority of the workers were on half-time, but some firms were working as little as 16 hours a week (one-third of full time), while others were working as much as three-quarter time much as three-quarter time.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

WOOLLEN TRADE. A few firms in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district were working full time, and even night shifts, on orders for khaki; but with these exceptions short time, varying from 12 to 32 hours a week, was the general rule. In the weaving department there was much under-employment in the form of "waiting for warps," some workers having to wait for two, three, or even more weeks at a time. In the heavy woollen district employment was even worse than in the Huddersfield district. A considerable proportion were unemployed, and those who were still working were mostly employed for only two days a week. Employment in the Leeds district showed little change, but if anything, it was slightly worse. Most mills were on short time, amounting to 24 to 30 hours a week. There was an increase in unemployment among willeyers and fettlers. In the Stockport and Rochdale districts employment con-tinued bad, with much short time.

In the Stockport and Rochdale districts employment con-tinued bad, with much short time. Some firms in the South of Scotland district were run-ning full time, but this was exceptional; and, generally speaking, working hours were much restricted. At Gala-shiels employment was reported as bad, and as worse than a month earlier. The New Year holiday was extended into the second week of January. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :--

Thousands of square yards.
 Thousands of linear yards
 Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages
 Hundreds of square yards.
 Hundreds of linear yards.

- 1.8 - 11.9 + 0.6 - 20.9 + 8.6 - 19.7 OTAL, WEST RIDING TOTAL \dots \dots 16,902 - 3.2 - 8.7 39,190 - 1.8 - 11.9 WORSTED TRADE.

showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 28.7^* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LACE TRADE.

LACE TRADE. DURING January the depression in the lace trade con-tinued, with increasing unemployment and short time. Returns received from certain firms employing 3,765 work-people showed that in the week ending 29th January, 86 per cent. of these employees were working on the average 20 hours per week less than full time. At Nottingham, employment in the levers section, the curtain section and the plain net section was bad and much worse than a year ago. At Long Eaton, numbers of work-people were unemployed, and those workpeople who were still employed were working short time. In Scotland, 83 per cent. of the employees of firms reporting upon short time were working on an average 23 hours less than full time.

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

and of the bolicers	Number of Workpeople.				Wages Workpe	
	Week	Inc.(- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
And the second second	29th Jan., 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Branches. Levers Ourtain Plain Net Others TOTAL	1,131 1,414 2,043 610 5,198	Per cent. 10'4 3'5 3'9 14'9 67	Per cent. -46'8 -15'5 -30'8 -32'5 -32'1	£ 1,996 2,769 3,209 1,027 9,001	Per cent. - 9 [.] 4 + 8 [.] 8 -12 [.] 9 - 5 [.] 1 - 5 [.] 4	Per cent. - 61 ^{·3} - 25 ^{·4} - 45 ^{·5} - 32 ^{·7} - 44 ^{·7}
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out- lying Districts Other English Districts Scotland TOTAL	2,022 249 2,015 912 5,198	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.4 \\ -24.3 \\ -4.7 \\ -5.5 \\ \hline -6.7 \end{array} $	$-24^{\circ}5$ $-71^{\circ}3$ $-32^{\circ}1$ $-19^{\circ}9$ $-32^{\circ}1$	3,574 454 3,220 1,753 9,001	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ -20.8 \\ -12.1 \\ +7.3 \\ -5.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 31.8 \\ - 81.8 \\ - 47.2 \\ - 28.6 \\ \hline - 44.7 \end{array} $

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE. EMPLOYMENT during January continued, slack and, on the whole, was worse than in the previous month. More than half of the workpeople covered by the Returns received worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging between 17 and 18 hours per week. In London employment declined and was slack, while in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, generally, it was as bad as in the previous month; short time was largely worked, over half of the workpeople in London and about five-sixths of the workpeople in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire losing, on an average, nearly 18 hours per week. Employ-ment was moderate in the South-Western Counties, and bad in the remaining parts of England and Wales, and nearly half of the operatives in these districts worked, on an average, nearly 20 hours per week less than full time. At Glasgow employment was again slack, and between one-third and one-half of the operatives lost, on an average, 18 hours per week. Employment in Londonderry was moderate and not as

one-third and one-half of the operatives lost, on an average, 18 hours per week. Employment in Londonderry was moderate, and not as good as in the previous month, while at Belfast and in other parts of Ireland it varied, but, on the whole, was bad. About half of the operatives in Ireland worked short time during the month, the loss of time averaging about 14 hours per week in the Londonderry district, and about 20 hours per week in the rest of Ireland. The following Table summarises the information received for those employers who furnished returns :--

and hearing the stand	Number	r of Worl	speople.	Workpeople.		
District.	Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Jan., 1921.	Montb ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.*
London	2,896 1,502	Per cent. - 5 ^{.7} - 3 ^{.2}	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -10.5 \\ + 0.3 \end{array}$	£ 4,246 2,384	Per cent. 15·3 7·0	Per cent. -18.7 -14.2
Rest of Yorks, Lancs and Cheshire South-Western Counties	$1,624 \\ 1,721$	$-\frac{0.7}{-2.5}$	+ 0.4 + 3.0	1,553 2,205	9.7 18.4	$-25.4 \\ -7.2$
Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	563 1,793 1,879 637 653	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.7 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 5.9 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 5.4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -20^{\circ}0 \\ -2^{\circ}7 \\ +0^{\circ}9 \\ -11^{\circ}5 \\ -5^{\circ}9 \end{array}$	789 2,764 2,558 910 920	$- \frac{4.7}{-2.2} \\ -16.0 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 4.5$	$\begin{array}{r} -16^{\circ}1 \\ -3^{\circ}3 \\ -2^{\circ}5 \\ -11^{\circ}4 \\ +1^{\circ}7 \end{array}$
TOTAL. UNITED KING- DOM	13,268	- 3.9	- 4'2	18,329	-10.2	11.9
* Comparison of earnin	gsisaffe	cted by	increase	s in rates	of wag	es.

) or on a

Year ago.* Per cent. - 57 9 - 58 1 - 49 7 - 17 0 - 65 8

- 49.4

-62.0-34.4 - 50.8 - 40.9 - 47.4

- 46'2 - 49.4

id to

) or) on a

Year ago.*

Per cent. - 21.9 - 5.6 - 30.2 -10.9-10.4

- 23 7

23

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. February, 1921.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade during January was still

At Denton and at Stockport all the Trade Union members were reported to be working short time. In Warwickshire employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month

TAILORING TRADES. BESPOKE.

London.—During January employment showed a further decline. Returns from firms paying £11,719 to their work-people (indoor and outdoor) during the month ended 29th January showed a decrease of 8[°]6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 13[°]2 per cent.* as compared with a year ago.

a decrease of 13.2 per cent.* as compared with a year ago. Other Centres.—Employment in nearly all the provincial centres was very slack, and showed no improvement on last month. There was much unemployment, and short time was general. In the North and West Midland Counties practically all workpeople were on half time, or less. In Scotland there was no improvement, while in Ireland employment was worse than last month.

READY-MADE.

Employment in the ready-made branch of the tailoring trade continued very bad. Short time continued general in practically every area, and there was much unemploy-

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished Returns. The number of workpeople employed by these firms was 22 per cent. less than in January of last year, while nearly 80 per cent. of those employed were on short time, losing, on an average, 22 hours per week during the month 22 hours per week during the month :-

	Indoor Workpeople.						
		umber orkpeop		Total V Indoc	Wages paid to all or Workpeople.		
District.	Week ended 29th Loc. (-) on a		Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
Leeds	3,800 3,247 2,151	Per cent. - 3'0 - 1'0 - 1'0	Per cent -29'9 -12'1 -23'8	£ 4,922 5,005 2,597	Per cent. -11.6 + 0.6 -15.0	Per cent. 51'2 33'8 47'4	
Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol).	1,313 1,988	$\frac{-2.9}{-7.5}$	-12.8 -24.3	1,078 2,193	-18.7 -15.5	-53°2 -48°2	
South Midland and Eastern Counties.	1,621	-14.4	-24'5	1,742	-26.5	-50.0	
Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	2,156 974 1,522	-9.0 +1.4 -1.1	-20.1 -29.0 -16.6	4,996 1,971 2,188	-4.3 +23.4 -8.3	-3.0 -29.2 -23.0	
TOTAL, UNITED KING-	18,772	- 4.4	-22.1	26,692	- 8.3	-38.4	

In Leeds employment was very slack, much worse than a year ago. Partial employment continued in nearly all the factories, workpeople working from 18 to 34 hours less than full time, while the number of those totally un-employed increased. In other parts of Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Cheshire, short time was worked by practically all operatives covered by the Returns, the average amount of time lost, by each, being about 23 hours per week during the month. In Bristol there was much unemployment, while those who were employed lost from 23 to 29 hours per week. Short time was general in most districts of the North and West Midland Counties, as well as in the South Midland and Eastern Counties, workpeople losing on an average 23 hours per week. In Glasgow about four-fifths of the workpeople were on short time, the average number of hours lost being about 10 per week. In Ireland employment was worse than last month.

last month.

LEATHER TRADES.

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

Trade unions with 16,547 members reported 11.7 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of January, compared with 10.4 per cent. at the end of December, and

compared with 10'4 per cent. at the end of December, and 0'9 per cent. in January, 1920. With skinners, tanners and curriers, employment was bad, much short time being worked, and a large number of workpeople being wholly unemployed. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers) Association for England, Scotland and Wales show that in the last week of January, 1921, there was a decrease of 21 per cent. in

· Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages,

the number employed, as compared with January, 1920, and that of the workpeople still employed, only 22 per cent. were working full time; for the remaining 78 per cent., the average working week was about 34½ hours (48 hours being full time). With saddlers and harness workers it was still very slack, almost all workers being on short time, or entirely without employment. With fancy leather workers, also, short time was general, and many workers were unemployed.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. EMPLOYMENT in January was very bad. In a few districts it showed some improvement on December, but generally it was unchanged, or showed a change for the worse. There was much total unemployment; and, among those who remained in employment short time, often to the extent of half-time or even less, was almost universal. The aggregate wage-bill of the firms making Returns showed a reduction of nearly 25 per cent. as compared with January of last year; and this in spite of the advance in rates of wages which was granted in April last. This reduc-tion was due partly to a diminution of 15-5 per cent. in the number employed, and partly to a reduction in average earnings, owing to short time. Of the 22,000 workpeople covered by the Returns giving information as to hours worked, over 70 per cent. worked, on the average, 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th January.

		umber orkpeop			Wages 1 Workpe		
—,	Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-	nc. (+) or ec. (-) on a Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		Month ago.	Year* ago.				
ENGLAND AND WALES:	1,740 8,969 2,231 6,395 7,211	$\begin{array}{r} \hline Per \\ cent. \\ -1^{\circ}0 \\ +0^{\circ}6 \\ -0^{\circ}4 \\ -1^{\circ}2 \\ -0^{\circ}1 \end{array}$	Per cent. -21'9 -18'0 -11'9 -13'0 -10'0	£ 4,085 20,457 4,618 13,057 15,118	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 3.0 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 2.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 4.5 \end{array}$	Per cent. -26°1 -27°4 -16°8 -30°0 -16°2	
District Kettering	3,296 2,352 2,684 308 1,448 1,452 3,561 926	$ \begin{array}{r} +13 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \\ -26 \cdot 5 \\ -36 \cdot 5 \\ -36 \cdot 5 \\ -4 \cdot 0 \\ +0 \cdot 2 \\ -2 \cdot 8 \\ +0 \cdot 8 \\ +0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.9\\ -9.4\\ -35.6\\ -54.8\\ -10.2\\ -18.6\\ -8.6\\ -8.6\\ -4.9\end{array} $	7,403 4,484 5,360 541 2,593 3,278 6,389 1,646	$ \begin{array}{r} +10.4 \\ +10.0 \\ -14.4 \\ -35.5 \\ -8.6 \\ +0.0 \\ -5.1 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -18.5 \\ -22.3 \\ -39.3 \\ -60.0 \\ -20.0 \\ -17.5 \\ -27.9 \\ -12.3 \end{array}$	
Other parts of England and Wales	1,295	- 5.7	-21.1	2,354	- 4.7	-21.0	
ENGLAND AND WALES	43,868	- 2.4	-15.7	91,383	- 0.5	-25.1	
SCOTLAND IRELAND	2,602 228	- 3.9 - 1.3	-12.9 - 4.2	5,297 455	- 9°0 - 1°7	-16.9 + 2.7	
UNITED KINGDOM	46,698	- 2.4	-15.2	97,135	- 0.8	-24.6	

Employment in Leicester and district was bad, and showed no improvement on December; short time was general. In the Northampton district about 14 per cent. of the men and boys, and 45 per cent. of the women and girls, normally employed, were out of work; and nearly all the rest were on short time, large numbers working half-time or even less. In Norwich most of the operatives were on short time, some work-ing alternate weeks, others losing from two to four days a week. At Kettering and Stafford employment although still bad was somewhat better at the end of January than before Christmas. In Bristol and Kingswood employment was very bad; it was also bad at Leeds and at Manchester.

employment was very bad; it was also bad at Leeds and at Manchester. Employment in Scotland was very quiet; in most centres it was worse than in December. The *exports of boots and shoes* in January, 1921, amounted to 67,578 dozen pairs, or 6,080 dozen pairs less than in December, 1920, and 79,173 dozen pairs less than in January, 1913.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY. EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in London varied during January, but, taken as a whole, was only moderate; about one-third of the workpeople covered by the returns worked, on an average, nearly 12 hours per week less than full

time. Returns from retail dressmaking firms (chiefly in the West-End) employing 861 workpeople in the week ended 29th January showed a decrease of 3'4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with December, 1920, and a decrease of 6'1 per cent. as compared with January, 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 remained slack, and over half of the workpeople covered by the returns received, worked on an average, nearly 16 hours per week less than full * Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages,

time. Returns from firms employing 2,660 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 29th January showed a decrease of 1^c6 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with December, 1920, and a decrease of 24^c8 per cent. compared with January, 1920

1920. In Manchester employment during January remained bad; more than half of the workpeople covered by the returns were reported to have lost, through short-time working, an average of over 20 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 3,915 workpeople in the week ended 29th January showed a decrease of 1'3 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 15'3 per cent. as compared with January. 1920.

month, and a decrease of 15.3 per cent. as compared with January, 1920. In Glasgow employment was bad, and slightly worse than in the previous month; over 80 per cent. of the operatives worked short time, losing, on an average, between 14 and 15 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 1,192 workpeople in the week ended 29th January showed a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 21.9 per cent. compared with January, 1920. CORSET TRADE.

CORSET TRADE. Returns from firms, chiefly in England, employing 4,609 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 29th January, showed a decrease of 8'7 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 8'9 per cent. as compared with January, 1920. Employment during January remained bad. Of the operatives covered by the returns relating to short time working, about 90 per cent. were reported to have worked, on an average, between 17 and 18 hours per week short of full time. of full time.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was again bad during January, considerable numbers of workpeople being on short time in addition to those entirely unemployed. A number of workpeople in the mill-sawing and machining trades and also cabinet makers, etc., in shipyards, remained idle owing to the ship-joiners' dispute. Returns were received from trade unions covering 96,563 workpeople, of whom 7.5 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of January (exclusive of those on short time), as compared with 4.2 per cent, at the end of December. Mill Sawing and Machining.—In this trade employment was bad during January, showing a further decline on the previous month. Short time was reported in most dis-tricts, the principal centres being Birmingham, Bristol, Dundee, Newark and Gainsborough, where the workpeople employed by engineering firms were on half-time. Over-time was reported at Stamford in timber yards and saw-mills and at Birmingham on work for railway carriage and house building. Furnishing.—Employment continued bad in all branches of this trade during the month. Short time was general, a considerable number of the workpeople at London, Bristol, Nottingham, Glasgow and Birmingham working only half-time. Coach Building.—In this trade employment remained moderate on the whole during January. Much short time EMPLOYMENT in these trades was again had during January.

only half-time. Coach Building.—In this trade employment remained moderate on the whole during January. Much short time was worked, particularly at Birmingham (on motor body building), Cardiff, Lincoln, Norwich, Coventry, Edinburgh and Dundalk. Overtime was worked in London, Lough-borough and Birmingham, where about a third of the workpeople employed in railway shops were affected. *Coopering.*—With coopers employment continued moderate on the whole during the month. Short time was worked in the Glasgow district and in the dry section of the trade at Birmingham and Wolverhampton. At Dundee employment was good. Overtime was reported at a few centres, a considerable amount being worked at Alloa and Broxburn.

and Broxburn.

and Broxburn. Miscellaneous.—Employment remained bad with brush makers, much short time being worked. At Leeds and Nottingham the workpeople were on half-time, and in the painting brush section more than half the workpeople were suspended for varying periods during the month. With basket makers employment continued slack. Half-time was reported at Oldham, Bristol and London. With packing-case makers employment was again bad; much short time was worked, the districts principally affected being Bristol, Manchester and district, Nottingham and Liverpool. At Dundee about half the workpeople and Liverpool. At Dundee about half the workpeople engaged in this trade were unemployed, and the remainder on short time. Employment declined to slack with *wheel-wrights and smiths* during January. A considerable amount of short time was reported.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued fairly good during January. There was a decline in some districts which was mainly due to a falling off in jobbing and general contracting work as distinct from work in connection with housing schemes. In most districts skilled tradesmen (except painters) were well employed,

districts.

28th January

OCOUPA Carpenters ... Bricklayers ... Masons Plasterers ... Plumbers Other skilled occups

Navvies ... Labourers ..

ALL OCCUPAT

DIVIS

DIVISIC London Northern Counties North Western ... East Midlands ... West Midlands ... South Midlands and South Eastern ... Wales Sootland Ireland ...

UNITED KING

Males Females

EMPLOYMENT was again good on the whole during the month of January, the weather being favourable. The demand for bricks was again greatest in the Midland counties, where the number of workpeople employed showed a slight increase compared with the previous month. In Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, the yards were fairly busy, while at Nottingham all available men were reported to be at work. Overtime was worked in some parts.

Districts.

EMPLOYMENT during January in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades showed a further decline, being gener-ally slack or bad. With few exceptions, short time was worked in all sections of these trades. With letterpress printers employment was not so good in London as in December last, except in the case of electro-typers and stereotypers. Compositors and readers in some

Northern Counties, shire, Lancashir Cheshire. Midlands and E Counties, South and South Counties and Wa Other Districts

Total

practically no short time being worked except that due to unfavourable weather. A shortage of plasterers and bricklayers was reported in London and certain other dis-tricts. There was a considerable amount of unemployment with painters and decorators and short time was worked in

85

The following Table* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation on

-			No. of Unemploy- ment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged at 28th January, 1921.	Inc, (+) as com- pared with 31st December, 1920.
TIONS.				
ITOMB.		111111	4,593	+ 2,024
10/10/			592	+ 76
	1		1,062	+ 364
			328	+ 62
			27,614 -	+ 4,853
			1,983	+ 457
ations			2,651	+ 995
	••		7,580	+ 2,176
		••	40,086	+ 7,859
ons			86,489	+ 18,866
ONS.				
			26,078	+ 5,475
			2,539	+ 721
			9,237	+ 1,496 + 1,424
	••	••	4,880	$+$ $\frac{1,424}{558}$
	••	••	2,056 5,016	+ 1,819
1 Easte	••	••	7,161	+ 1,193
I LIABLO	ш	199	5,250	+ 443
	••		7,071	+ 792
San Star	2.24		2,325	+ 797
			5,849	+ 1,448
			9,027	+ 2,700
OM	••	••	86,489	+ 18,866
			86,251 238	+ 18,757 + 109
			and the second se	A CONTRACTOR OF

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES. BRICK TRADE.

	Number	of Worl	people	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.†		
York- e and	2,136	Per cent. + 2.6	Per cent. +12.5	£ 7,672	Per cent. + 2 [.] 9	Per cent. + 39'0		
astern	2,503	+ 3.0	+19.2	8,877	+ 4'8	+ 60.7		
-West	1,309	- 3.4	+23.8	5,024	+ 0.1	+ 49.8		
les.	1,163	- 1.8	+21.9	4,139	+ 1.0	+ 57.8		
	7,111	+ 0.8	+18.2	25,712	+ 2.7	+ 51.1		

CEMENT TRADE.

CEMENT TRADE. Employment during January continued good and much overtime was again reported to be worked. Returns from firms employing 11,558 workpeople in the week ended 29th January, 1921, showed a decrease of 0'8 per cent. in the numbers employed and 0'2 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Com-pared with January, 1920, there was an increase of 30:3 per cent. in the number of employed, and of 68·1 per cent.† in the amount of wages paid.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

* See note * at foot of second column on page 79.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

offices worked overtime, whilst others were reported to be on short time or totally unemployed. In the provinces short time was reported from most centres and employ-ment was worse than during the previous month. In the *lithographic* printing trade employment was generally slack and worse than a month ago. From returns received by the Department it is estimated that nearly one-third of the workpeople employed in the letterpress and lithographic printing trade were working on an oversee 91 hours per

the workpeople employed in the letterpress and lithographic printing trade were working on an average $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week short of full time. There was a further sharp decline in January in employ-ment in the bookbinding trade and it was described as bad in most cases. Among 5,000 bookbinders covered by the returns received 38 per cent. were working short time to the average extent of 15 hours per week. In the paper trade employment was very slack and in some districts mills were reported to be entirely closed down on account of lack of orders. In addition over 30 per cent, of the workpeople covered by the returns received were working an average of 17 hours per week short of full time.

full time. The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions relating to employment in January:---

	No. of Members of Unions	P Unemp	ercentag	e end of		e (+) or use (-) us
	at end of Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Printing Bookbinding	81,470 14,933	4*8 4*6	3*7 2*3	1·1 1·1	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 1}{+ 2 \cdot 3}$	+ 3.7 + 3.5

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

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpecple.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year* ago,
Paper manufacture Printing Bookbinding TOTAL	13,684 9.834 5,571 29,089	Per cent. - 1.9 - 3.0 - 3.3 - 2.5	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1^{\cdot 2} \\ - 2^{\cdot 2} \\ + 5^{\cdot 4} \\ \end{array} $	£ 40,281 35,909 12,445 88,635	Per cent. - 6 [•] 2 - 7 [•] 5 - 9 [•] 6 - 7 [•] 2	Per cent. + 9.6 + 7.9 + 2.7 + 7.9

The following Table shows the imports of wood pulp and the imports and experts of respect to the shows the imports of the shows the imports of the shows the

Description.	Jan., Dec.,		Jan., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Description.	1921	1920.		A month ago.	Jan., 1913.	
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making tons Paper cwts,	47,065 402,273	88,687 674,903	76,247 990,278	-41,622 -272,630	- 29,182 - 588,005	
Exports of Paper cwts.	221,467	241,227	322,931	- 19,760	- 101,464	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good generally in January. At Bristol, however, it was only fair, and at Glasgow it was reported as bad with much short time.

		Number orkpeor		Total wages paid to all workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 29th		(+) or -) on a	
	Jan., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1921.	Month ago,	Year* ago.	
P.D.4 MOUNTS		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	2,031 11,322	+ 0.8 + 0.6	+ 6.4 + 4.9	5,683 28,270	$-\frac{1\cdot 3}{-3\cdot 1}$	$^{+29.7}_{+23.0}$	
Other branches (including unspecified)	1,665	- 0.2	+18.6	4,141	- 2.2	+35.8	
TOTAL	15,018	+ 0.2	+ 6.2	38,094	- 2.8	+25.2	
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	11,974 3,044	$^{+1.1}_{-2.0}$	+ 7°0 + 4°5	29,682 8,412	$-\frac{1\cdot 3}{-7\cdot 7}$	+26.9 +19.7	
TOTAL	15,018	+ 0.2	+ 6.2	38,094	- 2.8	+25.2	

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in January, 1921, amounted to 311,064 cwts., or 7,692, cwts. less than in December, 1920, and 22,760 cwts. less than in January, 1913.

· Comparison of carnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a marked decline as

compared with the previous month, and was very quiet, short time being prevalent in most districts. Glass bottle makers were fairly well employed, but at Sunderland and on the Wear there was considerable un-Sunderland and on the Wear there was considerable un-employment. At Birmingham there was a general decline, employment being reported as moderate with flint glass-makers, bad with flint glass cutters, and very bad with plate glass bevellers. Employment with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear was bad, and short time was general. Sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens continued to be well employed.

		lumber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
in the second	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	1 Dec. (-) of a		
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago.	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES, Glass, Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches TOTAL DISTRICTS,	6,953 2,063 879 9,895	Per cent. -10'4 - 7'5 - 3'2 - 9'2	Per cent. -16°3 - 4°9 + 6°9 -12°6	£ 25,127 6,496 2,197 33,820	Per cent, -13'1 -11'4 - 8'2 -12'5	Per cent. - 3'1 + 12'0 + 23'3 + 0'9	
North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Worcestershire and Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom TOTAL	738 4,642 1,572 438 1,115 1,390 9,895	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.7 \\ - 7.3 \\ - 8.1 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 3.5 \\ -23.1 \\ \hline - 9.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -15^{\cdot}5 \\ -10^{\cdot}6 \\ +2^{\cdot}4 \\ -25^{\cdot}4 \\ -3^{\cdot}0 \\ -30^{\cdot}0 \\ \hline -12^{\cdot}6 \\ \end{array} $	2,616 16,610 4,222 1,258 4,212 4,902 33,820	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.4 \\ -10.3 \\ -20.8 \\ -6.6 \\ -2.4 \\ -21.5 \\ \hline -12.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ \hline - & 16 \cdot 4 \\ + & 20 \cdot 7 \\ \hline - & 20 \cdot 2 \\ \hline + & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	

The exports of glass bottles during January, 1921, amounted to 41,341 gross, or 8,032 gross less than in December, 1920, and 42,146 gross less than in January,

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during January, 1921, amounted to 54,090 cwts., or 3,015 cwts. less than in December, 1920, and 35,609 cwts. less than in January, 1913.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the various branches of the food preparation trade showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. In the principal centres of the trade it varied from fair to distinctly bad, a number of workpeople again being suspended owing to the closing down of works, and in many sections of the trade a large number of workpeople were again on short time.

In the sugar refining industry employment was fair, showing a slight improvement on the previous month, and in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade it was only moderate, a number of employees in the various firms being on short time.

In the biscuit and cake-making trade it was again fair to moderate, showing a slight decline as compared with January; a number of workpeople again working short time, and hardly any overtime was reported.

Returns supplied by the makers of jams and marmalades, and from those firms engaged in the making of pickles and sauces, stated that employment on the whole was bad.

In the preserved meat branch of the trade employment was again slack, and showed a decline

The following Table summarises the information received

\subset		Number orkpeop		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
Trade.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	29th Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	29th Jan., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc Cocca, Chocolate, and	6,866	Per cent. + 1'6	Per cent. - 1'4	£ 25,645	Per cent. + 5'4	Per cent. +15.9
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc Bacon and Preserved	28,983 11,560 6,617	-3.5 -4.4 -3.0	$-1.6 \\ -23.9 \\ -28.8$	70,675 25,373 14,827	-3.7 -4.8 +0.8	$+ 6.6 \\ -22.2 \\ -1.8$
Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc	3,765 570	$-\frac{8.4}{-5.3}$	$-11^{\cdot 8}$ $-28^{\cdot 6}$	9,542 1,083	$-10.4 \\ - 6.2$	$+8.8 \\ -20.4$
TOTAL	58,361	- 3 4	-11'5	147,145	- 2.2	- 1.4

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

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, and showed an im-provement as compared with the previous month. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in January, 1921, as compared with January, 1920:—

	Quantity o	f fish landed.	Value.		
	Jan., 1921,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Jan., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Inc. (Dec. (comp with 19	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		
Fish (other than shell) : England and Wales Scotland Ireland	712,154 522,045 31,086	$\begin{array}{r} + & 86,399 \\ - & 37,616 \\ - & 24,012 \end{array}$	$\substack{1,764,729\\590,650\\30,766}$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 5 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	
Total Shell Fish	1,265,285	+ 24,771	2,386,145 54,161	- 18	
Total	The state of the	-	2,440,306	- 18	

East, South and West Coasts .- Employment in the Tees East, South and West Coasts.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district continued good. At Hull, it was again fair, and at Grimsby it was good. At Great Yarmouth and at Lowestoft it was fair. In the Devon and Cornwall district employment was fair, though mackerel fishing was interrupted by rough weather. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven it continued slack, with many trawlers still laid up. Scotland.—At Aberdeen, employment was fair. At Peterhead, it was good with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers; with fishermen and fish curers it showed an improvement as compared with

fish curers it showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. At Macduff employment was good, and better than in December, 1920. At Fraserburgh, it was fair with fishermen and fish curers, and bad with fish dock labourers.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT during January was slack generally, and at some ports was worse than in the previous month. London.—Employment was again slack during January. The average daily number of labourers employed in the docks and at the principal wharves in January was 3'4 per cent. less than in the previous month and 27'9 per cent. less than in January, 1920. The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month :—

	Average Da Docks at	ily Numbe nd at Princ	or of Lab lipal What	ourers emp arves in Lo	ploye	
State Street	In	Docks.		1.	J Doc Pri Wb	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.		
Week ended- lst Jan., 1921 8th " 15th " 22th " 29th "	6,923 7,678 8,194 8,156 7,676	3,448 3,678 3,182 2,553 2,824	10,371 11,356 11,376 10,709 10,500	8,000 8,433 8,324 8,467 8,606		
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Jan., 1921	7,753	3,126	10,879	8,379]	
Average for Dec., 1920	8,027	3,134	11,161	8,671		
Average for Jan., 1920	10,753	4 091	14,844	9.255		

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES. CULTIVATION was hindered in all parts of the country by the wet weather during January, although in the Eastern Counties the delay was not so pronounced, and some pro-gress was made with ploughing. — The labour situation continued much the same as in December. Unskilled labourers were plentiful everywhere, and unemployment among this type of worker was in some districts rather more noticeable than hitherto, but the numbers offering were not large. Local shortages of skilled men continued in many districts. Among others, experienced horsemen and cattlemen were in demand in parts of Lincoln and Norfolk, while milkers, stockmen and hedgers were scarce in Bedford, Northampton and Warwick. A shortage of hedgers was also reported from Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire.

SCOTLAND.

Some unemployment of farm workers prevailed in parts of Aberdeen and Perth and in Kirkcudbright, but, generally speaking, the supply of regular labour was about equal to the demand. Dairy workers and milkers were needed in Renfrew, and there was a shortage of ploughmen and cattlemen in Dumfries.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen was quiet in the early part of January, but showed some improvement in the latter part of the month. The number of unemployed showed an

of the month. The number of unemployed showed an increase. On the Thames employment was moderate, but became rather better at the end of the month; there was a plentiful supply of men offering. On the Tyne, there was an im-provement. On the Tees and Wear, employment was still quiet. At Hull there was an improvement at first, but a slight decline towards the end of the month. At Goole there was little change. At Southampton there was con-siderable slackness, and many men were unemployed. On the Bristol Channel employment was dull, but improved later. At Liverpool an improvement was shown in the foreign-going trade, but there were still plenty of men available. On the Clyde employment was quiet for the greater part of the month; an increase in the number of engagements was recorded in the last week, but the men who signed on were chiefly liner hands, and there was little change in personnel, the supply of all ratings remaining considerably in excess of the demand. At Leith, employ-ment was slack, and at Dundee and Aberdeen it remained about the same as last month. At Dublin it improved a little in the third week. At Belfast it was quiet, and a number of ratings were unemployed. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British-registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during January:—

in the second	Nun	aber of Seam	per of Seament shipped in				
Principal Ports.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or (Dec. (-) on					
	1921.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Jan., 1913.			
ENGLAND & WALES : East Coast	$1.682 \\ 207 \\ 177 \\ 1,305 \\ 23$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 734 \\ + & 102 \\ - & 365 \\ - & 265 \\ + & 23 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 149 \\ - & 23 \\ - & 236 \\ + & 215 \\ + & 23 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			
Bristol Channel- Bristol [‡] Newport, Mon Cardiff [§] Swamsea	$541 \\732 \\2,142 \\403$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 533 \\ + 291 \\ - 419 \\ + 111 \end{array} $	528 203 946 179	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 289 \\ - & 274 \\ - & 2,492 \\ - & 56 \end{array}$			
Other Ports- Liverpool London Southampton	11,154 7,071 4,119	$+ 697 \\ - 109 \\ -1,051$	+ 231 - 975 - 373	- 4,734 - 1,299 + 41			
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth. Glasgow	169 68 1,662	+ 25 - 56 - 351	- 133 - 116 - 143	- 426 - 308 - 1,551			
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	129 161	+ 80 - 26	+ 5 - 238	$+ 39 \\ - 54$			
TOTAL	31,748	-1,112		- 12,695			

* Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. † It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead. § Including Barry and Penarth.

(32008) E4

+) or (-) as bared Jan.,

59,347)8,513 16,542 84,402 528

33,874

ed in

Fotal eks and incipal harves,

8,371 9,789 9,700 9,176 9,106

19,258 19.832

4.099

February, 1921.

February, 1921.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).*

Unemployment in December.—A statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that 19·2 per cent. of the members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city were out of work in December, as compared with 6·6 per cent. in the preceding month and 8·0 per cent. in December, 1919. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 70 per cent. were unemployed in December, 60·4 per cent. in November and 15·3 per cent. in December, 1919.

NORWAY.+

Unemployment in November.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of November in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics :—

	Me	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed		
Group of Trades.	Nov. 30, 1920.	Oct. 31, 1920.	Nov. 30, 1919.	Nov. 30. 1920.	Oct. 31, 1920.	No	
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters, etc Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	918 1,371 733 10,135 926 2,567 859 607 590	911 1,404 716 10,066 916 2,528 869 604 590	894 1,496 721 10,104 881 2,554 899 642 500	7:1 6:8 3:0 2:2 1:8 3:5 1:9 3:1 4:2	4:7 1:2 0:3 1:6 1:0 2:3 2:6 7:1 4:2		
Total	18,706	18,604	18,691	3.1	2.1		

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in January.—According to returns made to the Danish Statistical Department, supplemented by data furnished by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 306,943 workpeople 19.7 per cent. were unem-ployed on 28th January, as compared with 15.1 per cent. on 31st December and 13.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1920.

WOIKpeople	Percentage Unemploy			
Trades. Beturns for 28th Jan., 1921.	Blst Dec., 1920.	30th		
Copenhagen : Building trades 12,737 35.9	28.2	17		
Other industries 67.222 17.5	13.1	4		
Commercial employment 12.057 3.3	1.7	ō.		
General labourers (trades not 32,136 16'4 specified)	11.8	9.		
Total 124,152 17.7	13.2	6.		
Provinces :	35.8	05.		
Other industries	14.0	25		
Commercial employment 13,172 2.4	1.7	1.		
General labourers (trades not 86,760 20.2	15.8	26.		
Total 182,791 21.0	16.8	17		
Grand Total 306,943 19.7	15.1	13		

SWEDEN.§

Unemployment in October.—The percentage of members unemployed in Swedish Trade Unions at the end of October, 1920, was 4.3 per cent., as compared with 2.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1920, and 3.2 per cent. on 1st November, 1919.

Their and	Membership	Percentage Unemploy				
Unions.	on 30th Oct., 1920.	30th Oct., 1920.	30th Sept. 1920.	lst 1		
All Unions Making Returns.	142,034	4.3	2.9			
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:- Bricklayers and Masons Foundrymen, etc Foundrymen, etc Tinplate Workers, Textile Workers Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers Bakers and Confectioners Brewery Workers Tobacco Workers Sawmill Workers Municipal Workers General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not distinguished)	1,5576,8861,5451,16737,4897,0445,1882,7853,0494,5718,3937,6437,306	9:4 3:1 1:6 4:0 3:2 6:5 2:5 2:6 1:0 0:1 6:4 7:7 0:8	3.9 0.7 2.9 2.1 1.3 0.2 2.0 0.5 1.8 4.3 0.6			
distinguished)	22,017	6.8	7.2	and the second		

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical bureau of Amsterdam. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Satistiske Efterretninger, 4th February, 1921. Copenhagen.
 Sociala Meddalanden, No. 2, 1921 (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), Stockholm.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in January .- According to Returns fur-Unemployment in January.—According to Returns fur-nished to the Central Employment Department of France, the total number of unemployed persons registered at em-ployment exchanges for whom situations had not been found in the week ended 29th January was 39,496 (25,820 men and 13,676 women). The total number of vacancies offered by employers was 5,493 (3,177 for men and 2,766 for women). The exchanges succeeded in the same period in placing 14,515 persons in situations (10,898 men and 3,617 women), and in addition employment was found for 846 foreign immigrants. foreign immigrants.

Out-of-Work Donation.—According to the latest Returns received, 7 departmental and 59 municipal unemployment funds were in operation on 29th January, the total number (26,638 men and 18,619 women). These figures show a further increase as compared with the preceding month, when 30,608 were reported in receipt of out-of-work dona-tion. Of the total for 29th January, 39,131 were resident in the Seine Department, the large majority being in Paris.

GERMANY.†

Unions.	Member- ship reported	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.			
Unions.	on at end of Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1919.	
All Unions making Returns	5,544,558	4.1	3.9	2.9	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:-	- Andrews			The second	
Building trade operatives	471,695	10.1	. 5.1	7.9	
Painters	51,131	13.1	8.8	12.1	
Glass workers	59,975	2.8	1.3	4'3	
Metal workers (Soc. Dem.)	1,449,145	3·5 1·7	4.1	1.3	
Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker).	108,135	1.7	1.7	î î	
Metal workers (Christian)	218,248	1.0	1.1	1.4	
Textile workers (Soc. Dem.)	514,949	3.3	4.3	6.4	
Boot and shoe makers	83,822	3.8	2.6	1.2	
Transport workers	564,587	3.9	4.3	2.4	
Printers (book and job)	65,759	3.2	6.2	3'4	
Printers and lithographers	35,273	2.1	1.6	0.2	
Bookbinders	79,914	3.6	3.8	1.2	
Saddlers and bagmakers	36,457	10.4	12.7	6.2	
Leather workers (Soc. Dem.)	22,548	3.6	2.0	2.4	
Wood workers (Soc. Dem.)	369,307	4.8	5.1	1.2	
Percelain workers	50,864	3.2	3.0 7.3	11.1	
Bakers	65,077	7.5	7.3	7.1	
Brewery and corn-mill work- ers.	72,351	2.0	2.7	1.5	
Tobacco workers	86.034	1.3	1.2	4.4	
Factory workers, irrespective	586,552	3.7	3.2	2.9	
of trade (Soc. Dem.).	000,004		04	40	
State and municipal workers	207,346	2.2	2.1	0.9	

The greatest increase in the percentage of unemployed was reported by the building trades, viz., from 51 per cent. in November to 101 per cent. in December. Factory workers and municipal and State workers reported a larger number of unemployed as compared with the preceding month, whereas the metal and textile workers reported

fewer. The Employment Exchanges reported a further increase in the number of persons applying for situations, par-ticularly in regard to males. For every 100 offers of situations for men and boys notified during December 232 applicants were registered, as against 212 in November, while for every 100 offers of vacancies for women and girls there were 143 applicants (134 in November).

• Journal Officiel, 5th February, 1921. † Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 30th January, 1921.

According to returns from 6,557 Sickness Insurance Societies with an aggregate membership of 13,040,972, the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory in-surance against sickness were being paid (and who were therefore assumed to be employed) decreased between December 1st and January 1st by 221,694, or 1.7 per cent. Male members declined by 1.8 per cent., and female mem-bers by 1.5 per cent. The cessation of Christmas business was responsible in a slight degree only for this decline. As regards women, and apart from the Christmas trades, the decline in employment was due more to agricultural than to industrial causes. The textile and clothing trades, the woodworking trades and, to a smaller degree, the metal and engineering trades showed a slight revival so far as women's employment was concerned.

women's employment was concerned. Increased Out-of-Work Donation in Winter Months.*— A Ministerial Ordinance of 13th October, 1920, gave to the Communes the right of fixing a higher rate of unemploy-ment donation during the period from 1st November, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, with due regard to local conditions and the cost of living. The rates per day fixed for Berlin in accordance with this Order must not exceed 10 marks for men and 8 marks for women men and 8 marks for women.

In addition supplementary allowances may be claimed for members of the unemployed person's family. The maximum for the wife (or husband) of the breadwinner and for each child under 16 is 4 marks, and for each other member of the family entitled to an allowance 3 marks.

BELGIUM. †

Unemployment in November and December.—Returns re-lating to November were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies, from 890 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 497,872. On the last working day of the month 35,638 of these, or 7.2 per cent. of the total, were out of work. The corresponding percentage in October was 6.4 per cent. In the textile trades the percentage unemployed was 26.8 per cent., and in the leather trades 12.8 per cent. The aggregate days of unemployment reported in November reached a total of 430,266, out-of-work relief being paid in respect of 156,856 of these.

of these. During December 15,914 applications for employment were reported by public employment exchanges, as com-pared with 13,994 in November, while offers of situations numbered 6,415 (7,050 in November). For every 100 situa-tions vacant there were thus 248 applications, as against 198 in November. At the end of the month 20,633 applicants for work were on the live register as compared with 18,926 at the end of November.

SWITZERLAND.

Employment in December.—The monthly report‡ issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzer-land states that the general industrial depression became more acute in December. The glass, cellulose, and chocolate industries were added to the list of those in which unem-ployment was prevalent. A large number of unemployed Swiss workers returned from other countries, for whom it was difficult to find work or house accommodation. The number of persons reported as totally out of work in December exceeded 20,000, while more than 50,000 others were working short time. It is believed that these totals may exceeded in the coming weeks, since firms which have kept their staffs going on former contracts, or on manufacturing for stocks or on emergency work, have had either to reduce business or close entirely. The outlook for the near future is regarded as on the whole unsatisfactory. During December the applications for employment by

During December the applications for employment by men averaged 347 for each 100 situations offered, as com-pared with 231 in November, while applications by women numbered 190 per 100 vacancies, as compared with 165 in November in November.

in November. Increased Out-of-Work Donation in Winter.§—The rates of out-of-work donation paid by the State to unemployed persons in Switzerland are laid down in the Decree of the Federal Council of 29th October, 1919. (The provisions of this Decree were summarised in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1920, pp. 11-12). In order to permit of the payment of a special winter grant to unemployed workers, a further Decree was issued by the Council on 31st December, 1920, authorising the cantonal governments to increase the rates of donation by 20 per cent. for the period from 1st January to 2nd April, 1921. The Federal authorities will reimburse 50 per cent. of these special grants; the remainder will fall to the charge of the cantonal governments, who will be able to claim up to half the cost from the particular communes concerned. This Decree entered into force on 1st January.

* Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 26th October, 1920, and Soziale Praxis, 19th January,

1. Revue du Travail, January, 1921. Brussels. Eidgenossische Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis, Monatsbericht. December, 1920. Berne. § Feuille Fédérale, 5th January, 1921. Berne.

GERMANY.†GERMANY.†Employment in December. —The labour market in December, on the evidence of statistical returns furnished to the ber, on the evidence of statistical returns furnished to the dueman Ministry of Labour, was characterised by increased in the star of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out of work donation increased from 349,382 on 1st December to 365,880 on 15th December, and again to 408,768 on 1st January, 1921. The total at the latest date was 17 per cent. in excess of that for the preceding month; among men the rise in the same period amounted to 21 per cent., but among women to 3 per cent. only. These totals are exclusive of dependent members of families of unemployed workers, of whom 453,647 were in receipt of allowances on 1st January, as against 352,343 on 1st December, 1920.These figures do not adequately reflect the total volume to use figures do not adequately reflect the total volume fusion. —These figures do not adequately reflect the total volume fusion. —The slightly higher degree of unemployment among their slightly higher degree of unemployment among their slightly higher degree of unemployment among their slightly higher degree of unemployment, among ment was 225,581, or 41 per cent. of the total, as compared with 3'9 per cent. in the preceding month are 225,581, or 4'1 per cent. of the total, are 2'9 per cent. in December, 1919. of these

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

TTALY.*

ITALY.* Stoppage of Out-of-Work Donation.—In pursuance of a Decree of 30th December last the distribution of unem-ployment donation by the State ceased from 1st January, 1921. This step is due to the fact that unemployed persons otherwise qualified are entitled to receive out-of-work pay under the law of 19th October, 1919, relating to obligatory unemployment insurance. (A summary of the provisions of this law was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1920, p. 63). [The Italian journal Stampa of 5th January considers the effect of this measure will be to deprive 90 per cent. of the unemployed of monetary assistance, since very few of them have paid the necessary contributions.]

CANADA.

CANADA. Employment in December.—For the week ending 31st December, 1920, employment reports were received by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, from 4,727 firms with an aggregate pay-roll of about 650,000 persons. This total showed a decline of over 7 per cent. as compared with that for the preceding week. It is pointed out that a large part of this decline was of a temporary nature, due to closings for holidays and stock-taking.

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in December.—The following tabular state-ments, showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in thirteen selected manufacturing in-dustries and in coal mining in the United States in December, 1920, as compared with (a) the preceding month and (b) December, 1919, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

	of Es-	Numbe	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.‡		
Industry.	Industry. tablish- ments report- ing.		Dec., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-),	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
			1	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent	
Coal mining	79	23,255	23,384	+ 0.6	421,243	443,742	+ 5.3	
Iron and steel	98	145,565	132,616	- 8.9	2.348 822	2,058,259	-12.4	
Railway and tramway car building and	54	61,156	58,681	- 4·0	924,582			
repairing. Automobile manufacturing	40	95,550	89,836	- 5.1	575,143	520,925	- 9.4	
Cotton manu- facturing.	56	54,021	52,115	- 3.2	217,964	191,332	-12.3	
Cotton finishing	16	9,954	9,830	- 1.3	44,454	49,809	+12.0	
Hosiery and underwear.	62	20,576	16,011	-22.5	72,478			
Woollen	51	28,920	23,494	-18.8	140.743	117,443	-16.6	
Silk Men's ready- made clothing	35 49	13,578 20,039	12,604 16,279	$ -7.2 \\ -18.8$	111,858 115,807	115,376 95,165	+3.1 -17.8	
Boots and shoes	72	40,498	41,336	+ 2.1	188,216	190,888	+ 1.4	
Cigar manufac- turing.	58	17,332	17,279	- 0.3	77,048	74,861	- 2.8	
Leather manu- facturing.	31	10,644	9,939	- 6.6	57,209	• 74,475	- 6.2	
Paper making	50	29,905	28,883	- 3.4	183,409	161,857	-11.8	

Two industries show an increase in the number of persons employed (viz., boots and shoes and coal mining) and 12 a decrease. The greatest relative decline appears in hosiery and underwear.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.]	Carnings	. .‡
Industry.	tablish- ments report- ing.	Dec., 1919.	Dec., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Dec., 1919.	Dec., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Coal mining Iron and steel Railway and tramway car building and	66 97 53	14,256 128,041 48,908	20,125 132,390 55,640	Per cent. + 41 ^{·2} + 3 ^{·4} + 13 ^{·8}	£ 120,732 1,800,813 - 643,367	2,052,256	+ 14.0
repairing, Automobile manufacturing Cotton manu-	42 56	133,950 57,375	91,420 51,226	-31.8 - 10.7	848,857 239,817		Contraction of the second
facturing Cotton finishing Hosiery and underwear	16 56	13,295 30,266	9,830 14,719	$-\frac{26.1}{-51.4}$	67,391 118,294	49,809 54,261	- 26.1
Woollen Silk Men's ready- made clothing	51 37 45	49,391 17,137 25,893	23,494 13,142 16,049	-52.4 -23.3 -38.0	264,538 158,023 189,114	118,643 93,744	-24.9 -50.4
Boots and shoes Cigar manufac- turing.	75 56	61,232 18,288	42,042 17,020	-31.3 - 6.9	316,254 83,1 40		
Leather manu- facturing. Paper making.	29 50	13,629 28,613	9.269 28,883	-32.0 + 0.9	70,390 151,484	Mar dans	12 2 2 1 2 2
	1			number			

ployed in four industries and decreases in ten. The greatest increase appears in coal mining, and the greatest decreases in woollen and hosiery and underwear.

* Daily Intelligence, 25th January, 1921. International Labour Office.

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

ov. 30, 1919.

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8.0 0.9 2.7 1.0 3.1 9 0.1 5.1 8 0.1 2.7 5.1 2.7 5.0 7

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during the STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th January showed that, compared with 31st December, there was an increase of 308,497 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. This increase was common to all departments, men accounting for an increase of 176,854, women 89,655, and juveniles 41,988. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 28th January was 169,245, compared with a weekly average of 125,607 during the five weeks ended 31st December.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th January, 1921:--

Week ended Work- people. Employers.		ations by		app lications outstand- ing at end of week.		
		Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register).	From Employers.		
31st Dec., 1920	144,892	14,524	10,564	756,823	49,6 03	
7th Jan., 1921 14th Jan. " 21st Jan. " 28th Jan. "	178,344 170,782 161,732 166,121	23,423 22,350 20,863 25,706	18,369 17,241 16,111 20,623	855,526 930,764 998,429 1,065,320	48,118 48,171 45,783 47,417	
TOTAL (4 weeks) }	676,979	92,342	72,344	-	-	

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 28th January, 685,218 were men, 47,758 were boys, 277,759 were women, and 54,585 were girls. Of the 47,417 vacancies unfilled, 17,599 were for men, 25,380 were for women, and 4,438 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified shows an increase of 21.9 per cent., and the daily average of vacancies filled an increase of 23.5 per cent., as compared with the preceding period.

Details of the figures given above are not at present available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 7th January, 1921, are dealt with in the following notes:--

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (25,704) during the four weeks ended 7th January showed an increase of 7,903, four weeks ended 7th January showed an increase of 7,903, or 44.4 per cent., over the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 15,280, women for 7,337, and juveniles for 3,087, increases of 41.6 per cent., 47.5 per cent., and 51.9 per cent., respectively, compared with the previous month. There was an increase in the number of applications from men in all the principal groups of trades, the industries showing the largest increases being mis-cellaneous metal trades (160.6 per cent.), dress, including boots and shoes, (81.2 per cent.), transport trades (52.6 per cent.), commercial occupations (46.3 per cent.), and building and construction of works (39.3 per cent.). In the case of women, the only industries in which an increase did not take place were domestic service and agriculture; the principal increases in the other trades were : food, tobacco, drink and lodgings (142.9 per cent.), textiles (90.5 per cent.), dress, including boots and shoes, (88.7 per cent.), transport trades (66.0 per cent.), and miscellaneous metal trades (55.4 per cent.). trades (55.4 per cent.).

Of the total applications from men, 16.7 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 14.4 per cent. in building and construction of works, and 14.1 per cent. general labourers. In the women's department, 33.5 per cent. of the total applications were in the textile trades, while domestic service accounted for 15.7 per cent.

domestic service accounted for 15.7 per cent. Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the four weeks ended 7th January was 3,454, as compared with 2,971 during the previous four weeks. Of this daily average, 1,822 were for men, 1,186 for women, and 446 for juveniles, increases of 45.9 and 1.2 per cent., respectively, in the case of men and women, and a decrease of 18.9 per cent. in the case of juveniles. The increase in the men's department was accounted for by a rise in the number of vacancies notified in building and construction of works, in commercial and clerical occupations, in the transport trades, and as general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 32.6 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 70 per cent. in the transport trades, 5.7 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 26.2 per cent. as general labourers.

In the women's department, the vacancies notified in domestic service and commercial occupations increased by 5 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 20,225 were in domestic service, the percentage (81.2) of the total vacancies for women being the highest ever recorded for this occupation.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 7th January was 2,630, as compared with 2,226 during the previous four weeks and 3,257 during the corresponding period a year ago. An

increase of 55'8 per cent. occurred in the men's department, while the vacancies filled by women and juveniles decreased by 11'0 per cent. and 20'4 per cent., respectively, compared with the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 76'2 per cent., as compared with 74'9 per cent. during the previous

cent., as compared with 74.9 per cent. during the previous month. Of the vacancies filled by men, 31.5 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 7.0 per cent. in the transport trades, and 29.1 per cent. as general labourers. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 74.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled. An increase of 123 per cent. occurred in the number of general labourers placed; in building and construction of works and commercial occupations there were increases of 67 per cent. and 19 per cent., respectively. Most of the other occupations showed little change compared with the previous month. In the women's department, vacancies filled in domestic service decreased by about 9 per cent. *Juveniles.*—With reference to juveniles, 30,110 applica-

filled in domestic service decreased by about 9 per cent. Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 30,110 applica-tions were received from boys and 4,460 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 3,865, or 867 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, 28·2 per cent. were in the transport trades, 15·2 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 10·7 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations. The number of applications received from girls was 34,711. The number of vacancies notified was 4,892, of which number 3,655, or 74·7 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 41·5 per cent., commercial and clerical occupations for 9·4 per cent., and the transport trades for 8·0 per cent. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest in engineering (95.2 per cent.), building (93.0 per cent.), transport trades (86.0 per cent.), and commercial occupa-tions (83.3 per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notified were filled in the principal occupations :—Dress (including boots and shoes), 100 per cent.; commercial and clerical, 84.5 per cent.; shop assistants, 83.2 per cent.; transport trades, 74.7 per cent. Of the total vacancies (7,520) filled by juveniles, 1,488, or 19.8 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school. The following Tables show, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th January, and the number remaining on the Live Register at that date, in the principal groups of trades :—

	The and the second		and the second	
Group of Trades.*	Applica- tions from work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled,
Building	41,108	60,988	5,059	3,789
Construction of Works Engineering and Iron-	5,087 53,582	6,938 108,200	7,432 2,192	6,887 1,847
founding. Shipbuilding	18,886	28,451	1,369	1,337
Construction of Vehicles	1,727	3,539	192	139
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	27,802	85,629	201	160
Domestic Service	4,862	9,782	840	630
Commercial and Clerical	7,572 35,476	$12,767 \\ 63,559$	1,815 2,664	1,588
Conveyance of Men, Goods,	30,470	05,009	4,004	4,000
and Messages. Agriculture	4.382	8,880	671	502
Textiles	20,049	34,426	189	149
Dress (including Boots and Shoes).	13,971	23,547	135	92
Food, Tobacco, Drink and	3,761	6,123	169	113
Lodgings. General Labourers	45,389	94.818	10,141	9,858
All other Trades	37,235	55,193	5,195	4,443
TOTAL	320,889	552,840	38,264	33,917
		Wome	n.	
Engineering and Ironfounding	4,828	12,592	104	79
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	5,124	8,763	223	198
Domestic Service	24,118	27,651	20,225	10,289
Commercial and Clerical	5,944	8,025	1,325	1,057
Conveyance of Men, Goods,	3,386	5.222	252	218
and Messages	220	279	; 91	63
Agriculture Textiles	51,673	62,020	422	299
Dress (including Boots and	29,176	42,865	736	534
Food, Tobacco, Drink and		10,000	100	004
Lodgings	0 410	7,740	217	167
General Labourers	5,299	12,356	68	55
All other Trades	17,890	26,207	1,251	836
TOTAL	151,076	213,720	24,914	13,795
	The same in the same in the same	The second second second second second	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL	and the second second second

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

• Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended 7th January, was 2,078.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January was 44, as compared with 34 in the previous month, and 86 in January, 1920. In these new disputes about 8,000 workpeople were directly involved, and nearly 1,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the dis-putes occurred, though not themselves parties to the dis-putes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 14,000† workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 49 disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in January was thus 93, involving about 23,000† workpeople, as compared with 72,000 workpeople involved in 99 disputes in progress in December, 1920, and 119,000 workpeople in-volved in 142 disputes in progress in January, 1920.

The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments con-cerned, and the approximate time lost by these workpeople during January :

		er of Disp ress in Jan	Number of Work- people in-	Aggr Dura in Wo	
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st Jan.	Started in Jan.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Jan.	Da of all put prog
Building Mining & Quarrying	87	9 7	17 14	3,000 3,000	46, 23,
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding. Other Trades	8	9 15	17 37	12,000+	293, 39,
Local Authority Services.	4	4	8	1,000	7.
Total, Jan., 1921.	49	44	93	23,000†	408,
Total, Dec., 1920.	65	34	99	72,000	429.
Total, Jan., 1920.	56	86	142	119.000	1 793

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Nmber of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.‡	
A STATE OF A	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.	Cause of Object.	Result.‡
BUILDING TRADES :— Building trades workpeople— Belfast.	1,	500 [1921. 1 Jan,	1921.	Against proposed reduction in wages and increase in working	No settlement reported.
Building trades workpeople- Bideford.	Ni sia arente setelo et es bress	00	6 Jan.	5 Feb.	hours. For advance in wages of lid. per hour.	Immediate advance of 1d. per hour granted, with further advance of id. per hour in March, mer agreeing to a modification of the working rule as to "walking time."
Miners, etcSwansea (near)	1,308		3 Jan.	12 Jan.	Dispute arising out of work- people's demand for dismissal of certain men who were alleged to have been treated preferen- tially by employers.	Strikers resolved to resume work but pits remained closed in consequence of depression in trade. (One pit restarted on 7th Feb.) Subsequently the men if
BUILDING TRADES : Boilermakers (railway)-Dublin and Limerick.	300		1920. 30 Aug.	28 Jan.	For advance in wages.	question were transferred to other working places. Work resumed pending arbitration
Shipyard joiners and carpenters and other shipyard workers—Great Britain.	10,000§	` †	l Dec.		Against proposed reduction in wages of 12s. per week.	No settlement reported.
Railway locomotive fitters, erec- tors, turners, smiths, <i>labourers</i> , etc.—Doncaster, etc.	923	190	13 Dec.	15 Feb.	For advance in wages and other concessions.	Provisional settlement effected.
EXTILE TRADES :- Woollen and worsted weavers, overlookers, warp dressers, twisters, menders, etcBradford.	184	212	1921. 7 Jan.	** **	Lock-out in consequence of alleged refusal of trade unionists to work peaceably with non-	No settlement reported.
RANSPORT TRADES :	300	••	1920. 5 Nov.	12 Jan.	unionists. For advance in wages and other concessions.	Men accepted employers' offer o modified advance in wages, (Se
Bakers, confectioners, etcSwan-	156		13 Dec.	22 Jan.	For advance in wages.	also page 97.) Work resumed pending negotia
Bakers, confectioners, etc. – Various small towns in Scotland.	3 00		27 Dec. 1921.	8 Jan.	For advance in wages.	tions. Modified advance granted in som cases, in others men resumed work on employers' terms, o
Trawl fishermen-Grimsby MPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORI- TIES:	1,000¶		29 Jan.	10 Feb.	Demand by skippers and mates for increased share in earnings of boats.	were replaced. Work resumed on old terms.
Labourers, etc. (waterworks con- struction), Merthyr Tydvil (near).	83	2	1920. 9 Aug.	29 Jan.	For building trade rates of wages.	Work resumed pending negotia
Municipal employees (manual workers, clerical, technical and electricity works staff and tram- way workers),Ilford.	521	145**	1921. 14 Jan.	19 Jan.	For local adoption of recommend- ations or agreements of various joint bodies as to wages and other conditions of employment.	Provisional settlement effected pending negotiations.

the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when 100 days, 100 days, † Considerable numbers of other workers are constant of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded

100 days.
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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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The principal dispute in progress in January was the general strike of joiners and carpenters in shipyards which began on 1st December and was still unsettled at the time of going to press. Some of the joiners and carpenters who struck work have obtained em-ployment in the building trade, but large numbers of other shipyard workers have been rendered idle partly as a result of the strike and partly owing to depression in trade. Most of the workpeople involved in disputes in January, 1920, were accounted for by the strike of ironmoulders, coremakers, dressers, etc., throughout England, Wales and Ireland, which began in September, 1919, and was settled in January, 1920. January, 1920.

Of the 408,000 working days lost in January by all dis-putes in progress, about 333,000 were lost by disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and over 75,000 by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.—Of the 44 new disputes, 8, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving about 2,400 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving about 300 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving about 2,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 10, directly involving about 500 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During January settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving about 3,100 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, directly involving about 1,600 workpeople. Of these disputes 9, directly involving about 1,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the work-people; 11, directly involving about 700 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving about 2,500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 12 dis-putes, directly involving about 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. resumed pending negotiations

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JANUARY, 1921.

February, 1921. CHANGES IN WAGE

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations	• • Particulars of change, (Decreases in italics.)
	WALES :-	BUIL	DING AND ALLIED TRADES-(contin	ued).
	Welshpool {	1 Nov., 1920	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, and plasterers.	Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. 9d. per hour.
continued).	SCOTLAND :-	1 Jan. 1 Nov., 1920	Painters	Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. 9d. per hour. Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per hour.
(contraction)	Leven, Methil, Buck- haven, East and West Wemyss, Windygates	6 Dec., 1920	Joiners	Increase of 14d. per hour (2s, 24d, to 2s, 4d.).
	and Kennoway. Aberdeen, Dundee, Edin- burgh and Glasgow.	l Jan.	Apprentices employed by electrical contractors.	Scale of hourly rates adopted, starting at 3d, during fir,
llectrical Installation.	Belfast	8 Nov. 1920	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	year of apprenticeship, and increasing yearly to 7 during fourth year, and to 9d. during fifth year. Increase of 2d, per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s.).
	and the first of the second	1. and the	MINING AND QUARRYING.	
		3 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and	Increases of 1s. 6d. per day or shift worked to work people 18 years and over; of 9d. per day or shi worked to those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 64
al Mining	Great Britain	31 Jan. }	surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by move-	per day or shift worked to those under 16. Decreases of 2s, per day or shift worked for workpeop 18 years and over; of 1s. per day or shift worked fi those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 9d. per day or shi
		3 Jan.	ments in other industries.	Thereases of is fid per day or shift worked to work
	an	The second second	Elistenti Alto Sulchoritanino erenni Flate aul machine scoolders	people 18 years and over; of 9d. per day or shi worked to those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 63 per day or shift worked to those under 16*
ke and By-product Manufacture.	Great Britain*	31 Jan.)	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decreases of 2s, per day or shift worked for workpeop 18 years and over; of 1s, per day or shift worked f those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 9d, per day or shi
nanuracture.	A source of 126 per cont. ou	3 Jan.		worked for those under 16.* Increases of 1s, 6d, per day or shift worked to work
reolay, Ganister, etc.,	Yorkshire and Scot-	21 Tom	Miners and surface workers at fireclay,	people 18 years and over; of 9d. per day or shi worked to those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 63 per day or shift worked to those under 16.
Mining.	land.†	31 Jan.	ganister and silica mines.	Decreases of 2s, per day or shift worked for workpeop 18 years and over; of 1s. per day or shift worked f those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 9d. per day or shi
ypsum Mining	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark - on - Trent	20 Jan.	Gypsum miners, mill hands and tone dressers.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4d. in the £ on earning leaving wases of mill hands, slone dressers, etc.
	Newark - on - Trent and Chellaston.			Gotham and Thrumpton-64s. per week, plus 1s. 3d. the £ on earnings.
(Cumberland	lst bar-	Workpeople employed at iron ore mines :	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per shift in the bargain price (25s, 7d, to 26s, 1d.).
	and and of down top of t	ing day in Jan,	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers,	Increase, under sliding scale, of 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift. Increases, under sliding scale, of 3d. per shift to me and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift to hoys under 16 years
all aller mar	Furness District	17 Jan.	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (exclud- ing blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. 1d. per day for miner of 2s. 9d. per day for surfacemen, and of 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per da for boys under 16. Bargain price for miners after
a for the	Leicestershire and Lin-	26 Jan.	arrangements). Ironstone quarrymen	change: 19s.7d. per day.1 Increase, under sliding scale, of 61 per cent. on th standard of 1920, making wages 130 per cent. abov
on Mining	colnshire. Northamptonshire	20 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 121 per cent. on th
vultaria	a transmission and another a	3 Jan.	(plates, plating, costro division (colors) sand distribute.	standard of 1920, making wages 241 per cent. above the standard. Increases of 1s. 6d. per day or shift worked to work
the proof was	Ayrshire		Ironstone miners	people 18 years and over; of 9d, per day or shi worked to those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 64 per day or shift worked to those under 16.
ALCONTRACTOR OF		31 Jan.		Decreases of 2s, per day or shift worked for workpeop 18 years and over; of 1s, per day or shift worked for those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 9d, per day or shi
	West Cumberland	1st bargain letting	Limestone quarrymen	worked for those under 16. Increases, under sliding scale, of 4 ³ d. per shift to me: and of 2 ³ d. per shift to boys under 16. Rates afte
mestone		day in Jan.		change: knobblers, 20s. 8d.; haulage enginemen 19s. 10d.; first-class day borers, 20s. 2d.; first-class day labourers, 19s. 6d.; ruddmen, 19s. per shift.
Quarrying.	Northamptonshire	20 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 121 per cent. on the standard of 1920, making wages 241 per cent. abov
	Construction of construction	IDON	AND CADDE CHELANNO AND NAME	the standard.
(Cleveland and Durham	IRON 2 Jan.	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANU Blastfurnacemen.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 63 per cent. on standar
entries and the data	Tees-side	2 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	rates adopted in 1919, making wages 170 [‡] per cen above the standard, plus an output or input bonu in some cases.
and the second second	West Cumberland and	2nd	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces (excluding bricklayers, joiners and skilled craftsmen on maintenance work).	Increase, under sliding scale, of 181 per cent, on th standard of 1919, making wages 275 per cent, abov the standard, plus an output bonus (in some cases)
a logada as	North Lancashire.	full pay in Jan.	Fitters, turners, electricians, blacksmiths, and patternmakers employed on main-	Increase, under sliding scale, of 181 per cent. o standard rate, making wages 275 per cent. abov
and start	North Staffordshire	lst making	tenance work at blastfurnaces.§	the standard. Rate after change: 41s. 6d. per weel plus 275 per cent.§ Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3 per cent. on standar
the station		up day in Jan.	blasturnacemen	rates, leaving wages :- Tonnagemen: 2174 per cent. but the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment. Day men: 2774 per cent. above the standard, plus a bonus of
Pig Iron {	Sample Charles 1 1 1	1	Workpeople (excluding platelayers and	3d. to 7d. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 12 per cent. on stan
lanufacture.	South Staffordshire	lst full pay day after	general labourers) employed at blast- furnaces. Platelayers and general labourers em-	dard rates, making wages 233 per yent, above th standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 6 per cent. on star
	Nottinghamshire and	17 Jan. (26 Jan.	ployed at blastfurnaces. Blastfurnacemen	dard rates, making wages 1661 per cent. above th standard.
	District and adjoining parts of Derbyshire. Northamptonshire	20 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 64 per cent. on star dard rates adopted in 1920, making wages 130 per cent, above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 124 per cent. on stan
	South Wales and Mon-	1 Jan.		dard rates adopted in 1920, making wages 241 pe cent, above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 11 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on stan
	mouthshire.	1 0 au.	Blastfurnacemen	above the standard, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift. plu
				10d. per day to those whose earnings do not excee 55s. per week. <i>Tonnagemen</i> : 1973 per cent. above the standard.
• The changes the coal mining	s given above apply to wor industry. The changes do	kpeople at p not apply 1	lants connected with collieries and whose v to workpeople at plants (e.g. those connect	wages in the past have been regulated by movement ted with blastfurnaces in Cleveland) whose wage
regulated by a	changes arranged in some i	ndustry oth	er than coal. ng fireclay, ganister and silica when worked	

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR. Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

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 January, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates, affected over 2,100,000 workpeople, of whom nearly 700,000 received increases amounting to over £54,000 on their weekly wages and 1,450,000 sustained a net decrease amounting to about £168,000 per week. Included in the latter figures are over 1,200,000 coal and other miners, who received an increase and also sustained a decrease in wages during the month, the latter being the greater in amount. The groups of industries in which the workpeople affected by the changes in wages during January were employed are shown below :—

Groups of Trades.	Number	ximate of Work- fected by .	Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
and the second	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
	1	1.000.000	£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.	9,000 28,000	1,233,000 18,000	1,100 4,800	138,800 2,300	
Textile	80,000	195,000	1,200	22,800	
Transport	470,000 68,000 37,000	700 12,300	24,900 12,600 9,600	600 3,300	
TOTAL	692,000	1,459,000	54,200	167,800	

TotAL 692,000 1,469,000 64,200 167,800 The principal changes included in the figures for the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners who, in accordance with the arrangements made in October, 1920, for the automatic adjustment of wages every four weeks (see page 592 of November LABOUR GAZETTE), received increases in the early part of the month amounting to 1s. 6d. per shift or day for those 18 years of age and over, to 9d. for those 16 and 17 years of age, and to 6⁴/₄d. for those under 16, followed, at the end of the month, by decreases of 2s., 1s., and 9d. per shift or day for the three age groups respec-tively. Similar changes took place in the wages of coke oven workers and freelay, etc., miners in certain districts, and of ironstone miners in Ayrshire. Iron ore miners received an increase of 6d. per shift in their "bargain price" in Cumberland, and those in the Furness District sustained a decrease of 3s. 1d. per day. In the iron and steel trades there were increases, under sliding scale arrangements, for blast furnace workers in various districts, including Cleveland, but in North Stafford-shire similar workers sustained a small decrease. Iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire received an increase of 11¹/₄ per cent. on standard rates, while iron puddlers and millmen, and steel millmen, etc., in the North of England and West of Scotland sustained reductions of from 5 to 15 per cent. on standard rates. The principal changes in the textile trades took effect

of England and West of Scotland sustained reductions of from 5 to 15 per cent. on standard rates. The principal changes in the textile trades took effect under sliding scales by which wages fluctuate in cor-respondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices and rents. The most important of such changes was a reduction in the "cost of living wage" of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire and Lanca-

shire, amounting usually to 10 per cent. on current basis rates for time-workers, to 8.26 per cent. for male piece-workers, and to 8.70 per cent. for female pieceworkers. Under similar arrangements there were also decreases in the wages of flannel workers in Wales, silk workers at Brighouse, and linen workers at Kirkcaldy, while work-people employed in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., trades in Yorkshire and Lancashire received small increases. Under the Trade Boards Acts minimum time-rates were fixed for female workers employed in the flax and hemp industry in Ireland. Ireland.

The great majority of workpeople affected in the trans-port group were railway servants, who received an increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per week in the case of adult male workers and of 6d. per week for engine cleaners under 18

workers and of 6d. per week for engine cleaners under 18 years of age. In the chemical, etc., trades the principal changes affected workpeople in the heavy chemical and in the soap and candle trades, who received increases amounting to about 4s. per week for adult male workers and 2s. 6d. for women and youths. There was a decrease of about 14 per cent. in the wages of glass bottle makers in London. Other important bodies of workpeople whose wages were changed during January included processmen employed in tinplate works in South Wales, for whom a revised scale of bonuses with a maximum percentage determined by the selling price of steel tin bars was adopted, which resulted in a decrease in the percentage bonus for men with earnings below a certain amount and slight increases in the percent-age on higher earnings. There was a decrease of 4d. per hour in the time-rate of wages of adult male silversmiths, etc., in London. Workpeople in the bobbin and shuttle-making industry received increases varying from 3s. to 5s. per week; and the wages of brewery workers at Burton were increased by 5s. or 6s. per week for men and by smaller amounts for women. Minimum time-rates were fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for workpeople in the cotton waste reclamation trade.

under the Trade Boards Acts, for workpeople in the cotton waste reclamation trade. Of the changes taking effect in January, 9, affecting 76,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 52, affect-ing 2,016,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 33 changes, affecting over 59,000 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 1 case, involving less than 500 workpeople, was a change preceded by a dispute, causing stoppage of work.

Hours of Labour.

There were no important changes in recognised hours of labour during January.

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

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

[NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in January, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during January, are also included.]

Trade.	Locality.	Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Particulars of change.	
Building	LANCASHIBE : St. Helens and District MIDLAND COUNTIES : Chipping Norton Shipston - on - Stour, Brailes, and District. Stow-on-the-Wold Woodstock District SOUTHERN COUNTIES : Ashburton Castle Cary	effect. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 4 Jan.*{ 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADE Plumbers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, planters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and painters. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and painters. Bricklayers, plasterers, and painters. Bricklayers, plasterers, and painters. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and painters.	 S. Increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d. Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.). Increases to rates of 1s. 4d. per hour for skilled men and of 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per hour for unskilled men. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d. Increase of 2hd. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10hd.). Increase of 1hd. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2hd.). Increase of 1hd. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2hd.). Increase of 1hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10hd. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen. 	
	Orediton Okehampton Sidmouth	1 Jan. 1 Dec., 1920. 11 Dec., 1920.	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and join- ers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and join- ers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	 Increase of 1¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 10¹/₂d.; labourers, 1s. 7¹/₂d. Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.† Increase of 1¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change : painters, 1s. 9¹/₂d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10¹/₂d.; labourers, 1s. 7¹/₂d. 	

• It has been reported that in some cases the increased rates were paid from an earlier date. † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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February, 1921.

February, 1921.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	Cccupations.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
		IRON AND	STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTU	RE (continued).				OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).	
	Northumberland, Dur-5 ham and Cleveland.	and the second	Iron puddlers Iron and steel millmen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d, per ton, plus 2271 per cent. Decrease, under siding scale, of 5 per cent. on standard rates.	Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham, Smeth- wick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warring- ton, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley. England and Wales [*]	2 Doo		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to me 18 years of age and over (making total flat ra- bonus 32s. per week), and a proportionate increa- to women.
	North-east Coast Consett, Jarrow and Newburn.	- A LA CARACTERIA	Electricians employed in iron and steel works. Steel millmen	wage plus 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent. bonus on earnings. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on stan- dard rates, making wages at :- Consett, 220 per cent. above the standard ; Jarrow, 215 per cent. above the tordard allowing wages at constant (solution) and 0001	Manufacture of Textile	and Keighley. England and Wales*	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttlemakers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn, Bobbin and shuttle makers (men 18 years	
and Steel	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 Jan.	Iron and steel workers'	per cent. (heaters) above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 112 per cent. on standard rates, making wages :- Daymen, 1823 per cent. above the standard, plus ls. 3d, or ls. per shift,	Machinery Fittings.	Scotland	lst pay after 28 Jan.	of age and over).	labourers, 64s. (See Decision No. 608 on p. 103.)
		31 Jan. {	Iron puddlers	 rates. Adoption of a rate of 4%, per week plus 39s, 6d. war wage plus 12½ per cent, bonus on earnings. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent, on standard rates, making wages at :-Consett, 220 per cent, above the standard ; Jarrow, 215 per cent, above the standard at a standard ; Jarrow, 215 per cent, above the standard at a standard at 212 per cent, (neaters) above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 11½ per cent, on standard rates, making wages :-Daymen, 1823 per cent, above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 11½ per cent, on standard rates, making wages :-Daymen, 1823 per cent, above the standard, plus 1s, 3d, or 1s, per shift, plus 10d, per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.* per week. Tonnagemen, 1973 per cent, above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 235 per cent, above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent, on standard rates, leaving wages 230 per cent, above the standard. 				 Female timeworkers (skilled, 21 years of age and over). 	Decrease of 4d, per hour in minimum rate (2s, 5d, to 2s, 1d and a revised sliding scale ad pted for regulating wag in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour ind numbers of retail prices and rents. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{2}d$, p hour in minimum rate (1s, $\frac{3}{2}d$, to 1s, $3d$.)
	West of Scotland	. (Iron millmen	rates, leaving wages 255 per cent, above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent, on standard rates, leaving wages 200 per cent, above the standard.		London .,	lst pay after 1 Jan.	Pieceworkers	wages 130 per cent, above pre-war prices, on 15 per cent, maki wages 130 per cent, above pre-war prices, and a revis sliding scale, adopted for regulating wages as describ
		ENGIN	EERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADE	S.		r			per week plus bonus of 3s. at 14 years of age to 3 per week plus bonus of 9s. at 20 years ; and for gi
	Barrow-in-Furness	15 Sept., [1920.	Plate and machine moulders	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 77s. 6d. plus bonus of 123 per cent. on earnings.	Gold, Silver, Electroplate and Allied Trades.			Men (21 years to 23 years of age)	Minimum rate adopted of 70s, per week on attain the age of 21 years for men who have had not 1
	Blackburn, Burnley, Chester and Wigan.	22 Nov., 1920. 25 Aug.,	Patternmakers	Increase to a rate of 56s, per week plus war wages of 26s, 6d, and bonus of 12g per cent, on earnings. Increase to a rate of 55s, per week plus war wages	and Allied Trades.	Birmingham	later		above. Scale of wages adopted varying for males from per week plus bonus of 3s, at 14 years of age to per week plus bonus of 9s, at 20 years; and for g from 14s, per week at 16 years to 20s, at 18 years. Minimum rate adopted of 70s, per week on attain the sge of 21 years for men who have had not than five years' experience in the trade, such rat be increased by half-yearly increments to the m mum rates of 84s, or 86s, per week applicable to fr skilled men at the age of 23 years (provided the are capable of doing skilled work); the full ski minimum wage to be paid at the age of 21 year competent men who have served an apprentices of five or seven years.
	Dewsbury, Batley and- Oleckheaton.	1920. Week ending	Ironmoulders and coremakers	Increase to a rate of 55s, per week plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, being a levelling-up of the rate to that paid to ironmoulders in this district. Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change : 56s. per week plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent, on earnings.		Birmingham	lst pay day after 14 Oct., 1920.	Female adult learners	
	. (4 Dec., 1920. 1st pay day in Jan.	Coremakers	per week and bonus of 12½ per cent, on earnings. Increases to bring rate up to that paid to ironmoulders (sand) subject to the two classes being inter- changeable for all classes of work. Rate after change: 82s. 6d. per week plus bonus of 12½ per cent				Boys and girls (14 years to 15 years of	Minimum weekly rates adopted, varying from 25s 30s. in first year to 40s. in fourth year, the full ski minimum wage to be paid at end of fourth y (provided woman is capable of doing skilled wo Minimum weekly rates adopted, for those entering trade, of 15s. for boys, and of 12s. for girls; s rates to be reviewed half-yearly.
	Leeds and District {	lst pay after 31 July, 1920.	Labourers in engineering shops	change: 82s. 6d. per week plus bonus of 12½ per cent on earnings. Increase of is, per week. (See note †.)	Other Metal Trades.	Dundee Walsall	8 Nov. Aug., or Sept., 1920.		rates to be reviewed half-yearly. Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Certain items in piece price list revised resulting increases varying from 2s. to 4s. per week.
alle i	}	6 Nov.,)		Increase of 1s, per week in base rate.			Sept., 1020	TEXTILE TRADES.	increases varying from 28. 50 48. per week.
	Rochdale	1920. 8 Jan.	Plate moulders	Further increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 50s. per week plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.	Cotton Manufacture.	Certain towns in Lan- cashire.†	Pay day in week ending 8 Jan.	and a state of the	Revision of uniform piece price list for low reeds picks, resulting in a slight increase in earnings.
	Todmorden	1 July, 1920.	Ironmoulders	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 56s. 6d. per week plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.	the second second	Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax and Hudders-	Pay pre- ceding 1st	Wool sorters	per cent, to 165 per cent, on current basis rates
ering Coundry { es.	Gloucester	lst pay after 31 July, 1920.	Smiths, patternmakers, and machinists (platers, millers, borers, slotters, drillers and shapers).	Increase of 1s. per week to smiths and patternmakers who were previously in receipt of not more than the district rate, and to machinists previously in receipt of a base rate of 48s, per week or less. (See Decision No. 596 on p. 103.)		field.	pay day in Feb.		timeworkers, and from 126.72 per cent. to 11 per cent. for pieceworkers (leaving wages 141.428 cent. above the standardised pack rate for English w Total rate after change for timeworkers, 105s. 6d.
	Kidderminster Wolverhampton and	7 Jan. 8 Dec.	Ironmoulders Patternmakers	Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 50s. per week plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on earnings. Increase of 1s. per week in base rate.				Mohair and alpaca sorters	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, 175 per cent, to 165 per cent, on current basis rates timeworkers, and from 19150 per cent, to 14 per cent, for pieceworkers. Total rate after chang timeworkers, 105s. 6d.
	Dudley Districts. London District	1920. 1st pay after 30 Oct., 1920.	Electrical fitters, electricians, wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders, etc. in railway shops.	Increases to a rate of 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d, per hour (1s, 4d, per hour plus 33s, 6d, per week and bonus of 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent, on earnings) for a 47 hour week, this rate to be paid for such time as is spent on the installation of new plant		West Riding of Yorkshird	Pay pre- ceding lst pay { day in	Topmakers' warehousemen, and wool, noil and waste merchants' warehousemen.§ Workpeople employed in the woolcomb- ing and wool scouring industries (in-	"Cost of living wage" reduced under sliding scale, 175 per cent, to 165 per cent, on current basis is Total rate after change, 89s. 5d. " "Cost of living wage" reduced under sliding scale.
				and on other work ordinarily done by electrical con- tractors; mates of electrical fitters, electricians and wiremen when engaged on work as specified above to be paid rate in the same relation to that of similar men employed by electrical contractors as in the case of skilled men. (See Decisions No. 542 on p. 708 of December GAZETTE, and No. 603 on p. 103.)	Er san antender av satte startense ander satte startense tenter startense		Feb.	cluding warehousemen, but excluding overlookers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	101dl rates after change on Day Turn: Men: minders, with dryer, 90s. 1d., without dryer, 88s. card grinders, wood cards, 92s. 4d., iron cards, 97s. comb minders, with noil, 89s. 1d., without noil, 86s. card jobbers (8 or more), 88s. 8d.; warehouse 88s. 4d.; others, 81s. 11d. to 87s. 5d. Women:
	Yeovil	Week ending 20 Nov., 1920.	Fitters, turners, smiths, etc	Increase of 1s. per week in base rates. Rate after change for fitters, turners and smiths: 49s, per week plus war wages of 26s. 6d, per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Increase of 1s per week in base rate to men previously		Yorkshire	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry (including yarn ware- housemen, but excluding overlockers, enginemen, firemen, etc.).	minders, 56s. 2d. to 62s. 8d.; others, 54s. 11d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, 175 per cent to 165 per cent on current basis rates
2012	Aberdeen	lst full pay after 23 Dec., 1920.	Blacksmiths employed in engineering shops.	in receipt of a base rate of 48s, per week. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d, to 1s. 10 ¹ / ₃ d.).	Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West Riding of York- shire.	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in Feb.	ing, winding, warping, and reeling	yarn warehousemen, 88s. 0 d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, 175 per cent. to 165 per cent. on current basis rates. minimum rate after change for overlookers 118s.
	Inchicore, Dublin	lst pay after 7 Dec., 1920,	Gas house labourers employed in railway shops. OTHER METAL TRADES.	Increase of 4s, 6d, per week. Rate after change : 64s, per week plus bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings (See Decision No. 587 on p. 44 of January LABOUR GAZETTE.)		Yorkshire and Lanca- shire.		turing, and mungo and shoddy industries	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, 175 per cent. to 165 per cent. on current basis rates timeworkers,¶ and for pieceworkers from 144'56 per
astings acture.	England and Scotland	lst pay after 16 Oct., 1920.	Moulders employed in the manufacture of rain water and soil goods	Certain items in the piece price list (Schedule A of the Agreement dated 27th February, 1920) revised, and the addition of 25 per cent, previously payable on the list increased to 324 per cent, for moulded box			III F 8D,	(including dyers, millers, scourers, etc., employed by manufacturers, but ex- cluding enginemen, firemen, etc.).	to 136°30 per cent. for males, from 152°17 per cent. 143°47 per cent. for females, and from 114°13 per ce 107°61 per cent. for presers and blanket raisers (i those employed on rugs, who receive the same decre other pieceworkers).¶ Minimum total rates after c in Manufacturing Section :- Men 21 years and scheduled, 88s. 1d.; unscheduled (labourers, od
Plate lfacture,	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1920. 2 Jan.	Processmen employed in tin plate manu- facture, also enginemen and boiler	the list increased to 321 per cent, for moulded box or square gutters, boundary wall gutters and centre gutters, and to 371 per cent, for all other work. Revised scale of bounses adopted with a uniform maximum percentage of 133 75 on base earnings of 72s, per week or under, and a scale of lower		Yorkshire	ceding 1st		"Cost of living wage" of θ 3s. θ 4d. per week reduced, sliding scale to θ 10s. 2d per week reduced,
			firemen,	percentages on base earnings of over 72s, per week, decreasing to a minimum of 105 per cent; the maxi- mum percentage being fixed under sliding scale arrangement in relation to the selling price of steel		West Diding at T	pay day in Feb.	industries.	night shift, 96s. 01d.; enginemen on ordinary time day shift, 90s. 31d., night shift, 102s.; enginem standing ugas; day shift 108s. 24 night
	0.00			tin bars. As a result of the application of the scale, the bonuses on base earnings of 62s, per week or less were reduced by amounts varying from 0.25 per cent on base carnings of 61s 1d to 62s per week to		80000	pay day in Feb.		175 per cent. to 165 per cent. on current basis r Total day work rates after change : skilled men warehousemen, 89s. 5d. ; semi-skilled men, 86s.
	and the second se			31'25 per cent. on base earnings of 20s, 1d. to 30s, per week, whilst the bonus on base earnings of over 62s, per week were increased by amounts varying from 0'25 per cent. on base earnings of	\$ m.	Rochdale	1920.	, industry.	Increase of 6s. per week in basis rates. Minin basis rate after charge 46s.
		and in		varying from 0'25 per cent, on base earnings of 62s, 1d, to 63s, per week to 5'0 per cent, on base earnings of 72s, 1d, per week and over.	t The princ Padiham, Presto	ipal towns affected inclusion, Ramsbottom, and Roch	le Accringto le District	ent made by the Joint Industrial Council fo on, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Ch s.	r the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry. orley, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Heywood, Ne
hig ontar	r week referred to is based should be substituted for t	he entry on	n 33 of the January LABOUR GAZETTE	where the minimum base rate after the change was	to 43s. 1td., and	percentage is paid on the f	ull basic rat	es up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subjec	t to a maximum of 56s. 11.1d. per week for basic ray
r 1 July.	ed as 305, per week. As sta	tea op p. 694	of the December GAZETTE, the minimum	rate was previously fixed at 35s. 6d. as from the first	¶ In the Sad to 126:325 for atl	dleworth district, where the	ne previous p	Dercentages varied from those in other dist	e is paid to men who receive payment for holiday, ricts, the percentages were <i>reduced</i> to 139'89 for we rying from 111'475 to 148'405; in this district the

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

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

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96		10	IE LABOUR GAZETTI	E. February, 1921.			CH		
PRINC	PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1921—(continued). PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN T								
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took! effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.]	Dat w cl	
Weellerera	Webe	Par pro-	TEXTILE TRADES (continued). Workpeople employed in the flannel	"Cost of living apage" reduced under sliding scale from					
Woollen and Worsted Industry (continued).	Wales	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in Feb.	industry.	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 175 per cent. on basis rates to 165 per cent. for time- workers and from 140 per cent. to 132 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change, in- cluding "cost of living wage": men 21 years and over, 66s. 1d.; stokers, 71s 5d.; tuners, 77s. 11d.; wool sorters, 74s. 10d.; women 19 years and over, 32s. 6d. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. 4d. per week to tenters and dressers; of 3s. 2d. per week to lappers and finishers : and of 2s. 9d. per week to labourers. Rates after change; tenters and dressers, 81s. 4d.; lappers and finishers, 77s. ; labourers 67s. 1d.		United Kingdom.,	••	1	
Linen Manufacture,	Kirkcaldy and District	15 Jan. {	Male linen workers		And Lower and A	n egan dana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana			
Silk Spinning	Brighouse	Pay preceding lst pay day in Feb.	Female linen workers	Decrease under sliding scale of 4 per cent. "Cost of living wage" reduced under sliding scale, from 175 per cent. to 165 per cent. (subject to a maximum net decrease of 3s. 5d. per week). Inclusive rates after change:Males: first framers, 97s. 2d.; warehouse-	Railway Ser- vice.	Great Britain	••	1	
		(Preparers (females)	b2s, 4d.; reelers, 4bs. 1d.; winders, 43s. 11d.; piece- workers: 15 per cent. above time rates. Minimum hourly rates [®] fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 84d., 74d., and 72d. for spreaders and carders; of 8d., 74d., and 72d. for rovers and drawers; and of		Great Britain	•••	.]	
Flax and Hemp	Ireland	24 Jan.	Spinners (females)	men, 88s, 4d.; bollermen and machinemen, 90s. 4d.; Females :-timeworkers: gassers, 57s. 2d.; warpers, 52s. 4d.; reelers, 45s. 1d.; winders, 43s. 11d.; piece- workers: 15 per cent, above time rates. Minimum hourly rates [®] fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 84d., 74d., and 74d. for spreaders and carders; of 8d., 74d., and 74d. for rovers and drawers; and of 64d., 5d., and 54d. for doffers. (See Order on p. 105.) Minimum hourly rates [®] fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 84d., 74d., and 84d. for spinners and twisters; of 84d., 7d., and 74d. for piecers; of 74d., 54d., and 64d. for layers; and of 64d. 54d., and 64d. for doffers. (See Order on p. 105.)	Carting Indus- try.	Nottingham [*] Tees		:	
Industry.	Iromana	24 3801.	Driers, reelers, and winders (females) All other females (except those employed	Minimum hourly rates* fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 8 ³ / ₄ d., and 8 ¹ / ₂ d. for machine yarn driers; of 8d., 7 ¹ / ₄ d., and 7 ³ / ₄ d. for reelers and wet winders; and of 8 ³ / ₄ d., and 8 ¹ / ₄ d. for hank winders.* (See Order on p. 105.) Minimum hourly rates* fixed under Trade Boards	Dock, etc., Labour.	The Type	5	1	
	Bradford	Pay	All other remains (except those employed in the weaving branch). Workpeople employed in the grey room, and stock, pattern, making-up, and	Minimum hourly rates [*] fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5 ¹ / ₂ d., 5d., and 5d. for those under 18 years of age; and of 7d., 6 ¹ / ₂ d. and 6 ¹ / ₂ d. for those over 18 years of age. (See Order on p. 105.) "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 175 or event to 185 red and concurrent basis rates t		Tyne and Blyth	:)	1	
ndar eta era era era rege - setendere for attore - nedit era nete eta - reger	Yorkshire (except Heb- den Bridge district).	preceding lst pay day in Feb. Pay pre- ceding lst		 175 per cent. to 165 per cent. on current basis rates.[†] Total minimum rate after change for men 24 years and over, 89s. 11d. "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 164 per cent. on basic rates to 165 per cent. for timeworkers, from 131[‡] per cent. to 132 per cent. for 	Other Trans- port Trades.	Cl # -13		a	
e para era		pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching,	timeworkers, from 1314 per cent, to 132 per cent, for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 985 per cent, to 99 per cent, for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: —Bradford Dyers' Association: men 21 years and over, 28s. plus 8 per cent., plus 165 per cent, on total; Other firms: men 21 years and over, 30s. 3d., plus 165 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 18s. plus 165 per cent.	Anna Annos Millers Anna Anna Antorio Anna Antorio Anna Antorio Anna Antorio Antorio Anna Antorio Antorio Anna Antorio	Dumfries and Gallowa		en No 28	
ti a sine in an		Anter a	dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc. Males	"Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale from 498.7d, ner week to 498. 11d, for workers 21 years	Agriculture. 🗸				
	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire.	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in Feb.	Females	from 498, 7d, per week to 498. 1ld, for workers 2l years of age and over; from 398, 4d, per week to 398, 7d, for those 18 to 20 years; from 278. 1ld, per week to 288, for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 218, 4d, per week to 218, 5d, for those under 16 years. Minimum time rate after change for men 2l years and over, 288, plus 498, 1ld, "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale.	and anto alor antimation of the second second the second second the second second second the second second second second the second sec	Orkney		26 1	
Fextile, Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.			Females	and over, 28s. plus 49s. 11d. "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 29s. 6d. per week to 29s. 8d. for workers 18 years of age and over; from 23s. per week to 23s. 1d. for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 18s. per week to 18s. 2d. for those under 16 years. Minimum time-rate after change for women 18 years and over, 18s. plus 29s. 8d.	And Designed and				
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scot- land.	lst pay	Engravers employed in calico print works Turners, polishers and varnishers em-	"Cost of living wage" of 54s. 8d. increased, under sliding scale, to 55s. Minimum weekly rates after change: pentagraphers and impressioners, 35s. in England 34s. in Scotland : others 38s. or 42s. plus in	Fishing	Dublin		31	
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and Belfast.	day in Feb. Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day	ployed in calico print works. Engravers, etc., employed in engraving	sliding scale, to 49s. 11d. Minimum rate after ehange: 28s., plus 49s. 11d.	, been and the			1	
		pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry: Men 21 years of age and over	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 3d. per week in	the sets reference				
	Manchester	12 Dec., 1920.‡	Women 18 years of age and over	packers and makers-up (prints), 93s. 9d.; mskers-up, greys, 88s. 2d.; clothlookers, 84s., markers-off, stampers, and pressers off, 83s. 3d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters, and lappers, 79s. 1d.; general ware- housemen, 77s. 8d.; porters, 73s. 9d.					
			CLOTHING TRADES.	of living wage." Rates after change : markers-off, 48s. 10d.; cutters, 48s. 1d. : stitchers, plaiters, tiers- up, parcellers, sorters, and tapers, 44s. 8d. ; general hookers, 43s. 3d. ; d'hootie hookers, 40s. 6d.	Process Engraving	United Kingdom		1	
Boot and Shoe	Ireland	4 Oct.,	Male indentured apprentices	Scale of minimum weekly time rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 7s. or 8s. in first year according to branch of trade to which apprenticed and increasing to 22s. or 23s. in fourth year, and, in sections for which five years' apprenticeship is provided, to 30s. in fifth year. (See Order on p. 579 of LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1920.)	Sawmilling Packing Case Making	Carlisle Oldham		89	
Repairing.		1920.	Pieceworkers (males and females)	Scale of minimum piece rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for unfinished kneework, hand- finishing of handsewn kneework, rivetted knee- work and benchwo'k, and for making bespoke handsewn work. (See Order on p. 579 of LABOUR	Glass Bottle Manufacture	London		1	
Felt Hat Manu- facture.	Atherstone	Week	Male pieceworkers in felt hat manu- facture.	GAZETTE for October, 1929).	* It has been † The rates of of apprenticeshi	reported that the chang noted are for those em	ge ha	as	

* Of the rates quoted the first applies to workers employed within a radius of 10 miles from the City Centre, Belfast, the second to those employed within the County of Cork, and the third to those employed in other districts (except in the case of hank winders where the first rate applies to Belfast and the second to other districts, no rate being fixed for the County of Cork.)
 † See note ‡ on p. 95.
 ‡ The increase was arranged in January, with retrospective payment from the date shown.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

CIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1921-(continued).

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te from which hange took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Real Prove	TRANSPORT TRADES.	CRAM LA CRAMMING AL ARAC
Jan. {	Male railway servants in traffic grades (except clerical and supervisory staffs, station masters, etc., and men in receipt of the bonus of 12½ or 7½ per cent.). Railway male clerical staffs, station masters, goods agents and assistants, passenger and parcel agents, inspectors, foremen and other male supervisory staffs (other than those in charge of men receiving the bonus of 12½ per cent. and who are themselves in receipt of such bonus), traffic control staff, etc.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per week to engine drivers, motormen, and firemen, and male adults in other grades, and of 6d. per week to engine cleaners under 18 years of age. Increase, under sliding scale, of £5 per annum or 2s. per week.
(railway service. Staff employed at docks owned by rail- way companies (other than supervi-	those 18 years of age and over, and of 9d. per week to those under 18 years. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s, per week.
1 Jan. {	sory, dredging, grabbing, power house and tugboat men). Male dock supervisory staff employed by all railway-owned docks (excluding inspectors or foremen working in charge of shopmen, etc. who are re- ceiving the bonus of 12½ per cent, and who are themselves receiving the bonus of 12½ per cent.).	Increase, under sliding scale, of £5 per annum or 2s. per week.
3 Jan.	Adult road transport workers	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change : one- horse carters, 68s. ; two-horse carters, 73s. ; mechani-
24 Jan. 13 Jan.	Tugboatmen	cal drivers (2 tons and over), 79s. Increase of 10s. per week to firemen, and of 2s. 6d. and 5s. per week to boys in their first and second 18 months of apprenticeship respectively. Rate after change : firemen, 85s.; boys, 32s. 6d. and 35s.
11 Oct.,	Tugboatmen Foyboatmen	Increases of 15s. per week to masters (100s, to 115s.), of 5s. per week to engineers (90s, to 95s.), and of 12s. 6d. per week to firemen (70s, to 82s. 6d.). New scale of tariff rates adopted with a rate of
1920. 1 Jan. st pay fter 24 Jan.	Riggers and lumpers Coal carters and loaders	12s, 6d. per shift for a boat with two men when attending specially on a ship. New scale of tariff rates adopted. Increase of 1½d. per ton for loading and carting coal. Tonnage rates after change for loaders:—large sacks, ls. 10d.; small sacks, 2s. 1d. (See Decision No.
Week iding 26 ov., 1920.	Funeral carriage drivers and stable hands AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.	602 on p. 103). Increase of 5s. per week (50s. to 55s.).
8 Nov., 1920.	Female farm servants	Minimum rates fixed under Corn Production Act. 1917 at 28s, per week for cotwomen, 64d. per hour for
	Agricultural workers :	casual workers over 17 years of age with not less than one year's experience, 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for women over 17 years to whom no other rate applies, 10s, per week for milkers with 18 months' experience milking 10 cows night and morning from 1st March to 15th August, and for milkers for the remainder of the period irrespective of the number of cows milked, and 1s. per cow per week for milkers milking less than 10 cows.
Oct., }	Males	Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, at 41s. for those 21 years of age and over, at 36s. for those between 18 and 21 years, at 21s. for those between 16 and 18 years, and at 15s. for those under 16 years.
	Females	Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, at 24s. for those over 18 years, at 30s. for those between 16 and 18 years, and at 15s. for those under 16 years; workers over 18 years casually employed to receive a minimum of 4s, per day.
Í	Workpeople employed on steam fishing vessels :	Increase of 45s, per week, into which is merged the sea
. Dec., 1920.	Firemen	bonus of 6s. per day previously granted. Rates after change: chief engineers, 130s. plus 2d. in the £ earned; second engineers, 110s. plus 2d. in the £ earned. (See Decision No. 588 on p. 44 of January GAZETTE). Increase of 21s. per week (66s. to 87s.) into which is merged the sea bonus of 3s. per day previously granted: payment for cleaning out back ends
	Boatswains, deck-hands, and cooks	increased from 5s. to 7s. 6d. (See Decision No. 588 on p. 44 of January GAZETTE). Increase of 42s. 6d. per week, into which is merged the sea bonus of 6s. per day previously granted. Rates after change : boatswains, 87s. 6d. plus 3d. in the £ earned ; deckhands and cooks, 82s. 6d. plus 3d. in the £ earned. (See Decision No. 588 on p. 44 of January GAZETTE).
PAP	ER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADE	Sector and the sector of the s
(Workpeople employed in process en- graving : Routers and mounters	Therease of 50 new mesh in mining
Jan. {	Apprentices	Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Mini- mum rates after change: London, 109s. 6d. Provinces, 105s. Scale of weekly rates adopted,† starting at 17s. 6d. in first year and increasing yearly to 70s. in fifth year apprentices under the age of 16 years to receive 15s, per week until they reach that age.
FUR	NITURE AND WOODWORKING TRAD	ES.
Nov., July, 1920.	Sawyers and machinists Packing case makers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s, 10d. to 1s, 11d.), Increase of 3d. per hour (1s, 10d. to 2s, 1d.),
	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC	the set of
7 Jan.	Glass bottle makers and blowers	Decrease of ls. per "day" ‡ (about 14 per cent.). Rater after change for made work: makers, 7s. per

reported that the change has not yet taken affect as regards workers employed by lace manufacturers and beer bottlers. uoted are for those employed in London; for those employed in the Provinces the rates to be 10 per cent, less for the last four years f apprenticeship. ‡ A "day" refers to a fixed output varying in quantity with the article made.

February, 1921.

February, 1921.

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		Date from which		noin w			Date from		
Trade.	Locality.	change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
	CHEMIC	AL, GLAS	S, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES	-(continued).			M	ISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued	The second secon
	ng séring chang grindile tablé na seminari terra strattarian na seminari terra strattarian	(Workpeople employed in the manufac- ture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by move-	The second		and hattoohn amodos pau	in sets	Workpeople employed in the licensed victualling trade :	Sustain Blazed Smither 7
	Franks elange. Willer elange reale, el 23 p	A WELLER	ments in other trades):	Increases to timeworkers of 4s, per week (8d, per day	a any should be the	or are minimum rate pro-		Managers and barmen	Minimum rates adopted of 100s. per week, plus h &c. (or additional 15s, per week where house, l and coals are not provided), and of 75s. per week
mical	England and Wales*	lst pay after 1 Dec.,	All harden and a second speed of the second	or shift) to those 21 years and over not in receipt of the bonus of 121 per cent, of 38, 6d, per week (7d, ner day or bift) to those 21 and over receipting the		Newcastle, Gateshead	3 Jan.	Manageresses and barmaids	harmon
Manufacture	in state and bearing	1920.†	staffs (nones share those in charge of	bonus of 122 per cent., and of 2s. 6d. per week (5d. per day or shift) to those 18 but under 21 years of	Other Trades and Occupa	and District.	5 5 201.	manageresses and parmands	Minimum rates adopted of 80s, per week for man resses in full charge, of 50s. per week for compe- barmaids, and for other barmaids of 35s. per v for first two months, 40s. per week for next months, of 45s, for next two months, and of 50s. s
	et to alone proble rates	r .nauntou I	Females 18 years of age and over	age; and equivalent increases to pieceworkers. (See Decision No. 589 on p. 103.) Increase of 2s, 6d, per week (5d, per day or shift).	tions.	iting of The per work."	a la sinta	India V. R. a tota " halow	
and Candle	Great Britain‡	1st pay	Workpeople employed in soap and candle manufacture.	 Increases to timeworkers of 4s. per week (8d. per day or shift) to those 21 years and over not in receipt of the bonus of 124 per cent., of 3s. 6d. per week (7d. per day or shift) to those 21 and over receiving the bonus of 124 per cent., and of 2s. 6d. per week (5d. per day or shift) to those 18 but under 21 years of ace; and equivalent increases to pieceworkers. (See Decision No. 589 on p. 103.) Increases of 2s. 6d. per week (5d. per day or shift). (See Decision No. 589 on p. 103.) Increases to timeworkers of 4s. per week (8d. per day or shift). (See Decision No. 589 on p. 103.) Increases to timeworkers of 4s. per week (8d. per day or shift) to years and to women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. 6d. per week (5d. per day or shift) to pouths 18 but under 21 years and to women 18 years of age and over, and or 2s. 6d. per weeks. (Minimum rates after change: larger industrial centres is -men 21 and over, 75s.; women 18 and over, 43s. 6d.; Port Sunlight: -men 21 years and over, 82s.; women 18 years and over 46s.; other centres :-men 21 and over, 73s.; women 18 and over, 40s. (See Decision No. 592 on p. 103.) 		London	lst pay after 3 Aug 1920.	Workpepple employed in the export packing trade (except foremen).	Increases of 4s. per week to adults and proportion increases to apprentices. Rates after change : packers (front men) and case packers. 82s.; packers (back men) and case packers' assist 77s.; receivers, 74s.; porters, 72s.; charge hands, 86
anufacture		after 1 Dec.†	manufacture.	28. 6d. per week (5d. per day or shift) to youths 18 but under 21 years and to women 18 years of age		the per truck to all an	1020.	eserved the most straight of the	packers (back men) and case packers assis 77s.; receivers, 74s.; porters, 72s.; charge hands, 8
e ordene to	da to show anthis tok		Male flack supervisory and haployer, by all relevant owned flacks (excitating	and over; and equivalent increases to pieceworkers and bonus workers. Minimum rates after change: larger industrial centress:men 21 and over, 75s.:	ine and juris	increment, The strain and	lst pay	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	
-			 Instruction of Journals withday, each Obstruction without and which the second of the contract of the period of the	women 18 and over, 43s. 6d.; Port Sunlight:-men 21 years and over, 82s.; women 18 years and over 46s.; other centres:-men 21 and over 73s.; women		a an weet-to at based, france, frances as a second base of the second	day in Sept, 1920.	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of elec-	to variations (calculated on agreed base rate correspondence with the Ministry of Labour i
	· · · ·		terio are chemicalities receivery the	18 and over, 40s. (See Decision No. 592 on p. 103.)		s hell ladges dere vig sit	1920.	trical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, &c. (excluding electrical fitters, electricians, electrical wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders and their assistant mates).	are examples of the basis and consolidated rate Switchboard attendant (over 5,000 k.w.) is, 14d
drant ; Mit +	Altrincham	F 4 Dec.,)	OOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADE	S. Increase of 6s. per week. Rate after change fo		nours in any and druger	and a start	wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders and their assistant mates).	2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., meter repairer 11 ¹ / ₂ d. and 2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., driver 11 ¹ / ₂ d. and 2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., switchboard atter (under 5000 k w) 11 ¹ / ₂ d and 2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d leading s
	Leigh (Lancs.)	1920. 18 Oct.,	Divide reason and writerin comment	tablabanda 00a		a, por hous of ando-bading		Northestele, 15 years and over, employed,	11d. and 2s. 0fd., cable ganger 10fd. and 2s. jointer 10d. and 2s., driver 10d. and 1s. 11fd., s
white our sold in	Northwich	1920. 18 Oct.	Terbanthers	hands, 898.; singlehands, 88.; tablehands, 868. Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change	addina-differen evolues devers	andrebury Invited ; .11 2 andre base gestom manik ,	CALCER CA	Laudivier States - Hoge	k.w.) and assistant driver 9d. and 1s. 10 ⁴ d., arc trimmer and botler cleaner 8 ³ d. and 1s.
start & dire	Widnes	1920. 18 Oct.	The state of the second framework of the second sec	Increase of 8s. per week. Rates after change: forehands, 91s.; secondhands, mixers, and machine hands, 89s.; singlehands, 88s.; tablehands, 86s. Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change forehands, 86s. or 89s.; singlehands, 84s.; secondhands 82s.; tablehands, 80s. Increase of 10s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 90s.	affer academic	terner the market and	Stre at	· ·	 Adoption of consolidated rates of wages to be suit to variations (calculated on agreed base rates correspondence with the Ministry of Labour in number of retail prices and rents. The followare examples of the basis and consolidated rate Switchboard attendant (over 5,000 k.w.) Is. 13d. 28. 4¹/₂d., meter repairer 11¹/₂d. and 2s. 1¹/₂d. 29. 4¹/₂d. and 2s. 4¹/₂d., switchboard attent (under 5,000 k.w.) and assistant driver 9d. and 1s. 10³/₂d., arc 1 trimmer and boiler cleaner 8²/₃d. and 1s. 21. trimmer 8¹/₂d. and 1s. 9³/₂d., and 1s. 9³/₂d., sw board assistant (under 5,000 k.w.) 8d. and 1s. 22. 12. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.
ing and	Warrington, Prescot, St. Helens, Farlestown.	1920	Bakers and confectioners	tablehands, 90s. Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change : secondhands, 87s. ; tablehands, 85s.	Electricity Supply Under	- London District	18 Sept.,	Do, do, do,	labourer (outdoor) 7 ⁴ / ₂ d. and 1s. 9 ⁴ / ₂ d., lab (indoor) and cleaner 7 ⁴ / ₂ d. and 1s. 8 ⁴ / ₂ d.
ing and fectionery des.	Bristol	1920. 4 Dec. 1920.	And the second sec	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: forehands, 84s.; singlehands, 78s.; secondhands, 77s.;	takings.	and the second state of the second se	1920. 18 Nov.,	Do. do. do.	on base rates. Further increase, under the sliding scale, of 1 cent. on base rates. The following are examp
	Arbroath	251Dec.	abraitelificationers and somerica	tablehands, 75s. Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 89s.	the set where t	a successive sectors to sector and bar	1920.	Rabimen	of 10 per cent under the scale Switch
	Paisley and District	13 Dec. 1920. 20 Dec.	ADRIGUCTURE AND FISHING	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 97s. 6d. Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after		Long on the second second had be	in a serie at	Gaarayworkees, etc., amployed by Oarfley, Institut Coamples.	attendant (over 5,000 k.w.). 31'20d., 1 repairer 27'80d., fitter driver 27'55d., switchl
1.30A apisod	Stornoway Dublin	1920.) 18 Oct.†	Enginemen and firemen in bakeries	change, 89s. 6d. Increase of 5s. per week (80s. to 85s.).	arearea : Contra	Test and state and and a state of the	a special		26'95d., cable ganger 26'29d., jointer 26'00d., d 25'75d., stoker 25'15d. switchboard assistant 5,000 k.w.) and assistant driver 24'55d., arc trimmer and boiler cleaner 24'00d., trimmer 22
A PLACE ALL AND A	torsers over 17 man of	taineas	Labourers, locomotivemen, firemen, shunters, stationary enginemen, lorry drivers and carters, ale loaders and	Increase of 5s. per week. Standard rates after change: labourers, 7Js.; locomotive drivers, 9Is. 6d.; firemen (adults), 73°.; head shunters, 8Is.; under	Same -	TARY, 1921	al, QMY	100 MITROUR REPORTED DU	trimmer and boiler cleaner 24'00d., trimmer 25' jointer's mate and mechanical fitter's mate 2
Alter articles	on all of the state of a long on all deve weeking and unintered by the state of the	An anna an	stowers.	shunters. 73s.; enginemen (48 hour week). 82s.; stokers (48 hour week), 79s. 6d.; lorry drivers, 80s. ; lorry steersmen, 75s. ; carters, one-horse, 70s., two-	The second second				jointer's mate and mechanical fitter's mate 2: switchboard assistant (under 5,000) k.w.) 2: labourer (outdoor) 22'79d., labourer (indoor) cleaner 21'94d.
intenness suite	al services to be south	diate of the second	Shiftmen	horse, 72s. Increase of 6s. per week. Standard rates after change: 4s. per week or 8d. per shift in excess of standard	Waterworks Undertakings.	Midland Counties (viz., Derbyshire, Hertford- shire, Leicestershire,	\$	Workpeople employed at waterworks undertakings (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in	Area grading scheme adopted under which various districts affected are divided into zones, and a separate schedule of minimum
	Burton-on-Trent	Pay day in week	Women (in breweries)	rate for labourers. Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Standard rate after	e the second	Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, But-	and the second	some other industry): Zone A undertakings (in towns with	made applicable to each zone as follows : Pipe and service-jointers, ls. 10d.; engine-te and main and service layers, ls. 9d.; st
o bria ossa Ta askov li	ATAON IN COMPANY AND ATA AG	ending 8 Jan.	Women and girls (in bottling stores)	change: 47s. 6d. New scale of weekly rates adopted resulting in increases of from ls. to 3s. per week. Standard rates	in the second	land. Shropshire, Staf- fordshire, Warwick- shire and Worcester-	Destinate q	population of 90,000 and over).	and hoiler cleaners handyman
wing {	best which is and 13 years	no mali	Youths under 21	after charge: 17s. 6d. at 13 years increasing to 31s. 6d. at 18 years and to 41s. at 21 years. New scale of weekly rates adopted resulting in in- creases of from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week. Standard	Tanki top Lines	shire).†	In sheat of	th recourse adding made by the Senting	repairers, 1s. 8d. ; turncocks (fully qual- ls. 7d. to 1s. 10d. ; labourers (able-bodied over 18 years) 1s. 7d per hour
and the star	ALLIN (OF MORE OFFICIAL	CIUC 30 4 ed camila		creases of from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week. Standard rates after change: 23s. 6d. at 13 years increasing to 45s. 6d. at 18 years and to 61s. at 20 years.	Andre and sold work	adapted these graduates ra	arul dan Arrict (2.18	Zone B undertakings (in towns and urban districts with population of	inspectors and meter readers, inspectors repairers, ls. 8d.; turncocks (fully quali ls. 7d. to ls. 10d.; labourers (able-bodied over 18 years), ls. 7d. per hour. Minimum rates fixed at 1d. per hour less those fixed for similar classes of workpo
A REAL PROPERTY OF	lo mputator a symper of h	in olgens (Inside workers: Women	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at	Long track of the Line	istori Baral Distinguina Spoils of Districts Distinguing	in a spirat	from 20,000 to 90,000). Zone C undertakings (in towns and urban districts with population of	in Zone A undertakings. (See above.) Minimum rates fixed at 21d. per hour less those fixed for similar classes of workpeop Zone A undertakings. (See above.)
ods barrage	Cutomber and Jacom reg. A.	Elegenness	The second and the second of	21s, for Grade A towns,¶ 17s. for Grade B,¶ and 15s. for Grade C,¶ at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 35s., 30s. and 27s. 6d. respectively	and a provide a provide	en tod a Dil Stat al to en	te sta area të se sedite v	under 20,000). Zone D undertakings (in rural dis- tricts).	Zone A undertakings. (See above.) Minimum rates fixed at 3½d. per hour less those fixed for similar classes of workpeo
CARD D. HALF	Berbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire.¶	l Jan.	Youths	at 20 years. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 26s, 6d. for Grade A towns,¶ 23s, 6d. for Grade B,¶	restation dates	Tees (Conservancy Com- mission).	1 Dec., 1920.	Plain timeworkers, 21 years and over, engaged in dredging operations and on	Minimum rates fixed at 32d, per hour less those fixed for similar classes of workpeop Zone A undertakings. (See above.) Increases of from 1s. to 5s. 6d. per week, to leve wages of lower paid employees to rates paid
Cold m Carl Ca	the sea blinks of the sea	1 TANTAULI MENTRON	the Distance of the second second second	21s. 6d. for Grade C,¶ at 16 years of age and in- creasing with each year of age to 48s., 44s. and 40s.		Title II	and the second	and and almost markene and mouth	wages of lower paid employees to rates pai similar classes of work at other North East Ports. (See Decision No. 590 on p. 103.)
oa and nocolate	Bournville, Bristol, and York.	1 Nov., 1920.	Clerks, 18 years of age and over, employed by cocca and chocolate manufacturers.	respectively at 20 years. Increase of 20 per cent. on minimum basis rates fixed by Award of 6 Jan., 1920. Rates after change:	Service and	Yorkshire (West Riding)	1st pay in Dec., 1920.	Able-bodied men employed by Local Authorities (manual workers : non- trading services).	Ports. (See Decision No. 590 on p. 103.) Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates of w for a 47 hour week, after change: County Borc ls. 7d. ; Borough and Urban District Councils, (over 10,000 population) and ls. 5d. (less than population); Rural District Councils, ls. 4d. per H Increase of 6s. per week. (66s. to 72s.)
anufacture.		1000.		by Award of 6 Jan., 1920. Rates after change: Males:-18 years, 43s. 2d.; 21 years, 75s. 7d.; 24 years, 93s. 7d.; 27 years, 108s. Females:-18 years, 43s. 2d.; 21 years, 54s.; 24 years, 64s. 10d.		Bradford	Dec. 1930.	Corporation carters,	(over 10,000 population) and 1s, 5d. (less than population); Rural District Councils, 1s. 4d. per H Increase of 6s per week (66s to 72s)
	heerband, and cooks, child	1 SPARAD Deligas 2	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	have a first stand they share be the prover to	ada in con-	Ilkley (U.D.C.)	3 Dec., 1920.	Council employees.	drivers, 12s. 8d. per day ; refuse collectors, 1
ficial Stone- aking.	England	8 Oct., 1920.	Workpeople employed in the artificial stone industry.	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour in the minimum rates to labourers, makers, and finishers, and of ³ / ₂ d. per hour to boys. Minimum rates after change: labourers and makers, ls. 7d.; finishers, ls. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.	Local Authority	Rotherham (R.D.C.)	15 Jan.	Council employees	per hour; road scavengers, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4d. per gardeners, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : p
		(Workers in the cotton waste reclamation	and makers, ls. 7d. ; finishers, ls. 7hd.	Services.	the quarter endet.	non non To honoria	Cleveland pur-	men.ls. 9d.; road and sewer construction labored in the second se
he motas to	f far res work in minim	TRATATION OF	trade: Males	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 5d. at 14 years of age, and	the same an	Wakefield	15 Dec.,	Transport workers in Corporation Sani-	hour.
-1 -51 1+ 1-1	tstan theoretic relative	Builte of the	A (Sprantices	increasing with each year of age to 114d. at 18 years and to 1s. 44d. at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 105.)	The Not-	Yeadon (U.D.C.)	ginning 26	tary department. Horse drivers	Increase of 7s. per week. (64s. to 71s.)
on Waste clamation	Great Britain	31 Jan.	Females	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3d, at 14 years and increasing	an thorease ottaughtaug	Lancashire	Nov., 1920.	Asylums Board employees :	Increase of 2s. per week to males and of 1s. 7
		. 23	NITURE AND WRODWORKING TRAN	with each year of age to 7 ¹ / ₂ d. at 17 years, and for those 18 years and over to 9 ¹ / ₂ d. in England and Wales, and to 8 ³ / ₄ d. in Scotland. (See Order on p. 105.)	Alla tol to	Bakewell (U.D.C.)	23 Dec.,	attendants.	week to females. Increase of 1s. per day or shift. Rates after cha
	Id. new howevie, the to be	C. necotoril	All workers	vertime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all Ohours worked in excess of 48 per week. (See Order	wages of	the Disneysing Thereis	1920.	the second second to the second second	stokers, 11s. 6d. per shift ; labourers, 62s. and 59 week.

* The increases took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court to which the Employers' and Trades Unions' sides of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council were parties. The Decision included workpeople in the salt industry, the Salt Manufacturers' Association, covering Lancashire, Cheshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire, being represented by the Joint Industrial Council, while salt firms in the Tees-side districts had previously agreed to follow Awards to which the Chemical Employers' Federation were parties.
† The increases were arranged in January, with retrospective payment from the date shown
‡ The increases took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court to which the Employers' and Trades Unions' sides of the Soap and Candle Trades Joint Industrial Council were parties.
§ Viz., Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Warrington and Widnes.
¶ With the addition of 1s. 6d. per day when formes are working away from home.
¶ The minimum rates described were embodied in an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial (District) Council for Indoor Brewery Workers, Beer Bottlers and Maltsters, North Midland Area. The towns included in the various grades are Grade A:-Beeston, Chesterfield, Daybrook, Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Lincoln, Mansfield, and Nottingham. Grade B:-Boston, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Grantham, Kimberley, Melbourne, Newark, Shardlow, and Stamford. Grade C:-Alford-Brigg, Crowle, Langham, Market Rasen, Spilsby, Wainfleet, and Spalding.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

takings. Full details as to the names of the Undertakings which have adopted the recommendations of the Council are not yet available, but the rates are reported to have been recognised in the following Districts :- Zone A.-Birmingham, Derby, Leicester, Northampton and Nottingham. Zone B.-Chesterfield, Kettering, Mansfield. Nuneaton, Shrewsbury, Potteries and Sutton-in-Ashfield. Zone C.-Alfreton, Buxton, Coalville, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray and Warsop. Zone D.-Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Chapel-en-le-Frith. The following Waterworks Companies have also adopted the recommendations of the Council :-South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. I The District Council recommended that the minimum rates should date from 1st July, 1920, but in the case of Nuneaton and most of the districts to which Zone C and D rates were applied, the date of operation varied from September to November. The increase took effect from the date shown as a result of recommendations made by the West Riding of Yorkshire Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (non-trading services : manual workers). Full details as to the names of the Authorities which have granted the increase are not yet available, but it is known that it is being paid in the following localities :-Ardsley, Ardwick-le-Street, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Castleford, Cudworth, Darfield, East Ardsley, Featherstone, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Keighley (Rural), Normanton, Otley, Pontefract, Rotherham, Rothwell, Stanley, Skipton (Urban and Rural Districts), Whitwood, Wombwell and Yeadon.

February, 1921.

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

Trade.	Locality,	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
	Millin Rev	PU	BLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).
	(Southern Home Counties (Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex)*	. +	Workpeople employed by local authori- ties (manual workers: non-trading ser- vices-excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry): Grade L (see note * below)	Area grading scheme adopted under which the various districts affected are divided into six grades and a separate minimum rate made applicable to each grade as follows :
	the part of the sector to estart of the sector of the sector of the consector of the sector of the s		Grade II. (see note * below) Grade III. (see note * below) Grade III.A. (see note * below) Grade IV. (see note * below) Grade V. (see note * below)	Minimum of 58s. 9d. per week.* Minimum of 62s. 8d. per week.* Minimum of 60s. 7d. per week.* Minimum of 70s. 6d. per week.* Minimum of 75s. per week.*
	Faversham	19 Nov., 1920.	Road and general labourers, scavengers, refuse collectors, carters, cemetery and recreation ground workers, sewage works and pumping station employees.	Increase of ld, per hour (ls. to ls. ld.).
	Guildford	26 Nov.,	Corporation employees	Increase of 5s. per week to all grades. Minimum
	Reigate	1920. Jan.	Corporation employees	rate after change, 47s, per week. Increases of from 8s, to 13s, 6d, per week. Bates after change: foremen, 75s.; steam roller and lorry drivers and paviors, 70s.; gangers, 63s, 6d.; horse- keepers and sewer-men, 60s.; dustmen, 57s.; carters stablemen and labourers, 55s.; farm labourers 52s, 6d.; sweepers 47a, 6d. per week.
cal Authority < Services—	Bath	1 Nov., 1920.	Bath attendants at Corporation medical institution.	52s. 6d.; sweepers, 47s. 6d. per week. Increases of 10s. per week to qualified male attendants and of 4s. 6d. per week to females, making wages 55s. and 42s. per week, respectively.
(continued).	Winchester	7 Jan.	Mechanical and stationary drivers and stokers employed by Corporation.	58s, and 42s, per week, respectively. Increases of 6s, per week to drivers and of 5s, pe week to stokers, Rates after change: drivers, 78s, stokers, 66s, per week.
10 st 2000 10 st 2001 11 st 200 11 st 200	South Wales (including Brecknockshire, Car- diganshire, Carmar- thenshire, Glamorgan- shire, Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire) and Monmouthshire. [‡]	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople, 18 years and over, employed by Local Authorities. (Manual workers: non-trading services.)	stokers, 66s, per week. Increase of 2d, per hour to able-bodied men and of 1d per hour to others. Rates after change : wo rking gangers, 2s. 1d. ; central yardsmen, engine-drivers motor lorry, steam motor and steam-roller drivers and quarrymen, 2s. ; pipe-layers and propagators 1s. 114d.; horse-drivers, tar-mixers and scarifiers grave-diggers, sanitary inspectors' helpers and semi-skilled labourers, 1s. 104d.; fumigators, gully cleaners, lamplighters, sweepers, urinal-cleaners and ordinary labourers, 1s. 10d. per hour. Car- penters, masons, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths strikers, fitters' helpers and other skilled worker
	Glamorganshire (County	12 Jan.	Roadmen	are paid the district trades union rates of wages. Increase of 2d. per hour (1s, 8d. to 1s. 10d.).
	Council). Ayrshire (County Coun- cil).	Nov., 1920.	Quarryworkers, etc., employed by Carrick	Increase of 5s. per week (50s. to 55s.).
	Maybole	5 Nov., 1920.	District Committee. Carters and roadmen	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change : carter 65s. : roadmen. 60s, per week.

Date from which change took effect. Locality. Occupations. Particulars of change Trade 1 Dec., 1920. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and Decrease of 4 hours per week (48 to 44). .. Okehampton Building

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

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

	Price acco last At		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	covered by selling		A year ago.		
COAL. (Average of all classes of Co at pit's mouth.)	1920.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Northumberland Durham	SeptNov. OctDec.	$ \begin{array}{r} 36 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 36 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -4 & 8 \\ +0 & 1 \end{array} $	- 4 101 + 3 73		
PIG IRON. Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland	OctDec. SeptDec. NovDec.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 6 11 + 14 9 + 6 5	$+ \begin{array}{c} 63 & 3 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 87 \\ 11 \end{array}$		
Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire MANUFACTURED IRON.	OctDec. OctDec.	$\begin{array}{c} 295 & 0 \\ 240 & 5 \\ 266 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 9 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ +10 & 10 \end{array}$	+ 0/ 11 † †		
North of England (Bars and angles.)	NovDec.	590 9	- 9 111	+141 83		
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, Aats, te angles, hoops and rods.)		599 7½	-16 93	+152 61/2		

* Stated to the nearest farthing. + No ascertainment of these series was made.

Coal.--Nc change in miners' wages was made in con-nection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Northumberland and Durham coal for the above periods. of Northumberland and Durham coal for the above periods. Pig-Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig-iron for the quarter ended December, resulted in an increase of $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The ascertainment for Northamptonshire gave an increase to blastfurnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire of 12¹/₄ per cent. making the wages 241 per cent. above the standard. In Not-tinghamshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase of 6¹/₄ per cent. to blastfurnace men in Nottingham-shire, and to ironstone miners in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. The Cumberland ascertainment for the four months ended December increased the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and North Lancashire by 18¹/₄ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The wages of iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland were increased as a result of the ascertainment for the two months November and December, 1920. Particulars of these increases are shown on page 93. Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 5 per cent., whilst in the West of Scotland, the reduction amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The reduction in both districts took effect 7½ per cent. The reduction from 31st January, 1921.

February, 1921.

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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 January, 1921, was 24. Three deaths were reported during the month from lead poison-ing, two in the pottery industry, and one in other industries ing, two industries.

Four cases of lead poisoning (including three deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the know-ledge of the Home Office during January, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:— (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF (a) (

CASES OF LEAD POISONING. ong Operatives engaged in—	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORM POISONING.
nelting of Metals	Mercurial Poisoning-
	Barometer and Ther-
umbing and Soldering	mometer Making
rinting 1	Other Industries
ile Cutting and	Phosphorus Poisoning
Hardening	Arsenic Poisoning
nning of Metals	Toxic Jaundice-
ther Contact with	Arseniuretted Hydrogen
	Gas
Molten Lead 2	Other
hite and Red Lead	Epitheliomatous Ulcera
Works	tion-
ottery† 2	Paraffin
treous Enamelling	Pitch
lectric Accumulator	Tar
Works 3	Chromo Illooration
	a ment in a state of the last
aint and Colour Works 1	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
diarubber Works 1	POISONING
ach and Car Painting 1	Margaret de andre address and
lipbuilding	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX -
aint used in other In-	Wool
dustries	Handling and Sorting
ther Industries 👝 2	of Hides and Skins
	(Tanners, Fellmongers
DTAL OF ABOVE 13	&c.)
and any own of the set	Other Industries
OUSE PAINTING AND	
PLUMBING 4	TOTAL, ANTHRAX
net freed and a street on the start	
The second of the second second	and the second

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.[‡]

THE number of workpeople other than seamen reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1921, was 232, as compared with 250 in the previous month and 248 a year ago. irious

The	distri	bution	of such	fatal	accidents	among	the	va
rades	is as	follows	3:				unc	

BAILWAY SERVICE.	1	FACTORIES AND WORKSHO
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued):
Guards	2	Non-Textile-(continued) :
Engine Drivers	2	Gas
Firemen	4	Wood
Guards (Passenger)	3	Clay, Stone, &c
Permanent Waymen	5	Chemicals
Porters	3	Laundrica
Shunters	6	Food
Mechanics	120-22	Dainh
Labourers		Daman Daintin
Miscellaneous	11	Other Non-Textile In
Contractors' Servants		dustrios
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE	36.	TOTAL, FACTORIES AN
and the second		WORKSHOPS
MINES. Underground	64	WORKSHOPS
Surface	12	ACCEPTING DESCRIPTION
Surrado	12	ACCIDENTS REPORTED
TOTAL, MINES	76	FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-
A LINE AND THE COULD AND THE		Docks, Wharves and
QUARRIES over 20 feet dee	p 4	Quays Warehouses
	-	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHO	PS.	Buildings to which Ac
extile-		applies
Cotton	5	solution species in the second second
Wool and Worsted		TOTAL UNDER FACTOR
Other Textiles	3	ACT, 88. 104-5
on-Textile—		Accidents reported unde
Extraction of Metals	2	
Conversion of Metals	13	Notice of Accidents Act
Founding of Metals	7	1894
Marine, Locomotive, and		Total (excluding Sea
Motor Engineering	3	men)
Ship and Boat Building	11	
0		

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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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 January, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 179 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 16 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 49 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with December, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 27,453 (or 9.4 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 2,730 (or 2.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 24,723 (or 13.9 per cent.). Two districts showed no change, three showed slight decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the West Ham and East Metropolitan districts (68 per 10,000).

West Ham and East Metropolitan districts (68 per 10,000). Compared with January, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 87,973 (or 38.2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 8,636 (or 8.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 79,337 (or 64.3 per cent.). The North Staffordshire district showed no change and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the West Ham district (191 per 10,000), East Metropolitan district (179 per 10,000), South Metropolitan district (106 per 10,000), Central Metropolitan district (82 per 10,000), North Metro-politan district (54 per 10,000). Twelve districts showed increases ranging from 21 to 39 per 10,000, seven from 11 to 18 per 10,000, and in five districts the increases ranged from 7 to 9 per 10,000. Irish statistics for January are not available.

	Par	apers on Januai	one da y, 1921.	y in	Decre	e (+) er ase ()
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	in rat 10,00 Popula comp wit	tion as
				Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago,
ENGLAND & WALES.†		NO-CORT	- angland	dentific a		
West District North District Central District East District South District	8,700 10,258 2,818 9,458 18,429	5,615 12,057 1,913 15,898 29,987	$\begin{array}{r} 14,315\\22,315\\4,731\\25,356\\48,416\end{array}$	178 225 372 390 250	+20 +20 +33 +68 +34	+ 54 + 77 + 82 +179 +106
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,663	65,470	115,133	255	+33	+100
West Ham	4,029	23,669	27,698	336	+68	+191
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,133	5,511	7,614	149	+ 6	+ 25
District	983 3,535 1,607 7,932 9,383 1,837	3,259 2,761 4,627 6,834 11,632 1,755	4,242 6,296 6,234 14,766 21,015 3,592	159 75 136 137 176 95	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+ 35 + 7 + 8 + 27 + 29 + 15
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,132 2,233 842 2,556 1,646 1,700 1,909 1,165	2,107 3,060 4,152 3,433 5,203 3,530 4,000 1,780	3,239 5,293 4,994 5,989 6,849 5,230 5,909 2,945	$ \begin{array}{c} 82\\ 108\\ 147\\ 115\\ 203\\ 124\\ 120\\ 121 \end{array} $	-2 +3 +3 +14 -1 -2	+ 13 + 21 + 8 + 18 + 23 - 9 + 12
Wolverhampton Dis- triot Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,016 6,083 2,525 2,168	5,285 4,970 2,673 6,716	8,301 11,053 5,198 8,884	115 128 129 185	+ 6 + 9 + 25	+ 13 + 13 + 27 + 8 + 37
TOTAL "Other Districts"	5 4,385	83,288	137,673	132	+ 6	+ 19
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	$\begin{array}{r} 3,877\\747\\1,518\\700\\425\\350\end{array}$	17,939 1,975 4,292 2,230 2,046 1,808	21,816 2,722 5,810 2,930 2,471 2,158	225 136 143 144 143 200	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + 6 + 2 + 5	+ 39 + 14 + 23 + 30 + 11 + 39
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	7,617	30,290	37,907	184	+ 4	+ 30
Total for above 31 Dis- tricts in Jan., 1921	115,694	202,717	318,411	179	+16	+ 49

* These urban areas include, in the case of England and Wales, more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham and West Ham districts ; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district. † Exclusive of Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

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February, 1921.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

WHO IS A "WORKMAN"? REMUNERATION EXCEEDING STATUTORY LIMIT: PERSON EMPLOYED OTHERWISE THAN BY WAY OF MANUAL LABOUR: MASTER OF TUG.

BY WAY OF MANUAL LABOUR: MASTER OF TUG. A person injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment is not entitled to compensation under the Act unless he is a "workman" as defined in the Act. That definition excludes "any person employed other-wise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year." The Act applies to masters, seamen, and apprentices to the sea service, serving on a British ship, provided that such persons are "workmen" within the meaning of the Act. A steam tug of 35 tons was worked by a master and a

the meaning of the Act. A steam tug of 35 tons was worked by a master and a crew of four hands Owing to the inexperience of the mate and the inadequacy of the crew a good deal of work was thrown on the master which usually he would not have done under his contract of service. Thus, he had to handle ropes, paint the vessel, assist in coaling and do other things which a master in his position did not usually do, and which he would not have done if he had had a competent mate. The usual duties of a master of such a tug were to navigate the vessel, to make contracts for towage, and generally to exercise control and maintain discipline. By an accident arising out of and in the course of his

exercise control and maintain discipline. By an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment the master was drowned and his dependant claimed compensation under the Act. As the remunera-tion of the deceased exceeded £250 a year the employers resisted the claim. The claimant, however, contended that owing to the unusual conditions of his work the employ-ment of the deceased was by way of manuel labour and thet ment of the deceased was by way of manual labour and that therefore the statutory limitation of remuneration did not apply. The County Court judge decided that having regard to the duties which the deceased was engaged to perform apart altogether from manual labour, the fact that perform apart altogether from manual labour, the fact that his actual work was different from that of other tug masters in a similar position did not prevent his employment being "otherwise than by way of manual labour"; therefore he was not a "workman" within the meaning of the Act, and compensation was not payable. The dependant appealed

compensation was not payable. The dependant appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the decision of the judge was one of fact which could not be interfered with, and that it was justified by previous decisions.—Jacques v. Owners of Steam Tug Alexandria.— Court of Appeal—13th November, 1920.

WHO IS A "WORKMAN"? PERSON EMPLOYED OTHERWISE THAN BY WAY OF MANUAL LABOUR: QUAY FOREMAN: REMUNERATION EXCREDING £250 A YEAR: CONSEQUENCE OF RISE IN WAGES: WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT."? INJURY BY ASSAULT.

BY ASSAULT. In another case a claimant for compensation was a quay foreman in the employment of a shipping company. His duties were to supervise the work of two or more gangs of dock labourers, and (according to his own account), occa-sionally, if necessary, to give them a helping hand. One day he had to find fault with one of the labourers for the day no had to find fault with one of the labourers for the unsatisfactory way in which he was doing his work, when the man struck him a violent blow in the eye with his fist. The eye was seriously injured, and as his other eye was very defective, he became in consequence almost blind. He was at the time being paid £21 a month, *i.e.*, at the rate of £252 a year. His claim coming before a County Court judge an award was made in his favour. The amplorers encoded

Court judge an award was made in his favour. The employers appealed. Their appeal was put forward on three grounds: (1) that the injury was not due to accident arising out of the employment; (2) that the claimant was not employed by way of manual labour; and (3) that his remuneration exceeded £250 a year, and therfore he was not entitled to the benefits of the Act.

the benefits of the Act. On the first ground the Court of Appeal held that injury by the wilful act of another may be an accident within the meaning of the Act, the risk of injury by wilful design being a question of fact in every case. Here the men over whom the claimant had to exercise supervision were a rough lot amongst whom an assault was not improbable. Therefore, the assault was an accident within the meaning of the Act

of the Act. On the second ground they held that the test was whether the real substantial employment for which the claimant was engaged was manual labour, or whether manual labour was merely incidental thereto. It was clear that he was engaged to look after several gangs and distri-bute the men among the different jobs; and even if he did occasionally lend a hand, the work for which he was engaged

occasionally lend a hand, the work for which he was engaged was supervision, and he was a person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour. On the third ground the Court held that the question was whether the claimant's remuneration exceeded £250 a year. He was earning £21 a month, and his engagement was subject to a month's notice on either side. There was, therefore, a contract of employment which unless determined by notice, or by death, or other extraneous cause, would last a year

and produce a remuneration of over £250. The claimant had been over 20 years in the service of the company who were thoroughly satisfied with him. No doubt, £250 a year to day is nothing like £250 a year in pre-war conditions; and many persons who were intended to benefit under the Act, and who would have benefited under it in 1914, are now act, and who would have beneficed under it in 1914, are now excluded owing to the general rise of wages. The claimant appeared to be one of those persons. He was employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a remuneration exceeding £250 a year; therefore, he was excluded from the benefits of the Act.

The appeal was accordingly allowed. Reid v. British & Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal, 4th February, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE: ULCERATION OF EYE: REMOVAL OF EYE: CERTIFICATE OF DISABLEMENT.

EYE: CERTIFICATE OF DISABLEMENT. The Act provides that where the certifying surgeon for the district certifies that a workman is suffering from any one of the diseases known as "industrial diseases," and that he is thereby disabled from earning full wages, and that this disease is due to the nature of his employment, he is entitled to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and the disablement is to be treated as the herement of the accident. If either employer or work of the employment, and the disablement is to be treated as the happening of the accident. If either employer or work-man is aggrieved by the action of a certifying surgeon in giving or refusing to give a certificate, the matter must be referred to a medical referee, whose decision is final. One of these "industrial" diseases is "ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances."

mineral oil or parafin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances." A workman was employed breaking up blocks of pitch for the manufacture of briquettes. On 21st April, 1919, he left his work, complaining of severe pain in his right eye. He consulted his doctor, who sent him at once to an eye hospital. After some weeks in hospital the eye was removed on 9th June. On 3rd July the certifying surgeon for the district certified that the workman "is suffering from" an industrial disease, *i.e.*, ulceration of the corneal surface of the right eye, due to pitch, that the disablement began on 21st April, and that the loss of the eye was due to corneal ulceration. The employers appealed from this cer-tificate to the medical referee, who refused to interfere with the certificate, but wrote that as the eye had been removed he could not say whether the operation was performed for ulceration of the cornea. The claim for compensation came before the sheriff-substi-tute, who adopted the contention of the employers that the certificate was invalid. He held that a certificate can only be given in accordance with the Act on a personal examina-

certificate was invalid. He held that a certificate can only be given in accordance with the Act on a personal examina-tion of the workman by the certifying surgeon; and that as the certifying surgeon did not see the workman till after his eye had been removed he could not certify that the man was then suffering from corneal ulceration of an eye which had ceased to exist.

had ceased to exist. The workman appealed to the Court of Session, who allowed the appeal, but only on the ground that as the medical referee had refused to interfere, his decision was final and the certificate must be accepted as valid for the purposes of the Act.

purposes of the Act. The employers appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords dismissed the appeal. They held that the words of the Act, "is suffering, etc.," must not be construed too literally or too technically. The expression "suffering from an industrial disease" includes suffering to the expression property includes the suffering from the results of a surgical operation properly inciders suffering to the treatment of the disease. Therefore the certificate was perfectly valid and the decision by the medical referee could not be effectively challenged. Archibald Russell, Ltd. v. Corser.—House of Lords—6th

December, 1920

(2) Emergency Legislation.

INCREASE OF RENT, &C., ACT, 1920: HOUSE REQUIRED BY LANDLORD FOR PERSON IN HIS EMPLOYMENT: HOUSE LET IN CONSEQUENCE OF EMPLOYMENT: ALTERNATIVE ACCOM-MODATION : TENANCY CONTINUED AFTER TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

EMPLOYMENT: AGRICULTURAL LABOURER. It is provided by the Increase of Rent, &c., Act, 1920, that no order for possession of a dwelling-house to which the Act applies shall be made by any Court except in certain circumstances. One case in which such order may be made is where the house is reasonably required by the landlord for some person in his whole time employment and the Court is satisfied that alternative accommodation, reason-ably equivalent as regards rent and suitability, is available. Proof of the existence of such alternative accommodation is, however, not necessary where the tenant was in the employ-ment of the landlord and the house was let to him in con-sequence of that employment and he has ceased to be in that employment.

that employment. An agricultural labourer, as a condition of his employ-An agricultural abouter, as a condition of his employ-ment, was required to occupy a cottage on the farm where he was employed, and 3s. a week was deducted from his wages therefor. In November, 1919, his employment was terminated, but he was allowed to continue his occupation of the cottage, paying 3s. a week rent. Later notice to

quit was given to him, and as he refused to surrender the Jurisdiction for an order of ejectment. The landlord required the premises for another person in his employment, and did not prove that any alternative accommodation was available for the man whom he sought to eject. The magisavailable for the man whom he sought to eject. The magis-trates made an order for possession. The tenant appealed. The High Court allowed the appeal. They held that as the tenant's employment had come to an end nine months before the application to the justices, he was not at the time of the application a tenant in consequence of his employment, but an ordinary tenant at 3s. a week rent. While he was in the employment of the farmer he was not a tenant; he became a tenant as soon as he left the employment and was allowed to continue in occupation on the new terms. Therefore he was not within the exception in the Act and was not liable to ejectment on the grounds put forward. grounds put forward. Bond v. Pettle.-King's Bench Division-14th January,

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES. THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT.

1919.

Building and Allied Trades.

PAINTERS, SCOTLAND.—Scottish Painters' Society v. National Federation of Master Painters in Scotland. Decision—The claim of the painters concerned to general equality in respect of wages with other skilled sections of the building trades is sustained; the rate for Grade A towns the building trades is sustained; the rate for Grade A towns should coincide with that laid down in the scheme contained in the Report of the Building Trades' Joint Committee. Overtime rate to be time-and-a-half from ordinary stopping time till starting time next morning. Sunday work to be paid for at double rates. The claim for 21s. a week lodging allowance is considered reasonable and is accordingly upheld. The decision effective as regards over-time and lodging allowance from first pay period following date hereof, and in other respects as may be agreed to by the parties. Issued 25th January. (605)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

WIRE ROPE WORKERS, CARDIFF. - Workers' Union v. Ex-lsior Wire Rope Co., Cardiff. Decision-The men concelsion Wire Rope Co., Cardiff. Decision—The men con-cerned, 18 years of age and over, to receive an advance of 3s. a full ordinary week; women 18 years of age and over to receive an advance of 2s. a full ordinary week. The claim for a yearly holiday of one week with pay not established. Issued 6th January. (591)

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES, GLOUCESTER.-Amalga-ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES, GLOUCESTER.—Amalga-mated Engineering Union & Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and National Employers' Federations). Decision— Industrial Court decision No. 450 increased the base rate of fitters and turners in Gloucester from 48s. to 49s. a week. It did not affect the men whose base rate was more or less than 48s. a week. The only machinists in Gloucester entitled under decision No. 450 to an advance of 1s a week are those who on the date of the decision were of is, a week are those who on the date of the decision were in receipt of a base rate of 48s, a week or less. The advance of is, a week to be paid to smiths and patternmakers except in cases where the time rate was already in excess of the district time rate. No advance to smiths' strikers. No ruling given with regard to frame fitters. Issued 18th January. (596)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN, SWINDON.-Workers' Union, National RAILWAY SHOPMEN, SWINDON.—Workers' Union, National Union of Railwaymen, Swindon Railway Federation of Trades Unions v. Great Western Railway Company. Decision—Arising out of questions in connection with Decision No. 531 (Great Western Railway Company, Swindon Workshops) the Court define in a number of cases the grade under which the particular class of work should fall. The decision is supplementary to and explanatory of No. 531 and applicable from the date of that award. Issued 20th January. (598)

RAILWAY ELECTRICAL SHOPMEN, LONDON DISTRICT.—Elec-trical Trades Union v. Negotiating Committee of Railway General Managers. Decision—The rates to be paid to work-men under Clause 16 of the Court's decision No. 542, must men under Clause 16 of the Court's decision No. 542, must be read as laying down a special rate for men when engaged on the installation of new plant and other similar work usually done by electrical contractors. Such special rate would not apply when the men were engaged on other classes of work, e.g., maintenance and repair. Where the work is substantial it should be regarded as coming within the category of new plant. When the work is not substan-tial it should be regarded as of the class which is payable at the rates provided by the Agreement of January, 1920. The Court express the view, by way of example, that the work of re-wiring a set of office buildings is to be regarded as new work and as coming within the special rate of 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour, while the re-winding of armatures, being work of maintenance, would not come within such rate. Men

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE MAKERS, SCOTLAND.—National Union of General Workers v. Scottish Bobbin and Shuttle Manu-facturers' Association. Decision—The rates paid to higher skilled men, lesser skilled men and labourers to be increased by 4s. a week. The claim for women, boys, 'and girls not established. Issued 28th January. (608)

WOLLEN TRADE, SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Industrial Woollen Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, and the Workers' Union v. Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association. Decision—The Court are of the view that no circumstances have occurred to warrant a general variation of the position as determined by their decisions Nos. 403 and 404 of 19th July, 1920. Issued 18th Lanuary (597) January. (597)

Transport Workers. TUGBOATMEN AND RIVER MAINTENANCE WORKERS, TEES.— Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Tees Conservancy Commissioners. Decision—(1) The Court consider the offer of Conservancy Commissioners to raise to the level of the neighbouring ports the rates on the Tees that are below that level a fair one. (2) The claim for overtime rates for all hours worked over 47 in each week not established. (3) The claim that the rates and working conditions obtaining on the Commissioners' ordinary tug-boats to apply also to the watch boat not established. (4) The Court after inspecting the hoppers at work will issue a boats to apply also to the watch boat not established. (4) The Court after inspecting the hoppers at work will issue a supplementary decision as to the crew required to work these craft. (5) The Commissioners are prepared to provide additional watchmen, and this has been agreed to. (6) The claim for an increase in the tonnage rate to coal craft men not established. (7) The payment of divers to be increased to 6s. each dip. The decision to take effect from 1st December, 1920. Issued 6th January. (590) COAL PORFERS - METROPOLITAN AFEA - National Ameleo

COAL PORTERS.—METROPOLITAN AREA.—National Amalga-mated Coal Workers' Union, National Union of Vehicle Workers v. Society of Coal Merchants. Decision—The rates at present paid to the men concerned for loading and carting to be increased by 1¹/₂d. a ton from first pay period following date hereof. Issued 24th January. (602)

TUGBOAT MEN, ETC., TEES.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Tees Conservancy Commissioners. Decision—The claim that large towed hoppers (Nos. 10 and 19) should be worked by a crew of three instead of two not established. The Court recommend that (1) wooden roller handles be fitted to the winches them decind (2). 19) should be worked by a crew of three instead of two not established. The Court recommend that (1) wooden roller handles be fitted to the winches when desired; (2) winches to be fixed so that men can face their work; (3) winches to be inspected by an officer of the Commissioners at short inter-vals to discover any defects, etc., and testing the operation of pawls. Issued 26th January. (606)

Chemical and Allied Trades. CHEMICAL WORKERS.—The Employers v. Trades Unions' side of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council. Deci-sion—From first pay period after 21st December, 1920, men aged 21 years and over, employed on time work and not in receipt of the 124 per cent. bonus, to receive an advance of 4s. a week. Men aged 21 years and over, time-workers and who are in receipt of the 124 per cent. bonus, to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Boys and youths aged 18 and under 21 years to receive 2s. 6d. a week. Women aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week. Pieceworkers to receive advances equivalent to those granted to timeworkers. Issued 4th January. (589) (589)

(589) SOAP AND CANDLE WORKERS.—The respective sides of the Soap and Candle Trade Joint Industrial Council. Deci-sion—From first pay period following Ist December, 1920, the men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 4s. a week; boys and youths 18 years of age and under 21 years to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week; women 18 years and over to receive advance of 2s. 6d. a week. Piece and bonus workers to receive equivalent advances. Issued 6th January. (592) CHEMICAL WORKERS. SHOREHAM - BY - SEA — National

CHEMICAL WORKERS, SHOREHAM - BY - SEA. — National Union of General Workers v. Forbes, Abbot & Lennard, Ltd., Shoreham-by-Sea. Decision—The men concerned aged 21 years and over and in receipt of the 12¹/₂ per cent. bonus to receive an advance of 35 6d a work: men seed 21 years and over and series and ser Union of Lennard, of the $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. bonus to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week; men aged 21 years and over and not in receipt of the $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. bonus to receive an advance of 4s. a week; boys and youths 18 years of age and over, but under 21 years, to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week. Decision to take effect from first pay period after 1st December, 1920. Issued 7th January. (593)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades. BEER BOTTLERS AND CARTERS, LONDON.-Workers' Union, National Union of Vehicle Workers, United Vehicle Workers, National Federation of Women Workers v. London Beer Bottlers' Association. Decision-The expression "agreed working week" contained in the decision of the Court No. 572 (Beer Bottlers and Carters, London) in the case of the transport and delivery workers is intended to imply a week consisting of such number of hours as had been or was about to be agreed between the parties by negotiation. The

covered by Award No. 2773 of the Committee on Production do not come within the terms of decision No. 542 of the Court. Issued 24th January. (603)

Textile Trades.

Transport Workers.

Chemical and Allied Trades.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Industrial Court .- Continued.

hours for inside workers were stated to be 47 a week. Issued 27th January. (607)

Public Utility Services.

Public Utility Services. Poor Law OFFIGERS, KETTERING,—National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated Poor Law Workers' Trade Union v. Kettering Board of Guardians. Decision —The doctors, dispenser and superintendent of cottage homes to have bonuses increased by amounts varying from g 5s. Od. to £2 10s. Od. per annum. The Clerk to the Guardians, in lieu of his present bonus, to be paid as a temporary increase the scale of bonus now applicable to fivel Servants, the bonus to be calculated on the total income from his various appointments, he to receive six-elevenths of the amount so calculated in respect of his offices as Clerk to both the Guardians and the Assessment Committee. Other officers and employees given the option of being paid the bonus: (1) the scale applicable under award No. 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board, or (2) the scale at present applicable to Civil Servants; in either case the scale to be applied with specific provisions defined in this decision according as to whether the recipient may be non-resident and non-rationed, resident and rationed, and so on. Bonuses now being paid to cease. Bonus percentage

this decision according as to whence the recipient may be non-resident and non-rationed, resident and rationed, and so on. Bonuses now being paid to cease. Bonus percentage payable under the present Civil Service scale is based on the scale as it operated on 1st March, 1920, and is subject to variations as from that date in accordance with the pro-visions of the Report of the Civil Service Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee. The decision to operate from 1st October, 1920. Issued 17th January. (595) SKILLED WORKERS, SUNDERLAND CORPORATION.—Employees of the Corporation v. Sunderland Corporation. Decision— The words "skilled workers or their assistants on the per-manent staff of the Corporation " contained in the decision of the Court No. 579 of 23rd December, 1920, is intended to cover only men on the permanent staff whose employ-ment carries security of employment, pension rights, etc., as distinct from men on the temporary staffs, and have no relation to continuity or length of service. Issued 20th January. (599) January (599)

January. (599) CLERIOAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, SUNDERLAND COR-PORATION.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Sunderland Corporation. Decision—The recom-mendation of the Committee of the Corporation made in August, 1920, to be accepted and confirmed, *i.e.*, "That a bonus of 10 per cent. calculated to the nearest £5 a year be granted to all administrative and clerical staff up to and including £500 per annum. . . . As to salaries in excess of £500 per annum the pre-war margin to be maintained as between any such salary and the hichest salary of £500. as between any such salary and the highest salary of £500, or under, now paid." The decision to take effect from date when recommendation was made. Issued 21st January. (600)

CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, EDIN-BURGH CORPORATION.—National Association of Local Govern-ment Officers v. Edinburgh Corporation. Decision—Claim for additional bonus to members of the staff in receipt of salaries not exceeding £400 per annum not conceded. Issued 21st January. (601)

Issued 21st January. (601) MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (NON - TRADING DEPARTMENTS), EDINBURGH CORPORATION.—National Union of Corporation Workers v. Edinburgh Corporation. Decision—The claim for an increase in the bonus to the various classes of employees concerned in the non-trading departments of the Edinburgh Corporation not established. Issued 25th January. (604)

Miscellaneous Trades.

SHOP ASSISTANTS, &C., ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. London Employers' Association, Ltd., representing the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. Decision—Minimum rates for a week of 48 hours of the various grades of employees are of our expunder. set out as under

- out as under: —
 Section A: General department clerks and checkers. —
 Age from 16 to 26 years, 25s. to 78s. for males and 20s. to 55s. for females.
 Section B: Salesmen and saleswomen. Age 16 to 26 years, 24s. to 75s. for males and 20s. to 55s. for females. females
- Section C: Packers and warehousemen.—16 to 26 years of age, 25s. to 75s. for males and 20s. to 53s. for females.
- females. Section D: Porters and liftmen.—16 to 26 years of age, 24s. to 70s. for males, and females aged 16 to 23 years, 20s. to 46s. Section E: Provision factory.—The rates of workpeople in the factory to be increased to 6s. a week above the minimum Trade Board rates for men 21 years of age and over and to 4s. for women 21 years of

of age and over and to 4s. for women 21 years of age and over. Section G: Waitresses.—Present minimum rate of 27s. to be increased to 28s. a week exclusive of all com-mission and allowances. General.—In Sections A, B, C, and D the rates of em-ployees whose age is over that stated, to be paid the highest rate. Foremen, chief clerks and stock-keepers to receive 10s. a week above the rates set out in Sections A, B, and C, and assistant storekeepers and charge hands 5s. a week

above. Other terms of the claim not established. Decision to take effect from beginning of the next pay period follow-ing date hereof. Issued 11th January. (594).

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.

SHEARERS, ETC., IN STEEL WORKS : PARKHEAD .- The two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland. Differ-Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland. Differ-ence—Application by Wm. Beardmore and Co., Ltd., for new rates and conditions consequent on the installation of new shears and the introduction of improved plant at the firm's Parkhead Works. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Certain alterations, involving a serious change in working conditions, justify a revision of rates. The base rates and sliding scale percentage payable to the men em-ployed on the shift at the new steam hydraulic shears and at the old hydraulic shears to be used as a stand-by set alongside the new steam hydraulic shears to be as follows :—

Per ton. Plus Sliding Scale 920

		a. rercentage, at Dec., 1
One	Shearer	 4.64)
One	Marker	 3.60
One	Holder-up	 $3.16 \} + 215$ per cent.
Six	Forkers (each)	 2.79
Two	Scrappers (each)	 1.88]

Total ... 31.90

Rates fixed in detail for doggers-on and checker employed in place of the three weighers and loaders hitherto em-ployed at the old hydraulic shears. Rates for the men constituting a shift at the new Stewart shears to be as follows : -

Per	ton.	Plus Sliding Scale	
	d P	ercentage, at Dec., 1920 :	

	u.	rentage, at Dec., 100
One Shearer	 6.40	Jose on a ground out of the
One Marker	 5.35	A AND COMPANY STREET OF THE
One Holder-up	 4.15	and the second s
Six Forkers (each)		} +215 per cent.
Two Scrappers (each)	 2.30	
One Roller Bogie		
One Bogie	 2.65	Just a state of the state of th
A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER		
Total	 47.55	

Effective from the earliest convenient date to be deter-mined by a Committee of the Conciliation Board. Issued 8th January, 1921. I.R. 267. SHEARERS: COATBRIDGE.—Iron and Steel Trades Confedera-

SHEARERS: COATBRIDGE.—Iron and Steel Trades Confedera-tion v. William Bain and Co., Ltd., Ironworks, Coatbridge. Difference—Application concerning the rates to be paid to men employed at the cutting-down shears. Board of Arbitration—Sir W. Robinson (Chairman), Mr. S. Davies and Mr. H. C. Waterston (Employers' Representatives), Mr. F. McCann and Mr. H. McMullin (Workpeople's Re-presentatives). Award—The rate paid to the men employed at the cutting-down shears should be increased from 1s. to 1s. 04d. per ton. Rates paid to droppers to be increased as follows:—

							S.			s.	d.	
13 to	0 16	ozs. T	per foot	from			1					
10 ,			,,	,,			1	2	,,	1	234	
7,	, 9	"	"	"			1	5	"	1	54	
Effecti	4 ive :	,, as an	d from	ıı́th	Janu	 iary,	192	0	'Is	sue	d	19th
January	19	21 1	R. 54	4.		.,						

Public Utility Services.

POOR LAW OFFICERS: PADDINGTON. -- Poor Workers' Trade Union v. Paddington Boar Law

Public Utility Services. Poor Law OFFICERS: PADDINGTON. — Poor Law Workers' Trade Union v. Paddington Board of Guardians. Difference — Whether or not the present Civil Service scale of war bonus should be applied in full to the staff. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C. Award—The present Civil Service scale of war bonus should not be applied in full to the staff, there-fore the claim is not established. This finding should not prejudice an application made by any employee to the Joint Conciliation Committee of the Board and their em-ployees for an increase consequent on the increased cost of living for 1920. Issued 10th January, 1921. I.R. 110/5. HANDYMEN, BRAKESMEN, ETC.: MANCHESTER.—Workers' Union v. Manchester Corporation Tramways Department. Difference—Application made on behalf of men employed on the night shift at the Car Sheds belonging to the Tramway Department situate at Hyde Road, Queen's Road and Princess Road for a week of 6 nights of 74 hours each night at the rate of time and a third based upon day rates, except between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight when the rate shall be double time. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and two-thirds. Board of Arbitration— Mr. W. A. Willis (Chairman), Mr. J. C. A. Ward (Employers' Representative). Award—Chaim not established, since the sheds in question were Running Sheds and not Car Works. Issued 19th January, 1921. I.R. 389.

SETTLEMENTS BY A COMMITTEE SET UP UNDER SECTION 2 (1) (b) OF THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

February, 1921.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

ENGINE DRIVERS, ETC.: DUBLIN.—Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Dublin Master Bakers' Committee. Difference—Applica-tion for increases and other conditions. Chairman of Com-mittee—Mr. S. W. Maddock. Award (by agreement)— Advance granted of 5s. per week, making the rate 85s. a week. Double time to be paid for Sunday work. Effective from 18th October, 1920. Issued 3rd January, 1921. I.R. 242.

Miscellaneous Trades.

CEMETERY LABOURERS : DUBLIN .- Irish Transport and General Workers' Linouvers': DUBLIN.—ITISH Transport and General Workers' Union v. General Cemetery Company of Dublin. Difference—Application for an increase. Chairman of Committee—The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Dublin. Award—Advance granted of 4s. per week. Effective as from 11th November, 1920. Issued 26th January, 1921. I.R. 496.

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.: BIRMINGHAM.-National Union of BLACKSMITHS, ETC.: BIRMINGHAM.—National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Banks and Davis, Ltd., Tin-smiths and Coppersmiths, Birmingham. Difference—Con-cerning the proposed reduction of existing wages. Agree-ment—Temporary reduction to be made of 10 per cent. on total earnings. Work to be resumed on 10th January, 1921. Agreed 8th January, 1921. I.R. 212.

Public Utility Services.

GAS WORKERS: WATERFORD.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Waterford Gas Company, Ltd. Difference —Complaint was made of the treatment of the employees by a certain official of the Company. Agreement—The Company agreed to set up a Works Committee to investigate the complaints of the men, and the parties agreed that, should any further difficulty arise, the difference should be referred to the Department before extreme estimated by referred to the Department before extreme action would be taken. Work to be resumed on 8th January, 1921. Agreed 7th January, 1921. I.R. 600.

QUARRY WORKERS: WATERFORD.—Comrades of the Great Var v. Waterford County Council. Difference—Application War v. Waterford County Council. Difference—Application on behalf of men employed at the Quarry for payment of wet time and for cessation of work on Saturdays at one o'clock. Agreement—The men should be allowed a half day's pay for a complete wet day when no work was possible and full pay for days on which some work was performed. It was decided to concede the one o'clock stop on Saturday, pro-vided that the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union would not make a similar demand for regular Council workers; this was agreed to by the Union. Work was resumed on 10th January, 1921. Agreed 10th January, 1921. I.R. 600. War v.

Miscellaneous Trades.

LABOURERS IN RUBBER HEEL FACTORY : HYDE .- Amalga-LABOURERS IN RUBBER HEEL FACTORY: HYDE.—Amalga-mated Society of Indiarubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers v. Messrs. Redferns' Rubber Works, Hyde, near Manchester. Difference—Concerning a revised price list. Agreement— The number of moulds per charge should be increased from 36 to 40 and the number of charges should continue to be 12 per shift. Weekly wage to be reduced from £5 6s. to £4 17s. 6d. Strikers should be re-instated as quickly as possible. Agreed 25th January, 1921. I.R. 2430.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

Induct bounds a Acris, 1909 And 1910. In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of tabour has made Orders, as set out below, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum for the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum tates of wages as varied or fixed by the following Trade bards. 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 bards. Where, however, as respects any employer who he trade coming within the scope of the respective trade bards. Where, however, as respects any employer, the rates period for which wages are paid by that employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by that employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay be the trade Board may, in certain circumstances, the Trade Board may, in certain circumstances, the off the minimum Time-Rates, but no General Minimum Piece-Rates have been fixed, the rates payable to be one flective and the been fixed, the rates payable to be one flective and the been fixed, the rates payable to the difference of the circumstances of the case, to an ontent of the period of the minimum tange.

(i) Male Workers.

21 years 20 and und

19 17 15

(ii) Female Wo

18 years of 17 and und

(i) For the first two hours of overtime in any week excluding Sundays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(ii) For overtime after the first two hours in any week excluding Sundays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays, DOUBLE-TIME.
For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in any week to be 48. Provided that all hours worked on Sundays shall be regarded as overtime.
NOTE.—The hours which female workers, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act.

ORDER, DATED 21ST JANUARY, 1921, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 24TH JANUARY, 1921.

Spreaders and Card Rovers Drawers Doffers Spinners and Twist ayers Doffers ... Machine Yarn Drier Reelers and Wet Wi Hank Winders .. All other Female employed in branches Weaving branches Under 18 years of ag Over " " "

ORDER, DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1921, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES, AND GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 4TH FEBRUARY, 1921.

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.

where such a rate has been fixed. Further particulars regarding the minimum rate 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 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 26TH JANUARY, 1921, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 31ST JANUARY, 1921.

I.-General Minimum Time-Rates for Male and Female Workers.

			G	reat] Pe	Brita er ho	
					s.	d.
	and over				1	41
	ars of age				1	3
20	"					13
19	"					11
18	"					.0
17	"					73
16	"					61
15	"				0	5
orkers.		VILLEY YEAR		1 0		
			Englan	d So	cotla	nd.

		Per hour.	Per hour.
f age and over		91	81
er 18 years of age		71/2	71
17 ,, .		53	51
16 ,,		41	41
15 ,,		3	3
Datas for 11.7	7	77 7 777	A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PR

II .- Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers. (i) For the first two hours of overtime in any week ex-

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Ireland).

	Workers em- ployed within a radius of 10 statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast.	Workers em- ployed within the County of Cork.	Workers employed in other districts.
lers Workers Workers of than the	Per Hour, 8jd. 8d. 8d. 8jd. 8jd. 8jd. 7jd. 6gd. 8d. 8d. 8d. 8jd.	Per Hour. 74d. 74d. 6d. 7åd. 7åd. 5åd. 5åd. 7åd. 7åd. 7åd.	Per Hour. 74d. 74d. 54d. 84d. 84d. 64d. 84d. 84d. 74d. 84d. 84d. 84d. 84d.
s: ge	51d. 7d.	5d. 6½d.	5d. 6½d.

Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board.

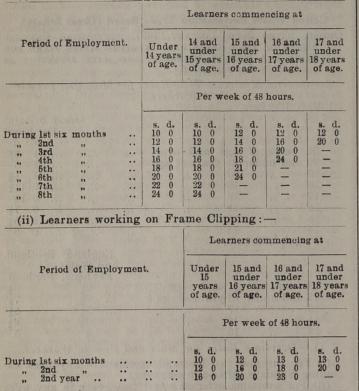
General Minimum Time-Rates.

1.-Workers (other than Learners), 71d. per hour.

Provided that in the case of workers:—
(a) who fetch their own work from the Warehouse, and do not receive it through a Middlewoman or Middleman the General Minimum Time-Rate shall be 8¹/₂d. per hour;

(b) entering the trade for the first time after the age of 18, the General Minimum Time-Rate ap-plicable during the first six months of their em-ployment shall be 3d. per hour, and thereafter the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable shall be the appropriate Rate for workers other than learners. learners.

2.—Learners (as defined by the Board). (i) Learners not working on Frame Clipping :—



The above Rates for Learners shall be subject to a pro-The above Rates for Learners shall be subject to a pro-portionate increase or decrease according as the number of hours of employment in any week is more or less than 48. In reckoning the period of employment for the purpose of determining the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to a learner, previous experience in any section of the trade covered by this Order must be included except (1) that experience in finishing Hair Nets shall be included only in cases where the worker is employed in that section of the trade, and (2) in the Hair Net section of the trade no experience except in finishing Hair Nets shall be included. It shall be optional for the employer to place the learner on piece-rates during the period of learnership.

PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES.

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 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at the Office of 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 1st February, 1921, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for male indentured apprentices. I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates. (i) Apprentices to all branches of the trade including re-welting, hand-sewn repairs, benching, finishing by hand or machine and patching:—

				48 hours.		
				8.	d.	
14 and under 15 years of age				9	0	
15 16				14	0	
16 17 "				17	0	
17 18				22	0	
18 19	and the	and the second second	and the second	27	Õ	
(ii) Apprentices apprenticed for	five	years	to	-		
(a) Handsewn making.						
(b) Handsown making and por	nirin	a and	not	loge	than	

one-third of whose time is spent in handsewn making

P	er	W	eek	10
	48	h	ours	2

					5.	u.	
During the	1st year	of apprenticeship	0.0000	1.1.1	10	0	
a line it. all	2nd	and there and and		6/2/4	15	0	
and the set of	3rd .,	the new second a second	els. here		20	0	
,,	4th	dentifie mail in alternations	N. B. M. Y	3	25	0	
,,	5th	and all of the last in	1.948.83	Let a the	32	0	

(iii) Apprentices apprenticed for five years to rivet and combination making and repairing and not less than one-third of whose time is spent in rivet and combination making :-

ebruary, 1921.

			48 hour			8
During the	1st year	of apprenticeship		s. 10	d. 0	
,,	2nd ,,	,, ,,	 	15	0	
"	3rd ,, 4th	"	 	20 25	0	
,, ,,	5th	"	 	30	Q	

The minimum rates payable to all male apprentices other than those specified above shall be the appropriate minimum rates for the time being in force applicable to workers other than male indentured apprentices of the classes specified above.

II.-Proposed Overtime Rates.

(i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays,

TIME-AND-A-QUARTER. (ii) After the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holi-

except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holi-days, TIME-AND-A-HALF. (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME. 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 Monday, 8; on any day other than Monday, Saturday, Sunday or Customary Public and Statu-tory Holidays, 9. Where it is the established practice to attend five days a week, overtime shall not be payable on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday until 9½ hours have been worked, and on Friday 10 hours: and the overtime rate for Saturday

and on Friday 10 hours; and the overtime rate for Saturday shall be: (i) First two hours of work, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER; (ii) after the first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 31st January, 1921, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for cer-Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for cer-tain classes of Female Workers and to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers, and (the consent of the Minister having been given) to vary certain Minimum Rates in their application to Male Apprentices in the Bone Brush Section of the trade of the trade.

I.—Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and General Minimum Time-Rates

(i) for Female Pan Hands (other than Female Pan-setting Learners) employed on : —

August work was prevented and	Piece-Work Basis	General Minimum
The start to the store a page	Jasis	Time-Rates.
	Per Hour	Per Hour.
and the second second second second second	s. d.	s. d.
(a) All cocoa and all other fibre		RO. DOGINA
brooms and banisters of		
any length (except whisk		
and Piasava brooms and	} 0 10	0 9
banisters)		
Bass heads up to 12 in.	Const Servert	
stock, 30 knots round		
(b) Broom heads up to 11 ¹ / ₂ in. stock and banisters up	polyon No.	
to 8½ in. blade, middles	d unuseda b	
made of all fibre or fibre	11200 40	
and drafts mixed up to	all and the	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and outsides of		
any materials up to and		
including 31 in		
Banisters (whisk) up to 71		
in. blade made with Com-		1 11
mon Venetian tops (im-		
ported as tops)	- Cast and a	
Sweeps' brushes up to and		
including 5 in. head and	Letter grout	
Toy Hearth brushes up to and including $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Constant In	
Both made with fibre,	is the light at	
fibre and drafts, drafts		
only or china below 3 in.		
(c) Other work		1 7
ii) for Female Pan-setting Lear	nors	
During 1st six months of lean	rnorship A	Id new hour
and	and l	
,, 3rd ,,	toria d	thirds of
,, 4th ,,		-quarters
(a) The general minimum piec		
Trade Board for Female Pan 1	Hands, or w	here no such
general minimum piece-rates	are applic	able to the

nch to the work on which the learner is engaged, of (b) Piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circum-

stances of the case to an ORDINARY WORKER, the appro-priate piece-work basis time-rate proposed to be varied as shown in (i) above.

our lof

February, 1921.

II.-Proposed Overtime Rates. To be calculated on the new rates proposed above in same manner as at present in operation.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain). Chain Irade Board (Great Britain). The Board have (with the consent of the Minister Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 6th Januar 1921, to provide that the General Minimum Time-Rat and the General Minimum Piece-Rates set out in t Schedules to the Minister's Order dated 29th September 1920, shall be continued in operation after the 31st Marc 1921, subject to the variation of the General Minimum Piece-Rates for making from iron of $\frac{3}{5}$ in. and $\frac{1}{32}$ in. diamet respectively, Dollied or Tommied Short Link Chain, Short Link Hand Hammered Chain.

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

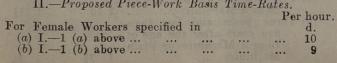
The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dat 10th January, 1921, to fix General Minimum Time-Rat Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates f certain classes of Female Workers.

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates. I. For Female Workers (other than learners) engaged branches of the trade other than the Factory Branch (defined by the Board), and who are employed in distric outside the areas of the county boroughs of the cities Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Londo derry : derry : -

(b) Other workers (including Homeworkers) ... & 2. For Female Learners (as defined by the Board) of gaged in branches of the trade other than the Factor Branch.

	CLASS A. Learners employed within the areas of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork Limerick, Waterford and Londonderry.					
Period of Employment after the age of 14 years.	-	Learne	ers commen	cing at		
of it years,	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age an over.		
lst 6 months 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th " 7th " 8th "	Per week of 48 hours. s. d. 7 0 10 6 13 3 16 3 19 0 22 9 26 6 29 6	Per week of 48 hours. s. d. · 7 0 11 6 16 3 20 0 24 9 29 6 		Per week of 48 hou 1st 3 months 11 2nd " 19 3rd ", 23 4th " 29 		
Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	of the (County Bor Cork, Limeri	oughs of th	yed within the area he Cities of Dubli rd and Londonderr		
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age an over.		
lst 6 months 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th " 7th " 8th "	Per week of 48 hours. s. d. 5 0 10 0 12 6 15 3 18 0 21 6 25 3 28 0	Per week of 48 hours. s d. 5 0 10 9 15 3 19 0 23 6 28 0 	Per week of 48 hours. s. d. 5 6 14 6 20 9 28 0 	Per week of 48 hou 1st 3 months 7 2nd " 18 3rd ", 22 4th ", 28 		
Learners of	f Classes	A and B	under 1	4 years of age		

receive 7s. and 5s., respectively. The advances to be given to learners commencing at under 21 years of age shall become due as from the first Monday in January and July of each year, the learner being entitled to her first advance from the first Monday in January or July, as the case may be, provided that she has been in the trade at least three months. II.—Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.



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TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

	· III.—Proposed O	vertime 1	Rates.	
he	1. For female Workers emple			
	(i) For the first two hour	rs of over	rtime on	any day
of	except Saturdays (o	r the wee	ekly short	-day sub-
ry,	stituted therefor), Public and Statut	Sundays	and C	Justomary.
tes	Public and Statut	ory non	idays, TI	ME-AND-A-
he	QUARTER. (ii) For overtime after the	finat tano	hours on	onr dor
er,	except Sundays ar			
eh,	Statutory Holidays,	and for	mary ru	office and
im	Saturdays (or the w			
er	therefor), TIME-AND-A		Ji b-uay Bi	instituted
or	(iii) For all time worked o	n Sunda	bue sv	ustomary
	Public and Statutory	Holidave	DOUBLE-	TIME
	(iv) For all hours worked in	n anv we	ek in exce	ess of 48.
	TIME-AND-A-QUARTER,	except in	1 so far	as higher
ed	overtime rates are			
26,	provisions.	-7-10-10		
or	2. For female Workers emplo	ved on P	iece-work	
	The overtime rates propo	sed for fe	male niec	e-workers
	to correspond with the	above rat	tes of ti	me-and-a-
in	quarter, time-and-a-half an	nd double	-time pro	posed for
as	time-workers are one-quart	ter. one-h	alf and t	the whole
ets	respectively of the approp	riate piec	e-work ba	asis time-
of	rate in addition to piece-	rates, eac	ch of whi	ich would
n-	yield in the circumstances	of the ca	ase to an	ordinary
5122	worker not less than the a	ppropriat	te piece-w	ork basis
r	time-rate.	Elle Salar	P. Stanpart	
ir.	3. For the purpose of these	overtime	a rates th	he Board
	propose to declare the normal	number o	f hours of	f work to
	be: in any week, 48; on any we	eek-dav ot	ther than	Saturday
	(or the weekly short-day substit	uted ther	efor), 9:	on Satur-
	day (or the weekly short-day	v substit	uted the	refor). 5.
	Provided that, where it is or	may beco	me the e	stablished
	practice of an employer to rec	quire atte	ndance-	
	(1) only on 5 days a week,	the overt	ime rate :	shall only
	be payable where on a	any day tl	he number	of hours
n-				
	worked exceeds 91,	and		alt with
ry	(ii) only on alternate Satur	days, the	normal n	umber of
ry	(ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week	days, the	normal n ch attend	dance on
ry —	(ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required	days, the in whi shall be d	normal n ch attend	dance on be 50:
ry —	(ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S	days, the in whi shall be d aturday.	normal n ch attend leemed to the minim	dance on be 50; um rates
ry —	(ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set of	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, out above.	normal n ch attend leemed to the minim shall app	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like
ry —	(ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the we	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, out above, ord "Satu	normal n ch attend leemed to the minim shall app urday '' y	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like
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ry 	 (ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the wo stituted for "Sunday for "Saturday." 	days, the c in whi shall be d aturday, - out above, ord "Satu " and th	normal n ch attend leemed to the minim shall app urday " v e word " ;	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like
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-	 (ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the wo stituted for "Sunday for "Saturday." Flax and Hemp Trad The Board have issued a Not January, 1921, to fix General General Minimum Piece-Rates Workers. I.—Proposed General M For Male Workers employed and allied branches of the trad Operatives. Roughers	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, - out above, ord '' Sati '' and th e Board (tice of Pr Minimum for certa inimum T in the pr e : Workers employed within a radius of lo statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast. Per Hour. s. d. 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 2 0 7 ¹ / ₂ 0 6 ⁴	normal n ch attend leemed to the minim shall app urday '' r e word '''' Ireland). oposal, dz n Time-R in classes 'ime-Rate: eparing, d workers employed within the County of Cork. Per Hour. s. d. 1 14 1 24 1 34 1 14 1 34 1 1 0 63 0 55	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like vere sub- Sunday '' ated 20th ates and of Male s. spinning, Workers employed in other areas. Per Hour. s. d. 1 24 1 34 1 45 1 45 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 25 1 12 1 25 1 12 1 25 1 12 1 25 1 25
s.	 (ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the wo stituted for "Sunday for "Saturday." Flax and Hemp Trad The Board have issued a Not January, 1921, to fix General General Minimum Piece-Rates Workers. I.—Proposed General M For Male Workers employed and allied branches of the trad Operatives. 	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, - out above, ord '' Sati '' and th e Board (tice of Pr Minimum for certa inimum T in the pr e : Workers employed within a radius of lo statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast. Per Hour. s. d. 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 2 0 7 ¹ / ₂ 0 6 ⁴	normal n ch attend leemed to the minim shall app urday '' r e word '''' Ireland). oposal, dz n Time-R in classes 'ime-Rate: eparing, d workers employed within the County of Cork. Per Hour. s. d. 1 14 1 24 1 34 1 14 1 34 1 1 0 63 0 55	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like vere sub- Sunday '' ated 20th ates and of Male s. spinning, Workers employed in other areas. Per Hour. s. d. 1 24 1 34 1 45 1 45 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 25 1 12 1 25 1 12 1 25 1 12 1 25 1 25
	 (ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the wo stituted for "Sunday for "Saturday." Flax and Hemp Trad The Board have issued a Not January, 1921, to fix General General Minimum Piece-Rates Workers. I.—Proposed General M For Male Workers employed and allied branches of the trad Operatives. Roughers	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, out above, ord "Sati " and th e Board (tice of Pr Minimum for certa inimum T in the pr e : Workers employed within a radius of lo statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast. Per Hour. s. d. 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 2 0 7 ¹ / ₄ 0 6 ¹ / ₄ 0 6 ¹ / ₄	normal n ch attend eemed to the minim shall app urday '' r e word '''' Ireland). oposal, da n Time-R in classes 'ime-Rate: eparing, f Workers employed within the County of Cork. Per Hour. s. d. 1 14 1 22 1 34 1 12 1 34 1 11 0 63 0 6	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like vere sub- Sunday '' ated 20th ates and of Male s. spinning, Workers employed in other areas. Per Hour. s. d. 1 24 1 34 1 44 1 25 1 44 1 1 25 1 34 1 44 1 25 1 34 1 44 1 1 25 1 34 1 44 1 34 1 34 1 34 1 34 1 34 1 34
s. 1000	 (ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the wo stituted for "Sunday for "Saturday." Flax and Hemp Trad The Board have issued a Not January, 1921, to fix General General Minimum Piece-Rates Workers. I.—Proposed General M For Male Workers employed and allied branches of the trad Operatives. 	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, - out above, ord 'Sati- '' and th e Board (tice of Pr Minimum T in the pr e : Workers employed within a radius of lo statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast, Per Hour. s. d. 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 2 0 7 0 6 4 0 6 1 2 0 5 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	normal n ch attend teemed to the minim shall app urday '' r e word '''' Ireland). oposal, da n Time-R in classes <i>ime-Rates</i> eparing, d workers employed within the County of Cork. Per Hour. s. d. 1 12 1 34 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 1	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like vere sub- Sunday " ated 20th ates and of Male s. spinning, Workers employed in other areas. Per Hour. s. d. 1 21 1 34 1 42 1 34 1 44 1 44 1 45 1 45 1 45 1 45 1 45 1 4
	 (ii) only on alternate Satur hours for the week Saturday is required (iii) on Sunday, instead of S for overtime, as set o manner as if the wo stituted for "Sunday for "Saturday." Flax and Hemp Trad The Board have issued a Not January, 1921, to fix General General Minimum Piece-Rates Workers. I.—Proposed General M For Male Workers employed and allied branches of the trad Operatives. Roughers	days, the in whi shall be d aturday, - out above, ord 'Sati- '' and th e Board () tice of Pr Minimum T in the pr e : Workers employed within a radius of lo statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast. Per Hour. s. d. 1 3 1 5 1 2 0 7 0 6 0 5 1	normal n ch attend eemed to the minim shall app urday '' r e word '''' Ireland). oposal, da n Time-R in classes 'ime-Rate: eparing, f Workers employed within the County of Cork. Per Hour. s. d. 1 14 1 22 1 34 1 12 1 34 1 11 0 63 0 6	dance on be 50; num rates ly in like vere sub- Sunday '' ated 20th ates and of Male s. spinning, Workers employed in other areas. Per Hour. s. d. 1 24 1 34 1 44 1 25 1 44 1 1 25 1 34 1 44 1 25 1 34 1 44 1 1 25 1 34 1 44 1 34 1 34 1 34 1 34 1 34 1 34

II.-Proposed General Minimum Piece-Rates.

General Minimum Piece-Rates are proposed for the roughing of hemp, hemp (when knife cut), Irish flax, dew retted Russian flax where tied with flax materials in small fingers, and all other foreign flax.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 15th January, 1921, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and Over-time Rates for a certain class of Female Workers employed as Learners in the Weaving Section of the Trade, and to fix Overtime Rates for certain classes of Female Workers em-ployed as Learners on Time-Work in the Weaving Section of the Trade.

February, 1921.

February, 1921.

, 10/21.	1002-2009,	1 14	are	
rates of time pro-	Mi	eneral	Piece-	is
e-half and vork basis		er hour.	Time-R Per ho	
eld in the not less	(viii) Passers who have been em-	s. d.	s.	d.
	ployed not less than :			
oard pro- rk to be :	(a) Five years after the age of 19 as a Passer or Tailor	1 10	- 11	111
urday, 9; y become	(b) Three years and less than five years after the age of			
e attend-	19 as a Passer or Tailor	1 73	1	91
shall only worked.	(ix) Measure Cutters, Cutters, or Knife Cutters or Knifemen who			
de Board	have had not less than five years' experience as specified			
and the second second	in Sub-Sections (i), (ii) and (iii)			
inister of January,	of this Section, and are em- ployed in the London District,			
ece-Work	as defined by the Board :	2 21	2	33
orkers. iece-work	(b) Cutters (other than Measure Cutters), or Knife Cutters			
efined by	or Knifemen (x) Cutters, Measure Cutters,	2 01	2	13
3 Marine	Knife Cutters or Knifemen,			
ece-work Basis	Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers, Machinists or Passers, who			
ne-Rates. Per hour.	have had not less than five years' experience, as specified			
s. d.	in Sub-Sections (i) to (viii) of this Section and are engaged			
	wholly or mainly upon the			
	making of heavy cotton cloth- ing, as defined by the Board :	1 11	0	01
2 11	(a) Measure Cutters (b) Cutters (other than Measure	1 11	4	01
and the second	Cutters), or Knife Cutters or Knifemen	19	1	101
and hanging	(c) Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers, Machinists or Passers	1 8	1	91
	(xi) Under-Pressers who have been employed not less than three			
	years after the age of 19 as	1 51	1	7
1 111	an Under-Presser or Presser (xii) Plain Machinists who have	1 0 2	-	
	been employed not less than three years after the age of 19			
tray at he we	as a Plain Machinist or a Ma- chinist	1 51	.1	7
1 91	(xiii) Warehousemen. Workers, with experience as Warehousemen,			
	of: $-$ (a) 24 years of age and over with			
	not less than two years'			
	experience after the age of 22	1 6	1	73
	(b) 23 years of age and over with not less than one years'			
1 111	experience after the age of 22	1 41	1	6
	(c) 22 years of age and over with less than one year's ex-			
1 91	perience (xiv) Packers. Workers, with ex-	1 3	1	41
	perience as Packers, of :			
	(a) 24 years of age and over with not less than two years'			
1 114	experience after the age of 22	1 5	1	61
auto a filia	(b) 23 years of age and over with not less than one years'			
1 91	experience after the age of 22	1 4	1	51
	(c) 22 years of age and over with less than one year's ex-			100
1 111	perience (xv) Porters :—	1 3	1	41/2
Longe and	Workers of 22 years of age and	1 7	Anny An	41
1 91	over 2. For all other Male Workers, no	1 3	1 d within	41/2
	of the classes of workers specified abo	ove :		
	M	General	Basi	is
1 111		ne-Rates. Per hour.		
1 111	22 years of age and over	s. d. $1 4\frac{1}{4}$	6.	d.
A TANKAR	21 and under 22 years of age	$1 0^{\frac{1}{2}}$		
1 91	19 ,, 20 ,, ,,	0 91/2		
The strength of	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		t saigt.	54
1 111	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 4		
I Charles	Under 15 years of age *No variation.			
1 91	ito variation.		. S	

I .-- Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

Per week of 48 hours.

s. d.

ers.

ur.

18 0 exceed 2 months 18 0 Provided that, in the case where a Weaving Mistress has immediate responsibility for the instruction of not more than one Female Weaving Learner, the above rate shall only apply where the Weaving Mistress is paid by the em-ployer in respect of such responsibility the sum of not less than 5s, per week in addition to her own earning on piece-work work.

II.-Proposed Overtime Rates.

The Overtime Rates proposed for Female Weaving Learners employed on time-work shall be calculated on the General Minimum Time-Rate specified above.

- neral Minimum Time-Rate specified above.
 (a) in the manner set out in Part I. of the Notice of Proposal issued by the Trade Board and dated 29th October, 1920, in the case of those employed in the Municipal Burgh of Brechin, the Parish of Brechin, the Municipal Burgh of Forfar, the Parish of Forfar, the Burgh of Kirriemuir, the Parish of Kirriemuir, the Burgh of Blairgowrie, the Burgh of Carnoustie or the Parish of Logie Pert, who, in accordance with the established practice of the establishment, attend (i) for nine hours per day on five days of the week and for three hours on Saturday, or (ii) only on five days hours on Saturday, or (ii) only on five days three a week: or
- (b) in the manner set out in Part II. of the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 21st October, 1920, in the case of workers other than those specified in (a) above.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 3rd February, 1921, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers as follows :-

IProposed	General	Minimum	Time-Rates	and	Piece-
	Work	Basis Tim	ne-Rates.		
1 For male ar	nd female	workers o	mploved as	SUS ST	

i i or more rend roundere wor	TTOTO	Our	010,0	u w				
Machinists (Sewing)			inter.					
Foremen Waterproofers	Sec. Sta							
and Mixers	Gen		Minin Rates					
Foremen Packers	105 St 75 Start 25	rime	Tration	•	-	IIII0-	Trance	00.
All other Foremen	M		Fen					
Splicers of Ropes over	0.0		Wor			ale		
1 ¹ / ₂ in. in circumference			ye		Woi	kers	. Wo	rk
Palm and Needle Hands	and	over.	and	over.				
Ropers of Tents and Coal	Perl	hour.	Per h	our.	Perl	nour.	Per	ho
Sacks	8.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.	S.	Ċ
Awl and Needle Stitchers	1	7	0	91	.1	8	0	10
(Leather and Canvas)	1 miles							
Letter Writers (other than	1000							

Stencillers)

2. For all other Male and Female Workers.

And the second second second	General Minimum Piece-Work Basi Time-Rates. Time-Rates.	is
	Male Female Male Femal Workers, Workers, Workers, Workers	
	Perhour. Perhour. Perhour. Perhou s. d. s. d. s. d, s. d	-
21 years of age and over 20 and under 21 years of age 19 ,, 20 ,, 18 19	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
18 ,, 19 ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, 15 ,, 16 ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$)12 2
under 15 years of age	$0 4 0 3\frac{1}{2}$	

Provided that a female worker entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 16 years or a male worker entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years may be employed for a period not exceeding six months at a General Minimum Time-Rate which is less by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour than the rate applicable under the above scale.

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

The overtime rates proposed for male and female workers employed on time-work are :---

- ployed on time-work are:—

 (i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except 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 Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
 (iii) 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, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

provisions. The overtime rates proposed for male and female workers

employed on piece-work to correspond with the time-and-a-quarter, time-and-a-half and double ti posed for time-workers above are one-quarter, one-the whole, respectively, of the appropriate piece-wo time-rate in addition to piece-rates which would yiel circumstances of the case to an ordinary worker than the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate. For the purpose of these overtime rates the Bos pose to declare the normal number of hours of work in any week, 48; on any week-day other than Satu on Saturday, 5; provided that where it is or may the established practice of an employer to require ance only on five days a week, the overtime rates be payable on such days after 94 hours have been y

be payable on such days after $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours have been

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Tra (Great Britain).

A.—The Board have, with the consent of the Mi Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal dated 13th 1921, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates, Pi-Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male W I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates and Pa Basis Time-Rates.

1. For Male Workers of certain classes (as de the Board) :-

e Board):	Mini	mum	Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.	
	Per	hour.	Per hour.	
	8.	d.	s. d.	
 (i) Measure Cutters who have be employed not less than fi years after the age of 19 actual cutting processes, cluding not less than the years as a Measure Cutter (ii) Cutters (other than Measure Cutters (other than Measure) 	in in- ree 2 ire	0	2 11	
Cutters or Knife Cutters Knifemen) who have be employed not less than :— (a) Five years after the age 19 upon the process specified by the Board, cluding not less than the years as a Cutter of a	of ses in- ree ny			
class specified (b) Three years and less th five years after the age 19 as a Knifeman or as Cutter of any classical classi	1 an of a	10	1 113	
(iii) Knife Cutters or Knifem who have been employed r less than :	1 en 10t	73	1 91	
(a) Five years after the age 19 as a Cutter of a class specified, includi not less than three yea experience as a Kn Cutter or Knifeman	ng rs'	10		
(b) Three years and less th five years after the age 19 as a Knife Cutter Knifeman	an of or	10 7 4	1 11 1	
 (iv) Fitters-up who have been e ployed not less than: — (a) Five years after the age 19 as a Fitter-up or Taileincluding not less the second seco	om- of or,			
(b) Three years as a Fitter- (b) Three years and less th five years after the age	up 1 an of	10	1 113	
19 as a Fitter-up or Tai (v) Tailors who have been employ not less than : — (a) Five years after the age	red	73	1 91	
(b) Three years and less th five years after the age	1 an of	10	1 111	
19 as a Tailor (vi) Pressers who have been e ployed not less than :— (a) Five years after the age	m-	73	1 91	
19 in the processes pressing-off or und pressing, including not lo	of er- ess			
(b) Three years as a Presser (b) Three years and less th five years after the age 19 as a Presser or Under	an	10	1 111	
Presser (vii) Machinists who have been e ployed not less than : — (a) Five years after the age	1 m-	734	1 91	
19 as a Machinist (b) Three years and less th five years after the age 19 as a Machinist or Pla	1 an of .	10	1 111	
Machinist	1	71	1 91	

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TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Provided that workers who enter the trade at or over the age of 19 shall receive during the first 12 months' employment in the trade a General Minimum Time-Rate of 9¹/₄d. per hour, and provided also that this General Mini-mum Time-Rate shall be increased by 1¹/₄d. per hour, in the case of any such worker who is 22 years of age or over. II.—Proposed Overtime Rates. Overtime Rates, calculated on the Minimum Rates of Wages set out above in the manner specified in Part II of the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 6th August, 1920 B. The Board have also, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 13th January, 1921, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Female Workers. I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates. 1. For Female Workers (other than Learners) :---(a) Workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up (as defined by the Board) :---Per hour d. Under 19 years of age 10 19 and under 20 years of age 10불 11 20 years of age and over... Provided that a worker being employed for the first time as a Cutter, Trimmer or Fitter-up at or over the age of 19 years, shall be paid during the first two months of her employment at 1d. per hour less than the above rate appropriate to her age. Per hour d. 10 (b) Other Workers... 2. For Female Learners (as defined by the Board) :-- (a) Learners who are occupied wholly or mainly in
 (a) Fitting-up; (b) Hooking-up material composed solely of Cotton or Linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable Per week of 48 hours. s. d. Under 16 years of age ... 16 0 16 and under 17 years of age 20 0 17 ,, 18 ,, ,, 26 0 (b) Other Learners: --

	Learners commencing at						
Period of employ- ment 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 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.		
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.		
1st 6 months 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 6th " 6th " 8th "	s. d. 9 0 11 0 15 0 18 0 22 0 26 0 30 0 34 0	s. d. 10 0 12 0 18 0 23 0 29 0 34 0 -	* s. d. 12 0 18 0 22 0 27 0 - - -	s. d. 18 0 23 0 29 0 35 0 	s. d. 2nd , 25 0 3rd , 30 0 4th , 35 0 		

For Learners under 14 years of age 21d. per hour is proposed

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

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For all Female Workers (other than those in 1 (a) and 2 (a) above ... 11d. per hour.

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime Rates, calculated on the Minimum Rates of Wages set out above in the manner specified in Part III. of the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 2nd October, the 8

* Provided that learners commencing at 16 and under 18 years of age shall on attaining the age of 18 years, be entitled, during the remainder of their learnership period, to receive 6s, per week of 48 hours in addition to the rates in this column.

NEW TRADE BOARDS.

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 3rd February, 1921, with respect to the constitution and pro-ceedings of the Trade Board for the Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards (Ostrich and Fancy Feather

(The definition of the trade is given in the Notice of Intention as set out on page 529 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September 1920)

The Trade Board has been established in accordance with these Regulations, and consists of :-

(1) Three appointed members, namely-

Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C. Mr. W. S. A. Brown.

Mrs. M. H. Prichard.

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Mrs. M. H. Prichard.
(2) Eleven members representing employers and eleven members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after con-sidering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade and of the various districts in which the

trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on. Provision is made for not more than four additional representative members (half to be representatives of employers and half to be representatives of workers) to serve upon the Trade Board if the Minister of Labour, after giving the Board if the Minister of Labour, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, thinks additional representation necessary in order to secure the proper representation of any class or classes of employers or workers. The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., to be Chairman, Mrs. M. H. Prichard to be Deputy-Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board. The Trade Board will be known as "The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade Board (Great Britain)."

Britain).'

NOTICES OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918—

- to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice; and
 to make a Special Order altering the description of
- (2) to make a Special Order altering the description of the trade specified in paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the substitution therefor of the description set out in the Appendix to this Notice.
 Copies of the Draft Special Orders may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the Draft Special Orders must be sent to the above address within 42 days from the 14th January, 1921, in the case of (1), and within 42 days from the 1st February, 1921, in the case of (2). Every objection must be in writing, and must state—

(a) the specific grounds for objection; and

(b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for. The trades specified in the Appendices to the above-mentioned Notices are as follows: ---

I.-The Meat Distributive Trade, that is to say :-

1. The wholesale or retail sale for human consumption off 1. The wholesale or retail sale for human consumption off the premises of any one or more of the commodities specified in the Schedule hereto, or the operations of slaughtering or dressing the animals from which any such commodities are obtained when such sale or operations is or are carried on in or in association or in conjunction with any business or establishment or branch or department in which the workers are mainly engaged in such sale or operations.

2. The wholesale or retail sale of any goods when carried on in or in association with on in conjunction with any business or establishment or branch or department of the kind specified in paragraph 1 above, including . -

(a) the operations of cold storing or refrigerating when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the retail sale specified in paragraph 1 above by workers directly employed by employers engaged in any sale or operation specified in that

(b) the cooking, preparing or serving of food or drink for consumption by the public on or off the premises when performed by workers principally engaged in the sales or operations specified in paragraph 1 or 2 above;

- (c) the following or similar operations when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any of the sales or operations specified in paragraph 1 above, by workers directly employed by employers engaged in any sale or operation specified in that paragraph :-
 - (i) droving or herding;
 - (i) droving or herding;
 (ii) weighing, measuring, checking, testing, grading, sorting, sealing;
 (iii) the cleaning or washing of carcases or offal, the dressing of tripe or cowheels;

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- (iv) cutting;
- (v) pickling, boning, mincing, preparing;
- (vi) the making or preparation of sausages, sausage meat, brawn, potted meats, edible pastes, meat pies, or similar articles, or of lard or dripping;
- (vii) bacon or ham processing or curing, ham boiling;
- (viii) barrelling, bundling, parcelling, bagging, boxing, packing, unpacking;
- (ix) labelling, ticketing;
- (x) storing, stock-keeping;
- (xi) collecting, delivering, despatching, por-tering, loading, unloading, lift or hoist operating, time-keeping, the cleaning or heating of premises;
- (xii) the cleaning of implements, receptacles or utensils, adjusting or sharpening implements;
- (xiii) horse or motor driving and keeping, care of vehicles;
- (xiv) clerical work, buying, commercial travelling or canvassing;

but excluding :-

- (a) the slaughtering of pigs when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment or branch or department mainly engaged in bacon or ham processing or curing or ham boiling or the making or preparation of sausages, sausage meat, brawn, potted meats, edible pastes, meat pies, or similar articles .
- (b) the sale of tripe or cowheels for consumption off the premises when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the sale of fried fish or fried potatoes:
- (c) operations performed by workers employed by whole-sale brokers or merchants who do not employ warehouse workers or carters;

(d) post office business;

(e) operations performed by persons employed by local, municipal or public authorities.

Schedule

Veal

Mutton In a raw state, either fresh, chilled or frozen. Lamb Pork

Horsemeat

Edible Meat Offal-Dressed, or in a raw state, either fresh, chilled or frozen

II.-The Lace Warehousing and Finishing Trade, that is to say :-

1. The warehousing of, the packing of, the despatching of, and similar operations in regard to any of the articles specified in paragraph 2 below, when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in paragraph 2 below, or in the warehousing (including the brown warehousing) of, the packing of, the despatching of, the exporting of, or similar operations in regard to such articles.

2. (a) All finishing operations, other than embroidering, performed on every class of goods (other than curtains, blinds or antimacassars) produced on the following machines :-

Levers, warp, plain net, curtain, barmen torchon or any other lace or net machines.

(b) The finishing of curtains, blinds or antimacassars or of applique blind lace or of the products of multiple shuttle embroidery machines when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) above, ncluding :-

The operations known in the trade as drawing, cutting, clipping, scalloping, examining, white mend-ing, folding, doubling, pegging, joining, jennying, "finishing," patterning, pressing, chenilling, machining.

3. The warehousing of, the packing of, the despatching of, and similar operations in regard to any articles when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment, or branch or department mainly engaged in any of the operations mentioned in paragraph 1 above. 4. Clerical work, canvassing and commercial travelling, when carried on in on in association with or in conjunction

February, 1921.

when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment mainly engaged in any of the operations specified above.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

The Unemployment Insurance (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1921.*

THE Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and with the consent of the Treasury, hereby makes the

with the consent of the Treasury, hereby makes the following Regulations:— 1. Where an advance under Sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and the Regulations made thereunder, has been made on or after the 8th day of November, 1920, to an insured contributor on account of the expenses of travelling to a place where employment has been found for him, and the insured contributor at the time the advance is made would, in the opinion of the Minister, be entitled to receive, or continue to receive, Unemployment Benefit if he became or remained un-employed, the amount which the Minister may repay under Section 30 of the Act out of the Unemployment Fund to Section 30 of the Act out of the Unemployment Fund to the Fund out of which the advance was made shall be one-half of the amount (if any) by which the sum so advanced exceeds 4s.

2. In these Regulations the expression "the Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the expressions "the Minister," "insured contributor," "Unemployment Benefit," and "Unemployment Fund" have the same meanings as in the Act.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1921

Signed, by order of the Minister of Labour, this Eighth day of January, 1921.

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

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Unemployment Insurance (Mercantille Marine) (Col-lection of Contributions) Regulations,* 1921, dated 31st January, 1921, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. 5, Ch. 30), after consultation with the Board of Trade. The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers con-ferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

PART I. GENERAL.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Mercantile Marine) (Collection of Contribu-tions) Regulations, 1921. 2. (i) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise

requires or admits :

"Foreign-going ship" includes a ship engaged in regular trade on foreign stations. "Employed person" means a person who is or has been since 8th November, 1920. a master, seaman or apprentice to the sea service or sea-fishing service, being an employed person within the meaning of the Act Act.

Act. "The principal Regulations" means the Unemploy-ment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regula-tions, 1920, and the Unemployment Insurance (Exempt Persons) Regulations, 1920. Subject as aforesaid and save where the context otherwise requires, words and expressions to which meanings are assigned in the principal Regulations have the same respective meanings as in those Regu-lations, and words and expressions to which meanings are assigned in the Merchant Shipping Acts have the same respective meanings as in those Acts. (ii) The Interpretation Act. 1889, applies to the inter-

[•] (ii) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the inter-pretation of these Regulations as it applies to the inter-pretation of an Act of Parliament.

PART II.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOME TRADE OR FOREIGN GOING SHIPS.

3. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations the principal Regulations shall apply to all persons employed in a home trade ship or foreign-going ship.

* These Regulations, although Statutory, are provisional only. Permanent Regulations will be made later,

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

5. It shall be the duty of the master of every ship to comply with all orders or directions given to him by the owner of the ship with a view to carrying into effect the provisions of the Act or of these Regulations.

6. Where a ship is at sea or at a port outside the United Kingdom at the termination of an insurance year, the Un-employment Books of any persons employed on that ship shall remain current.

(a) If the engagement terminates in the United King-dom, until the termination of the engagement, and

(2) The Books to be supplied to an employer in accord-ance with this Article shall be in such form as the Minister may direct, and shall not be used except for persons em-ployed on a foreign-going ship.

(a) Where the employed person has been unable for any reason to obtain an Unemployment Book before joining the ship, or

stamps. (3) Before affixing stamps to a Temporary Unemployment Book (Mercantile Marine) the employer shall insert on the book in the space provided, the following particulars of the person in respect of whom the contributions are payable, that is to say:—

(i) His full name;

(ii) His rating;

known:

cate:

each week

going ships :---

4. Where on account of the absence of an employed person at sea or outside the United Kingdom, an employer or an employed person is unable to perform an act required by the principal Regulations to be done either forthwith or on the happening of a certain event or within a specified time, he shall be deemed to have complied with those Regulations if he performs the act as soon as is reasonably possible after the happening of the event or the expiration of the specified time.

(b) if the engagement terminates outside the United Kingdom, until the return of the insured con-tributor to the United Kingdom.

PART III.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN GOING SHIPS.

7. For the purpose of the issue of Unemployment Books a Mercantile Marine Office shall be deemed to be a local office within the meaning of the principal Regulations.

8. (1) The employer shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of the Act and subsequently as may be neces-sary, apply to a superintendent or Consular Officer for a sufficient number of Temporary Unemployment Books (Mercantile Marine) for every foreign-going ship.

(b) where all the appropriate spaces on the Unem-ployment Book have been filled by the affixing of

(iii) The number of his unemployment book if it is

(iv) The number of his identity Registration Certifi-

(v) The period for which wages are payable to him, and (vi) The name and official number of the ship on which he is employed;

and shall obtain his signature on the book.

(4) Notwithstanding that contributions have been paid in respect of any person by the affixing of stamps to a Temporary Unemployment Book (Mercantile Marine) he shall not be entitled to obtain Unemployment Benefit without first obtaining an Unemployment Book.

9. In any case in which the employment block.
9. In any case in which the employer does not pay wages or other pecuniary remuneration in respect of the employment of any person on a foreign-going ship, he shall affix stamps to the Unemployment Book of that person before the termination of the agreement, whichever happens first, and shall not be bound to affix stamps on the first day of employment in each work.

10. The following provisions as to the disposal of Unemployment Books shall apply to persons employed on foreign-

(i) Where an employed person is left behind on shore in any place out of the United Kingdom on the ground of his unfitness or inability to proceed to sea, the master of the ship in which he was employed shall deliver his Unemployment Book, duly stamped, if he is left in a British Possession, to the employed person himself, and, if he is left elsewhere, to the Consular Officer.
(ii) In the event of an employed person decenting him

(ii) In the event of an employed person deserting his ship or dying during the period of his engage-ment, the master of the ship shall deliver the Unemployment Book of that person, duly stamped, to a superintendent or Consular Officer on the termination of the voyage.

(iii) In any case, where for any reason other than the loss or destruction of the book, the book cannot be delivered in accordance with the fore-going provisions of this Regulation, the employer shall, as soon as may be, deliver it to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour,

PART IV. FOREIGN-DOMICILED SEAMEN

11. (1) Where contributions are payable in respect of any person excluded from the Act by any Special Order made by the Minister of Labour under Section 39 (a) of the Act, the managing owner, or, where there is no managing owner, the person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted, by or on behalf of the owner (hereinafter called the manager) shall send to the Minister of Health a return of such contributions at the same time, in the same manner, and containing the same particulars as may be prescribed under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911-1920, in the case of contributions payable under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by any subsequent enactment. by any subsequent enactment.

(2) The amount of the contributions payable in respect of the persons comprised in the return shall be paid to the Minister of Health at the time at which the return is made.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this thirty-first day of January, 1921.

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J. E. MASTERTON-SMITH,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER.

NOTICE is hereby given of decisions given by the Minister of Labour upon questions submitted to him for determina-tion under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act,

- (A) The Minister has decided that contributions ARE payable in respect of persons employed as :-
 - Driver mechanic, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to drive and to execute slight repairs to the cars owned by the Board. (S.D.U. 60.) Huntsman to a hunt. (S.D.U. 71.) Kitchen porter at a staff luncheon and tea club in con-
- Ritchen porter at a staff luncheon and tea club in connection with a Government Department. (S.D.U. 94.)
 Handy mechanic on a private estate, employed by the owner of the estate to repair fences, buildings and cottages on the estate, also to look after farm tools and implements. (S.D.U. 103.)
 Waterman, by a boys' college. (S.D.U. 104.)
 Mortnary attendant at an Infirmary. (S.D.U. 106).
 Estate labourer, who repairs wood roads, digs flints for estate roads, and also drives and repairs sandbanks for sea defences. (S.D.U. 110A.)
 Sawyer, on a private estate, who saws timber for posts, gate posts and rail fences for which steam power and circular saws are used, and saws material for making field gates from timber grown on the estate. (S.D.U.

- field gates from timber grown on the estate. (S.D.U. 114.)
- 114.) Secretary, by a farming company, who keeps all farm-ing and costs accounts. (S.D.U. 118.) Laboratory attendant, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to prepare nutrient broth and other culture media for bacteriological purposes. (S.D.U. 120.) Porter, who acts as milk steriliser, by the Metropolitan
- Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 123.)
- Stores porter, performing the ordinary duties of butcher, at a mental hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 123.) Painter, decorator, plumber and general handyman
- (S.D.U. 130.)

(S.D.U. 130.)
Caretaker, employed by a Board of Guardians to attend to the care and cleanliness of the offices and to supervise the lighting of fires and cleaning of the Guardians' offices by a staff of cleaners. (S.D.U. 132.)
Blacksmith, employed by a farming company to repair farm implements, wagons, carts, etc. (S.D.U. 136.)
Governess in a private house, whose duties include sewing, knitting, attending to floral decorations and assisting to entertain guests. (S.D.U. 143.)
House and estate carpenter on a private estate, who

- House and estate carpenter on a private estate, who attends to repairs in the stables and farm and in attends to repairs in the stables and farm and in estate cottages, and further keeps in order the wood-work of agricultural implements, garden tools and farm carts, and assists the foresters in the main-tenance of gates. (S.D.U. 146.) De-seeder of flax in a factory. (S.D.U. 147.) Flax scutcher in a mill. (S.D.U. 149.) Carter, employed by a firm of nurserymen in the delivery of produce to local customers and to the station for transit. (S.D.U. 120.)

- of produce to local customers and to the station for transit. (S.D.U. 152.) Engineer and stoker at a pumping station maintained by the trustees of a private estate for the purposes of draining agricultural land. (S.D.U. 155.) Housekeeper and cook at a dental surgery where no other persons are resident. (S.D.U. 160.) Medicine boy and messenger, employed by a medical practitioner, who also cleans the surgery, which is separate from, but attached to, the dwelling-house of the employer. (S.D.U. 163.)
- Coachman, employed. (S.D.U. 163.)
 Coachman, employed by a medical practitioner in connection with his professional work. (S.D.U. 163A.)

(B) The Minister has decided that contributions are NOT payable in respect of persons employed as :-

- Foreman porter at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, supervising the porter staff whose duties include carrying patients and stores. (S.D.U.
- Gate-keeper at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 46.)
- Farm tractor driver, employed by a firm of engineers and contractors, whose employment consists of motor ploughing on various farms. (S.D.U. 48.)
- Farm tractor ploughman, employed by a firm of engi-neers and contractors, whose employment comprises motor ploughing on various farms. (S.D.U. 49.)
- Feeder for a threshing machine, employed by a firm of engineers and contractors, engaged in threshing out corn, whose duties consist of oiling, tuning up and testing the machine, which he afterwards feeds with
- corn, on various farms. Steam threshing engine driver, employed by a firm of engineers and contractors, in charge of a set of tackle engaged in threshing out corn on various farms. (S.D.U. 51.)
- Steam ploughman, employed by a firm of engineers and contractors, engaged in steam ploughing on various farms. (S.D.U. 52.)
- foreman steam plough driver, employed by a firm of engineers and contractors, engaged on steam plough-ing on various farms on an average of two-thirds of
- A person employed by a farming company in the breed-ing and rearing of poultry and pigs, and in the general management of the said company. (S.D.U. 92.)
- 92.)
 A person employed at a receiving home for children to attend to the garden and perform heavy domestic work, such as carrying coals, and to carry messages. (S.D.U. 107.)
 Attendant on children at a children's receiving house, by a Board of Guardians. (S.D.U. 109.)
 Labourer on a private estate, engaged in the woods in planting and felling timber. (S.D.U. 110.)
 Kitchen maid at a mental hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 111.)
 Housemaid at a mental hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to clean the rooms occupied by the officers employed at the hospital and to wait at table. (S.D.U. 112.)

- (S.D.U. 112.)
- General servant at a residential institution, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 113.) Cook at a mental hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums
- Cook at a mental hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 116.)
 Coachman at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 117.)
 Laundry man at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose duties are to attend to and clean the laundry machinery and to load and unload washing machines and hydros. (S.D.U. 119.)
 Porter at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, who collects, disinfects and returns clothing used in the hospital. (S.D.U. 122.)
 Stoker at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (S.D.U. 126.)
 Messman at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums

- Board. (S.D.U. 120.) Messman at a hospital, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose duties include the distribution of cooked
- Messman at a hospital, by the Metropolical Asymms Board, whose duties include the distribution of cooked food to the male staff and washing and cleaning of table utensils, laying of tables, and the work ordi-narily discharged by a table-maid. (S.D.U. 128.)
 Senior house mother at a home for children, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, whose duties comprise seeing the children in the institution washed and dressed, supervising the making of beds and the clean-ing of the said institution. (S.D.U. 129.)
 Bath attendant, receiving ward-man and barber, at a workhouse, by a Board of Guardians. (S.D.U. 131.)
 Attendant on aged inmates at a workhouse, by a Board of Guardians, who attends to the changing of their clothing, linen and bedding, and supervises their cleansing, bathing and feeding. (S.D.U. 137.)
 Commissionaire in a large private mansion. (S.D.U. 137.)
- Coal porter in a large private mansion. (S.D.U. 138.) Store-keeper in a large private mansion, who is respon-sible for all stores connected with fuel and lighting. (S.D.U. 140.)
- (S.D.U. 140.) House-porter in a large private mansion. (S.D.U. 141.) Tapissier, or house-carpenter, in a large private man-sion, who is responsible for minor repairs to the interior of the mansion and to the furniture therein,
- and who is also in charge of all changes of furniture and with anything connected therewith, and with all packing arrangements. (S.D.U. 142.) Retter, engaged in the retting of flax on the land. (S.D.U. 147A.)
- Assistant matron at a rescue home, who is responsible for all cooking and laundry work and the supervision of the assistants in the kitchen and laundry. (S.D.U.

February, 1921. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

COAL MINES ACT. 1911.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SURVEYORS.

Qualifications of SURVEYORS. THE Secretary for Mines, the Right Hon. W. C. Bridge-man, M.P., after consultation with the Board for Mining Examinations has decided to require, for the future, that certificates of qualification as a Surveyor for the purposes of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, shall only be granted to candidiates who are at least 21 years of age, and have had practical experience in the surveying of mines for a period of not less than 4 years or 2 years in the case of candidates who hold an approved degree or diploma or have taken a course of training in surveying at one of the educational institutions which are approved for the purposes of granting Surveyors' certificates. These requirements will

UNITED KINGDOM.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., 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.C2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Feter Street, Manchester ; 1, St. Andrew's Grescent, Cardif; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Lid., 118, Grafton Street, Dublin.]

EDUCATION.—(1) Statistics relating to the receipts and expenditure of Local Education Authorities in the financial year 1918-1919. Board of Education. [Cmd. 1101: price 9d.] (2) Salaries for Teachers. Supplementary report of the Standing Joint Committee. Handicraft teachers. Board of Education. [S.O. publication: price 1d.] (3) Salaries for Teachers. Letter from the President of the Board of Education to the Chairman of the Standing Joint Committee, regarding the report of the Committee on the standard scales of salaries for teachers. Board of Educa-tion. [S.O. publication: price 2d.] tion. [S.O. publication : price 2d.]

Government Offices.-(1) Statement showing ex-ser-vice men employed in Government Offices on 1st July, 1919, and 1st November, 1920. Treasury. [Cmd. 1104: price 1d.]. (2) Staffs employed in Government Departments. Statement to December 1st, 1920. Treasury. [Cmd. 1109: price 1d.] (3) Civil Service. National Whitley Council. Report of the Cost of Living Committee. [Cmd. 1107: price 1d.] (4) Copy of regulations for competitions governing the appointment of women in the Civil Service. Treasury. [Cmd. 1116: price 1d.]

MINES.—(1) Return of coal output (monthly) for the four weeks ended 9th October, and 6th November, 1920. Board of Trade, Mines Dept. [H.C. 33—X, and H.C. 33—XI: price 1d. each.] (2) Coal Output. Weekly statis-tics from 31st May, 1919 to 18th December, 1920. Board of Trade, Mines Dept. [H.C. 28—VIII: price 1d.] (3) Miners' Lamps Committee. Memorandum No. 2. Report on the use of celluloid in the construction of miners' electric lamps. Board of Trade, Mines Dept. [S.O. publication: price 3d.] price 3d.]

price 3d.] NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) Public Accounts, First, second, third and fourth reports from the Committee, together with the proceedings of the Committee, minutes of evidence and appendices. [H.C. 231: price 5s.] (2) Return relating to Imperial Revenue (collection and ex-penditure) (Great Britain and Ireland) for the year ending 31st March, 1920. Treasury. [H.C. 239: price 3d.] (3) Return showing revenue and expenditure (England, Scot-land and Ireland) for the year ended 31st March, 1920. Treasury. [H.C. 245: price 3d.] (4) National Debt Return from 1875 to 1920. Treasury. [H.C. 240: price 1d.] (5) National Debt, Return from 1875 to 1920 showing gross liabilities, and gross net expenditure connected with:— Treasury. [Cmd. 1024: price 6d.] (6) Publications and Debates, First, second and third reports from the Select Committee, together with the proceedings of the Committee, minutes of evidence and appendices. [H.C. 64, 165, 254: Committee, together with the proceedings of the Committee, minutes of evidence and appendices. [H.C. 64, 165, 254: price 9d.] (7) Report from the Select Committee on the procedure governing Bills which involve charges. [H.C. 257: price 6d.] (8) Report from the Select Committee on remuneration of Ministers with minutes of evidence and appendices. [H.C. 241: price 6d.]

PENSIONS.—Index and digest of evidence of the Select Committee on :— [H.C. 185-Ind.: price 2d.]

PROFITEERING.—Reports of Committees of Investigation. Milk. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1102: price 1d.]

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—(1) Report of Medical Research Council, 1919—1920. Committee of the Privy Council for Medical Research. [Cmd. 1088: price 9d.] (2) Interim report on methods of freezing fish with special reference to the handling of large quantities in gluts. De-partment of Scientific and Industrial Research. Food In-vestigation Board Special Report No. 4. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]

VITAL STATISTICS.—(1) 56th detailed report of the Regis-trar-General for Ireland. 1919. [Cmd. 997: price 1s. 6d.] (2) Supplement to the 75th annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths and marriages in England and Wales. Part II. Abridged life tables. [Cmd. 1010: price Is. 6d.] (3) 82nd annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales (1919). [Cmd. 1017: price 7s.]

b) obtins, deaths, and marrages in England and Wales (1919). [Cmd. 1017: price 7s.]
DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN—REPORTS.—(1) Bechuanaland Protectorate. Report No. 1057 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103: price 1d.] (2) Brunei. Report for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-52: price 6d.] (3) Ceyton. Report No. 1049 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-52: price 6d.] (4) Gambia. Report No. 1053 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-52: price 6d.] (4) Gambia. Report No. 1053 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-36: price 2d.] (5) Germany, General report on the industrial and economic situation in December, 1920. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 1114: price 9d.] (6) Gibraltar. Report No. 1050 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-33: price 1d.] (7) Malay States, Federated. Report for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1094: price 9d.] (8) Malta. Report No. 1055 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-36: price 2d.] (9) Somaliland. Report No. 1055 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-37: price 1d.] (10) Strait Settlements. Report No. 1048 for 1919. [Cmd. 508-36: price 6d.] (11) Swaziland. Report No. 1056 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-39: price 1d.] (12) Uganda. Report No. 1054 for 1918. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-39: price 1d.] (12) Uganda. Report No. 1054 for 1918-19. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-37: price 2d.] (13) Zanzibar. Report No. 1055 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-35: price 2d.]

J. W. Reid, King's Printer.] J. W. Reid, King's Printer.] AUSTRALIA.—(a) COMMONWEALTH.—(1) Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics, 1908-9 to 1918-19. Production. Bulletin No. 13. Land settlements; agriculture; minerals; manufacturing; number employed in factories; salaries and wages; output; production index numbers; etc. (2) Prices, purchasing-power of money, wages, trade unions, unemployment, and general industrial conditions, 1919. Labour and Industrial Branch Report No. 10. Detailed tables of wages and hours; industrial disputes; employment bureaus; industrial accidents; etc. Common-wealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.] (3) Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. September, 1920. Includes trade union statistics; industrial disputes; awards; wages and hours; variations in nominal wage index-numbers; etc. Commonwealth Statistician. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.] —(b) NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) Bulletin of the New South Commonwealth Statistician. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.] -(b) NEW SOUTH WALES.-(1) Bulletin of the New South Wales Board of Trade. Living Wage (Adult Females), 1919. Minutes of evidence; cost of living, with special reference to clothes and lodgings of males and females; dis-cussion of savings in respect of old age, marriage, holidays and dental attention. (2) The New South Wales Industrial Gazette, 30th October, 1920, and Index to Vol. XVII. January-June, 1920. Living wage for adult male employees; royal commissions of inquiry into the cost of gas, and the hours of work in certain industries; industrial agreements; etc. Department of Labour and Industry. (3) The Industrial Arbitration Reports, Vol. XIX. Part 2, 1920. Cases determined by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in April and May, 1920.

not apply in the case of persons who already hold a statutory certificate of qualification as Surveyor. Effect is given to this decision by an Order of the Board of Trade, dated January 21st, 1921. The examination for Surveyors' certificates which is held by the Board for Mining Examinations in May and November of each year at a centre in each of the six Mines Inspection Divisions is in future to be kept distinct from the examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager, and to include, in addition to written and oral tests, a practical examination con-ducted both on the surface and underground at a mine by a practical Mining Surveyor. A corresponding practical examination will in future form part of the examinations held by the educational institutions which are authorised to grant Surveyors' cer-tificates to their own students.

tificates to their own students.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

CANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette. December, 1920. Strikes and lock-outs; employment figures; retail and whole-sale prices; annual convention of railway employees; American Federation of Labour; etc. Department of Labour. (2) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. November, 1920. Crops; prices; experimental farms and stations; etc. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (3) SAEATOHEWAN. Ninth annual report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture, 1920. Coal mines; building construction; factory inspection; administration of Minimum Wage Act; Dominion Trades and Labour Congress; etc. [Regina: J. W. Reid, King's Printer.]

(4) Apprenticeship in Industries. An abridgment of the Report of a Committee of the New South Wales Board of Trade, 1920. (5) Apprenticeship in Industries. No. 5. Works Schools and their methods. Describes what has been done by certain American, English and Australian firms. New South Wales Board of Trade. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Comment Printer 1 Government Printer.]

-(c) QUEENSLAND.—Thirty-fifth report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies, and Industrial and Provident Societies, containing list of societies, etc., to 30th September, 1920, and financial and numerical state-ments for 1919. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—Monthly Abstract of Statistics. October to November, 1920. Vital statistics; imports and exports; prices of commodities; cost of living index numbers; pur-chasing power of money. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks, Government Printer.]

EGYPT.—Report on Cost of Living. (Supplement to Monthly Agricultural Statistics. November, 1920). Ministry of Finance, Statistical Department. [Cairo.]

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-(b) State.—MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts Industrial Review. October, 1920. Labour disputes; union rates of wages and hours in the building trades; employment and unemployment; activities of public employment offices; etc. Department of Labour and Industries. [Massachusetts.]

February, 1921.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1921.

ADMIRALTY

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT). . Band Saws: Clarkson Bros., Halifax; C. D. Monninger, Lit London, S.C., Bars, Naval, Brass: Delta Metal Co., Lit London, S.C., McKennie Bros., Ltd., Birningham., Battery: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex., Bolier Fittings: Babcock & Wilcox, Ren-frow.-Brooms, Brushes, etc.: British M.M. Brush Co., Ltd., Paisley: Briton Brush Co., Ltd., London; Chestnutt, Coper & Co., London, E.C.; W. J. Clark & Co., Birming-ham; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Bristol; Institution for the Blind, Leicester, Kent Brush Co., Midstone; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birming-ham; S. Ludbrock & Co., Ltd., London, F.; A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; Rigby Battock. Ltd., London, F.; J. Root & Sons, London, E.C.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsali W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Yates & Co., Halifax.-Boots (Half): Adams Bros., Raunds; Regulation Boot Co. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.-Carvas: F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.-Carbon Rods: Morgan Crueible Co., Ltd., Undon, S.W.-Cells, Secondary; Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.-China: Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co. Ltd., Fenton; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, Myott, Son & Co., Halify, Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Electric Light-Burling: W. Cockshaw, Leed; Kirk, Hall & Co., Leeds; Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Frienderiths, Stoves, etc.: Carron Co., Scotland; Morwoods, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott, Son & Co., Haney & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott, Son & Co., Haney & News, Litd., London, E.C.-Flaus, Burling, Htd., Liverpool; Paul Bros, Liverpool; Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Crench, Ltd., Taunton; C. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; J. J. Wilamson & Sons, Canterbury.-Hildes and Leather Goods; Ed., Jondon, S.E., S.E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Leicester, –Lead Footh, Kitd., Taunton; C. Ockwell & Co., Chicklade; J. J. Wilamson & Sons, Canterbury.-Hildes and Leather Goods; Kirk Partners & Forestbrook, Ltd., Foundry & Engineering Co., London, S.W.-Pneumatic Tools: The Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, W.-Pig Iron: The Kettering Iron & Coal Co., Ltd. Kettering.-Saws: J. Elsworth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffeld; C. D. Monninger, Ltd., London, E.C.; Tyzack, Sons & Turner, Ltd., Sheffeld.-Sheets, Copper: Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. -Sheets, Naval, Brass: Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birming-ham.-Sheets and Slabs, Zinc: W. Barns & Son, London; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Iondon, E.C.-Steel: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middles-brough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Shelton Steel, Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.-Switch Gear: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.-Sheets and Pillow Cases: J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Ltd., Belfast.-Shirts, Soft White: J. James & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Socks and Stockings: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; J. G. Glover & Co., South Wigston; A. E. Hill, Wigston; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; A. Kemp, Leicester; W. P. Skevington, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.-Shoes, Black Leather: Adams Bros., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kingstead. -Travellers, Overhead: Carrick & Ritchie, Ltd., Edin-burgh.-Tallow: L. & J. MacLellan, Glasgow.-Targets: A. Rutherford & Co., Birkenhead.-Tubing, Canvas Hose: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

Explosives (Gibraltar): The Explosives & Chemical Pro-ucts, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Barbed Wire: Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Man-chester; Rylands Bros., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Belting, Hair: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London.—Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liver-Warrington.—Betting, Hair: F. Keodaway & Co., Lud., London.—Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liver-pool.—Boards, Distributing: General Electric Co., London, E.C.; Wm. Sanders & Co., Wednesbury.—Boxes, Wood: Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London; Parker & Hartley, Greenwich.—Brushes, Sweeping: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Bristol.—Carbon Steel: David Colville, Motherwell; Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Colours, Regimental: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Copper: Elder, Smith & Co., London, E.C.—Copper Ingots: H. Gardner & Co., London, E.C.— Corrugated Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—Cotton Waste: Porter Bros., Liver-pool.—Earthenware, Table: H. J. Colclough, Longton; Crown Staffs Porcelain Co., Fenton; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton.—Fanlight Openers: F. & H. Matchett, Birming-ham.—Firebricks: The Adamantine Clinker & Fireelay Co., Grantham; English China Clays, Ltd., St. Austell, Corn-Crown Staffs Porcelain Co., Fenton; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton.—Fanlight Openers: F. & H. Matchett, Birming-ham.—Firebricks: The Adamantine Clinker & Fireclay Co., Grantham; English China Clays, Ltd., St. Austell, Corn-wall.—Gas Fittings: Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Wels-bach Light Co., Ltd., London, -Holders for Licenses: Gerrard & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Pool, Chichester & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. — Iron, Flat: Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. — Iron, Pig: United Steel Companies, Workington.—Machines, Milling: John Holroyd, Milnrow.—Methylated Spirit: Sutton, Cardon & Co., Ltd., London.—Motor Ambulances (re-conditioned): Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhamp-ton. — Motor Spares: Associated Equipment Co., Itd., London, E.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Slough Trading Co., Slough; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Yauxhall Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trowbridge; Chas. MacIntosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Midland Rubber Co., 1920, Ltd., Birmingham; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Edin-burgh; Stepney Rubber Co., London.—Pneumatic Tubes: Beldam Tyre Co., 1920, Ltd., Brentford; Capon, Heaton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, -Steel, Angle: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Rotherham.— Steel Bar: Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.—Sparking Plugs: The Sphinx Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. -Steel Bar: Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.—Sparking Plugs: The Sphinx Manufacturing Co., Itda, Birmingham. -Steel Bar: Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.—Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Irlam; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield., J. Webb & Sons, Rotherham; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Tredegar.— Steel Bar: Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.—Steel & J. Webb & Sons, Rotherham; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Tredruth The Sport, Steel Co., Tredegar.—Steel Sheets: J. Braby & Co., Clasgow; Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron & Co., Ltd.,

Building Works.

Building Works. Periodical Services: Ballypinlar: Pollock & Co., Bangor. Dundalk: T. Macdonald & Sons, Dundalk. Kneller Hall: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Mill Hill Barracks: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford, Yorks. Preston: G. L. Desser, Liverpool. Seaforth Barracks: Richard Holt, Bury. Tralee Barracks: P. Murphy, Tralee. Warrington: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Warwick: J. E. Harper & Sons, Birmingham. Whittington Barracks: A. Bagnall & Sons, Lt., Shipley. Woolwich: F. Holdsworth, Shipley.—Build-ing: Kneller Hall: W. G. Tarrant, Ltd., Byfleet.— Engineering: Hilsea: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. Aero Wheels, etc. : Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, W.C.— Aeroplanes: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft Spares: De Havilland Air-craft Co., Ltd., Middlesex; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Central Aircraft Co., London, N.W.—Battery Storage: Pritehard & Gold, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bedsteads: S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley.—Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Electric Mains: Callenders Cable Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Strode & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Experi-mental: E.L.S. Engine Syndicate, London, W.—Engines, Modification of: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Acton, W.— Fencing Masks and Head Protectors: F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C.—Fire Hose: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Lon-don, E.C.—Fire Pump, Electric Driven: Allen, Sons & Co., Bedford.—Fire Pump, Engine Driven: Parsons Motor Co., Bedford.—Fire Pump, Engine Driven: Parsons Motor Co.

Ltd., Southampton.-Fuel Oil: Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd., London, E.C.—Laboratory Furniture: Bennet Fur-nishing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Local Pilotage Light: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.— Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentord.--Mattresses: G. Gale & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.--Mechanical Transport Spares: Crossley, Ltd., Gorton; Ley-lands, Ltd., Leyland.--Parachutes: C. G. Spencer & Sons, London, N.--Pipework: The Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.--Pumps, Petrol: Tramway Supplies, Ltd., Leeds.--Radiator Fittings: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.--Repair of Wheels: Rudge Whitworth, Ltd., London, W.---Rugs, Hearth: Treloar & Sons, London, E.C. --Screws, Metal: Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., Birming-ham.--Steel Wing Struts: Ruberv, Owen & Co., Darlaston. Ltd., London, W.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.-Brackets, Galvanised Iron: Walls, Ltd., Bir-London, E.—Brackets, Galvanised Iron: Walls, Ltd., Bir-mingham.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: British In-sulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire, & Prescot; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, S.E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.— Caps, Lamp: J. Hannan, Nailsworth, Stroud, Glos.— Cartage of Cable: E. W. Rudd, Ltd., London, E.—Casing and Cover: McGaw & Co., London, S.E.—Cells, Secondary: Van Raden & Co., Ltd., Great Heath, Coventry.—Convey-ance of Mails: The West Riding Motor Co., Rotherham.— Cords for Telephones: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, ance of Mails: The West Riding Motor Co., Rotherham.— Cords for Telephones: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; Pheenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cutouts: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Wood-ville, Leicestershire.—Electro-Mechanical Gate Locks, Gate Contacts and Lattice Gates for Lifts at various Post Office Buildings: Medway's Safety Lift Co., London, S.E.— Insulators: De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ladders: A. Beer & Son, Bedminster, Bristol; F. Parker & Co., Lon-don N.W. Boscoe Woodware Manufacturing Co. London A. Beer & Son, Bedminster, Bristof; F. Farker & Co., London, don, N.W.; Roscoe Woodware Manufacturing Co., London, E.; H. C. Slingsby, London, E.C.; Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lamps, Electric: English Electric & Siemens Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.—Large Manholes: London-Dartford-Chatham (London District): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, C.W. London, U.S., Marker, Ltd., J. Dartford-Chatham (London District): J. A. Ewart, Lud., London, S.W. London-Uxbridge-High Wycombe (London District) and London-Woking (London District): H. Farrow, London, N.W.—Laying Conduits: Grove Road, Burdett Road and West India Dock Road: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Harrow (Pinner Road): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Hunton Bridge-Berkhampstead: H. Forenz, London, N.W. Marchester Hude Glosson and H. Farrow, London, N.W. Manchester-Hyde-Glossop and Oldham-Huddersfield (Section III): W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Newcastle-Durham (Section III): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Manchester-Hyde-Glossop and Oldham-Huddersfield (Section III): W. Turner (Ardwick), Itd., Manchester. Newcastle-Durham (Section III): Kettle & Son, Peterborough. Southampton-Totton: W. Dobson, Edinburgh.—Lead Sheet: Walkers, Parker & Co., Itd., London, S.E..—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing Cable: London-Barnet: Callenders Cable & Con-struction Co., Itd., London, E.C. London-Brighton: John-son & Phillips, Itd., Charlton, S.E. Leeds-Harrogate: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Itd., London, W.C.— Material, Reinforcing: Indented Bar & Concrete Eng. Co., Itd., Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.—Mouthpieces for Telephones: Crystalate Manufacturing Co., Itd., Tonbridge.—Paper: Olive's Paper Mill Co., Itd., Bury, Lancs; W. H. & A. Richardson, Itd., Jarrow-on-Tyne.—Plant, Liquid Air: British Oxygen Co., Itd., London, S.W.—Posts, Marking: Empire Stone Co., Ltd., Narborough, Leicester.—Power Plant and Electric Lighting: North Walsham Relay Station: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.; Sub-Contractors for Battery, The Tudor Accumulator Co., Itd., London, N.C.; -Power Equipment: Dollis Hill Wireless Experimental Station: The Westminster Engineering Co., London, N.W.; Sub-Contractors for Induction Motor, The Lancashire Station: The Westminster Engineering Co., London, N.W.; Sub-Contractors for Induction Motor, The Lancashire Dynamo Motor Co., London, S.W.; for Static Transformer, Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; for Auto-Transformer Starier, The Electrical Apparatus Co., London, S.W.—Ratchets and Tongs: Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Signs, Call Office: James Bruton & Sons, London, N.—Sleeves, Paper: Lan-cashire Paper Tube Co., Rochdale; Samuel O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester.—Solder: E. Cowles, Hounslow; Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.—Steps, Pole: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Thomas Parish & Son, Halesowen, Bir-mingham; Thomas Williams & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen, Bir-mingham,—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Belfast: The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Paisley: The Auto-matic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

New Barnet: Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Lancs; Sub-Contractors for (1) Batteries, (1) The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; for (2) Charging Set & Ringing Dynamotor, (2) Crompton & Co., Chelmsford.— Tin: Stedman, Crowther & Co., London, E.C.—Trucks, Electric: English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford & Preston.— Wine Benze: Schonsching Lung Co., Ltd., Hadlay, Solor Electric: English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford & Preston.— Wire, Bronze: Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.— Wire, Copper, Annecled: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated & Holsby Cables, Ltd., Orecon, Staffs; British Insulated & Holsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Man-chester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Steel, Galvanised: F. Smith & Co., Wire Manufacturers, Ltd., Halifax.

February, 1921.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

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