# LABOUR GAZETTE

THE

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

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The depression in employment, which had become exceptionally severe at the end of March in consequence of the continued decline in trade, was rendered much more acute, during April, by the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines. In most of the great coal-using industries employment was greatly reduced, and in some cases, *e.g.*, pig-iron, tinplate, and pottery manufacture, it was almost at a standstill. In agriculture and in the building trades, however, employment generally was fairly well maintained throughout the month.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which returns are received rose from 10.0 (or 10.5 excluding coal mining, for which no figures are available for April) to 17.6 at the end of April, and the percentage unemployed among the 12,000,000 workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act rose from 11.3 at 24th March to 15.0 at 29th April. The number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 29th April was approximately 1,854,000, of whom 1,261,000 were men, 448,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At 24th March, the corresponding number was 1,414,000, of whom 936,000 were men and 365,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 524,000 males and 553,000 females were registered as working systematic short time at 29th April in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At 24th March, the corresponding numbers were 382,000 males and 457,000 females.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Exchanges and unfilled at the end of April was 34,000, of which 10,000 were for men and 21,000 for women. At the end of March the total was 41,000, of which 12,000 were for men and 25,000 for women.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 44; in addition, 54 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. Of the total of 98 disputes in progress at some time during the month, by far the most important was that involving almost all the workpeople in the coal-mining industry, which began on 1st April and continued throughout the month. Particulars with regard to this dispute are given on page 255.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 1,200,000, as compared with 31,000 in the previous month, and 140,000 in April, 1920. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was nearly 24,000,000 working days, as compared with 469,000 days in March, 1921, and 880,000 days in April, 1920.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are collected, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in April affected over 1,165,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,147,000 sustained decreases, amounting to over £270,000 in their weekly wages, and over 18,000 received increases, amounting to about £2,700 a week.

Of the total number of workpeople affected by reductions, over 900,000 had their wages reduced under sliding scale arrangements by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with variations in the cost of living, as indicated by the index number of retail prices published in this Gazette, or (in the iron and steel trades) with the selling prices of iron or steel. The principal reductions under cost-of-living sliding scales affected railway workers, whose wages were reduced by 4s. per week; wool textile workers in Yorkshire, who sustained a reduction of about 4 per cent. on current wage rates; workpeople in the textile dyeing, bleaching, finishing, &c., trades, in whose case the reductions amounted, in Yorkshire, to about 12 per cent. on the current rates, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 9s. 8d. and 5s. 9d. per week for men and women respectively. Under sliding scales dependent on selling prices there were reductions in the wages of blast-furnacemen and iron and steel workers in various districts.

Other important reductions which came into operation during April affected workpeople engaged on civil engineering constructional work, whose wages were reduced by amounts varying from 2d. to 4d. per hour, and men employed in the heavy chemical trade and in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades, in which there was a reduction of generally 2d. per hour. There were also decreases in the wages of workpeople in the glass bottle and soap and candle trades, and of carters in London and Scotland.

A summary of the principal changes in rates of wages which have occurred during the present year is given on page 256.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 30th April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was 128 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 133 per cent. at 1st April. As was the case in the previous month, the decrease was mainly due to reductions in the prices of food, but clothing also continued to decline in price. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 237.

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.

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## NATIONAL STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April\* contained an account of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April<sup>\*</sup> contained an account of the progress of the coal dispute up to the rejection by the Miners' Federation of the proposals put forward by the Prime Minister at his meeting with the Central Committee of the Mining Association and the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation on the 12th April. A statement as to the character of these proposals, and a summary of the schemes for the future settlement of wages in the industry, submitted to the Government just prior to the stoppage submitted to the Government just prior to the stoppage by the owners and miners respectively, were given, together with an account of the proposed intervention in the dispute of the two other members of the Triple Alliance, up to the point when the decision by their Joint Conference to call a strike of their members at 10 p.m. on the 15th April was taken.

## ACTION BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the evening of the 14th April, a group of private Members of the House of Commons requested the Mining Association for information on the effect on miners' actual earnings of the proposed reductions in wages. Accordingly, Mr. Evan Williams, President of the Association, attended and addressed them. Mr. Evan Williams, President of the Association, attended and addressed them. After hearing his statement, Mr. Frank Hodges was invited to make a similar statement on behalf of the miners. In the course of the discussion which followed this speech, it appeared that it might still be possible to get the miners to agree to a temporary settlepossible to get the miners to agree to a temporary settle-ment of the wages question on a district basis, provided that this were arranged without prejudice to future negotiations for a national settlement and a national profits pool. In view of this apparent fresh ground for discussion, the Prime Minister on the following day extended an invitation to the owners and the miners to meet him for further consideration of the wages question. Any suggestion which Mr. Hodges had made at the meeting with Members of the House of Commons was not, however, considered by the Executive of the Miners' Fede-ration to have emanated officially from them. At their meeting of the 15th April the proposal for a temporary meeting of the 15th April the proposal for a temporary settlement of the wages question was repudiated by a majority of the members; and the Prime Minister's invitamajority of the members; and the Prime Minister's invita-tion to meet him again was declined. This left the miners in their former position, but Mr. Hodges' tentative proposal, warmly seconded as it had been by Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking for the other two members of the Triple Alliance, had apparently altered the situation so far as sympathetic action was concerned; and the events which are recorded below were the outcome. It appeared, at first, that a further result would be the resignation by Mr. Hodges of the scenatorwhip of the Minered R bett At hist, that a further result would be the resignation by Mr. Hodges of the secretaryship of the Miners' Federation. He did, in fact, formally tender his resignation, but was unanimously requested by the Executive Committee to withdraw it in the interests of the whole movement, and he agreed to do so.

## THREATENED STRIKE BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The decision of the railwaymen and transport workers to call out their members on strike was communicated to the Prime Minister by letter on the 13th April. In acknow-ledging the letter, the Prime Minister requested to be informed of the grounds upon which these unions had "determined to inflict such a serious blow on their fellow countrymen." Accordingly representations of the Netion "determined to inflict such a serious blow on their fellow countrymen." Accordingly, representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, headed by Mr. J. H. Thomas, and of the National Transport Workers' Federation, headed by Mr. H. Gosling, met the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet on the morning of the 14th April. Mr. Gosling and Mr. Thomas placed before the Prime Minister the grounds of the decision of the railwaymen's and transport workers' accurations to call a strike on the and transport workers' executives to call a strike on the following day, indicating that they were convinced of the justice of the miners' demands. The Prime Minister, in reply, differentiated between the miners' demands for a again stated what, in the view of the Government, were the fundamental objections to the second demand. The railwaymen and transport workers' representatives expressed themselves as unable to reverse their decision, and finally withdrew, it being understood that the threatened strike would take place, but in the evening of the same day, the meeting referred to above between Mr. Hodges and a group of private members of the House of Commons took place; and on the following day the Prime Minister was informed by letter that at a joint meeting of representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the National Transport Workers' Federation on the 15th April it had been decided to cancel the strike. The following state-ment with regard to this change of policy was issued by the joint executives on the 16th April:—

\* Pages 174 to 176.

"The Joint Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, the National Transport Workers' Federa-tion and the Associated Society of Locomotive En-gineers and Firemen has found itself compelled to cancel the strike notices for the withdrawal of labour of their respective members at and from 10 p.m. on the 15th April.

15th April. "In consequence of the confusion which confronted the conference on Friday morning (the 15th April), no reasonable hope remained of securing a spontaneous and united action of the three bodies which was so essential to give to the Miners' Federation the assistance it sought.

"A partial and hopelessly incomplete sympathetic stoppage would have weakened the power of the three stoppage would have weakened the power of the three organisations without contributing any material assis-tance to the miners. Up to Thursday evening, there was every hope of a tremendous display of working class solidarity, but circumstances which had tran-spired since that time destroyed the firm ground upon which the call of the strike action was based

which the call of the strike action was based. "The Conference profoundly regrets the creation of the changed situation. No other course was open to it than to arrive regretfully at the conclusion to call

off the strike of its members." This decision disposed of the immediate possibility of a sympathetic strike of railwaymen and transport workers, but it was understood that organised financial assistance would be rendered to the miners, and this has proved to be the case.

## ATTITUDE OF OTHER LABOUR BODIES.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party and the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party met on the 14th April, and pledged their support to the miners, a joint committee being appointed to keep in close touch with the Triple Alliance. On the same day the National with the Triple Alliance. On the same day the National Federation of General Workers also announced that they Federation of General Workers also announced that they would support the miners. But in neither case was there any pledge of strike action. The joint committee met on the 18th April and decided to postpone the conference of the three bodies, which it had been intended should meet on the 20th April, until the 22nd, when the miners' delegate conference would have re-assembled. At this meeting it was decided to issue an appeal to all sections of Labour to render financial assistance to the miners. The Com-mittee armeined in heine to worke mittee remained in being to watch events.

Some discontent at the decision of the executives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Transport Workers' Federation to cancel the strike of their members was expressed during the following week; but no sectional action took place.

#### FEELING IN THE DISTRICTS.

The members of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation returned to their several districts on the 16th April, and during the following week the opinion of the districts on the question of maintaining the original demands put forward by the Federation was ascertained at mass meetings preparatory to the re-assembling of the National Delegate Conference on the 22nd April. Practi-cally the whole of the districts passed resolutions in favour of adherence to the original demands for a national wages settlement and a national profits pool or levy on tonnage. The Northumberland miners, however, expressed their de-sire that the Government's offer of assistance towards a temporary wages settlement should be examined more closely, provided that the questions of a National Wages Board and a National Pool were left over for future nego-tiations; and the Cannock Chase miners were in favour of a temporary active above the lines of the Community temporary settlement along the lines of the Government's offer

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

The executive of the Miners' Federation re-assembled on The executive of the Miners' Federation re-assembled on the 21st April to receive the reports of the district meetings. They also had under consideration a letter from the Prime Minister inviting them to meet the Central Com-mittee of the Mining Association and himself at the Board of Trade on the following day, in order to consider jointly several proposals made during the week through the medium of the Press, both by the two parties to the dispute and be other persons not parties to it with a view to and by other persons not parties to it, with a view to reaching a basis for a settlement. At the miners' National Delegate Conference which re-assembled on the 22nd April, the delegates re-affirmed the Federation's adherence to their original demands, but at the same time it was agreed to accept the Prime Minister's invitation. The Mining Association came to the same decision, and the meeting took place on the afternoon of that day. The owners were represented by their Central Committee, the miners by their Executive Committee, and the Prime Minister was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Labour

and the Secretary for Mines. The Prime Minister addressed the meeting, and appealed to both sides to sit down together and investigate the wages

question. After some discussion, the Conference adjourned question. After some discussion, the conference adjourned until the 25th April, it being arranged that, in the mean-time, the owners should prepare and submit a paper showing in greater detail the effect of their proposals upon the remuneration of the miners and upon their own profits. the remuneration of the inners and upon then been prime This paper, which was submitted to the Prime Minister and the Miners' Federation in writing on the 24th April, contained a revised offer and was brought before the resumed Conference on the 25th April,\* but as further information with regard to the effects on wages of the financial returns of the industry for March was found to be necessary, it was agreed to adjourn until the following day.

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#### THE PROPOSALS OF THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the 26th April, the completed proposals At the meeting of the 20th April, the completed proposals of the coalowners were the subject of close discussion. They included the outline scheme for a permanent settlement of the wages question already submitted to the Government on the 26th March, and draft proposals for a temporary arrangement during the present period of abnormal trade depression and of transition in the industry, together with an elaborate statistical statement of the actual effect of the proposals on wages, district by district, based on the assumption that the owners abandon at present the whole of their surplus profits, but that the ratio which they propose between standard profits and standard wages is taken into calculation. The temporary scheme, while retaining the principle of

The temporary scheme, while retaining the principle of district variations in the reduction of wages, contained certain new proposals. It provided that for a period of three months, reductions in wages in each area should be of uniform amount per shift worked for all workmen in the area, and should not in any area exceed such an amount as might be fixed by the Government, the owners and the men for each of the three months respectively, no payment to be made for days not worked. It also provided that the monthly ascertainments to deter-mine the wages payable in the various areas should be made upon the basis of the durable scheme, on the under-standing that: standing that :-

- (1) The owners in the aggregate in any area should waive all share in the surplus revenue of the area, if the taking of such share would have the affect of reducing the rate of wares in the area, if the taking of such share would have the effect of reducing the rate of wages in the previous month, as well as their standard profits either in whole or in part, if, by the taking of either the whole or part, the men in their area would on the area results for the month be suffering a reduction in wages of more than the maximum amount fixed for the month under
- (2) That the Government should, where necessary, make such a contribution to any area, as would prevent the reduction, after the operation of the above, being more than the maximum amount fixed for the month.
- (3) That the temporary period should extend to the 31st July, 1921, while for the purpose of accounting, the March results in each area would be ing, the March results in each area would be applicable to May and June, and the May results to July. After the 31st July, 1921, the per-manent scheme would come into operation, and the wages paid in each area would then depend solely upon the financial ability of the industry to pair them. pay them.

The paper stated that the areas under contemplation were:

(1) Scotland.-Fife and Clackmannan, the Lothians,

(2) Northumberland.—Northumberland.

- (3) Durham.—Durham.
   (4) Midlands.—Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, (4) Midlands.—Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, North Wales, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, South Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, Leices-tershire, Warwickshire, and Shropshire.
   (5) Southern.—Forest of Dean, Somerset, Bristol, and
  - Kent.

(6) South Wales.-South Wales and Monmouth.

There was no suggestion as to what the maximum reduc-tion in each area should be, as the owners considered this tion in each area should be, as the owners considered this was a matter for determination in consultation between the Government and the two parties concerned, since it depended upon the amount of assistance which the Govern-ment were prepared to give to the industry. The statistical table prepared by them was intended to facilitate the ascer-tainment as to what was the deficit which the Government assistance would be required to make good on the principle, previously agreed between the owners and the miners, of taking a certain standard wage and establishing a certain ratio of standard profit to that standard wage, and on the principle previously proposed by the owners that they should abandon all surplus profits during the agreed temporary

\* This and the subsequent meetings were presided over by the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer.

period. It gave in detail, in fact, the average reductions in wages per person in each area which would be necessary on these two principles so far as the coalowners alone were

ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION TO THESE PROPOSALS. The Miners' Executive did not regard these modified proposals of the coal owners with favour. Mr. Hodges stated to the Conference that it would not be useful from their point of view to pursue negotiations along these lines. He pleaded that the Government should abandon any further consideration of figures on a district basis, and discuss the deficit in the industry as a whole. He esti-mated that even if the owners gave up the whole of their profits, the resulting deficit, if it were to be made good out of wages, would involve a reduction in wages of 4s. 13d. per shift per person employed, whereas the miners' national scheme would not permit more than an average reduction of 2s. a shift per person. He further contended that by accepting a reduction of 2s. a shift per person the miners would be assisting to wipe off the deficit, cal-culated on the March figures, at the rate of £30,000,000 a year, and the sacrifice by the owners of their standard profits calculated on the standard wage would yield an amount equivalent to £18,000,000 a year; the owners and miners jointly would therefore account for £48,000,000 of the annual deficit, but the Government would still be re-quired to find the remaining £31,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hodges emphasised the fact that his suggestion involved assistance by the Government *at the rate of* £30,000,000 per annum, and that he was not asking for this amount in perpetuity but only for as long as the temporary period lasts. The actual amount paid to the industry would de-ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION TO THESE PROPOSALS. per annum, and that he was not asking for this amount in perpetuity but only for as long as the temporary period lasts. The actual amount paid to the industry would de-pend on the period of time which would elapse before the industry could support itself. The miners' position at this meeting was that they should not accept a support and a support something which

not accept as a temporary settlement something which was related to district settlements, or any deduction which would force their wages below the cost-of-living level, and they maintained their demand that the Government should render assistance adequate to prevent this until such time as the industry became normal.\*

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

It was not found possible to reach any agreement at the meeting on the 26th April, and it was, therefore, agreed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should meet the two parties separately on the following day. At these meetings, an offer made by the Government was explained, and at a further meeting with the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation on the 28th April, the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer submitted precisely and finally the terms of the offer. He stated that:—

- (1) The Government were prepared to come to the assistance of the mining industry at the present time with a grant of £10,000,000.
  (2) They proposed that in the month of May no greater reduction should take place in the wage of any miner in any district than 3s. a shift, and in the month of June no greater reduction should take place than 3s. 6d. a shift.
  (3) The remainder of the sum of £10,000,000 should thereafter be divided between the months of Juny and August, two thirds in the month of Juny and August.
- July and August, two thirds in the months of July, and one-third in the month of August, to increase wages in those districts where the district wage would otherwise fall below the point of proposed maximum reduction.
- of proposed maximum reduction.
  (4) The Government during the temporary period would, if the miners so decided, distribute the grant so that there would be a uniform reduction in all districts, and to enable this to be done, the owners had consented to the collection by the Government of surplus wages in districts which could pay these, and their distribution in the relatively poorer districts.
  (5) This offer must be conditional on the conclusion of a durable agreement to operate in the industry
- a durable agreement to operate in the industry on the cessation of Government assistance, for at least one year, and to be, after this, termin-able only at three months' notice from either
- (6) The Government's view, with regard to the proposed national pool or levy, that it must be considered a political issue and one involving legislation, remained unaltered.

\* Mr. Hodges has, since this meeting, definitely suggested that any financial assistance offered by the Government to the Miners should be related to the cost of living. He states in a letter to the Times, 4th May, 1921, that the miners' wages on the 31st March stood at 163 per cent, above pre-war wages. They are now prepared to accept a reduction of 2×, a day, which is 30 per cent, on pre-war wages, and would, therefore, bring wages to 133 per cent, above the pre-war standard, or exactly to the level of the cost of living as shown by the official figures for April, 1921. To provide against a greater reduction than this, the Government would be called upon to render assistance at the rate of £36,000,0.0 per annum, until such time as the cost of living fails below the present level. If by the end of the year, the cost of living fails below the foresent level. If by the on the sinter for a sistance could come to an end, since by that time, he maintains, the state of the industry would be such that it could itself bear a rate of wages equal to 100 per cent. above the pre-war standard.

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It was further intimated that the Government would accept the institution of a National Wages Board, which should arrive at an agreed schedule of districts, determine the principles upon which wages should be adjusted in the districts and act as a Court of Appeal in any case in which there was a complaint that those principles were not being followed. The Government also tentatively proposed that the fixing of the ratio between standard profits and wages was a question eminently susceptible of decision by reference to some person or persons in whom both sides would have confidence

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REFERENCE OF PROPOSALS TO THE MINERS' NATIONAL DELEGATE CONFERENCE.

The proposals put before the Miners' Executive Cominter by the Government were then reported to the Miners' National Delegate Conference which had remained in session while the negotiations were proceeding, and were rejected by a large majority, the following resolution being passed :

This Conference rejects the Government's proposals as they do not concede the fundamental principles of a National Wages Board and a National Pool for which we stand." The Conference concluded on the same day, the 28th April, and the delegates returned to their several districts.

#### SCHEMES FOR A NATIONAL LEVY.

Various proposals for the institution of some form of

Various proposals for the institution of some form of levy or pool to enable all pits to pay wages at a more or less uniform level have been advanced during the month chiefly through the medium of the Press. Mr. Frank Hodges has, since the beginning of the dispute, considerably elaborated his scheme for a national levy imposed upon every ton of coal raised, the levy to be a first charge on production, out of which would be created a pool from which the poorer districts would be assisted to pay wages up to the national level agreed upon between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation. Mr. Hodges argues that as the levy would be an item in the cost of production, and the ratio of wages to profits would be at least 100 to 20, the burden of it would be principally borne by wages. The levy moreover would not, as has been borne by wages. The levy moreover would not, as had

borne by wages. The levy moreover would not, as has been contended, inaugurate a pernicious system of subsidising inefficient collicries, since the National Coal Board, pro-posed by the Federation, functioning in a directive capa-city, would have power to prevent this. Another scheme which has been put forward proposes a partial levelling of district wages by means of a limited levy, the levy to be collected on the same principle as that advocated by Mr. Hodges, and paid into a central fund, but the incidence of its distribution to be different. The object of the pool in this case would be limited to improving, as far as the fund allows, the wage rates of less fortunate far as the fund allows, the wage rates of less fortunate districts, assuming that wages and profits in each district are fixed at what that district can afford after taking the are fixed at what that district can allord after taking the levy into account. It would not be used to make good deficiencies in particular collieries nor to improve profits. It is contended that this scheme would not diminish the incentive to efficiency in individual collieries since it would leave the profits of each mine dependent still on the success with which the mine was worked. It is in effect a pooling of wages with an additional contribution from profits. Both these schemes have met with criticism on the ground

both these schemes have met with criticism on the ground that normally the incidence of payment of the levy, since it is a levy on output, would fall on the consumer. When this cannot occur, e.g., on a falling market, the incidence, it is said, will be on the industry, and the proportions of it to be borne by wages and profits respectively will vary with the financial condition of the industry, from time to time, sometimes falling almost wholly on wages and at others wholly on profits. Another objection, it is con-sidered, would be that, under a tonnage levy scheme, the colliery producing at the highest rate is penalised by having to pay more into the pool than a colliery which is producing less, and thus the incentive to efficiency is diminished. With regard to the incidence of distribution of the levy, Mr. Hodges' scheme has been pronounced economically unsound, since he apparently contemplates that the pool would be used to some extent to enable unprofitable pits to continue working. The second scheme has been criticised for providing no justification for asking owners to con-tribute to the levy from their profits, since the proceeds of the pool, thus conceived, would be devoted solely to levelling up wages in the poorer districts and not to assisting the owners of unprofitable mines.

assisting the owners of unprofitable mines. Two schemes for the averaging of wages as distinct from any pooling of profits have been put forward to meet the weaknesses considered inherent in the proposals dealt with above. These propose that the pool shall be a wages pool only, the men in each district receiving or foregoing, as the case may be, the difference between their wages cal-culated on a national average and their wages calculated on a district average. The object here is to level up wages as between district and district without having recourse to a between district and district without having recourse to a tonnage levy and without affecting profits, once the ratio of profits to wages has been fixed, and also to secure that wages in the industry are distributed in accordance with the miners' desires while the principle of district rates is retained.

## THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.

FURTHER PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY: 30th APRIL, 1921.

An account was given in the April LABOUR GAZETTE of the issue for the first time on the 31st March last of a "pro-clamation of emergency" under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920,\* in view of the then "immediate threat of cessation of work in coal mines." The Act provides that no such Proclamation may remain in force for more than one month, without prejudice, however, to the issue of another Proclamation at or before the end of that period. Accordingly, the Proclamation of the 31st March, and, with it, the Emergency Regulations, 1921, ceased to have effect on the 30th April.

On the 30th April, therefore, in view of the "continued cessation of work in coal mines," a further "proclamation of emergency" was made and the "Emergency Regula-tions (No. 2), 1921" were put into force by Order in Council. In accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Powers Act, the occasion of the new Proclama-tion and the terms of the new Regulations were com-municated to both Houses of Parliament, and on the 4th May each House passed a Resolution in the following terms :—

"That the Regulations made by His Majesty in Council under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, by Order dated the 30th April, 1921, shall continue in force, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 2 (4) of the said Act.'

This latter edition of the Emergency Regulations is sub-stantially the same as the former; but some additional powers are taken for the various departments of State con-cerned. For example, the powers conferred in the previous regulations upon the Minister of Transport with regard to transvays and light railways, are extended so that he may by order specifically restrict the traffic on any transvay or light railway; the Board of Trade have now power to restrict or prohibit the use of excursion or pleasure steamers, and to enforce lighting restrictions on the occupiers of premises as well as on the gas or electric the occupiers of premises as well as on the gas or electric light companies; while the Secretary of State may now by order direct that the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be two hours in advance of Greenwich mean time.

The principal Government Department to make use of The principal Government Department to make use of the Emergency powers thus conferred upon it has been the Board of Trade, which has given Directions through the Secretary for Mines chiefly with regard to the supply, consumption and movement of coal. This Department has also made arrangements with the National Asso-ciation of British and Irish Millers, under which the price of G.R. Baking Flour per 280 lb. sack is limited, and by which the wholesale distribution of flour may be regulated: and an Emergency Kitchens Committee may be regulated; and an Emergency Kitchens Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Sir John Miller, K.C.S.I., to deal with the situation in those districts where the prolongation of the emergency has deprived or may deprive small householders of the coal required for cooking

It should be mentioned in addition, however, that certain local government authorities have permanent statutory powers and duties conferred or imposed upon them which are of particular importance with regard to the relief of distress arising out of the present emergency. The two groups of authorities chiefly concerned are the Boards of Guardians, and the Local Education Authorities; the latter bodies taking action under the Education (Provision of Meals) Acts. The provisions of the Unemployment Insur-Meals) Acts. The provisions of the Unemployment Insur-ance Act, 1921,<sup>+</sup> have rendered unnecessary the adoption of such emergency unemployment measures, as were put in operation at the time of the coal dispute last year.

## TRADE UNION AND OTHER CONFERENCES.

## SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE 24th Annual Session of the Scottish Trades Union Congress was held at Aberdeen from the 20th to the 23rd April. Considerable time was spent discussing the dis-pute in the coal mining industry, and the failure of the Triple Alliance to carry out their strike policy. Resolu-tions were passed expressing full support for the miners, condemning the Government's attitude towards the present

\* An account of the provisions of this Act appeared in the LABOUB GAZETTE, November, 1920, at page 597. † See LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921, at p. 120.

dispute, and declaring in favour of nationalisation of the nines and the railways. The Irish question was also dis-cussed, and a resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to summo a consti-tuent assembly of the Irish people with a view to a peaceful settlement, and demanding that the "Army of Occupa-tion" should be withdrawn.

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tion " should be withdrawn. Other resolutions upon questions of Government policy were in favour of legislation on the 44-hour week for shop

were in favour of legislation on the 44-hour week for shop assistants, and of the suspension of the 10 per cent. increase in the rents of working class dwellings, which becomes permissible after the 2nd July, 1921. The position of the employees of the Co-operative Societies was discussed on resolutions instructing the Parliamentary Committee to approach the co-operative movement for the purpose of establishing machinery to settle disputes with their employees. A resolution was adopted approving trade union amalgamations, and also a resolution that " in view of eventualities in industrial disputes, some scheme of finance, commissariat, communication and transport should be organised to protect the interests of the workers and safeguard the supply of foodstuffs." The annual session of the Congress for 1922 will be held at

Inverness.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

A special national conference convened by the Co-operative Union was held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on the 19th April, under the presidency of Alderman F. Hayward, and was attended by 850 delegates. The chief object of the conference was to consider the report and recommendations of the Special Committee on Taxation with regard to the Convertion Profits Tax together with with regard to the Corporation Profits Tax, together with amendments sent in by societies. The Special Committee recommended that they should be empowered "to suggest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the adoption of one of the following alternatives :-

(1) The abolition of all direct taxation on trade, such (1) The abolition of an uncet taxation of the day, such as the Excess Profits Duty and Corporation Profits Tax, and in their stead, reliance upon income tax, super-tax and death duties.
 (2) The abolition of Corporation Profits Tax and the

- (2) The abortion of composition runnes has and the substitution of a tax on net turnover after deducting all payments by way of discount, bonus, and dividend on purchases.
  (3) If the Corporation Profits Tax be retained, it should
- be recognised in all taxation that the surpluses of co-operative societies arising from mutual trading are not profits, and the consequent exemption of such surpluses."

An amendment supported by 28 societies (including the iverpool, London and Manchester and Salford Societies) Liverpool. advocated the rejection of the second recommendation, and recommended, *inter alia*, that "all members of the Co-operative Union should refuse to pay the Corporation Profits Tax, or any other form of taxation that affects the Profits Tax, or any other form of taxation that anects the principle of mutual trading." This amendment, after considerable discussion, was rejected by 1,668 votes to 1,179; and a resolution was adopted declaring that "inasmuch as we consider the Corporation Profits Tax to be an infringe-ment of the principle of mutual trading, that societies resist the tax to the utmost limit of the law." The first and third recommendations of the committee were ulti-mately adopted, but the second was rejected by a substantial majority.

stantial majority. The conference also adopted a resolution protesting against their specially trained accountants being excluded from the list of public auditors if they are not members of one of the Institutes of Chartered Accountants (England, Scotland or Ireland) or of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR WOMEN.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR WOMEN. A National Conference of Labour Women was held in Manchester on April 27th and 28th, under the auspices of the National Labour Party, and organised by the Standing Joint Committee of Women's Organisations.\* Miss Mar-garet Bondfield presided at the conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates, representing chiefly the women's sections of local Labour Parties, but including also delegates from national Labour organisations, con-taining women members, who are affiliated to the Labour Party, or to the Standing Joint Committee. The most important resolution adopted by the conference was that embodying a recommendation that the consti-tution of the National Labour Party should be amended to provide that the four women members of the National

tution of the National Labour Party should be amended to provide that the four women members of the National Executive of the party should be nominated by the women's sections of local Labour Parties, and elected at the annual national conference of Labour women by the delegates of the women's sections. This resolution was carried by 210 votes to 156. There was considerable discussion on various resolutions dealing with problems arising from the present conditions of women in industry. The most important were

· See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1920, page 358.

those calling upon the Government to introduce immediately legislation giving effect to the provisions of the "Maternity Convention" adopted by the Washington International Labour Conference; and to set up, without delay, Trade Boards in all industries where the workers demand such protection; condemning the attitude of the Government towards the Workmen's Compensation Act; and demanding that the Hours of Employment Bill shall provide for the industries of the hours of attondance at continuation classes inclusion of the hours of attendance at continuation classes

in the normal working day and week. Other resolutions of a general character were also dis-cussed, dealing with questions of foreign policy, Ireland, unemployment and housing.

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

#### REPORTS OF MEETINGS, &C.

DURING the five weeks ending 1st May, 1921, meetings were reported of 32 Joint Industrial Councils, 4 District Councils, 6 Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, A Joint Industrial Council has been established for the

A Joint Industrial Council has been established for the growing industry in Guernsey. In response to an applica-tion for formal recognition, the Minister of Labour has signified that he is prepared to regard this Council as representative of the growing industry in Guernsey, and as a channel of communication in appropriate cases between the Home Government (through the Governor) and the industry.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the Employers Associations from the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Technical and Clerical Ser-vices (England and Wales), this body adjourned, sine die, on 28th April. The principal factors of the situation thus created have been difficulties that have arisen in regard to the fixation of grading and wages, and the lack of support given to the Provincial Councils by local support given to the Provincial Councils by local authorities. The Ministry of Labour have been requested to convene an early meeting of the Employers' Associations, with a view to reconstituting the National Council; and the officers of the Council have been authorised to take any necessary action with a view to calling a further meeting of the Council.

#### WAGES REDUCTIONS.

WAGES REDUCTIONS. As a result of the general industrial situation, atten-tion has been concentrated upon the questions of wages and employment, to the exclusion of other matters. Wage reductions have been agreed on during the period in question by the joint bodies in five industries, namely, the Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee; the Joint Industrial Councils in the Gloves, Soap and Candles, and Wool industries; and the Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services Provincial Council for Northumberland and Durham. Northumberland and Durham.

In the case of the Wool Council, this is the fourth successive month in which wage reductions have been made successive month in which wage reductions have been made in accordance with the sliding scale based on the cost of living. In the flour milling industry, the question of wage reductions has been postponed by mutual consent, on the understanding that the workers will render such assistance as is possible, in order to keep the mills running during

the national emergency. Negotiations on the subject of wage reductions are proceeding on 15 other Councils and Reconstruction Committees.

## WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS, &C.

The Joint Industrial Council for National Health

The Joint Industrial Council for National Health Insurance Committees has agreed upon a minimum scale of salary for clerks to committees, which it is proceeding to recommend to the Ministry of Health. Working conditions in the cement manufacturing industry have now been codified and adopted by the Joint Industrial Council. The code provides, among other things, that an annual holiday of one week with pay, in addition to national holidays, shall be given to workers of upwards of one year's standing, provided that not more than seven days have been lost in the preceding 12 months.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The management and costings committee of the Building The management and costings committee of the Building Council has now under consideration a draft report on a supplementary scheme for unemployment insurance. It is suggested that a total benefit of 36s. per week, inclusive of the State payment, should be provided on a basis of joint contribution. The consideration of a contracting-out scheme by a committee of the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturing Council is proceeding, with the assistance of the Employ-ment Department of the Ministry of Labour.

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## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

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#### NATIONAL SCHEME.

UP to and including 13th May, 25,486 Certificates have been issued to employers under the scheme. The under-takings given by these employers cover 280,728 disabled ex-Service men.

The Lord Chamberlain has recently circulated an appeal on behalf of the scheme to firms holding the Royal Warrant whose names do not appear on the King's Roll. Attention was drawn to the fact that out of 864 Royal Warrant holders who might reasonably be expected to be on the Roll only 382 had actually been enrolled. This appeal has

already been productive of excellent results. The Minister of Health has issued an appeal to National Health Insurance Committees to assist the national scheme by taking the necessary steps to become enrolled, pointing out that the example set by public bodies is of the utmost rates in inducing primary apploars to secont the obligavalue in inducing private employers to accept the obliga-tions of the national scheme.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the end of April, 1921, the number of men in training was 24,460. The following table indicates the distribution of the trainees as between Government instructional factories, other institutional training centres, and workshops : -

Distribution	of Men	in Training.	
			March 29th,
		1921.	1921.
Institutional Training:			
Government Instruct		-	
tories		. 10,732	10,732
Other Instructional	Training		
Centres		E ECO	5,852
Workshop Training:	1 1 1 1 1 1	and the factor is	and a state of the
Employers' Workers	derate In al	. 7,966	8,064
projoro worners	not sally		
Total		. 24,460	24,648
10041	you there (		21,040

#### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS

Up to April 27th, 1921, 44,103 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,531 employers, as compared with 43,945 apprentices with 17,487 employers on March 30th. Of the 158 apprentices accepted during the month 30th. Of the 158 apprentices accepted during the month ending April 27th, the largest numbers were under the general scheme (59) and under building (34) and engineering (33). The apprentices rejected up to April 27th numbered 2,047, compared with 2,022 on March 30th. Of those accepted, 23,587 terminated training and 20,516 were still in training. The corresponding figures on March 30th were 21,825 and 22,120 respectively. The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has increased during the month from 1,009 to 1,121.

During the present trade depression, employers on the whole have endeavoured to provide for continuity of training, and, where this has not been possible, efforts have been made to arrange for institutional training. Apprentices who have unavoidably been thrown out of employment will be given an opportunity for an extension of the period of training to cover the lost time.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 29th April, 1921, was 22,962 (including 4,351 in Ireland), as compared with 23,479 on 18th March, 1921. The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on the 29th April, 1921, was 404,307 (including 17,051 in Ireland). On the 18th March, 1921, the number was 355 387

## **COTTON RE-CONSTRUCTION BOARD.**

In the January issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE, \* an account was given of the scheme to be administered by this Board for the relief of unemployment among cotton operatives; the scheme has been in operation since January 10th. At a meeting of the Board held in April, it was announced that in view of the continued depression in the cotton textile industry, and the consequent drain on the funds, it would be necessary to reduce, as from April 25th, the benefits payable under the scheme as follows: --Men from 7s. 6d. to 6s. per week; women from 5s. to 5s. per week; boys under 18 years of age from 3s. 9d. to 3s. per week; girls of like age from 5s. to 2s. 6d. per week. A further meeting of the Board was held on the 29th April, and it then decided that no further benefits could be paid after 7th May, 1921. The funds of the Board are said to have been exhausted more rapidly than was expected in con-

\* Page 11.

sequence of the long continued depression in the cotton textile industry, and the increase in the number of claims since the commencement of the dispute in the coal mining industry.

## ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADES.

### STATEMENT BY THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April contains (pages 179-80) a brief notice of a statement issued in pamphlet form by the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations, on the present economic position of the engineering and allied industries. The Amalgamated Engineering Union amed industries. The Amagamated Engineering Ombin have now issued a pamphlet of 31 pages in reply to the employers' statement. The pamphlet criticises both generally and specifically the employers' statement, and sets forth the Union's proposals for dealing with the present position.

present position. The Union contend that the object of the employers' statement is "what is called the 'creation of an atmo-"sphere.' It is an attempt to play on the minds of our "members as well as on public opinion, so that everyone "may be unconsciously compelled to feel, long before there "is any production of costing statistics, or of the details "of the profit and loss accounts, that drastic wage reduc-"tions are imperative." The statement "gives neither the amount of their (the employers') costs, nor of their sales, "still less does it afford any analysis of the several items; "so that it fails to present even the beginning of a case "for any reduction of wages." The Union's statement deals inter alia, with the foreign

The Union's statement deals, *inter alia*, with the foreign exchanges, the "consumers' strike," the "conspiracy to reduce wages," foreign competition, the export trade, wages and the cost of living, and the cost of production. The views of the Union on the problem of the exchanges are set forth in a special Appendix. In commenting upon the employers' statement on the question of foreign competi-tion, the Union remark that at every conflict with the tion, the Union remark that at every conflict with the employers over wage rates and conditions during the past 70 years, the same "bugbear of foreign competition" has been used at every recurring period of bad trade, but "sub-sequent events have shown the scare to have been an illu-sion. . . What is real is the universal, but temporary, falling off of demand." The Union express the view that international trade is limited by the aggregate purchasing power in each country. "Even the most drastic reduc-tion of prices of British products will not increase the aggregate purchasing power of other countries. These countries will not, because they cannot, buy from abroad to a greater total amount that the total amount of their own purchasing power . . . It is the confident teachown purchasing power. . . It is the confident teach-ing of political economy that no general reduction of prices or wages can, in itself, increase the total value of a nation's exports.

After referring to the restrictive effect on the home After referring to the restrictive effect on the home market (which is said to provide employment for something like 50 per cent, of the whole industry) of any reduction of wages, the Union express the opinion that the "justifica-"tion for leaving to the employers the exceptional gains of "good years is that the employers in turn should stand the "racket of bad years. The workman has no share in the "gamble, and the wage earners' standard of life ought to "the tall times meitained integet" Before the Union "gamble, and the wage earners' standard of life ought to "be at all times maintained intact." Before the Unions agree to any reductions in wages, therefore, the employers' first step should be to put all their cards on the table, and they should produce an accountant's certificate showing, for each of the past 10 years, as regards all firms associated in the employers' federation, (1) the aggregate cost of production and working, (2) the total net proceeds of sales, (3) the aggregate amount paid to the Government as Excess Profits Duty, and the proportion of that amount that has already been repaid, (4) the aggregate amount distributed to partners and stock holders of all kinds. In putting forward their proposals for dealing with the present slump in the engineering industry, the Union criticise the Government's policy towards Russia and Germany, as well as the proposal to impose a duty of 334 per cent. on imports from countries having depre-ciated currencies, and they express the view that " the only " way to increase our foreign trade is by adopting a policy " the out of the out of the to be the out of the standard of the top of the out of the o

ciated currencies, and they express the view that "the only "way to increase our foreign trade is by adopting a policy "of peace, the restoration of Europe and free trade." As regards the action which might be taken by the employers, the Union consider that the costs of production can be reduced, without interfering with wages, by improved organisation in the British engineering industry; by less wasteful use of fuel; by reduced railway rates, or by securing the alternative of an efficient canal system; and, lastly, by reducing "the tribute which industry pays to ownershin" ownership.

The pamphlet concludes with the statement that "ir a frank exchange of views on these subjects, the repre-sentatives of the workmen would gladly co-operate"

## LABOUR TURN-OVER IN FACTORIES.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a report\* entitled "A Statistical Study of Labour Turn-over in Munition and other Factories," labour turnover being defined as the rate of change in the working staff. being defined as the rate of change in the working staff. It is pointed out that this wastage of labour is un-economic from the point of view both of the employer and of the worker, particularly where—as happens in a large proportion of cases—the worker leaves within three months of starting work. In such cases, the time spent in teaching the worker is obviously almost wholly wasted. teaching the worker is obviously almost wholly wasted. It is also pointed out that systematic records of labour wastage may enable an employer to detect an abnormal rate of wastage in one particular department, or a sudden increase in the rate at a particular time. Such abnormalities may be due to unduly long hours, to un-satisfactory hygienic conditions, to the faulty selection of workers for their tasks, to the appointment of an un-popular departmental manager or foreman, to the intro-duction of a piece rate which is regarded as unjust, or to other causes; and the possession of these records will call attention to such abnormalities and enable the employer to study the cause. study the cause.

study the cause. The most characteristic feature of all the Tables is the high rate of wastage in the first three months of service. It is suggested that vocational tests, to discover the aptitudes of applicants for employment, might serve to reduce this; judging by observation only is not enough. In view of the large number who leave from ill-health or physical incapacity during this early period (the average three monthly loss from this cause rising in one factory as high as 14'6 per cent. in the case of married women and 10.4 per cent. among single women) it is also suggested that the vocational tests should be accompanied, where possible, not only by a medical examination of applicants before taking them on, but also by medical advice and supervision during their period of service.

during their period of service. It was also found that, broadly speaking, the wastage was higher in the case of married than of single women. This may be due partly to domestic circumstances, and partly to the higher average age of the married women (29.8 years

to the higher average age of the married women (29.8 years as against 22.) The "survival" rates, *i.e.*, the proportion per cent. of workers joining at a given date who were still in employ-ment at the same factory after three, nine, and twelve months, respectively, showed extreme variations as between one factory and another. Thus, percentages "surviving" at the end of three months varied from 24.1 to 89.2; at the end of nine months from 7.9 to 80.5; at the end of twelve months from 6.3 to 68.7. The "survival" rate was in almost all cases markedly higher for single women than for married. Where separate records were available, the survival rate in the night shift was in all cases much lower than on the day shift. than on the day shift.

These figures relate to munitions factories only, and during the war period only; but corresponding figures obtained from non-munition factories during the post-war

during the war period only; but corresponding agines obtained from non-munition factories during the post-war period show similar tendencies. The average three-monthly loss through "dismissals" (excluding reductions of staff) ranged from 1.09 per cent. to 13.26 per cent, the proportions being slightly higher in the case of married than of single workers. Where it is possible to distinguish the reasons for dismissal it is found that dismissals for incompetence or unsuitability were more numerous than dismissals for unsatisfactory conduct or for bad time-keeping. It is suggested that there is room for improvement in the methods of selection of workers, in scientific instruction in their work, and in the study of individual workers in the factory. In one factory where special attention was paid to the selection of workers, the average rate of loss for three months due to dismissal for unsuitability was only 3.2 per cent. The average three-monthly rate of wastage through workers leaving voluntarily, for other than domestic reasons, varied from 1.52 per cent. in one factory to 35.43 per cent. in another. More women leave of their own accord, either for a preventable reason or for no stated reason, than are dismissed as incompetent or unsuitable; and it is suggested that if the meanarcement were or

accord, either for a preventable reason or for no stated reason, than are dismissed as incompetent or unsuitable; and it is suggested that if the management were aware of the magnitude of this class of wastage, it might be largely reduced, e.g., by providing seats for workers, by studying improved methods, and in other ways. The memorandum closes with a detailed examination of the records of a large biscuit factory, separate figures being given for periods before, during, and after the war. The average rate of wastage for three months was 25-20

being given for periods before, during, and after the war. The average rate of wastage for three months was 25.20 per cent. before the war; 43.44 per cent. during the war; and 27.96 per cent. after the war. The war figures are swollen by the introduction of a night shift, and by the employment of married women; if the figures be re-stricted to single women and to the day shift only, the corresponding percentages are  $25 \cdot 2$ ,  $27 \cdot 8$ , and  $18 \cdot 8$  per cent. The rate of wastage in the *first* three months of service was very high, being  $45 \cdot 3$  per cent.,  $39 \cdot 6$  per cent., and

Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board : No. 13: price 3s. net.

22.0 per cent. before, during, and after the war respectively. The high figures are chiefly due to the large numbers leaving of their own accord, and in a less degree to those leaving for ill-health and physical incapacity.

#### ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS IN BOOT FACTORIES.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board have also issued a memorandum<sup>\*</sup> entitled "Preliminary Notes on Atmos-pheric Conditions in Boot and Shoe Factories," containing

a memorandum' entitled "Preliminary Notes on Atmospheric Conditions in Boot and Shoe Factories," containing the results of an investigation carried out in a number of boot and shoe factories, into the particular aspect of ventilation which determines the physiological state of the person exposed to it, namely, the cooling power of the air, in order to correlate it with fatigue and production. An instrument called a "Kata-Thermometer" was used in this investigation; this instrument is designed to measure rates of cooling which are dependent on temperatures, humidities and velocities of air currents. These rates of cooling are expressed in figures denoting heat lost per unit area per second, and give some indication of the workers' comfort (so far as this is dependent on ventilation) and consequent efficiency. The Kata-thermometer, however, takes no account of other aspects of ventilation; in particular, the avoidance of infection and the rate of change of air in a room, *i.e.*, the replacement of stale air by fresh. The principal conclusions of the memorandum, which is in the nature of a preliminary report only, as the enquiry has not yet progressed far enough to justify any definite conclusion as to the relations of atmospheric conditions to fatigue and efficiency, may be summarised as follows:— The atmosphere should be cool and dry, and there should be a brisk air movement. Neglect of these conditions may cause physical disability and inefficiency. The demands being made upon the heat-regulating system of the body. There is some evidence that atmospheric conditions in a factory or workshop deteriorate as the day advances, and that this makes increased demands on the workers' energy. Systems of ventilation which are adequate in winter are

that this makes increased demands on the workers' energy. Systems of ventilation which are adequate in winter are

ot always adequate in summer. Machinery in motion has an appreciable effect on atmos-

not always adequate in summer. Machinery in motion has an appreciable effect on atmos-pheric movement. The ventilation of small rooms shut off from main air currents should not be overlooked. The relative positions of inlets and of outlets for air should be carefully determined, in order to avoid "short cir-cuiting" of fresh air currents. Tor purposes of comparison, the results of an investiga-tion carried out in an aircraft doping factory (where special attention is given to ventilation, owing to the danger of the processes) are also given. These show the advantages of high rates of cooling, obtained by frequent changes of air at a high velocity. Multi-storey buildings in the matter of ventilation. They have slightly higher rates of cooling, a narrower range from winter to summer temperatures, and a greater air velocity. The experiments made suggest that the temperatures of the various rooms, and the rates of cooling therein, were not always adjusted to the occupations carried on in them;-that "clicking " rooms were sometimes too cold in winter; and too hot in summer; that the summer rates of cooling in " press " rooms were below the standard recommended; and that air velocities were greater in summer than in wintor. Presumably this was due to the opening of win-dows in summer, and the question arises whether greater use could not be made of outdoor air velocities in winter also, while still avoiding draughts. It was also found that the temperatures, and the rates

also, while still avoiding draughts. It was also found that the temperatures, and the rates of cooling, in lasting and finishing rooms, where heavy manual work is carried on, were unsatisfactory both for

manual work is carried on, were dusatisfactory both for summer and for winter. Store rooms, in which the work is sedentary, were too cold in winter; and in summer the rate of cooling in them was higher than in the lasting and finishing rooms, where heavy manual work is done.

## PREVENTION OF ANTHRAX AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISINFECTING STATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A DEPARTMENTAL Committee appointed by the Home Office reported, in 1918, in favour of the compulsory dis-infection of raw material infected, or likely to be infected, infection of raw material infected, or likely to be infected, with anthrax, instead of attempting to continue dealing with the matter by the regulation of factory processes alone. The Government adopted the Committee's recom-mendations; and the Anthrax Prevention Act was passed in 1919, giving powers to prohibit the importation of goods infected, or likely to be infected, with anthrax, either absolutely or except at any specified ports, and subject to any specified conditions as to disinfection, etc. Provision was also made for the establishment and equipment of a disinfecting station. disinfecting station.

\* Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board : No.11 : price 3s. net.

An experimental disinfecting station has now been built at Liverpool, and will shortly be opened. It is proposed, as a beginning, to deal only with East Indian Goat Hair and with Egyptian Wool and Hair; these classes will be permitted to be landed at Liverpool only, and the materials will be taken straight from the quays to the disinfecting station station

A memorandum\* has now been issued by the Home Office giving a description of the disinfecting station, and of the processes of disinfection. An estimate has been prethe processes of disinfection. An estimate has been pre-pared (the details of which are given in the memorandum) which suggests that the cost of disinfection may be in the neighbourhood of 24d. per lb. It is proposed that the dis-infecting station shall be self-supporting, the cost being covered by a charge on the materials disinfected.

## MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES IN AGRICULTURE (IRELAND).

An Order has been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland increasing, as from 9th May, the minimum and overtime rates of pay for male labourers of 20 years of age and over, and increasing the maximum values at which certain of the allowances granted to such men are reckoned for the purpose of the minimum rates. The rates previously in force for youths and women remain unaltered. The minimum rates now fixed are as follows :-

	ban y	Males.		Females
aliuminet sols in subtra couldo shuminet sols los reduit on ar yban a 1 tu aratara goitaiu	Over 20 years.	18 to 20 years.	16 to 18 years.	of over 18 ycars
Minimum Rates for a week of 54 hours:	s. d. 34 0 32 0	s. d. 29 0 27 6	s. d. 19 6 18 0	s. d. 19 6 17 0
Inclusive Weekly Minimum Rates for Ploughmen, &c.† :- Group I areas Group II areas	<b>37</b> 6‡ 35 6‡	32 0 30 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 22 & 6\\ 21 & 0 \end{array}$	

The minimum rates now fixed for men of 20 years and over represent an increase of 1s. 6d. a week in Group I areas and of 2s. in Group II areas over those previously in operation, whilst the maximum value at which board and lodging is calculated, for the purpose of the minimum rates is raised by 1s. 6d. a week. The values taken for single meals, for the purpose of the minimum rates, have been raised in proportion, but those of other allowances (house, potatoes, milk, grass, turf, timber, etc.) remain unchanged.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901-1920.

In the April issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTES details were In the April issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTES details were given of the Draft of the Order in Council under the *Ministry of Health Act*, 1919 (Section 3 (2) (c)), by which the powers and duties of the Secretary of State in con-nection with Sections 61, 97 to 100, 109 and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, will be transferred to the Minister of Health. Resolutions have now been adopted by the House of Commons, on the 14th April, and by the House of Lords, on the 26th April, approving the Draft Order in Council. In accordance, therefore, with Section 8 of the Ministry of Health Act a definitive Order in Council may now be made. Order in Council may now be made.

With regard to the operation of Section 2 of the Employ. ment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, which now governs the employment of women and young persons on the two day-shift system, notices have been published in *The London Gazette* from the 9th April to the 6th May, of 28 further Orders made by the Home Secretary. This makes a total of 53 Orders in all made up to the 3rd May under the Section.

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN LEAD PROCESSES.

The Home Secretary has given notice¶ that he proposes to make three Orders in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Women and Young Persons (Employ-ment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920. This Act, which is construed as one with the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901-1911, embodies the provisions of the Recom-mendation concerning the Protection of Women and Children against Lead Poisoning adopted on the 28th

Prevention of Anthrax among Industrial Workers, price 3d, net.
† These rates cover Sun ay work and all other work done by ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen and ma'e workers.
† These rates also apply to herds, who are under contract to give constant service, and are payable throughout the year.
§ At p. 181.

At p. 181. See also LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1920, at pp. 669 and 70<sup>°</sup>, March . at pp. 125 and 126, April, 1921, at p. 181. See also London Gazette, 28th April, 1921, at p. 3430.

November, 1919, by the General Conference of the Inter-national Labour Organisation at its first session at Washington. A brief account of the general effect of the Act appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1921.\* Two of the three Orders proposed to be made arise out of Section 2 of the Act, which concerns processes involving the use of "lead compounds." This Section lays down certain regulations which must be complied with where women or young persons are employed in any such process, where dust or fume from a "lead compound" is produced or the persons employed are liable to be splashed with a "lead compound." The proposed Orders implement two of these requirements, namely, that the persons employed must undergo a medical examination at regular intervals, a record being kept with respect to their health, and that suitable cloakroom, messroom and washing accom-modation must be provided for their use. They are each of them based upon existing Regulations and Orders for other processes.

The third Order is proposed to be made under Section 6 of the Act. Its purpose is to define the meaning of the term "lead compound" for the purposes of the Act, and to prescribe the chemical method by which it may be ascertained whether any particular compound falls within that definition. The provisions of the Act apply to processes involving the use of "lead compounds," as determined in

involving the use of "lead compounds," as determined in this way, and also of any mixture containing such a com-pound, but not of any alloy containing lead. The notice with regard to these Draft Orders is dated the 29th April, 1921, and if the majority of the employers or workpeople concerned dispute the reasonableness of any of their requirements, the objections will be referred for settlement to a Referee appointed by the Secretary of State. Such objections must be made within 21 days after the date of the notice. State. Such objections the date of the notice.

## POTTERY TRADES : PIECE WORKERS.

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS OF WORK AND WAGES.

Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, requires particulars of work and of rates of wages to be published in a prescribed manner by the occupier of a textile factory, in order that each worker paid by the piece may compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work. Section 116 also provides that the Secretary of State may by Special Order extend the appli-cation of these provisions, with suitable modifications, to any class of non-textile factories or workshops. The National Council for the Pottery Industry—consti-tuted on the 11th Larguage 1018 and he the

The National Council for the Pottery Industry—consti-tuted on the 11th January, 1918, and recognised by the Ministry of Labour as a Joint Industrial Council—have recommended to the Secretary of State that these pro-visions with regard to the publication of particulars of work and wages should be applied to their industry, and a draft of the Special Order which the Home Secretary proposes to make in this regard has now been issued. The Order will apply to all factories and workshops in which is carried on the manufacture or decoration of pottery, with the exception of certain branches of the earthenware trade. These excepted branches are as follows: The manufacture of sanitary or drain pipes, of glazed or unglazed bricks, of of sanitary or drain pipes, of glazed or unglazed bricks, of unglazed or salt-glazed coarse ware (in a factory in which no other pottery is made), and of glazed or unglazed architectural terra-cotta made from plastic clay (in a

factory where no lead is used). The Draft Order was issued on the 19th April, and com-munications with regard to it should be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office before the 30th May next.

## THE NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

<section-header><text><text><text>

## \* At p. 7. † Cmd. 1272. Price 3d.

May, 1921.

received £500,000 from the Fund. This committee have received £500,000 from the Fund. This committee have now extended their activities to industrial as well as to professional training. They are in close connection with the Ministry of Labour, and have at their disposal the local administrative machinery of the Ministry. A grant of £375,000 for the assistance of ex-Service men, or women war workers who, as a result of war distress or post-war unemployment, had definitely decided to emigrate has also been made. The report also gives particulars of numerous other grants made by the Committee of the Fund, and of the reasons actuating the Committee in making such grants. the reasons actuating the Committee in making such grants In commenting upon the objects of the National Relief Fund, the Committee remark . . . "it has through-out been the aim of the Committee to decide equitably out been the aim of the Committee to decide equitably between the competing claims of civil and military distress, though they have never felt themselves bound to attempt anything in the nature of an equal division of the Fund between these two main objects, particularly in view of the extent to which the demands upon the Fund were con-ditioned by the various remedial measures adopted by the Government." The view is expressed, however, that what-ever divergence of opinion there may be as to the wisdom or the adequacy of particular grants, there can be no question that the existence of the Fund has been the means of relieving a vast amount of suffering that would have otherwise been entailed by the War. The administration expenses of the Fund amounted to

have otherwise been entailed by the War. The administration expenses of the Fund amounted to  $\pounds 14,599$  or only 0.209 per cent. of the total receipts. This abnormally low expenditure on administration is said to be due in no small measure to the assistance received from the Government, who allowed the Fund the privilege of free postage and telegrams, and who provided the administra-tive staff by the loan of civil servants from various departments departments

Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Fund from the 6th August, 1914, to the 1st March, 1921, and of the various grants made during the period 1st July, 1919, to 1st March, 1921, are given in the appendices to the Report.

**CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS IN GERMANY.\*** RESPONSIBILITY for the welfare of disabled soldiers in Ger-RESPONSIBILITY for the welfare of disabled soldners in Ger-many is administered by a special Department, with a head office and with subordinate offices in each province. Every large town has its own office. Some 90,000 cases are registered as having passed through the Berlin office since the Armistice. The main object of this organisation is to train the disabled and place them in employment. Courses in all subjects are provided. The number of men restored to full working capacity is reported to be very high empertient to a much as 60 page onter in the case of high, amounting to as much as 60 per cent. in the case of the blind.

the blind. The placing of disabled men in employment is assisted by legislation, under which all firms employing more than 25 workers are obliged to engage 1 or 2 per cent. of disabled men. Employment is found for all who are capable and willing to work. The chief hindrance to complete success is the shortage of houses.

Is the shortage of houses. Four-fifths of the cost of the scheme is borne by the Federal Government, one-tenth by the State Governments and one-tenth by the Communes. In addition, private subscriptions have been received for special purposes, such as the assistance of the blind and provision of furniture on marriage on marriage.

Pensions to disabled soldiers are under the control of another Department. The very numerous scales are carefully graded to meet all degrees of disability. The

another Department. The very numerous scales are carefully graded to meet all degrees of disability. The scale, however, does not permit a man who is totally in-capacitated to live without assistance from his relatives. In addition, disabled men have various small privileges, such as reduced railway and tramway fares. A recent article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* gave details of war disability, with special reference to Berlin and Brandenberg. The number of disabled in Germany, *i.e.*, those whose capacity for work has been reduced by 50 per cent. or more, is roughly 300,000. Of these, 12,000 belong to the province of Brandenberg and 23,000 to Greater Berlin. The disability of these men is due to the following causes: Arm wounds 25'5 per cent., arm amputations 5'5 per cent., head wounds 1'7 per cent., tuberculosis 11'8 per cent., insanity 2'3 per cent., heart disease 1'6, other and various 14'1 per cent. There are stated to be 4,000 men who are blind as the result of the war. A considerable number of disabled men are unemployed.

are unemployed.

## WAGES OF PRUSSIAN MINERS, 1914 and 1920.<sup>†</sup>

THE average net earnings per shift of men employed in the mining industry in Prussia during the fourth quarter of \* From a despatch date i lst'Ma\*c', 1921, from H.M. Representative at

Berlin. † Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 14th April, 1921.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

1920 and their increase per cent. as compared with the second quarter of 1914 are shown in the following Table, the various mining districts being distinguished:—

It is not possible to take into account the changes-in respect of age, skill, etc.—that have taken place in the three groups distinguished in the Table since 1914, and to that extent conclusions based on a comparison between the earnings per shift in the two periods are subject to qualification

If the number of men employed in each district and in each of the three groups be taken into consideration, the average increase for Prussia as a whole, as compared with the second quarter of 1914, is computed to be about 956 per cent. for hewers and trammers, 1,014 per cent. for other underground workers, and 1,051 per cent. for surface workers. The average increase for all men together would workers. The average increase for all men together would be about 994 per cent., or, in other words, miners' earnings at the latest date were, approximately, eleven times as great as those earned in the period preceding the war. [On the other hand it is to be observed that the purchasing power of the mark in Germany is now only about one-ninth of what it was before the war.]

## CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK, FOURTH **OUARTER OF 1920.**

THE issue for 7th May of the journal (Statistiske Efterretninger) of the Danish Statistical Department con-tains figures bringing the data concerning the general movement of wages in the principal trades in Denmark down to the fourth quarter of 1920. (For information relating to the previous quarter see page 73 of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921).

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 108,500, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (30,000), building (10,800), food preparation (10,700), pottery, glass and cement (9,000), paper and printing (7,300), and textile (7.000).

(7,000). The general result of the computation shows that, taking the country as a whole, the average houring earnings in the industries indicated had risen by 2 per cent. since the preceding quarter and by 304 per cent. since 1914. For the skilled workman the average earnings rose from 2.35 kroner in the third quarter to 2.42 in the fourth, and for the un-skilled workman from 1.94 to 1.97 kroner. Women's earnings rose from an average of 1.29 to 1.31 kroner per hour in the same period. The increase in the quarter under review is stated to be due to the operation of the national collective agreement of 28th May, 1920.

## WAGES IN CANADA, 1901–1920.

THE March issue of the Canadian Labour Gazette contains a series of tables showing, for each of 21 occupations, repre-senting the building, metal and printing trades and the tramway and steam railway services, the rates of wages per hour and the hours of labour per full week prevailing

in thirteen cities of Canada, in each year from 1901 to 1920. The particular trades selected are considered typical of a sufficiently wide range of employment to make their publication of value. So far as possible the rates shown for any year are those prevailing in the month of September. The figures are based on information obtained by Depart-mental officers and correspondents, on copies of collective agreements, and on returns furnished to the Department by trade union officials and employers.

On the basis of these rates index numbers are calculated showing the trend of wages in each group of trades during the period covered.

The Summary table below, which is compiled from the fuller one presented in the Report, gives the index numbers showing the relative wages per hour and per full week as compared with 1913 in each of the five groups, and for all occupations taken together.

### INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES.

(1913 = 100.)

Yea	ır.	Building Trades.	Metal Trades.	Printing Trades.	Tram- ways.	Steam Railways*	Average.
11				. Hourly	Rates.	aller and a second s	n den series Series sectores
.901 1907 <i>1913</i> 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920		60°3 80°2 100°0 100°8 101°5 102°4 109°9 125°9 148°2 180°9	$\begin{array}{c} 68^{\circ}6\\ 82^{\circ}4\\ 100^{\circ}0\\ 100^{\circ}5\\ 101^{\circ}5\\ 106^{\circ}9\\ 128^{\circ}0\\ 155^{\circ}2\\ 180^{\circ}1\\ 209^{\circ}4 \end{array}$	60°0 78°4 100°0 102°4 103°6 105°8 111°3 123°7 145°9 184°0	64:0 81:4 100:0 101:0 97:8 102:2 114:6 142:9 163:3 194:2	$\begin{array}{c} 70.8\\ 85.5\\ 100.0\\ 101.7\\ 101.7\\ 104.9\\ 110.1\\ 133.2\\ 154.2\\ 186.6 \end{array}$	64'9 81'9 100'0 101'1 101'6 105'2 114'8 135'1 158'0 190'3
	4.02			Weekly	Rates.	all argan	
1901 1907 <i>1913</i> 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920		69'3 84'8 100'0 100'3 100'5 101'5 108'8 123'8 142'9 171'9	72*8 850 100*0 100*4 101*2 110*4 124*0 146*7 165*3 189*3	66.6 79.3 100.0 102.4 103.6 105.8 111.3 123.7 145.5 181.7	65 • 7 82 • 2 100 • 0 97 • 4 102 • 5 115 • 1 130 • 3 150 • 5 179 • 1		69.8 83.9 100.0 100.6 101.0 110.3 114.5 131.6 151.0 179.3

The indices relating to the building trades rates are based on rates for 7 occupations (bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, labourers), those for the metal trades on 5 (blacksmiths, boilermakers, ironmoulders, machinists, sheet-metal workers), those for the printing trades on 2 (hand com-positors and cylinder pressmen), those for tramways on rates of conductors and motormen, and those for steam rail-ways on 6 (goods train conductors, brakemen, engine-drivers and firemen, telegraphers and section men). The last column is computed from the simple averages for the 21 groups taken together. 21 groups taken together.

A further table gives the following index numbers based on sample rates of wages for unskilled labour in factories, for miscellaneous factory trades and for the lumbering industry. The first series is formed from 35 rates paid in 15 different towns the second from 72 rates for occupa-tions in cotton mills, the furniture, coachmaking, harness and saddlery, boot and shoe, tobacco, meat packing and pulp and paper trades; and the third from 15 rates paid to workers in the lumbering and sawmilling trades.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES. (1913 = 100.)

Unskilled Labour			laneous	Lumbering and		
in Factories.			Trades.	Sawmilling.		
do et.	Hourly	Weekly	Hourly	Weekiy	Hourly	Weekly
	Rates.	Rates.	Rates.	Rates.	Rates.	Rates
1911            1912            1913            1914            1915            1916            1917            1918            1919            1919	$\begin{array}{r} 94.^{\circ}9\\ 98.^{\circ}1\\ 100.^{\circ}0\\ 101.^{\circ}0\\ 101.^{\circ}0\\ 110.^{\circ}4\\ 129.^{\circ}2\\ 152.^{\circ}3\\ 180.^{\circ}2\\ 215.^{\circ}3\end{array}$	99.8 98.9 100.0 100.3 100.0 108.3 126.6 145.6 145.6 167.9 198.3	$\begin{array}{r} 95^{\circ}4\\ 97^{\circ}1\\ 100^{\circ}0\\ 103^{\circ}2\\ 106^{\circ}2\\ 115^{\circ}1\\ 128^{\circ}0\\ 146^{\circ}8\\ 180^{\circ}2\\ 216^{\circ}8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 94.9\\ 99.3\\ 700.0\\ 102.9\\ 105.8\\ 114.3\\ 126.7\\ 142.6\\ 164.5\\ 164.5\\ 192.9\end{array}$	96°3 98°8 100°0 94°7 89°1 109°5 130°2 150°5 169°8 202°7	96°3 98°8 100°0 94°7 89°0 109°5 130°3 149°6 165°3 191°4

\* Since January 1st, 1918, members of crews on freight trains have been paid at a rate per mile, 100 miles (or less), or 8 hours (or less) as the standard for a day's work, with provision for overtime at time and a half. Prior to January 1st, 1918, the standard day was on the basis of 10 hours, with regular rates for overtime.

## STANDARD WAGES AND HOURS IN THE **UNITED STATES. 1907-1920.**

THE March issue of the Monthly Labour Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics gives index numbers showing the movement year by year, from 1907 to 1920, of rates of wages and of hours of labour in a full week according to trade union wage scales in certain trades. The index numbers of wages are based on the union minimum rates as provided in agreements with employers. In some instances a considerable number of members are actually paid, by individual arrangement, more than the union agreements specify. The average wage received by union men, therefore, to some extent exceeds the prevailing union rate. From the two sets of figures in combination a third set has been calculated by the Bureau, indicating for each year the rates of wages per full week. In the following Table the indices for 1913 are taken as the standard (=100):—

	Year.		Rates of Wages per hour.	Full-time Hours per week.	Rates of Wages per week full time
1907			90	103	92
1908			91	102	93
1909			92	102	93
1910	1 20	10.00	94	101	95
911	E. Color		96	101	96
912			98	100	98
913	12.728	12.00	100	100	100
914	an and	a sid	102	100	102
915	10-11-15	22	103	99	102
916			107	99	106
917			114	98	112
918	Barriel	- and	133	97	130
919			155	95	148
920	0.0.0		199	94	189

The figures relate to May of each year and apply only to persons employed at time-rates. The trades covered include baking, building and structural iron working, road transport, stone-quarrying and working, metal working, machine woodworking, printing and bookbinding. From the Table it would appear that hourly rates of wages in these trades taken together were 99 per cent. higher in 1920, while full-time hours per week have fallen by 6 per cent., the net result being an increase of 89 per cent. in the earnings for a full week.

## WHITE PHOSPHORUS IN MATCH-MAKING. BERNE CONVENTION ADOPTED BY AUSTRIA AND

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.\*

Norway Tunisia.

## **REDUCTION OF BONUSES FOR** JAPANESE SEAMEN,†

ACCORDING to a statement in the Japan Advertiser of 20th January last, the expenses of certain Japanese shipping companies were reported to be 8:50 yen per ton per month, at the present time as against 3:30 yen in 1915 and 1916, 3:80 yen in 1917, 5:50 yen in 1918, and 7:50 yen in 1919. The increase was felt with extraordinary intensity owing to the great dorpassion paraeling in chipping. As a result it the great depression prevailing in shipping. As a result it has become necessary for shipping companies to cut their working expenses as much as possible, and for this purpose some companies have replaced their seamen with others receiving lower wages, while in other cases the Japanese have been superseded by Chinese and Koreans.

have been superseded by Chinese and Koreans. Some time ago the Japanese Shipowners' Union, the members of which include practically all the shipping concerns of importance in Japan, agreed to restrict high cost of living bonuses and other extra allowances to not more than 40 per cent. of the salaries or wages. They now find it necessary to make even further reductions, and it is proposed to reduce the existing rate by half. It is expected that an agreement between the shipping companies will soon he reached. be reached

Feuille Fédérale, 13th and 27th April, 1921
 † Daily Intelligence, 18th March, 1921. International Labour Office, Geneva.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

## RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## STATISTICS FOR 30th APRIL, 1921.\*

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of F	rood			 132%
All Items included		•••	11 ···· ·	 128%
	FÓO	D.		

During April there was a further fall in the retail prices of food, the average increase at 30th April in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary being about 132 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 138 per cent. at 1st April. With the exception of fish, which was slightly dearer, all the principal articles of food contributed to this decline butter mergarine come bacon and mill

to this decline, butter, margarine, eggs, bacon and milk showing the largest reductions in price. 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 30th April, 1921\*:--

Article.		ge Price (j herwise ir	Average Inc. (+) or Decrease () at 30th April, 1921, as compared with			
Article,	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	30th April, 1921.*	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 9# 0 6g	s. d. 1 8 1 3	s. d. 2 1 1 55	s. d. + 1 34 + 0 11	s. d. + 0 5 + 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British— Legs Breast	0 71 0 44 0 101 0 61	1 8 1 2# 1 8# 1 1#	1 34 0 93 2 36 1 54	$\begin{array}{r} + 0 & 8 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 1 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Mutton, Frozen- Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)† Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea per 4 lb. Milk per quart Butter-	0 64 0 4 0 114 0 105 0 5 1 65 0 2 0 34	1 9 1 1 2 3 1 4 0 9 2 8 0 7 0 8 1	1 344 344 2 2 1 1 2 844 2 1 1 6 44 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4	822444 0 0 1 1 2 70 6475 ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & E_{1-1}^{3} \\ - & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 1 \end{array}$	
Fresh Salt Cheese (Canadian or	1 21 1 2 0 81	26 26 18	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 8^3_4 \\ 2 & 6^1_2 \\ 1 & 8^1_2 \end{array}$	+1   61 + 1   41 + 1   41 + 1   41 + 0   113	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 2\frac{8}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
U.S.)† ··· ··· Margarine ·· ··· Eggs (fresh) ··· each Potatoes ··· per 7 lb.	0 71 0 11 0 44	1 2 0 <del>61</del> 0 7 <del>1</del>	0 91 0 24 0 84	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 2 \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 4 \\ + & 0 & 1 \end{array}$	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 30th April in relation to the prices of July, 1914, November, 1918, and 1st April, 1921:---

ni 201725 or 7000 an complexitory a	30th Ap	Percentage I ril, 1921, as co with July, 19	ompared	Corre ding for U	figure
Article.	Large Towns	Small	United	King	
and the state	(Popula- tions over 50,000).	Towns and Villages.	Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	lst April 1921.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	151 170	155 161	153 166	103 126	154 166
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	110 100	112 95	111 98	175 206	117 105
Legs Breast	169 181	168 168	169 <sup>.</sup> 175	102 106	170 181
Legs Breast	$126 \\ 64 \\ 164$	117 64 145	122. 64 155	206 217 142	125
Fish	$104 \\ 130 \\ 132 \\ 132 $	140 112 139 133	121 136 132	142 167 52 55	165 118 138 134
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	63 310 165	70 290 178	66 300 172	50 73 241 141	134 69 302 181
Fresh Salt	120 113 135	132 120 134	126 117 134	107 112 130	} 136 137
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	33 104 98	31 83 65	32 94 82	97 412 59	46 109 85
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	134	130	132	133	138

<sup>6</sup> Ist May being Sunday, the prices relate to the previous day. Since the date to which the returns relate there have been considerable reductions in the prices of some articles, especially milk, butter and bacon. <sup>†</sup> If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the Returns quote the price for another kind locally representative.

May, 1921.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into

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## ALL ITEMS.

ALL ITEMS. If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 110 per cent.), the resultant figure for 30th April, 1921, is about 128 per cent.t as compared with 133 per cent. for 1st April. The result of this calculation (in which the same quan-tities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1921 as in 1914) is to show the *increase* in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes (i.e., the average standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where ind, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All items.

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

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919	1920.	1921.
January February March April May June	10-15 15 15-20 15-20 20 25	35 35 35-40 35-40 40-45 45	65 65-70 70 70-75 75 75-80	85-90 90 90-95 95-100 100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128
July August September October November December	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 60 65	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	11111

\* A special article giving details of the changes since July, 1914, in the prices of the various items of clothing included in these statistics was given on pages 178-179, of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April. † If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 30th April, 1921, was about 6 per cent. less.

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

C

May, 1921.

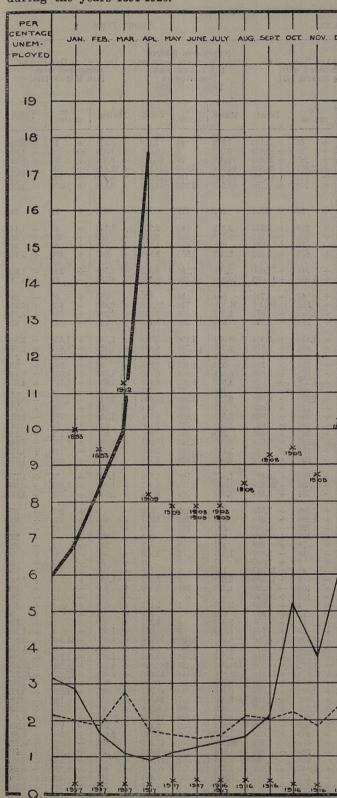
## **EMPLOYMENT CHART.\***

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

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

 $\blacksquare$   $\blacksquare$   $\blacksquare$   $\blacksquare$   $\blacksquare$   $\square$  Dotted Curve = Mean of 1911-20.

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



## **EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR APRIL**,

THE depression in employment, which had become excep-tionally severe at the end of March in consequence of the continued decline in trade, was made much more acute, during April, by the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines. In most of the great coal-using industries employment was greatly reduced, and in some cases, e.g., the pig iron, tin-

\* 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 241.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following para-graphs and in the Summary Table are derived from the most authoritive 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 conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

### FRANCE.\*

The general level of retail prices in Paris of food, fuel and lighting in the month of April shows a decrease of 8'6 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 228 per cent. over July, 1914. The computa-tion of the movement of the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class working class.

## TTALY.

### (a) Rome.+

(a) Rome.<sup>†</sup> The general level of food prices in Rome in April shows an increase of 11'8 per cent. as compared with the pre-ceding month, and a rise of 332 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 April shows an increase of 6'9 per cent. as compared with March, and of 311 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.

#### Milan t

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 April, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 1.5 per cent. when com-pared with the preceding month, and of 498 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure (including also the cost of clothing, rent, and heating and lighting), shows in April an increase of 1.7 per cent., and is 478 per cent. higher than in 1914.

#### Florence.§

The index number representing the weekly expenditure of a family consisting of five persons in Florence at the prices current in April, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 0.8 per cent. when compared with the previous month, and of 421 per cent. when com-pared with the first half of 1914. The total family expen-diture in April, including also the cost of clothing, rent, and heating, lighting, etc., shows an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with March, and 385 per cent. as compared with the pre-war figure.

#### BELGIUM.!!

BELGIUM.!! The index number of the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below 5 francs per day, at the prices prevailing on 15th March, 1921, was 334 per expenditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs showed an increase of 335 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 340 per cent. In the computation of the general index number allowance is made for the relative expenditure upon the various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered. The general level (unweighted) of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15th March, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities. shows a decrease of 53 per cent. as compared with 15th February, 1921, but an increase of 311 per cent. as compared with April, 1914.

#### SWEDEN.¶

At the prices prevailing in April the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish house-hold in the matter of food, fuel and lighting, represents a decrease of 20 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 148 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, whose expenditure (in 1914) amounted to about £111 per annum. The above figures

• Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France. + Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome.

Office, Rome. ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Milan. \* § Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical Office, Florence. # Revue du Travatil, April, 1921. ¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics. Stockholm. mation supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour

relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together; but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, April shows a decrease of 4.3 per cent. as against March, and an increase of 147 per cent. as compared with July,

#### GERMANY.

GERMANY. The issue of the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* for 15th April pub-lishes for the first time an official index number repre-senting the rise in the "cost of living" in Germany as a whole. According to this computation, the cost of necessaries assumed to be required by a family of five persons (man, wife and three children, aged 12, 7 and 14 respectively) was 81 per cent. higher in March, 1921, than in 1913-14. The standard budget of this family includes food, the rent of two rooms and a kitchen and the cost of light and fuel

According to later reports in the German press the corresponding index number for April, 1921, is 794 per cent. above that of the pre-war period.

## CANADA.\*

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food by a family of five in March, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 6.0 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, but an increase of 78.3 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken into considera-tion, the March figure shows a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with February and a rise of 68.6 per cent. as com-pared with July, 1914.

### UNITED STATES.†

The general level of retail prices of food in the United States in April was 26 per cent. lower than that of the preceding month, and 28 per cent. lower than that of April, 1920, but was 49 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are weighted according to their respective importance in consumption.

#### NEW ZEALAND.‡

The index number of retail prices of food in April based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand shows a decrease of 0.3 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, but is 69 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the variant provide of computing in computing before of the various groups of commodities in consumption before the war.

Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
 † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
 ‡ 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.

- interested	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.							
Country.	July,	July, July, 1916. 1917.	July, 1918.		July, 1920.	Latest figures available.		
Per cent. Cont. Per	1010.	1011.	1010.	1010.	1940.	Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 1101	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 132*	1921. 30 April	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium† Denmark Finland France (Paris); , (other Towns); Germany¶ Holland (Amster-	46 32 42§ 	66 83 84§ 42	87 106 1445 76	112 161 188§ 110	359 162 882 273 288§ 117	334 176 1007 228 329 794 99	Mar, Jan. Feb. April. Ist Qr. April. Mar.	
dam), Italy (Rome) " (Milan) " (Florence) Swedent United States	11 47 60 42 9	37  84 114   81 43	$103 \\ 225 \\ 198 \\ 179 \\ 168 \\ 64$	106 210 178 189 210 86	$218 \\ 345 \\ 313 \\ 219 \\ 197 \\ 115$	332 498 421 208 148 49	April. April April Feb. April April	
Overseas Dominions Australia Canada New Zealand South Africa	30 14 19 16	26 57 27 28	31 75 39 34	47 86 44 39	94 127 67 97	81 78 69 60	Mar. Mar. April. Mar.	

\* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to Food only, For all items the increase is 128 per cent. (See p. 237). † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class: in March the increase for all working-class families ranged from 334 to 340 per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures: \$ Figures for 3rd Quarter, || Figures for August: ¶ Includes rent, fuel, and lighting,

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

plate and pottery industries, it was almost at a standstill. In agriculture and in the building trades, however, employment was generally fairly well maintained throughout the month.

ment was generally fairly well maintained throughout the month. The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which Returns are received rose from 10.0 (or 10.5 excluding coal-mining, for which no figures were available for April) at the end of March to 17.6 at the end of April. This is the highest percentage of unemployment recorded by the Department for any date throughout the period of over 30 years for which monthly statistics are available. In industries employing about 12,000,000 workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act the percentage unemployed at 29th April was 15:0, as compared with 11:3 at 24th March, 9:5 at 25th February, 8:2 at 28th January, and 5:8 at 31st December. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 29th April was approxi-mately 1,854,000, of whom men numbered 1,261,000 and women 448,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 24th March was 1,414,000, of whom 936,000 were men and 365,000 were women. Some unem-ployed persons in occupations not covered by the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and these figures, therefore, do not fully indicate the total numbers unemployed. In addition to those totally unemployed, 1,077,000 work-people were registered as working systematic short time, at the end of April. in such a manner as to entitle them to

people were registered as working systematic short time, at the end of April, in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At 24th March the correspond-

ing number was 839,000. The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges, and unfilled at 29th April, was 34,000, of which 10,000 were for men and 21,000 for women; the correspond-ing number at 24th March was 41,000, of which 12,000 were for men and 25,000 for women.

Employment at iron mines was almost at a standstill owing to the cessation of work at the coal mines; at tin mines it was again very bad, and at lead and zinc mines it continued slack. Shale miners continued to be well employed on the whole. At quarries there was a decline, especially at those producing limestone for blast furnaces, where employment was bad.

especially at those producing limestone for blast furnaces, where employment was bad. In the pig iron industry there was acute depression owing to the lack of fuel, and at the end of the month only 11 furnaces were in blast. There was also a marked decline at iron and steel works, and many works were closed down; the number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the week ended 29th April showed a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the week ended 19th March. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades only 35 mills were working at the end of April. The shortage of coal also caused increased unemployment in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the latter of which was also affected by the continued absence from work of the ship joiners, owing to the dispute which began in December last. In the other metal trades employment also declined and was very slack. In some sections of the cotton industry trade showed a tendency to revive in the early part of April, but the increasing shortage of fuel prevented any considerable improvement in employment, and unemployment increased as the month progressed. In the woollen and worsted trades employment showed a further decline and was very bad.

had

bad. In the linen, jute, hosiery and lace trades employment declined and was very slack; in the silk trade it also showed a decline and was slack. Employment in the textile bleach-ing, printing, dveing, and finishing trades was very bad in all branches. With milliners in London employment was fair; in dressmaking and in the bespoke section of the tailoring trade it was moderate; in the wholesale mantle, &c., trade it was slack. In the shirt and collar, corset, and felt hat trades employment continued bad.

felt hat trades employment continued bad. Employment in the leather trades continued bad and short time was almost general. In the boot and shoe trades there was a slight improvement in certain districts. In paper manufacture much unemployment was reported, and with printers and bookbinders employment showed a decline and was slack generally. In the building trades employment was fair on the whole; with painters, however, it continued slack. In the brick and cement trades it showed a decline. In most branches of the woodworking group employment was bad. Employment in the pottery trades was completely dis-

Employment in the pottery trades was completely dis-organised by the coal stoppage; in the glass trades it was also seriously affected and was very bad. In most branches of the food preparation trades employment was moderate. In agriculture some local scarcity of skilled workers was reported, but casual labour was often in excess of the demand.

Employment with dock labourers, seamen and fishermen was seriously affected by the coal stoppage, and at the end of the month there was much unemployment.

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May, 1921.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, was about 12,000,000 on 29th April, 1921, and the number registered as totally unemployed at that date was 1,799,242, or 150 per cent., as compared with 1,335,206, 11.3 per cent. at 24th March, 1921.

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

The following Table shows, by industries, the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged on 29th April, 1921: (1) in respect of total unemployment, and (2) in respect of short time. The persons included under (2) are employed in establishments where, owing to the depression in trade, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis, in such a manner as to entitle claimants to benefit under the Act or to out-of-work donation\*:—

Interse         Interse <t< th=""><th>op de la la portectare aviantilana. A commendante d'A de Gas Gate Marrie</th><th></th><th>Т</th><th>OTAL UN</th><th>EMPLOYM</th><th>ENT.</th><th></th><th colspan="4">SHORT TIME.</th><th></th></t<>	op de la la portectare aviantilana. A commendante d'A de Gas Gate Marrie		Т	OTAL UN	EMPLOYM	ENT.		SHORT TIME.					
Parks         India         Junit         Junit <th< th=""><th>Industry.</th><th>Work I rema</th><th>Books an Donation aining lo</th><th>d Out-of- n Policies odged</th><th>CO</th><th>mpared w</th><th>ith</th><th>Time W U.L. D</th><th>orkers of Benefit onation</th><th>and on</th><th>CO</th><th>mpared w</th><th>ith</th></th<>	Industry.	Work I rema	Books an Donation aining lo	d Out-of- n Policies odged	CO	mpared w	ith	Time W U.L. D	orkers of Benefit onation	and on	CO	mpared w	ith
Worths and Construction of the Hand Bullions         Radie         Hand         H	2400 March Washington of Washington 565 March 1990 Washington 1990	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Construction} \mbox{scale}{1} & \mbox{construction} \mbox{scale}{1} \mbox{construction} \mbox{scale}{1} \mbox{construction} \mbox{scale}{1} \mbox{construction} \mbox{scale}{1} \mbox{scale}{1} \mbox{construction} \mbox{scale}{1} \mbox{scale}{1$	Works of Construction other than Building Shipbuilding Engineering Trades (incl. Boilermaking, etc.) Ironfounding Construction and Repair of Cycles, Motor Vehicles and Aircraft (excluding Engines	26,361 89,476 208,216	53 877 14,943 1,609	26,414 90,353 223,159 27,072	+10,066 +28,687 +57,754 +11,793	+ 10 + 265 + 2.801	+10,076 + 28,952	3,017 10,032 94,958 13,118	3 79 5,319 716	$\begin{array}{r} 3,020 \\ 10,111 \\ 100,277 \\ 13,834 \end{array}$	+ 1,834 + 8,201 + 37,154	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 13 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 36 \\ + & 706 \\ + & 290 \\ + & 993 \end{array} $	+37,860 + 6,719
	Construction and Repair of other Vehicles	6 490	432	6,922	+ 2,359		a la handa	682	117	799 -	+ 348	+ 38	+ 386
Small Arms Ammuniting, Filling          1484         523         6247         +         670         +         617         130         6.00         1400         170         4         677         677         130         6.00         1400         170         4         777         778         77	Furniture and Upholstering Packing Cases, Wooden Boxes and Coopering Other Woodworking (including Brooms,	12,037	3,385 931	$15,422 \\ 4,672$	+ 2,496 + 2,439 + 639 + 746	- 18	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2,724 \\ + & 3,219 \\ + & 621 \\ + & 1,422 \end{array}$	2,073 971	1,246 339	3,319 1,310	+ 668 + 292	+ 40 + 394 + 49 + 466	+ 341
Workers al Oko Ovens etc. </td <td>Small Arms Ammunition, Filling</td> <td></td> <td>3,823 8,262</td> <td></td> <td>+ 679 + 9,457</td> <td>+ 941 + 1,636</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>+ 1,701 + 4,784</td> <td><math>+ 235 \\ - 51</math></td> <td>+ 1,936 + 4,733</td>	Small Arms Ammunition, Filling		3,823 8,262		+ 679 + 9,457	+ 941 + 1,636					+ 1,701 + 4,784	$+ 235 \\ - 51$	+ 1,936 + 4,733
$ \begin{array}{c} Rectrical and Surgical Instruments, etc $	Workers at Coke Ovens, etc Iron and Steel Manufacture Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc Manufacture of Tinplate and Galvanized	131,256	2,177 5,213	133,433 18,317	$^{+ 1,691}_{+ 65,733}_{+ 6,632}_{+ 5,149}$	+ 552 + 1,045	+7,677	31,100 5,687	774 1,674	31,874 7,261	$\begin{array}{r} - & 298 \\ + & 9,852 \\ + & 2,934 \\ + & 120 \end{array}$	+ 10 + 472 + 784 + 93	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 288 \\ + & 10,324 \\ + & 3,718 \\ + & 213 \end{array} $
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Goods} & \mbox{Goods} $	Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc Hand Tools, Outlery, etc Needles and Pins Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc Wire and Wire Goods Bolts, Nuts, Screws, etc Hardware and Hollowware Other Metal Goods, Shipbreaking, etc Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc Musical Instruments Toys, Games, Apparatus, etc Rubber, and Rubber and Waterproof Goods Fellmongering, Tanning, etc	3,160 333 276 4,389 3,311 2,182 9,524 2,178 3,173 2,793 7,51 9,471 4,860	$\begin{array}{c} 1,720\\ 1,383\\ 665\\ 1,735\\ 4,658\\ 494\\ 17,335\\ 1,193\\ 3,234\\ 811\\ 2,556\\ 9,017\\ 1,351\end{array}$	4,880 1,716 941 6,124 7,969 2,676 26,859 3,371 6,407 3,604 3,307 18,488 6,211	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.694 \\ + 1.824 \\ - 78 \\ + 60 \\ + 1.974 \\ + 1.661 \\ + 908 \\ + 3.762 \\ + 831 \\ + 534 \\ + 638 \\ + 117 \\ + 3.547 \\ + 3.547 \\ + 4.148 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 494 \\ + & 208 \\ + & 134 \\ + & 571 \\ + & 1,268 \\ + & 112 \\ + & 2,570 \\ + & 125 \\ + & 338 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,318 \\ + 130 \\ + 2,545 \\ + 2,929 \\ + 1,020 \\ + 6,332 \\ + 956 \\ + 922 \\ + 832 \\ + 480 \\ + 5,654 \\ + 1,312 \end{array}$	2,795 224 523 8,561 3,522 154 6,727 354 2,522 1,035 265 8,685 3,416	1,702 869 1,463 1,604 3,402 77 6,209 300 1,929 121 650 8,246 519	4,497 1,093 1,991 8,165 6,924 231 12,936 654 4,451 1,156 915 16,931 3,935	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,433 \\ + 141 \\ + 66 \\ + 1,384 \\ + 1,554 \\ - 355 \\ + 2,912 \\ + 153 \\ + 1,234 \\ + 128 \\ + 127 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,041 \\ + 129 \\ + 597 \\ + 1,021 \\ + 1,317 \\ + 14 \\ + 2,034 \\ + 63 \\ + 787 \\ + 67 \\ + 121 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 270 \\ + & 683 \\ + & 2,405 \\ + & 2,871 \\ - & 341 \\ + & 4,946 \\ + & 206 \\ + & 2,021 \\ + & 185 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Goods. Brick and Tile, etc	11,385 17,556	3,656 22,049	15,041 39,605	+ 7,907 + 15,883	+ 2,500	+10,407 + 35,409	1,432 1,858	168 2,114	4,793 1,600 3,972		+ 75 + 1,039	+ 1,211 + 1,173 + 2,286
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service Laundry Service Commercial, Clerical, Insurance & Banking Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Seamen Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. Coal Mining Tron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining. Quarrying (other than Ironstone) Clay, Sand, Gravel, etc., Digging Manufactured Stationery. Printing, Publishing and Book binding Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Flax, Linen, and Hemp Jute Carpet and Rug Manufacture Hosiery. Lace Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Other Textiles Tailoring Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. Hots, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Button Trade. Button Trade. Silk Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture Botton Lace State Services Cother Cothing Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture Public Utility Services Distributive Trades. National and Local Government Service Professional Services Cother Industries and Services	$\begin{array}{r} 788\\ 7,402\\ 7,402\\ 16,296\\ 2,025\\ 2,025\\ 24,649\\ 6,002\\ 32,469\\ 46,256\\ 12,849\\ 3,862\\ 12,849\\ 3,862\\ 12,849\\ 3,862\\ 12,849\\ 3,862\\ 12,849\\ 3,862\\ 12,849\\ 3,862\\ 12,849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,2849\\ 1,178\\ 2,159\\ 10,563\\ 1,186\\ 1,186\\ 1,2563\\ 1,186\\ 1,186\\ 1,2563\\ 1,2$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,783\\ 4,956\\ 1,000\\ 1,200\\ 1,000\\ 1,200\\ 1,000\\ 1,$	$\begin{array}{r} 6,651\\ 12,358\\ 17,290\\ 2,253\\ 25,640\\ 6,627\\ 32,660\\ 61,899\\ 8,727\\ 46,827.\\ 12,83\\ 3,962\\ 6,731\\ 1,242\\ 11,767\\ 9,484\\ 18,237\\ 1,242\\ 11,767\\ 81,369\\ 49,034\\ 2,476\\ 21,424\\ 5,718\\ 4,492\\ 14,710\\ 6,191\\ 20,74\\ 11,346\\ 26,531\\ 3,576\\ 26,277\\ 26,531\\ 3,519\\ 1,644\\ 1,501\\ 23,073\\ 3,570\\ 44,952\\ 6,242\\ 13,397\\ 1,523\\ 6,242\\ 13,367\\ 1,523\\ 6,562\\ 44,900\\ 11,487\\ 1,487\\$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 217\\ - & 3,555\\ - & 3,837\\ + & 1,540\\ + & 12,090\\ + & 1$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1,396\\ + 795\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 785\\ + 1006\\ $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1.613\\ - & 5.680\\ + & 862\\ - & 3.819\\ + & 1.547\\ + & 12.047\\ + & 12.047\\ + & 14.636\\ - & 8.289\\ + & 4.939\\ + & 4.939\\ + & 4.9287\\ + & 4.939\\ + & 4.9287\\ + & 4.939\\ + & 4.9287\\ + & 4.9288\\ + & 4.9287\\ + & 4.9288\\ + & 4.94888\\ + & 4.94888\\ + & 4.94888\\ + & 4.9488\\ + & 4.9488\\ + & 4.94$	514 227 815 407 1,267 2,879 1,243 2,176 2,082 2,208 2,	$\begin{array}{c} 703\\ 131\\ 8\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 7\\ 8\\ 240\\ -1\\ 1\\ 5\\ 6\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 240\\ -1\\ 1\\ 5\\ 6\\ 6\\ 7\\ 7\\ 8\\ 240\\ -1\\ 1\\ 5\\ 6\\ 8\\ 240\\ 21\\ 207\\ 1\\ 2303\\ 5\\ 7\\ 72\\ 144\\ 6\\ 8229\\ 21\\ 207\\ 1\\ 2303\\ 5\\ 5\\ 7\\ 708\\ 21\\ 207\\ 1\\ 2303\\ 5\\ 5\\ 7\\ 708\\ 3\\ 1\\ 708\\ 3\\ 1\\ 708\\ 3\\ 1\\ 770\\ 8\\ 3\\ 1\\ 124\\ 4\\ 881\\ 1\\ 285\\ 1\\ 124\\ 881\\ 3\\ 889\\ 1\\ 186\\ 88\\ 88\\ 1\\ 888\\ 1\\ 1\\ 888\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,217\\ 3558\\ 811\\ 415\\ 1,308\\ 64\\ 158\\ 64\\ 158\\ 64\\ 158\\ 64\\ 158\\ 64\\ 158\\ 64\\ 158\\ 64\\ 158\\ 2097\\ 209\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ 10,207\\ 1,212\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ 10,207\\ 1,212\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ 10,207\\ 1,212\\ 2097\\ 1,212\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 462\\ ++\\ +21\\ 347\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ +$	$\begin{array}{c} ++502\\ +++5\\ 51\\ +++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ ++\\ $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

\* Persons working only one day short-time per week, or reduced hours each day or on certain days, are not eligible for benefit and are not included. † The decreases recorded this month are accounted for by the fact that while claiming out-of-work donation applicants were classified by occupation or the transfer to unemployment benefit they were classified, so far as possible, in accordance with the industry in which they are engaged. ‡ In the Table on page 187 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, the figures for "Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades" and for "Other Clothing" were inadvertently transposed.

May, 1921.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,338,731 reported TRADE Unions with a net highbership of 1,506,737 (or 17.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed 235,737 (or 17.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of April, 1921, compared with 10.0 per cent. at the end of March, 1921, and 0.9 per cent. at the end of April, 1920. In addition, large numbers were on short time. In the following Table figures are given for various groups of Unions :-

Trade.	Member- ship at end of April,	at e	ployed nd of ril, 21.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. () in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	1921.	Num- ber.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
uildingt	84,535 538,561	4,379 116,275	$\begin{array}{c} 5^{\circ}2\\ 21^{\circ}6\end{array}$	+1.5 +7.4	$^{+5.0}_{+20.0}$	
building. fiscellaneous Metal	75,892	12,632	16.6	+ 3.2	+16.1	
'extiles : Cotton	74,454 12,695 116,162 103,691	7,661 1,944 11,700 12,369	10°3 15°3 10°1 11°9	+ 2.1 + 3.5 + 1.9 + 4.3	$^{+ 8.8}_{+ 14.2}_{+ 9.2}_{+ 11.3}$	
Paper Vurnishing Voodworking	40,302 57,214	5,601 4,818	13·9 8·4	$^{+2.2}_{+1.3}$	$^{+13.6}_{+8.0}$	
Hothing :       Boot and Shoe         Other Clothing          .eather          Hass          'othery          'obacco	$\begin{array}{r} 83,206\\ 87,653\\ 13,928\\ 1,400\\ 44,000\\ 5,038\end{array}$	6,784 7,450 1,931 72 40,000 2,121	$\begin{array}{r} 8.2 \\ 8.5 \\ 13.9 \\ 5.1 \\ 90.9 \\ 42.1 \end{array}$	+ 0.3 - 0.1 + 2.2 + 1.7 + 88.5 + 8.4	+7.2 +7.8 +13.1 +5.0 +90.8 +40.5	
Total‡	1,338,731	235,737	17.6‡	+ 7.6‡	+16.7‡	

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. CEPTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADE

ala si derago of eolo. Description automployed	Workpeople included	April,	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for April, 1921.	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Iron Mining Shale "	ş 3,095	Days Worked per week by Mines. § 6'00	Days.	Days.	
Pig Iron	4, 1.21.	Furnaces in Blast. 11	No. —100	No. -262	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Mills Working 35 Shifts Worked	-101	-464	
Iron and Steel	42,390	(one week). 209,067	Per cent. -49.2	Per cent -69'4	

	(0)	OTHER .	L MADED.				
	Number	r of Work	people.		ages Pai orkpeopl		
Trade.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
1224	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc Total Textiles	67,333 13,779 29,237 15,205 6,456 12,873 4,515 13,297 20,538 183,233	$\begin{array}{c} Per \\ cent. \\ -11^{\circ}0 \\ -14^{\circ}3 \\ -6^{\circ}1 \\ -23^{\circ}8 \\ -18^{\circ}7 \\ -5^{\circ}3 \\ -11^{\circ}3 \\ -3^{\circ}6 \\ -7^{\circ}8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Per cent. -35'8 -27'3 -14'7 -53'8 -28'4 -31'7 -6'6 -19'4 -31'3	£ 132,076 25,277 48,650 20,713 8,112 21,363 7,266 23,274 52,111 338,842	Per cent. - 6.7 -22.0 -17.6 -24.1 -18.3 -7.8 -17.2 -19.0 -13.0 -13.3	Per cent. - 47'3 - 48'4 - 39'0 - 59'5 - 55'3 - 44'5 - 59'5 - 21'2 - 42'9 - 45'9	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar ReadymadeTailoring Paper, Printing and Bookbinding. Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	50,182 11,800 19,118 27,072 8,110 6,656 5,066 9,462 55,959	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ -6.1 \\ -1.6 \\ -4.9 \\ -4.9 \\ -48.8 \\ -24.0 \\ -24.3 \\ -13.9 \\ -1.0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -18^{\circ}1 \\ -15^{\circ}4 \\ -24^{\circ}7 \\ -11^{\circ}4 \\ -47^{\circ}9 \\ -43^{\circ}2 \\ -19^{\circ}2 \\ +0^{\circ}5 \\ -9^{\circ}7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114,059\\ 15,432\\ 30,849\\ 79,519\\ 17,067\\ 20,019\\ 17,326\\ 36,811\\ 138,259\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.1 \\ -10.5 \\ - 6.7 \\ - 6.9 \\ -56.7 \\ -29.8 \\ -25.3 \\ -21.0 \\ - 5.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 29^{\circ}7 \\ - & 29^{\circ}8 \\ - & 35^{\circ}4 \\ - & 13^{\circ}1 \\ - & 51^{\circ}6 \\ - & 44^{\circ}8 \\ - & 11^{\circ}1 \\ + & 12^{\circ}7 \\ - & 8^{\circ}1 \end{array}$	
Grand Total	376,658	- 9.4	-25.1	808,183	-12.3	- 33.6	

\* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. † The percentage is based on returns relating to carpenters and numbers.

plumbers. ‡ In these figures coal mining is excluded in April, 1521 and included in March, 1921 and April, 1920. It coal mining is excluded throughout, the percentage increase is 7 1 over March, 1921, and 16 5 over April, 1920. § Owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry, almost all the iron mines were cleared.

were closed. mparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED. | DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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[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.

A GENERAL stoppage of work at coal mines throughout the United Kingdom began on 1st April and was still in pro-gress at the end of the month. The usual monthly statistics as to the number of workpeople employed in coal mining and as to the number of days worked are therefore not available for April. Particulars of the dispute from which the stoppage resulted are given on pages 228 and 255.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during April, 1921, amounted to 660,747 tons, or 1,449,678 tons less than in March, 1921, and 5,944,467 tons less than in April, 1913.

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

THE cessation of work at coal mines resulted in the closing down of nearly all iron mines during April. Shale miners continued to be well employed, on the whole, during the

month. Employment was again very bad at tin mines, very little work being done, while at lead and zinc mines it continued slack. At quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces employment was bad, the stoppage in the coal mining indus-try having resulted in the closing down of many of these quarries. The adverse effect of the dispute was also felt, in many instances, at other quarries, where employment, on the whole, was worse than in the previous month.

#### MINING.

Iron.—The usual statistics are not available owing to the fact that nearly all the iron mines closed down during April in consequence of the dispute in the coal mining industry.

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 3,095 workpeople during the fortnight ending 23rd April show a decrease of 1'8 per cent. in the number employed, as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1'3 per cent. compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 6'00, as compared with the same figure in the previous month\* and in April 1920 and in April, 1920.

Tin.—Employment at tin mines remained as in March. Very little work was done during the month, and where mines remained open employment was slack.

Lead and Zinc.—At these mines, including some which also produce fluorspar, employment remained slack. The dispute at lead mines in Lanarkshire continued during April

## QUARRYING.

Limestone.—During April employment at quarries pro-ducing limestone for blast furnaces was bad. Owing to trade depression and to the cessation of work at coal mines, a large number of these quarries closed down during the month, whilst others worked either on short time or with reduced staffs. At quarries producing limestone other than for blast furnaces employment was only fair, on the whole, and was adversely affected by the coal dispute.

Sandstone.—At sandstone quarries, producing material for grindstones, employment was fairly good. At other sandstone quarries it showed a marked decline, and was only moderate, short time being worked in a number of cases

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.)—Employment was moderate, generally, at quarries producing granite for setts; it continued fairly good at other granite quarries, but in some cases was adversely affected by the coal mining. dispute.

Slate.—Slate quarrymen continued to be well employed; on the whole, during April.

Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).-At basalt quarries employment remained good on the whole. At whinstone quarries it was reported as good in a number of districts, but in the Mid and West Lothians and in other localities it was bad, being affected by the cessation of work at coal mines.

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

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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 23rd April:—

		ploye	Workped d at Quan d in the I	ries in-	work	age No. o ed per wo rries wor	eek by
s of minicker's de <del>s ver</del> ale in		Fort- night ended	night Decrease (-) as			Decreas	e (+) or e () as d with a
tit to day		April, 1921.			23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt f Whinstone	::::::	1,621 865 1,716 2,703 1,017 310	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -56.7 \\ -30.5 \\ -4.7 \\ +0.0 \\ -11.9 \\ -20.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -55^{\circ}4 \\ -25^{\circ}1 \\ +2^{\circ}7 \\ +6^{\circ}4 \\ +0^{\circ}4 \\ -19^{\circ}3 \end{array}$	Days. 5:08 5:41 5:76 5:83 5:44 5:05	Days. + 0'71 + 0'66 - 0'07 + 0'12 - 0'25 - 0'17	Days. - 0'56 + 0'32 + 0'33 + 0'08 + 0'84 - 0'75
Total	10	8,232	- 25.4	- 20.9	5.224	+ 0.404	+ 0.02

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

THE depression which prevailed in this industry in March was made much more acute by the stoppage at the coal mines, and at the end of April only 11 furnaces were reported to be in blast. Five of these were in the Cleveland reported to be in blast. Five of these were in the Cleveland district, two in Staffordshire, and one each in Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, and Glamorganshire. At the end of March, the total number of furnaces in blast was 111, and at the end of April, 1920, it was 273. The production of pig-iron in April, 1921, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu-facturers, amounted to 60,300 tons as compared with 386,000 tons in March, and 671,000 tons in April, 1920. The imports of iron and steel April 1921 amounted to

The imports of iron-ore in April, 1921, amounted to 125,583 tons, or 133,741 tons less than in March, 1921, and 573,447 tons less than in April, 1913. The exports of pig-iron in April, 1921, amounted to 11,048 tons, or 2,037 tons more than in March, 1921, but 90,365 tons less than in April, 1913.

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad and showed a marked decline as compared with both the previous month and a year ago. Many works were reported to be either entirely closed or working short time, some on account of slackness of trade and others owing to shortage of fuel caused by the constitution of modustion set and fuel caused by the cessation of production at coal mines. According to Returns received from firms employing 42,390 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 23rd April, 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 49'2 per cent. on the previous month and of 69'4 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts; per man working, as shown by the Returns, was 4'93, as compared with 4'94 in March and 5'57 a year ago.

t if introduction in the second secon	emple	f Workp byed by ting retu	firms	Aggreg	Aggregate number of Shifts.		
bori cina ar vab g lime <del>tic</del> o allar i adir (nir,-an che e roci dispine.	Week ended 23rd		(+) or () as pared bh a	Week ended 23rd	Dec. o	() as bared	
noducing malaring r cond. At other decline, and was	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	A pril, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting		Per cent.	Per cent.	entia ,e	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Furnaces	$\begin{array}{r} 2,844\\ 240\\ 37\\ 771\\ 8,959\\ 2,325\\ 6,991\\ 6,171\\ 14,052\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -65^{\circ}4\\ -30^{\circ}2\\ -94^{\circ}1\\ -79^{\circ}4\\ -64^{\circ}9\\ -36^{\circ}7\\ -39^{\circ}0\\ -33^{\circ}8\\ -31^{\circ}3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -80^{\circ}6\\ -58^{\circ}9\\ -96^{\circ}9\\ -89^{\circ}8\\ -78^{\circ}0\\ -50^{\circ}7\\ -43^{\circ}1\\ -54^{\circ}6\\ -48^{\circ}7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,727\\737\\153\\3,617\\38,965\\11,013\\38,369\\30,331\\72,155\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -69^{\circ}2\\ -39^{\circ}0\\ -94^{\circ}6\\ -75^{\circ}4\\ -64^{\circ}6\\ -32^{\circ}0\\ -41^{\circ}4\\ -37^{\circ}6\\ -33^{\circ}3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 83.4 \\ - 75.7 \\ - 97.6 \\ - 90.7 \\ - 82.0 \\ - 58.3 \\ - 47.0 \\ - 61.5 \\ - 54.3 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	42,390	-49.2	-65.4	209,067	-49.2	- 69.4	

\* See note \* at foot of previous column on page 241. † The increase in the average shown, as compared with a month , is due to the closing of some quarries which were formerly working t time.

ago, is due to the closing of some quarries which were to the works short time. The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, &c., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown was actually worked by all the men employed.

No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. Aggregate number of Shifts.\* Inc. (+) or Dec. (--) as compared with a Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as Week ended 23rd April, 1921. Week ended 23rd April, 1921. with a Month ago. Month Year ago. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham . . . Cleveland .. . . Sheffield and Rother--74.4-62.6 $-78.3 \\ -74.2$ -76.3-66.0 2,477 3,368  $11,561 \\ 17,395$ - 82.4 ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and 11,749 2,729  $-4.8 \\ -31.7$  $-60.2 \\ -37.6$ 58,913 14,453  $-47.8 \\ -25.9$ -264.9- 41.4  $-61^{\cdot}4$  $-58^{\cdot}7$  $-43^{\cdot}1$  $-74^{\cdot}1$ 3,653 4,395 2,892 3,698  $-47.5 \\ -16.2 \\ -21.7 \\ -54.4$ 17,87222,555 11,511 17,668 -49.0-12.1-29.5-48.1 $\begin{array}{r} - & 65 \cdot 2 \\ - & 60 \cdot 8 \\ - & 59 \cdot 9 \\ - & 78 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth Total, England and Wales ...... Scotland ...... 171,928 37,139 -49.9-45.768.7 42,390 -49.2 -65.4 209,067 -49.2 TOTAL .. .. - 69.4

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to only 68,000 tons in April, 1921, compared with 359,100 tons in the previous month, 794,000 tons a year ago. The production has been steadily declining since September, 1920, in which month it was nearly 885,000 tons.

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

THE decline in employment in these trades continued during April, and was accentuated by the shortage of coal. There were marked increases in the numbers unemployed and on short time.

The following Tablet shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 29th April, 1921:---

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of- Work Donation Policies remaining Lodged at 29th April, 1921.	at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (+) in percentage as compared with 24th Mar., 1921.
London Northern Counties North Western	29,212 28,606 34,509	20°14 28°51 15°72	+ 1.84 + 17.04 + 4.65
Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern	27,560 12,057 47,888 14,585	19 <sup>•</sup> 73 18 <sup>•</sup> 76 29 <sup>•</sup> 34 19 <sup>•</sup> 78	+9:21 +6:22 +4:91 +3:56
S. E. Counties	6,611 6,977 5,992	17.75 12.48 20.06	+ 3.36 + 1.62 + 3.27 + 4.55
Scotland Ireland	31,266 4,968	17:45 16:55	+ 6.82 + 2.43
UNITED KINGDOM Males	250,231	20.21	+ 5.86
Females	16,552	23.64	+ 4.25

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<sup>‡</sup> was 114,111 on 29th April, compared with 69,532 on 24th March.

On the Type and Wear employment was bad generally and worse than in March; short time, involving in many cases a loss of 3 or 4 days per week, was general, and large additions were made to the number of workpeople entirely unemployed. Conditions on the Tees were very similar.

In the Manchester district there was much slackness, and and the Matchester district there was much stackness, and conditions were worse than in the previous month. Employment continued to be bad at Liverpool, with much short time. At Crewe employment was moderate, but works were closed on Saturdays. At other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire it was usually bad and worse than in March. Employment continued to decline at Leeds and was bad with most sections it the amount of short time. bad with most sections; the amount of short time increased towards the end of the month on account of restrictions in the use of fuel. It was bad at Sheffield, Bradford, and Huddersfield and worse than in the previous month. At Nottingham employment continued to decline, half-time only being worked. Similar conditions prevailed at

See note ‡ at foot of previous column.
 † Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE prior to that of December, 1920,
 ‡ See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time claimants on page 240.

May, 1921.

May, 1921.

Lincoln and Gainsborough. At Grantham the majority of Incom and Gamsborough. At Grantham the majority of men were working only 14 days per week. Employment continued to decline at Derby, where the majority of estab-lishments were on short time, amounting in some cases to a loss of 3 days a week. At Leicester it was bad and worse than in March, large works being at a standstill for want of coal. In the Birmingham and Coventry district there of coal. In the Birmingham and Coventry district there was a further increase in the amount of unemployment and short time; most establishments were open for only 2 or 5 days a week; the coal shortage was felt very acutely in the heavy engineering trade and resulted in reductions in staffs and in the number of hours worked; many men in motor car works were suspended. At Wolverhampton em-ployment remained very bad in the motor car industry, but in locomotive works it was still fair. At Norwich, Bedford and Luton employment continued to decline; short time became general and reductions in staffs were effected. It remained slack at Ipswich, Col-chester and Chelmsford, and at the first-named town there were a large number of workpeople discharged.

were a large number of workpeople discharged. In London and the Southern Counties employment was

In London and the Southern Counties employment was generally bad, and worse than in the previous month; at Swindon, however, it continued to be fair. In South Wales it continued to decline; most establishments were working short time or with reduced staffs. In the Glasgow district it was worse than in the previous month, and short time prevailed. At Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen the decline continued; ironmoulders at Dundee, who in March were fairly well employed, now being affected by the general depression. At Belfast employment was bad with all sections and showed a further decline. It was also bad at Cork.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades showed a further decline during April, and was very slack. The stoppage of work by the ship joiners continued through-out the month and the coal shortage, resulting in curtail-ment of power supplies and shortage of materials, also seriously affected employment. The following Table\* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 29th April, 1921:—

Division.	Number of Unem- ployment Books and Out-of-Work Dona- tion Policies remaining Lodged at 29th April, 1921.	Percentage Unemploy- ment at 29th April, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as com- pared with 24th Mar. 1921.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern S. E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	$\begin{array}{c} 5.582\\ 23,062\\ 13,118\\ 3,752\\ 727\\ 727\\ 226\\ 733\\ 591\\ 8,790\\ 5,911\\ 21,676\\ 6,185\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41^{\circ}08\\ 32^{\circ}10\\ 30^{\circ}47\\ 43^{\circ}23\\ 30^{\circ}99\\ 14^{\circ}87\\ 15^{\circ}83\\ 13^{\circ}03\\ 30^{\circ}90\\ 41^{\circ}56\\ 22^{\circ}30\\ 22^{\circ}59\end{array}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} + 9.23 \\ + 13.71 \\ + 6.13 \\ + 13.98 \\ - 5.13 \\ + 0.22 \\ + 5.65 \\ + 13.11 \\ + 514.57 \\ + 6.79 \\ + 5.21 \end{vmatrix} $
UNITED KINGDOM	90,353	28.46	+ 17.61
Males Females	89,476 877	28°30 71°07	+ 17.47 + 44.67

The number of persons claiming unemployment insurance and out-of-work donation in respect of time lost owing to systematic short timet was 10,111 at 29th April, compared with 1,874 at 24th March. On the Tyne and Wear employment continued to decline and, towards the end of the month, when the effect of the coal strike was more acutely experienced, it became very slack; a large proportion of the workpeople were unemployed and of the remainder many were on short time, frequently working alternate weeks only. On the the Tees employment was reported as bad and worse than in the previous month. On the east coast, it remained slack. With barge builders on the Thames employment continued to be very good, but with other sections of workpeople it was again slack. At Southampton there was a further decline and employment was described as bad. Conditions at Swansea and Avonmouth showed signs of improving, but, at the remainder of the Bristol Channel ports employment was very bad, at some yards being confined mainly to apprentices. The decline on the Mersey continued, and at Barrow employment was quiet. On the Clyde the effects of the joiners' strike grew more pronounced and employment generally continued to decline, the numbers of unemployed being steadily augmented from week to week. At Dundee employment was very slack, short time being general.

short time being general.

\* 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. † See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time claimants on page 240.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment at Belfast was bad with most classes of workpeople, but at Cork it was fair, although the previous month's standard was not maintained.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under con-struction in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1921, amounted to 3,798,593 tons, as compared with 3,708,916 tons at the end of December, 1920, 3,394,425 tons at the end of March, 1920, and 2,063,694 tons at the end of March, 1913. The figure for March, 1921, however, does not represent the work actually in progress, as it includes 497,000 tons on which work had been suspended, and 350,000 tons the completion of which had been postponed, owing principally to the joiners' stoppage. The total com-menced during the quarter ended 31st March, 1921 was 392,877 tons, 113,000 tons less than in the previous quarter. As regards the tonnage in preparation, but not commenced, there was a decline of 75 per cent. as compared with a year ago. with a year ago.

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

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, which was already very bad, was further affected by the national stoppage in the coal-mining industry, and by the end of the month only thirty-fue mills five mills were in operation.

The number of workpeople in these trades whose un-employment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 26,871. In addition, there were 1,250 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time.\*

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

the chose still	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
Works,	At end	Inc. (+) o or	r Dec. (—) 1 a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a		
thad in the teade, most	April, 1921.	Month ago.		April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	<u>11</u>	- 8 - 6	$-67 \\ -12$	35	$-42 \\ -59$	357 107	
TOTAL	11	- 14	- 79	35	-101	-464	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1921, amounted to 23,326 tons, or 753 tons more than in March, 1921, but 86,470 tons less than in April,

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was very slack, on the whole, during April, and was worse than in the preceding month; short time was worked to a very considerable extent. Employment in a large number of centres was adversely affected by the stoppage at coal mines. Returns were re-ceived from the trade unions covering 75,892 workpeople, of whom 16'6 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in April, as compared with 13'1 per cent. in March, and 0'5 per cent, in April, 1920. cent. in April, 1920.

Brasswork.—Employment during April was very slack and worse than in the previous month. The principal trade union reported that of its 35,350 members 4,800 were wholly unemployed, whilst of the remainder 10,500 were working only 24 hours per week.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment at Blackheath and Halesowen was again very bad, while at Darlaston it was reported as quiet. At Birmingham, employment continued fair with shoe rivet and wire nail makers, but was slack, and worse than in March, with cut nail makers who were reported to be working, on an average, only 3 days a week.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employ-ment in the file trade was bad and worse than in March, and the large majority of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. A large amount of short time was also worked in the cutlery trades at Sheffield; employment with spring knife workers was reported as bad and worse than in March, but in other sections of the cutlery trades, taken as a whole, it was fair. In the edge-tool trade at Wednesbury employment remained bad, while with bit and stirrup workers and harness and saddle furniture makers

\* See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time on page 240.

May, 1921.

May, 1921.

Tubes.—Employment continued quiet at Wednesbury. At Birmingham there was a decline; employment was very slack, staffs having been reduced in some cases, and short time working increased during the month. At Landore employment was reported as very slack and worse than in March.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—At Cradley employment continued bad among anchor smiths and shipping tackle and shackle makers, and was again very bad with cable chain and block chain makers. Employment continued slack with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, where short time was reported as general. It was quiet in the axle and spring trade at Wednesbury.

Steel Metal.—Employment was bad and worse than in March in the majority of districts, and a good deal of short time was worked. In the Lye, Bilston, and Dudley districts, and at Wolverhampton, employment with iron plate workers was reported as very bad, while at Birming-ham it was very slack, with a three day working week in correction

Wire.—Employment was very slack in most districts, and large numbers were reported as unemployed at Warring-ton, Sheffield and Birmingham. A considerable amount of short time was again worked

Stoves, Grates, etc.-Employment was bad and worse than in March with stove grate workers at Sheffield and Leeds. It was estimated that nearly three-quarters of the stove grate workers throughout the country were on short time during the month, many working only three or four days per week.

Hollow-ware; Locks and Latches.-Employment among galvanised hollow-ware makers was reported as very bad in the Midlands generally, and rather worse than in the pre-ceding month. The trade union estimated that those still in employment were working, on an average, only three days per week. At Wolverhampton, however, employment was fair with galvanised tank and hollow-ware makers, but was slack with cast iron and tin and enamel hollow-ware makers. Employment was reported as very bad in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade, most firms working only 25 to 30 hours per week.

The exports of hardware in April, 1921, amounted to 8,205 cwts., or 230 cwts. more than in March, 1921, but 15,971 cwts. less than in April, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in April, 1921, amounted to 879 tons, or 8 tons less than in March, 1921, and 2,256 tons less than in April, 1913.

## COTTON TRADE.

NOTWITHSTANDING some improvement in demand, employ-ment in the cotton trade continued bad during April, and was much worse than in March.

was much worse than in March. There was a considerable increase in the number of operatives totally unemployed. For those remaining in employment, organised short time continued in the spinning section (generally not more than 24 hours a week being worked in the American branch and 35 hours in the Egyptian branch), and curtailment of production continued, in various forms, in the weaving section. This lack of response to the improvement in demand was chiefly due to the scarcity of fuel, consequent on the coal stoppage, which brought the works of many spinning and manufac-turing firms to a complete standstill, while others were fast approaching that condition.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges on 29th April was 81,369. In addition there were 323,329 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working.

Employment at Oldham was reported as bad at the end of April, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments; signs of improvement which were showing themselves during the month were neutralised by the effects of the coal dispute. In the Ashton, Stockport, and Roch-dale districts, which are chiefly devoted to spinning, em-ployment also continued bad. In all the above districts a large number of firms had to close down indefinitely, their supply of coal having been exhausted. supply of coal having been exhausted.

In the Bolton district employment continued bad, or very bad, in all departments. In the Leigh, Chorley, and Man-chester districts employment with spinners continued very depressed; the majority of mills in the Manchester district were working three days a week.

In all the principal weaving districts, including Burnley, Blackburn, Preston, Nelson, and Darwen, employment con-

tinued bad. In the Burnley district the number of operatives employed was less than half the number employed in April of last year, and their aggregate earnings, in spite of an advance in wages during the interval, showed a reduction of operation of over 60 per cent.

It was reported that 80 per cent. of the cotton workers Yorkshire were either stopped entirely or working very short hours

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

		umber o orkpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
hanningan kaangolo n alab <u>endan</u> kaa ah kangan ka	Week ended 23rd	Dec.	+) or . (—) 1 a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
t-maned town there herged: to employment was	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.•	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	10,0 11 19,167 25,270 6,772 6,033	Per cent. - 3 6 - 9 2 - 12 8 - 6 0 -23 7	Per cent. -20 3 -28.4 -45.4 -30.7 -35.9	£ 18,649 33,608 47,218 19,779 12 822	Per cent. + 3 5 - 0 3 -12.0 - 5.7 -15.7	Per cent. 	
TOTAL	67,333	-11.0	-35*8	132,076	- 6.7	-47.3	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	3,175 4,091 10,452 10,761	-13.7 -10.4 +0.9 -3.8	-34.0 -31.4 -11.3 -22.3	5,719 7,054 21,550 18,406	$-21.2 \\ -0.6 \\ +14.3 \\ +1.2$	-48'4 -45'7 -31'7 -37'5	
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	7,999 4,334 3,855 6,634	$-14.8 \\ -11.7 \\ -8.9 \\ -3.2$	-27.9 -31.1 -49.7 -46.0	14,629 7,458 8,511 16,732	-101 -18.5 +6.4 +7.0	-45°5 -44°8 -52°0 -45°1	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,648 1,623 3,905 3,806	$\begin{array}{r} -28.9 \\ -39.0 \\ + 4.8 \\ -18.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -56.7 \\ -62.3 \\ -28.1 \\ -37.0 \end{array}$	16,429 3,527 6,579 5,484	$\begin{array}{r} -26.8 \\ -20.7 \\ -3.8 \\ -25.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -61.7 \\ -59.7 \\ -47.1 \\ -57.3 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	67.333	-11.0	-35.8	132,076	- 6.7	-47.3	

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

Description.	April,	March,	April,	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on		
	1921.	. 1921. 1913.		A month April, ago. 1913.		
Imports (less Re-ex- ports): Raw Cotton (includ- ing cotton linters) (100 lb.) Exports of British	395,692	502 <b>,6</b> 11	834,329	- 106,919 - 438,637		
Manufacture : Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	8,853	8,780	18,579	+ 73 - 9,726		
Finished thread (1,000 lb.) Cotton piece goods	1,089 186,761†	971 231,932†	1,870 587,553‡	+ 118 $-$ 781 $-$ 781		

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADE.

At the end of April employment was very bad. It was worse than a month earlier, in practically all branches of the industry, largely owing to the effects of the coal dispute. Many woollen and worsted spinners and manufacturers had closed down altogether until further notice, no further cur-tailment of production by means of short time being possible.

#### WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was very bad, and worse than a month earlier.

In the Huddersfield district a number of firms were obliged to close down, for varying periods, as the result of the coal dispute; firms with more than one mill were concentrating their work in one of them. In the Leeds district there was a very marked decline; signs of improvement which had begun to appear were not realised owing to shortage of fuel. Many of the workpeople in this district were working only 18 hours a week.

In the heavy woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, &c.) employment was very depressed; short time was general, and several firms were temporarily closed down.

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

In the Stockport and Rochdale districts employment was bad; the operatives in the Stockport district worked on the average 26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hours a week, the same as in the previous

In Scotland employment was bad, with much unemploy-ment and short time; it was reported that only about half the looms at Hawick were working at the end of the month, and many of these for only two or three days a week; some firms which had previously run for five days a week found it necessary to reduce to three it necessary to reduce to three.

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

1295 1795 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 19		umber o orkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	300 3,268 5,125 4,352 -734	Per cent. - 8 <sup>.5</sup> -15 <sup>.4</sup> -16 <sup>.2</sup> -11 <sup>.8</sup> -12 <sup>.8</sup>	Per cent. -39'8 -31'8 -29'4 -20'9 -19'2	£ 686 5,342 8,230 9,065 1,954	Per cent. -12.7 -25.7 -22.7 -23.2 - 2.3	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -53 \\ -57 \\ -51 \\ -40 \\ -24 \\ \end{array}$	
TOTAL	13,779	-14:3		25,277	-22.0	- 40	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District	1,145 979	$-14^{\cdot}2 \\ -22^{\cdot}1$	$-30^{\circ}1$ -46^{\circ}9	2,555 1,904	-7.1 -25.0	-50 -63	
Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,891 2,191	- 1·5 -13·1	-14°4 -12°1	3,771 4,413	-11·2 -11·4	$-40^{\circ}$ - 37^{\circ}	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland	6,206 4,169 3,404	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.8 \\ -5.2 \\ -31.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -24.2 \\ -20.0 \\ -38.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12,\!643 \\ 7,\!484 \\ 5,\!150 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline -13.0 \\ -10.0 \\ -46.2 \\ \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       - 46 \\       - 39 \\       - 60     \end{array} $	
TOTAL	13,779	-14.3	-27.3	25,277	-22.0	- 48	

### WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade also employment was very depressed in all the principal districts.

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

The state of the second second second second second						105 122
		umber o orkpeop			Wages p Vorkpe0	
	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
na. The philos of the second	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Departments.	toidibl	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	3,554 15,029 5,524 3,217 1,913	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.4 \\ - 6.3 \\ - 9.7 \\ - 4.4 \\ - 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -20^{ .9} \\ -12^{ .0} \\ -18^{ .9} \\ -10^{ .0} \\ -17^{ .5} \end{array}$	8,068 19,133 9,695 8,181 3,573	$\begin{array}{r} -17.2 \\ -21.5 \\ -21.7 \\ -8.1 \\ -1.9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 42 \\ - 39 \\ - 44 \\ - 22 \\ - 39 \\ \end{array} $
TOTAL	29,237	- 6.1	-14.7	48,650	-17.6	- 39*
very byd and short	petros	Per cent.	Per cent.	2010 .01 2012	Per cent.	Percent
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District	14,777 4,938 3,350 2,370	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3.8 \\ -4.2 \\ -3.7 \\ -22.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} -13^{\cdot}3 \\ -16^{\cdot}0 \\ -4^{\cdot}1 \\ -34^{\cdot}0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25,226 \\ 7,019 \\ 5,004 \\ 4,941 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -16.7 \\ \div 15.1 \\ -15.2 \\ -24.8 \end{array}$	$-39^{\circ}$ -47 -27 -45
Other parts of West Riding	1,724	- 9.9	-15.8	2,415	-30.6	-43
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	27,159 2,078	$-\frac{6.2}{-4.0}$	-15.3 - 6.7	44,605 4,045	$-18.2 \\ -11.3$	$-40^{\circ}$ -14
TOTAL	29,237	- 6.1	-14.7	48,650	-17.6	-39

In the wool-sorting departments employment was ex-tremely bad; one-fourth of the trade union operatives were unemployed at the end of April, and 95 per cent. of the remainder were on short time. In the wool-combing section employment continued bad, with general short time.

In the Bradford and Keighley districts employment showed a further decline, and was bad, with much short time and unemployment. In the Bradford district 95 per cent. of the power-loom overlookers were working 24 hours per week or less at the end of April. In the Keighley and Halifax dis-tricts there was also a decline; and in the Huddersfield district there was a very marked decline in the numbers employed as compared with a month earlier.

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

245

	Description.	Apl., 1921.	Mar.,1921.	Apl., 1913.	Inc. ( Dec. (- A month ago:	
	Imports (less Re- exports) : Raw wool) sheep or lambs) 100 lb. Woollen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	396,116 579	224,880 825	679,943 2,903	+171,236 — 246	283,827 2,324
And the second of the second se	Exports of British Manufacture:	58,451 521 1,093 6,249† 3,926† 150† 68,532	46 527 552 1,102 6,223† 2,834† 174† 47,632	38,222 584 4,716 6,028‡ 4,656‡ 448‡ 72,586	$ \begin{array}{c} + 11,924 \\ - 31 \\ - 9 \\ + 28 \\ + 1,092 \\ - 24 \\ + 20,900 \end{array} $	+ 20,229 - 63 - 3,623 - 4,054

## LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade was very bad. Short time was general, and many works were entirely closed down throughout the month.

The number of workpeople in the flax, linen and hemp trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 21,424. In addition, there were 41,747 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :---

wash. In Noting	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
r week. In Scotland	Week ended			Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (		
information received	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	1,908 3,446 5,385 3,515 951	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -28.4 \\ -28.0 \\ -30.0 \\ -13.2 \\ +26.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -62.5 \\ -64.6 \\ -52.0 \\ -26.2 \\ -26.2 \\ -54.4 \end{array}$	<b>£</b> 2,395 3,640 7,070 6,421 1,187	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -29^{\cdot}3 \\ -28^{\cdot}5 \\ -30^{\cdot}4 \\ -16^{\cdot}6 \\ +25^{\cdot}6 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 69 <sup>.</sup> 9 - 71 <sup>.</sup> 6 - 59 <sup>.</sup> 9 - 32 <sup>.</sup> 6 - 63 <sup>.</sup> 4	
TOTAL	15,205	-23.8	-53.8	20,713	-24.1	- 59.5	
DISTRICTS. Belfast	6,728 5,066	$-14.8 \\ -28.9$	$-54.0 \\ -51.1$	8,927 7,090	$-14.5 \\ -31.5$	-59.4 -51.9	
Total, Ireland	11,791	-21:5	-52*8	16,017	-22:9	- 56.4	
Fifeshire	$1,283 \\ 2,128$	-4:5 -40.6	$-38.2 \\ -63.5$	$1,761 \\ 2,935$	$-6.5 \\ -36.4$	-48.0 -73.5	
Total, Scotland	3,411	-30.7	-56.9	4,696	-27.8	- 67.6	
United Kingdom	15,205	-23.8	-53.8	20,713	-24.1	- 59.2	
THE WEATHER TO ALL THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	TON I MARTIN	1 3 3 15 233	The state of	1000000	7.19125	CENTRE - CA	

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 10,688 workpeople showed that nearly 65 per cent. of the work-people were working short time, averaging about 20 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd April. In Scot-land similar returns from firms employing 3,257 workpeople showed that practically all were working short time, averaging about 18 hours less than full time.

Exports of linen piece goods in April, 1921, amounted to 2,757,500 square yards, as compared with 2,113,800 square yards in the previous month and 18,548,900 linear yards in March, 1913.

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in April, 1921, amounted to 1,974 tons, as compared with 1,953 in March, 1921, and 10,770 (of which 8,947 tons were from Russia) in April, 1913.

## JUTE TRADE.

IN Dundee and the surrounding districts employment in the jute trade was bad in April and the slight improvement which was reported towards the end of March was not maintained.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 5,718. In addition, there were 26,569 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working.

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

May, 1921.

Returns from firms employing over 3,000 workpeople showed that in the week ending 23rd April 89 per cent. of these employees were working short time, the average number of hours worked during the week being 21 hours less than full time.

May, 1921.

## SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during April was bad and worse than in March. More than three-fifths of the workpeople covered by the returns received worked short time during the month, losing on an average between 18 and 19 hours a week

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

	Numbe	r of Worl	xpeople.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
District.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
London Manchester Rest of Yorks, Lancs	3,385 1,064	Per cent. - 3.9 - 7.8	Per cent. 17.7 10.4	£ 4,591 1,300	Per cent. - 6.6 -15.2	Per cent. 32.4 40.3
and Cheshire	938 1,760	-9.7 + 0.3	$-13.2 \\ -4.7$	879 2,180	$^{-28.6}_{+1.6}$	$-38.9 \\ -17.2$
Wales	$554 \\ 1,902 \\ 1,227 \\ 529 \\ 441$	$\begin{array}{r} -11.5 \\ -6.3 \\ -14.6 \\ -4.2 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -29^{\cdot 8} \\ -14^{\cdot 2} \\ -19^{\cdot 6} \\ -8^{\cdot 2} \\ -27^{\cdot 5} \end{array}$	730 2,825 1,472 749 706	$-14.3 \\ - 8.6 \\ -22.2 \\ - 3.9 \\ -11.4$	$\begin{array}{r} -36^{\circ}5 \\ -22^{\circ}4 \\ -40^{\circ}3 \\ -11^{\circ}8 \\ -16^{\circ}0 \end{array}$
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM	11,800	- 6.1	-15.4	15,432	-10.2	-29.8

In London employment continued bad generally, and over four-fifths of the operatives worked, on an average, nearly 17 hours per week less than full time during the month. Employment with shirt-makers in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire was bad, and worse than in the previous month, and short time was again largely worked; in the Manchester district over three-quarters of the work-people lost an average of 23 hours per week, while in other centres practically all of the workpeople covered by the returns received lost, on an average, over 18 hours per week. In other parts of England and Wales employment was generally slack; in the South-Western counties over three-quarters of the workpeople were on short time, their loss of time averaging about 17 hours per week, while nearly half of the workpeople in other districts lost, on an average, about 20 hours per week. At Glasgow employment was slack on the whole, and worse than in March; over three-fifths of the workpeople worked short time to an average extent of about 21 hours per work.

worked short time to an average extent of about 21 hours

Employment with shirt and collar makers in Ireland was Employment with shirt and collar makers in Ireland was bad generally, and was worse than in the previous month. Short time was less prevalent than in other parts of the United Kingdom, but nearly one-fifth of the workpeople in the Londonderry and Belfast districts lost, on an average, between 19 and 20 hours per week.

## CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during April was bad at Kidderminster, moderate at Sowerby Bridge and good at Brighouse. In Scotland, employment continued bad. The number of workpeople in the carpet and rug trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 2,074. In addition, there were 5,125 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working.

In respect of systematic short time working. Returns received from firms employing 7,769 workpeople in the week ending 23rd April and paying £14,476 in wages showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 23.0 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid com-pared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 15.0 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid

More than two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the Returns received worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging 19 hours per week.

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

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

Departments.		umber o orkpeop		Total wages paid to all workpeople			
	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd April, 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Preparing pinning Veaving Other and not specified	1,667 1,919 1,966 904	Per cent. -11.5 -14.6 -14.0 -40.8	Per cent. -21`1 -22`5 -26`6 -48`4	£ 1,785 2,144 2,278 1,905	Per cent. 12.8 11.8 17.5 29.2	Per cent. 54.6 52.8 57.8 55.6	
TOTAL	6,456	-18.7	-28.4	8,112	-18 3	-55.3	

The exports of jute yarn of British manufacture were 1,088,100 lbs. in April, compared with 1,406,300 lbs. in March, and with 3,846,100 lbs. in April, 1913. The exports of jute piece goods of British manufacture were 4,257,400 square yards in April, compared with 5,902,800 square yards in March.

## HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING April employment in this trade was very slack and showed a considerable decline on the previous month. Unemployment and short time were general. The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 14,710. In addition there were 16,702 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working.

In the Leicester district employment remained bad; more than one-half of the operatives reported upon were on short time, losing from 8 to 30 hours a week. In Notting-hamshire employment on the whole was bad with over three-fourths of the workpeople covered by the Returns on short time, losing 3 to 31 hours per week. In Scotland there was a marked decline as compared with March.

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

		Number Vorkpeo		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	April,: 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Leicester Leicester Country Dist. Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	5,737 1,543 3,732 1,484 377	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -5.3 \\ -3.0 \\ -1.5 \\ -16.3 \\ -2.3 \end{array}$	Per cent. 35 <sup>.5</sup> 23 <sup>.5</sup> 24 <sup>.1</sup> 38 <sup>.6</sup> 34 <sup>.9</sup>	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 11,267 \\ 2,682 \\ 4,794 \\ 2,163 \\ 457 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -5.1 \\ -5.1 \\ -10.7 \\ -18.6 \\ + 2.9 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 43.9 - 36'0 - 44'7 - 53.6 - 48'2	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	12,873	- 5.3	-31.7	21,363	- 7.8	- 44.5	

Returns from firms employing over 6,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 23rd April over 70 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, about 23 hours less than full time.

The exports of cotton hosiery in April, 1921, amounted to 31,374 dozen pairs, as compared with 38,529 dozen pairs in March, 1921, and 45,064 dozen pairs in April, 1913.

The exports of woollen hosiery in April, 1921, amounted to 68,768 dozen pairs, as compared with 64,918 in March, 1921, and 149,978 in April, 1913.

## SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was bad during April and was worse than in the previous month, partly owing to the effect of the coal dispute. The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 2,476. In addition there were 9,529 claimants for benefits in respect of systematic short time working.

respect of systematic short time working. In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts, employ-ment was bad, and showed a further decline; a large number of operatives were on short time, many working only three or four days in each week; in addition large numbers were unemployed. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts, employment still declined; practically all the operatives reported upon worked short time and several firms closed down owing to shortage of fuel. In the Eastern Counties, employment was reported as fair in Norfolk, and

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

	of	Numbe Workpe		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
n days a week : wears i days a <u>week</u> found	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	611 2,054 1,569 935 359	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 6 & 6 \\ - & 8 & 7 \\ - & 2 & 1 \\ - & 5 & 7 \\ + & 1 & 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -21 \ 3 \\ -9 \ 2 \\ -15 \ 0 \\ -14 \ 5 \\ -30 \ 6 \end{array}$	£ 715 3,093 2,203 2,043 744	$\begin{array}{c} & {\bf Per} \\ {\rm cent.} \\ - 4.3 \\ - 19.8 \\ - 9.9 \\ - 7.5 \\ + 13.6 \end{array}$	Per cent. 32 ( 37 7 31 4 7 ( 32 1	
TOTAL	5,528	- 5.2	-14.8	8,798	-11 2	- 29 7	
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton	2,092	- 8 0	- 7 4	3,514	-18 7	-33 5	
and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including	1,269 1,227	-70 + 02	-13 $-8-21$ $6$	$2,029 \\ 2,052$	$+15^{1}+4^{1}$	-25.5 -25.7	
Scotland	-940	- 4.9	-21.5	1,203	- 21	-31 5	
TOTAL	5,528	- 5 5	-14 8	8,798	-11.2	-29.7	

as slack in Suffolk and Essex, though showing a very slight

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

(less re-exports) of raw and thrown silk, spun silk yarn and broadstuffs, and the exports of spun silk yarn and silk broadstuffs in April, 1921, in comparison with March, 1921, and April, 1913:—

	Annil	Manal	Amult	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
Description.	April, 1921.	March, 1921:	April, 1913.	A month ago.	April, 1913.		
Imports (less re-exports) Raw silk lb, Thrown silk lb, Spun silk yarn lb, Silk broadstuffs Exports of British Manufacture :	9,868 2,565 13,416 4,436†	35,506 6,600 11,900 6,179†	29,603 38,454 61,670 8,767‡	$\begin{array}{r} - & 25,638 \\ - & 4,035 \\ + & 1,516 \\ - & 1,743 \end{array}$	- 19,736 - 35,889 - 48,254 		
Spun silk yarn lb. Silk broadstuffs	15,518 226†	27,848 329†	88,435 814‡	- 12,330 - 103	— 72,917 		

## LACE TRADE.

LACE IKADE. EMPLOYMENT in the lace trade during April was very bad and showed a marked further decline. The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work dona-tion policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 6,191. In addition, there were 8,166 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time. At Nottingham the effect of the coal dispute was very marked. All three sections, levers, curtain and plain net were very depressed; many firms closed down and those working were only running about half-time. Unemploy-ment benefit has been suspended by the Lace Makers' Society. At Long Eaton unemployment was extensive and the Trade Union has suspended unemployment benefit. In Scotland employment continued very bad and short time was general.

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
No. of the second secon	Week chael 23rd			Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
The Bills Pillings	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Branches.           Levers            Curtain            Plain Net            Others	$970 \\ 1,279 \\ 1,622 \\ 644$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -18^{\cdot}3 \\ -7^{\cdot}3 \\ -14^{\cdot}0 \\ + 0^{\cdot}9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -56.7 \\ -25.0 \\ -47.1 \\ -31.0 \end{array}$	£ 1,659 2,391 2,196 1,020	$\begin{array}{c} Per \\ cent. \\ -25^{\circ}8 \\ -11^{\circ}4 \\ -19^{\circ}0 \\ -9^{\circ}6 \end{array}$	Per cent. 710 459 652 384	
TOTAI,	4,515	-11.3	-43.2	7,266	-17.2	- 59'5	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out- lying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,012 172 1,630 701	-5.5 -9.5 -18.2 -9.9	-33.4 -73.8 -49.1 -34.4 43.6	3,334 274 2,295 1,363	-13.3 -28.5 -25.1 -8.0	- 46.4 $- 86.1$ $- 66.8$ $- 51.7$	
TOTAL	4,515	-11.3	-43.2	7,266	-17.2	- 59.2	

\* Comparison of earnings is affe-† Thou-ands of square yards. ted by increases in rates of wages ‡ Thousands of linear yards.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING April, employment in all sections of these trades became very bad, and was much worse than in the previous month. The number of workpeople in these trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 11,345. In addition, there were 47,223 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :—

The second second	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week		ende		Week ended 23rd		
Part Partie	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago. <sup>∞</sup>	Year ago,*	
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Depart- ments Not specified TOTAL	1,86467510,944 $6,47058520,538$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 8.0 \\ - 5.2 \\ - 9.4 \\ - 5.5 \\ - 4.6 \\ \hline - 7.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ -24^{\circ}0 \\ -19^{\circ}0 \\ -21^{\circ}5 \\ -21^{\circ}5 \\ -13^{\circ}4 \\ -24^{\circ}9 \\ \hline -19^{\circ}4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds \\ 4,081 \\ 1,885 \\ 28,915 \\ 15,775 \\ 1,455 \\ \hline 52,111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -10^{\circ}3 \\ -15^{\circ}5 \\ -16^{\circ}6 \\ -18^{\circ}3 \\ \hline \\ -13^{\circ}0 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 37 <sup>2</sup> 2 - 37 <sup>5</sup> 5 - 49 <sup>2</sup> 4 - 29 <sup>2</sup> 2 - 35 <sup>3</sup> - 42 <sup>9</sup> 9	
Districts:         Yorkshire         Lancashire         Scotland         Ireland         Other Districts         TOTAL         TOTAL	$   \begin{array}{r}     10,316 \\     6,344 \\     1,217 \\     437 \\     2,224 \\     \hline     20,538   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9.3 \\ - 9.3 \\ - 6.2 \\ - 5.4 \\ - 14.5 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 7.8 \\ \end{array} $	$-20.7 \\ -17.5 \\ -24.4 \\ -26.3 \\ -13.5 \\ -19.4$	28,264 15,315 2,613 869 5,050 52,111	$ \begin{array}{r} -15 \cdot 1 \\ -10 \cdot 6 \\ -12 \cdot 8 \\ -19 \cdot 3 \\ -7 \cdot 3 \\ \hline -13 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 48.7 \\ - 34.9 \\ - 34.6 \\ - 34.3 \\ - 31.0 \\ \hline - 42.9 \\ \end{array} $	

Reports received from firms employing 18,332 workers showed that in the week ended 23rd April 88 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, 21 hours less than full time

## TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

BESPOKE. London.—Employment during April varied, but was moderate on the whole. A further slight improvement was shown as compared with the previous month. Returns from firms paying £9,673 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 23rd April showed an increase of 4'2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 6'4 per cent.\* as compared with a year ago. In a few firms there was a falling off in the amount of wages paid last month owing to a strike.

Other centres.-Employment in most provincial centres Other centres.—Employment in most provincial centres was moderate. A further slight improvement was shown, although it was still very slack. In Bradford and Hud-dersfield employment was fair, on the whole, but very quiet for this season of the year. There was still much short time worked in the North and West Midland Counties generally. Employment in Bristol was good, while a distinct improvement was reported from Devon and Cornwall. In Scotland, and also in some parts of Ireland, employment was fair.

## READY MADE.

<text><text><text> last month, but was worse than a year ago.

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

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

	Indoor Workpeople.						
And Andrews Party		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
District.	ended Dec. 23rd		Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a		
	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Leeds Manchester Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs, and Cheshire.	4.201 2.253 ,99	Per cent. - 3 <sup>.</sup> 3 - 0 <sup>.</sup> 2 - 1 <sup>.</sup> 6	Per cent. - 33 <sup>.5</sup> - 33 <sup>.6</sup> - 18 <sup>.4</sup>	£ 6,693 3,834 4,053	Per cent, - 6 <sup>.</sup> 5 -11 <sup>.</sup> 5 -19 <sup>.</sup> 2	Per cent. - 41 <sup>·</sup> 3 -47 <sup>·</sup> 4 - 41 <sup>·</sup> 6	
Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol.)	1,128 2,028	$+ \frac{4.4}{- 3.1}$	$-18.8 \\ -20.1$	1,150 2,974	-3.1 -4.0	-44.4 - 34.2	
South Midland and Eastern Counties.	1,930	- 3.2	-23.9	3,082	- 8.2	- 30.2	
London Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	$2,406 \\ 546 \\ 1,627$	-5.9 + 0.3	-18.7 -21.7 -12.9	5,489 1,145 2,429	+ 4.6 - 5.5 - 1.1	-15.0 -22.3 -23.9	
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM.	19,118	- 1.6	-24.7	30,849	- 6.7	- 35.4	

Over three-fifths of the workpeople covered by the returns were working, on an average, about 20 hours per week less than full time.

## FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade continued bad. Trade unions with a membership of 5,167 reported that 10'3 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of April. In addition, short time was still being worked by nearly all the operatives. At Denton employment was bad and about the same as in March, but was much worse than a upper sec. At Cotoheret it was upper bad and and year ago. At Stockport it was very bad and showed a decline on the previous month. In Warwickshire it was reported to be poor and about the same as a month ago.

## LEATHER TRADES.

In the leather trades employment in April was again reported as bad, and much worse than a year ago. Short time was general and in many cases not more than two or three days a week were worked. The number of work-

or three days a week were worked. The number of work-people whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 14,354. In addition there were 8,728 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working. Trade unions with 13,928 members reported 13.9 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 11.7 per cent. at the end of March, and 0.8 per cent. in April, 1920. Employment showed a further decline with skinners, tanners, and curriers, partly owing to the effect of the coal stoppage. Some firms were reported to have closed down altogether, and most others were working short time, in some cases not more than two days a week. Statistics some cases not more than two days a week. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers) Association for England, Scotland, and Wales show that in the last week in April, 1921, there was a decrease of 36 per cent. in the number employed, as compared with January, 1920, and that of the workpeople still employed, only 18 per cent. were working full time; for the remaining 82 per cent. the average working week was about 33 hours (48 hours being full time).

Most saddlers and harnessmakers were on short time, the majority in the Birmingham and Walsall districts working an average of only 3 days a week. Employment continued bad with fancy leather workers, with an average of three days a week worked.

## **BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

THE slight improvement noted in the previous month con-The slight improvement noted in the previous month con-tinued during April in certain districts, including the two principal centres of Leicester and Northampton, as also at Stafford and at Norwich; and the industry does not appear to have been so severely crippled by the effects of the coal stoppage as some other industries. Nevertheless, the state of employment at the end of April was bad, and much below the level of April last year, even in the most favourably situated districts; while at some centres, particularly Bristol and Kingswood, and in

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

some of the villages of the Northampton country district, the industry was still in a state of very severe depression. The number of workpeople in these trades whose un-employment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 23,073. In addition, there were 17,884 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :—

		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
ai ante <del>rra</del> era film	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or —) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
and present amin 1	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago,*
ENGLAND AND WALES: London Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict.	1,859 9,721 2,570	Per cent. + 3.7 + 1.4 + 0.7	Per cent. -12.0 -13.7 - 9.9	£ 4,513 25,083 5,653	Per cent. + 1 <sup>.3</sup> + 8 <sup>.7</sup> + 1 <sup>.2</sup>	Per cent. -20 <sup>.5</sup> -25 <sup>.2</sup> -19 <sup>.2</sup>
Northampton Northampton Country District.	7,229 6,707	$+ \frac{2.5}{6.8}$	$-12.4 \\ -20.6$	18,014 14,375	$+ \frac{7.1}{3.2}$	$-27.2 \\ -33.2$
Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District.	3,142 2,343 3,521 1,083	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.4 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 6.8 \\ - 37.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -15^{\circ}8 \\ -11^{\circ}7 \\ -22^{\circ}0 \\ -63^{\circ}4 \end{array}$	7,808 5,801 7,812 2,163	- 0.6 + 6.1 + 10.0 - 19.0	$\begin{array}{r} -26^{\cdot}1 \\ -16^{\cdot}4 \\ -28^{\cdot}3 \\ -68^{\cdot}1 \end{array}$
Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley).	1,688 3,598	$\frac{-2.1}{-3.6}$	$-16.8 \\ -20.6$	<b>3,52</b> 3 7,086	- 5°9 - 1°1	-32.9 -39.6
Birmingham and Dis- trict.	907	- 1.2	- 8.1	1,830	- 2.8	-18.4
Other parts of England and Wales.	2,769	- 0.5	-15.2	4,394	+ 3.9	-34.6
SCOTLAND	2,660	+ 0.2	-11.8	5,180	- 4.4	-31.1
TOTAL (including Ireland),	50,182	- 1.1	-18.1	114,059	+ 3.1	-29.7

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment during April showed a further slight improvement; at Hinckley it continued bad, and was worse than a month earlier. At Northampton short time was general, but there was a slight improvement in some sections as com-pared with March. At Wellingborough practically every firm was on short time; while at Kettering employment generally continued bad. There was a slight improvement at Higham and at Rushden; but at the latter centre employment was still described as bad, with much short time and unemployment; while in some of the neighbouring villages employment was extremely bad. At Stafford there was a further improvement, and very little short time was worked; though, on the other hand, there were a number of operatives still unemployed. At Norwich em-ployment was slack, and many of the operatives were un-employed, losing from half a day to two and a half days a week; on the whole, however, there was an improvement. In the Bristol and Kingswood districts employment was still very depressed; many factories were closed, and there was much unemployment and short time. At Street also employment continued very bad; practically all the opera-tives were working three days a week or less. At Leeds and at Manchester employment was bad, and even worse than in March; practically all the operatives that were working at all were on short time. In Scotland employment continued bad, and was worse than a month earlier in some districts: at Aberdeen and At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment

In Scotland employment continued bad, and was worse than a month earlier in some districts; at Aberdeen and at Arbroath, however, a slight improvement was reported. The *exports of boots and shoes* in April, 1921, amounted to 40,057 dozen pairs, or 12,199 dozen pairs less than in March, 1921, and 77,278 dozen pairs less than in April, 1913

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## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY. EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade in London was fair on the whole. About 7 per cent. of the work-people covered by the returns received worked, on an average, about 10 hours per week less than full time. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employ-ing 1,378 workpeople in the week ended 23rd April, showed an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed com-pared with March, but a decrease of 13.8 per cent. com-pared with April, 1920. Employment with milliners in the West End continued fair on the whole, very little variation being noticeable as compared with the preceding month.

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

In London employment was slack on the whole and slightly worse than in March. According to the returns received, 41 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 13 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 2,971 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 23rd April showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 23.0 per cent. com-pared with April, 1920.

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

May, 1921.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In Manchester, returns from firms employing 3,734 work-people in the week ended 23rd April showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the 4.2 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 18.0 per cent. compared with April, 1920. On the whole, employment was moderate in the mantle trade and remained bad in the costume and skirt trades. Short time continued to be worked to a con-siderable extent; a little over one-third of the workpeople employed by firms reporting on this subject, worked, on an average, about 26 hours per week short of full time.

In Glasgow employment continued slack. Of the opera-tives covered by the returns received, about 45 per cent. lost, on an average, 11 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 1,643 workpeople in the week ended 23rd April, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 18.4 per cent. compared with April, 1920.

#### CORSET TRADE.

Employment during April continued bad and was worse, on the whole, than during the preceding month. Of the operatives covered by the returns received relating to short-time working, a little over three quarters worked, on an average, about 21 hours per week short of full time. Returns from firms employing 4,866 workpeople in their factories in the week ending 23rd April, showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month. and a decrease of 16.4 per cent. com-pared with April, 1920.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued to decline EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued to decline in many districts and was fair on the whole during April. The decline was largely due to a falling off in jobbing and general contracting work. Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and slaters were fairly well em-ployed in most districts, chiefly on housing schemes, and a shortage of bricklayers and plasterers was reported at a few towns. Painters were slack on the whole for the time of the year, although some improvement was re-ported from several centres. Some short time was reported in several districts and a little overtime was worked during the month on urgent work.

worked during the month on urgent work. The following Table<sup>\*</sup> shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation on 29th April, together with the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 24th March:—

The second se	1		
1925. sound <u>search</u> sand shortage of road. By referent from has been	No. of Unemploy- ment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 29th April, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at 29th April, 1921.	Inc. (+) o Dec. (-) i percentage as compare with 24th March, 1921.
OCCUPATIONS.	COURT ADDIE 1993		
Carpenters	9,489	6'86	+ 1.88
Bricklayers	1,449	2.46	+ 0.83
Masons	1,728	7.52	+ 1.42
Plasterers	401	2:33	
Painters	14,458	11:37	- 2.80
Plumbers	3,431	7.75	+ 0.92
Other skilled occupations	7,309	16:00	+ 7'21
Navvies	16,234	14:53	+ 4.57
Labourers	77,502	21.96	+ 6.64
ALL OCCUPATIONS	132,001	14.36	+ 3.21
DIVISIONS. London	<b>29,341</b> 6,408 14,194 7,801 3,394 9,625 10,664 6,486 9,200 6,336 10,598 18,054	$\begin{array}{c} 15^{\circ}76\\ 13^{\circ}27\\ 11^{\circ}38\\ 11^{\circ}10\\ 11^{\circ}19\\ 15^{\circ}38\\ 12^{\circ}11\\ 10^{\circ}86\\ 10^{\circ}47\\ 13^{\circ}68\\ 13^{\circ}01\\ 52^{\circ}83\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.10 \\ + 6.03 \\ + 2.62 \\ + 3.73 \\ + 2.94 \\ + 4.58 \\ + 3.72 \\ + 2.52 \\ + 2.52 \\ + 2.52 \\ + 2.52 \\ + 3.40 \\ + 10.28 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	132 001	14.36	+ 3.21
Males Females	131 550 451	14.33 33.56	+ 3.50 + 7.16

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 10,180 on 29th April

\* See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time claimaints on page 240.

## WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

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EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during April, EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during April, a further decline was reported from some districts, partly due to a shortage of coal. Returns were received from trade unions covering 97,516 workpeople, of whom 10.7 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of April (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 90 per cent. at the end of March, and 03 per cent. in April, 1920.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment remained bad in this trade during April. Short time was worked in most districts, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol, Gloucester and London being the centres principally affected. Some over-time was reported at Stamford.

Furnishing.—Employment continued bad in all branches of this trade. Short time was general, London, Notting-ham, Birmingham, Norwich, Edinburgh and the Tyne and Glasgow districts being most affected.

Coach Building.—In this trade employment remained moderate. Short time was general, the centres principally affected being Coventry, Bristol, London, Birmingham, and Peterborough. A little overtime was worked at Macclesfield

Coopering.-With coopers employment remained bad during April. Short time was worked in most districts, being general at Birmingham, Bristol, Wolverhampton and Glasgow.

Glasgow. Miscellaneous.—Employment was again bad with brush-makers, and short time was reported at Nottingham, London, Edinburgh and Belfast. With basket-makers employment declined to bad. Short time was worked at Basford and London, where the majority of the work-people were on half time. Employment with packing-case makers continued bad. Short time was reported at most centres, being general in the Manchester, Salford and Bolton district and at Bradford and Bristol. Employment remained bad with wheelwrights and smiths. Short time was worked at Stamford, Newark, Grantham and Lincoln, being general at the last two centres.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

### BRICK.

EMPLOYMENT was not so good as a month ago, owing chiefly to the exhaustion of coal supplies in certain districts. The following Table summarises the information from those employers who furnished Returns :---

	Number	r of Worl	people.	Total wages paid to al Workpeople.		
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,076	Per cent. - 41.5	Per cent. 38'8	£ 3,708	Per cent. -39'1	Per. cent. - 35'2
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	1,932	-21.0	-11.8	6,454	23.0	- 0.3
Counties. South and South-West	1,291	- 3.3	- 3.2	4,692	- 4.7	+ 3.2
Counties and Wales. Other Districts	767	-28.6	-22.1	2,472	-34.9	- 10.9
Total	5,066	-24.3	-19.2	17,326	-25'3	- 11.1

Returns received from firms employing 4,492 workpeople showed that in the week ending 23rd April, 14 per cent. were working on an average 18 hours short of full time.

### CEMENT TRADE.

Employment during March was slack on the whole and showed a further decline, and a considerable amount of short time was reported to have been worked. In some short time was reported to have been worked. In some cases, however, overtime was also reported to be worked. Returns from firms employing 9,462 workpeople in the week ended 23rd April, showed a decrease of 13.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.0 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with April, 1920, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent, in the number employed and 12.7 per cent.\* in the mount of wages paid amount of wages paid.

The number of workpeople in the Brick and Cement trades (including Tile and Artificial Building Materials) whose un-employment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 15,041. In addition there were 1,600 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working.

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

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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The state of employment in the paper, printing and book-binding trades during April showed a further decline as compared with the previous month, being generally slack or bad in all sections. It was considerably worse than during April of last year, and with few exceptions short time was worked in all districts. The number of workpeople in the paper, printing, pub-lishing and bookbinding trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 30,004. In addition, there were 21,677 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working. short-time working.

were 21,677 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working. With letterpress printers employment was not so good as in March, and short time was reported from the majority of provincial centres. In London some overtime was worked by compositors and readers, but to a less extent than in the previous month, while a number of other workers in London were on short time. In the *lithographic* printing trade employment was in most cases bad and short time prevalent. According to returns received by the Department relating to nearly 8,000 work-people in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, 39 per cent. of these workpeople were working an average of 114 hours per week short of full time. Employment in the *bookbinding* trade was generally bad, and showed a further slight decline as compared with the previous month. Of about 4,500 bookbinders covered by returns received, 57 per cent. were working short time to the average extent of 14 hours per week. In the *paper* trade much unemployment was reported, and several mills were reported to be partially closed down. Of the workpeople covered by returns received, 64 per cent. were working an average of 13 hours per week short of full time. A number of employers stated that the shortage of coal was adversely affecting employment. The following Table summaries the Returns from Trade Unions relating to employment in April:—

4.61		No. of Members of Unions	P Unemp	ercenta loyed a	ge t end of	Increas Decreas on	e (+) or ase (-)	
Tines -			at end of April, 1921.	April, 1921.	Mar., 1921,	April, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing Bookbinding			78,850 14,629	7:5 10:3	5.7 9.4	0.7 0.6	+1.8 +0.9	+ 6.8 + 9.7

The following Table summarises the information received from these employers who furnished Returns as to the number of workpeople and the wages paid in the week ended 23rd April, 1921:—

	Numbe	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
1	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago. Ago.		
Paper Printing Bookbinding TOTAL	12,412 9,460 5,200 27,072	Per cent. - 8'5 - 1'6 - 1'8 - 4'9	Per cent. 16 <sup>.5</sup> 8 <sup>.0</sup> 3 <sup>.8</sup> 11 <sup>.4</sup>	£ 33,925 34,500 11,094 79,519	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -9.0 \\ -5.3 \\ -4.9 \\ \hline -6.9 \end{array}$	Per cent. -22.6 - 2.4 - 9.8 -13.1	

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports of wood pulp and paper, and the exports of paper in April, 1921, in comparison with March, 1921, and April, 1913:—

Description.	April,	March,			r Dec. (—)
the annual of the states	1921.	1921.	1913.	A month ago.	Apr., 1913.
Imports: Wood pulp for paper making tons Paper cwts. Exports of paper cwts.	22,886 331,596 111,828	25,994 470,118 109,551	60,361 1,087,235 305,896	-3,108 -138,522 +2,277	- 37,475 - 755,639 - 194,068

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during April was very bad and much worse than in the previous month. Short time was prevalent in most districts and many firms had closed their works through shortage of coal.

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

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employ-ment Exchanges at 29th April was 11,350. In addition there were 5,084 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working. Employment with glass bottle makers was bad. At Birmingham flint glass cutters reported employment as very slack, and with flint glass makers and plate glass bevellers employment was bad, short time being generally worked. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was very bad. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens there was a decline and employment was bad. The following Table summarises the information received

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

	and the second					
		Number orkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workped	paid to ople.
	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or ) on a
personal distance industry	April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
BRANCHES. Glass, Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not	3,818	Per cent. -31'9	Per cent. -55'2	£ 12,675	Per cent. -34.6	Per cent. - 53'8
bottles)	$\begin{array}{r}2113\\725\end{array}$	-10.6 - 8.5	$-11.0 \\ -11.7$	5,540 1 804	$-21.9 \\ -11.4$	- 19.01 - 9.3
DISTRICTS.	6,656	-24.0	-43.2	20,019	- 29.8	- 44.8
North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and	· 290 3,106 537	-47.2 19.1 -54.0	$-65^{\circ}5$ $-42^{\circ}7$ $-61^{\circ}9$	716 10,100 1,460	$-56.0 \\ -25.1 \\ -50.7$	-71.9 -40.8 -63.7
Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United	864 554	$-0.5 \\ -45.4$	$-6.4 \\ -50.8$	2,391 1,576	$-3.9 \\ -53.6$	-13.1 - 56.5
Kingdom	1,305	- 1.1	-34.7	3.776	-17.0	- 39.7
TOTAL	6,656	-21.0	-43.2	20.019	- 29.8	- 44.8

Returns from firms employing 4,804 workpeople showed that in the week ending 23rd April 34 per cent. of these employees were working on the average 17 hours less than

The exports of glass bottles during April, 1921, amounted to 29,656 gross, or 3,017 gross more than in March, 1921, but 55,818 gross less than in April, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during April, 1921, amounted to 31,448 cwts., or 4,674 cwts. less than in March, 1921, and 60,504 cwts. less than in April, 1913.

## POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades declined rapidly during April and was generally slack owing to the shortage of coal. By the end of the month the great majority of firms had been compelled to close down, and over 90 per cent. of the members of the principal trade unions were unemployed.

The number of workpeople in these trades whose un-employment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at 29th April was 39,605. In addition, there were 3,972 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers for the week ended 23rd April:---

	Number of Workpeople.				wages p workpe	
	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or ) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
	April, 1921.	April, Manthel No. April		April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other branches (including	$1,355 \\ 5,061$	$-29.9 \\ -57.4$	$-27.0 \\ -57.3$	$3,025 \\ 11,376$	$-44.5 \\ -60.7$	$-30.4 \\ -57.5$
unspecified)	1,694	-17.0	- 8.9	2,666	-46.6	-34.8
TOTAL	8,110	-48.8	-47.9	17,067	-56.7	-51.6
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	$5,675 \\ 2,435$	-53.7 -32.2	$-52.0 \\ -35.0$	10,685 6,382	$-64^{\cdot 3} \\ -32^{\cdot 5}$	$-58.0 \\ -34.7$
TOTAL	8,110	-48.8	-47.9	17,067	-56.7	-51.6

Of nearly 4,500 workpeople covered by the returns received relating to short time working, about two-thirds worked, on the average, 19 hours per week short of full time during the week ended 23rd April.

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

## May, 1921.

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in April, 1921, amounted to 383,689 cwts., or 93,202 cwts. more than in March, 1921, and 4,318 more than in April, 1913.

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES. EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during April showed a slight decline from the previous month, and in many of the principal centres of the trade it was bad. Owing to the miners' dispute and the consequent shortage of fuel, many firms were working short time, and in some cases operations had been entirely suspended. In the sugar refining industry employment was only moderate; returns from firms employing 3,859 workpeople showing that, in the week ended 23rd April, 35 per cent. of the workpeople were working about 10 hours less than full time. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades it was moderate on the whole, though the shortage of coal caused considerable slackness in some factories; returns as to short time showed that nearly one-third of of coal caused considerable stackness in some factories, returns as to short time showed that nearly one-third of the workpeople were losing on the average 18 hours in the week ended 23rd April. Makers of biscuits and cakes reported that employment was generally moderate or bad, with about 50 per cent. of their employees working on an average 10 hours less than full time in the week ended of the average 10 hours less than full time in the week ended average 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd April. Employment in the jam and marmalade trade was only moderate, and about a third of the workpeople reported on were on short time in the week ended 23rd April, losing from 4½ to 31½ hours per week. There was an improvement in the bacon-curing and meat-preserving trades; some overtime was reported. In the pickle and sauce-making trade there was, on the whole, an increase in the number of persons employed by the firms making returns, but nearly 40 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were losing 22 or 32 hours in the week ended 23rd April. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :--

Sector and the		Number orkpeop			wages p workpec	
Trade.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+).or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
des (68 6 per com)	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd April, 1921.	Month ago,	Yea ago,
Sugar Refining, etc	6,362	Per cent. - 7'5	Per cent. -11'4	£ 23,461	Per cent. -22.5	Per cent -11
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc	28,830 11,423 6,059	-0.9 -0.2 +2.2	$^{-\ 3^{\cdot}1}_{-20^{\cdot}2}_{-12^{\cdot}8}$	68,512 25,780 13,335	$-1.2 \\ -4.0 \\ +0.2$	-1: -21: -5:
Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc	2,633 652	$^{+2.0}_{+12.2}$	$-11^{\cdot 6}$ $-15^{\cdot 1}$	6,003 1,168	+ 3.0 + 9.0	-6: -16:
TOTAL	55,959	- 1.0	- 9.7	138,259	- 5.7	- 8.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a decline and at the end of the month was slack, many trawlers being laid up owing to scarcity of coal due to the coal miners' dispute. The number of fishermen whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th April was 6,627. In addition there were 64 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working

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

and and the second	Quantity of	f fish landed.	Va	lue.
ni, manie in statisti inter- tive i astaplica statisti stra part casta in distantatio actuali	April, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with April, 1920.	April, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) a compared with Apri 1920.
Fish (other than shell) : England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 679,553 261,509 25,583	Cwts. - 322,258 - 69,515 - 13,114	£ 1,402,016 378,221 25,400	£ - 139,845 - 31,412 - 13,301
Total Shell Fish	966,945	- 404,887	1,805,637 67,473	- 184,558 - 79
Total	-	-	1,873,110	- 184,637

East, South and West Coasts.-Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was adversely affected by a dispute and was only moderate. At Hull it continued moderate with fishermen and was fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but bad with fish curers. At Great

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Yarmouth employment was slack. At Lowestoft it was moderate with fishermen and fish curers and fair with fish dock labourers. In the Devon and Cornwall district and at the South Wales ports it continued slack. Scotland.—Employment was fair at Aberdeen and bad at Macduff. At Peterhead employment was moderate among fishermen and bad among fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fisher-men and fish curers and bad with fish dock labourers.

## **AGRICULTURE.\*** ENGLAND AND WALES.

The favourable weather during April enabled good pro-gress to be made, and all outdoor work was well advanced at the end of the month.

at the end of the month. Very little change occurred in the labour situation, the supply being generally adequate, with some local exceptions as regards skilled workers, while small numbers of casual labourers were unable to find employment. Local shortages of skilled men were reported in one or two districts in Lancashire and Cheshire, also in Yorkshire and in some of the Midland and Eastern counties. There was also a demand for skilled workers in parts of Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and occasionally in South Wales. Some unemployment among unskilled workers was reported from practically all parts of the country, but was in no case very marked. case very marked.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

DUCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR EMPLOYMENT with dock labourers during April was con-siderably affected by the stoppage in the coal mining industry; at the majority of ports it was very slack, and worse than in the previous month. The number of workpeople in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Ex-changes at 29th April was 61,899. *London.*—Employment in London continued slack, and was worse than in the previous month and much worse than a year ago. The average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and the principal wharves was about 25 per cent. below that for the corresponding period last year. year.

Net Pac Tol At	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners. etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 2nd Apr., 1921 9th " 16th " 23rd " 30th "	5,897 6,317 6,435 5,949 6,366	2.761 2.787 2.395 2,583 2,226	8,658 9,104 8,830 8,532 8,591	8,306 8,514 8,488 8,216 7,932	16,964 17,618 17,318 16,748 16,523
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Apr., 1921	6,203	2,543	8,746	8,291	17,037
Average for Mar.1921	6,565	\$,535	9,100	8,159	17,259
Average for April, 1920	9,638	3,674	13,312	9,277	22,589

1920 ... ... 9,638 3,674 13,518 9,277 22,669 Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers em-ployed in April was 1,519, as compared with 1,453 in March and 2,616 in April, 1920. East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne with tugboatmen declined, and was slack. With steam packet men and other transport workers on the Tyne and Wear and har-bour workers at Blyth it was very slack, and worse than in March. With dock labourers at Hartlepool and Hull employment remained slack. At Ipswich it was fair, and showed an improvement over last month, but at Yarmouth and Lowestoft it declined and was slack. Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued very slack at Plymouth. At the Bristol Channel ports it was very bad, and worse than a month ago. On the Mersey employment with dock labourers was bad, and with coal trimmers it was very bad, and worse than in the pre-vious month. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 2nd May, 1921, was 13,996, compared with 14,638 for the four weeks ended 28th March, and with 21,603 in the correspond-ing period of last year. Carticle and Liver Ports At Changen applement was

weeks ended 28th March, and with 21,000 in the correspond-ing period of last year. Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was bad, and worse than in March, and at Dundee it was slack. At Belfast it continued very bad, and there was a further decline at Cork and Waterford. There was a sight im-provement with carmen at Limerick, and dock labourers were fairly well employed.

• Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheriet.

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## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during April was adversely affected by the coal dispute. Many vessels were laid up and a large number of men were unable to obtain engagements. The total number of engagements of seamen in British registered foreign-going vessels was over 7,500 less than in March, and nearly 6,300 less than in April, 1920.

On the Thames, employment was reported as poor, and a number of men failed to find engagements. On the Type On the Thames, employment was reported as poor, and a number of men failed to find engagements. On the Tyne there was a reduced demand, many men being unemployed at the end of the month. On the Tees and Wear employ-ment was reported as bad, with shipping practically at a standstill. At Hull there was a slackened demand, and numbers of men were unemployed. At Goole and Grimsby there was scarcely any demand for seamen. At Southamp-ton employment was very slack, most of the signing-on being for re-engagements on liners. On the Bristol Channel there was a very moderate demand, although a slight im-provement was reported towards the end of the month at Avonmouth and Cardiff. At Liverpool the foreign-going trade was slack at first, but showed some revival after-wards; a large number of men, however, still remained unemployed at the end of April. On the Clyde employment, though moderate, was somewhat better than last month. At Leith and Dundee employment was poor, many men being unemployed through crews being paid off. At Aber-deen employment was quiet, though a slightly improved tendency was shown in the latter part of the month. At Dublin employment was poor, only a small number of men finding engagements; at Belfast it was moderate, though a slight revival took place at the end of the month. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during April:—

ports during April :--

	Nun	iber of S	leamen*	shipped	in April	, 1921.	
Principal Ports.	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Four	Four months ended		
	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1921.	April, 1920.	April 1913.	
ENGLAND & WALES :	The set	and a		in aday	(		
East Coast— Type Ports	689	- 592	- 997	4.822	6,793	.9,69	
Sunderland	50	- 65	- 221	477	1,136	1.21	
Middlesbrough	225	- 286	- 253	1,376	1,566	1,26	
Hull	408	- 770	- 906	3,839	4,457	5,19	
Grimsby	<b>1</b>	- 1	+ 1	26		21	
Bristol Channel—		alter and		100 100 200			
Bristol†	704	- 11	- 374	2,748	5,051	3,54	
Newport, Mon Cardifft	$\begin{array}{c} 203 \\ 647 \end{array}$	-434 -1.010	-337 -1,999	$1,910 \\ 6,515$	3,716 11,602	4,01	
Swansea	512	+373	+ 155	1,340	1,572	16,58	
Other Ports-	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1. 1980	a determine	1. Salas	and the	Sin the	
Liverpool	8,550	-1.124	-2,078	39,151	44,899	63,93	
London	4,876	-2,278	-1,974	25,203	30,841	31,92	
Southampton	6,179	-1,328	+3,130	21,849	14,554	16,57	
SCOTLAND :	This and	as fills	The second second	Contraction of the	13 8 8 4	S.S.F.A.	
Leith	255	- 94	- 150	1,166	1,351	1,72	
Kirkcaldy, Methil and		100	(100	007			
Grangemouth	2,382	-123 + 300	-223 + 170	237	750	1,00	
Glasgow	2,004	7 500	+ 170	7,333	8,661	16,05	
IRELAND:		SAL PART	1	121220		and the second	
Dublin	84	+ 17	+ 75	329	240	21	
Belfast	132	-122	- 291	701	1,418	75	
TOTAL	25,899	-7,548	-6,272	119,022	138,607	175,39	

nts, and not of separate individuals. Inmouth and Portishead.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during the five weeks ended 29th April showed that the number of workpeople on the Live Register increased from 1,413,751 on 24th March to 1,854,059 on 29th April. The increase was common to all departments, men accounting for 324,296, women for 83,228, and juveniles for 32,784. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the five weeks ended 29th April was 206,435, compared with a weekly average of 160,647 during the four weeks ended 24th March.

The following Table summarises the work of the Ex-changes during the five weeks ended 29th April, 1921:--

SINTI HATAL	Applic	ations by		Application ing at end	Applications outstand- ing at end of week.		
Week ended	Work- people.	Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register).	From Employers,		
24th Mar., 1921	135,159	18,916	15,721	1,413,751	40,837		
lst April, 1921 8th " " 15th " " 23nd " " 29th " "	177,188 237,674 206,700 211,117 19±,498	17,082 22,466 20,047 20,381 19,982	13,274 18,934 17,292 16,897 16,979	1,506,080 1,615,607 1,693,233 1,776,461 1,859,329	42,569 37,800 36,130 34,803 33,854		
TOTAL (5 weeks) }	1,032,177	99,9*8	83,376	The state	t de la transferior		

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 29th April, 1,260,589 were men, 77,033 were boys, 448,324 were women, and 68,113 were girls. Of the 33,854 vacancies unfilled, 10,079 were for men, 20,725 for women, and 3,050 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled decreased by 4.5 per cent. and 2.8 per cent. respectively as compared with the preceding period.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not at present available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the five weeks ended 8th April, 1921, are dealt with in the following notes

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (31,845) during the five weeks ended 8th April showed an increase of 6,386 or 25-1 per cent. compared with last month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 21,132, women for 7,555, and juveniles for 3,158—increases of 28-9 per cent. in the case of men, 16-2 per cent. in the case of women, and 23-0 per cent. in the case of juveniles. Compared with last month, the number of applications from men increased in most of the principal occupations, the largest increases

occurring in miscellaneous metal trades (65.5 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (41.4 per cent.), building and construction of works (19.7 per cent.), and the transport trades (17.9 per cent.). There were reductions in the number of applications from men in agriculture, the textile trades, and in the food, tobacco, drink and lodgings group of trades. In the case of women, all occupations (except the dress and boot and shoe trades) showed increases, the principal being in engineering and ironfounding (52.8 per cent.), the transport trades (37.3 per cent.), miscellaneous metal trades (23.5 per cent.), and the textile trades (12.7 per cent.).
The total applications from men, 20.2 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 13.2 per cent. in miscellaneous metal trades, 11.1 per cent. in the transport trades, and 10.9 per cent. general labourers. Of the total applications from women, 26.0 per cent. were in the textile trades and 22.2 per cent. in domestic service.

and 22.2 per cent. in domestic service. Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the five weeks ended 8th April was 3,779 as compared with 3,904 during the previous four weeks. Of this daily average, 1,992 were for men, 1,326 for women, and 461 for juveniles—decreases of 10.4 per cent. and 1.3 per cent. respectively in the case of men and juveniles, and an increase of 9.1 per cent. in the case of women, compared with the previous month. In almost all occupations, there were slight decreases in the number of vacancies notified for men, the only excep-tions being small increases in commercial and clerical occu-pations and the textile and dress trades. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 49.5 per cent. were in building

pations and the textile and dress trades. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 49.5 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.3 per cent. in engineer-ing and ironfounding, 3.1 per cent. in the transport trades, while general labourers accounted for 21.2 per cent. The vacancies notified for women in domestic service, and in the dress (including boot and shoe) trade, increased by 9.4 per cent. and 8.5 per cent. respectively, but on the whole there was little change compared with last month. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 27,284, or 76.2 per cent., were in domestic service. per cent., were in domestic service.

per cent., were in domestic service. Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 8th April was 3,032, as compared with 3,167 during the previous four weeks, and 3,622 during the corresponding period a year ago. Com-pared with last month, the vacancies filled by men and juveniles decreased by 8.7 per cent. and 2.1 per cent. respectively, while in the case of women, there was an increase of 7.3 per cent. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 80.2 per cent., as compared with 81.1 per cent. during the previous month. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 50.5 per cent. were in building

## May, 1921.

and construction of works, while engineering and iron founding accounted for 4.2 per cent., and general labourer for 21.7 per cent. In the women's department, domesti service accounted for 71.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled The decrease in the number of vacancies filled by mer was common to most of the principal occupations, the onl important exception being an increase of 8.9 per cent. in the number of men placed in commercial and clerical occupations. Vacancies filled in building and construction of works, which have increased (1.8 per cent.) for the perior ended 8th April. In the women's department most occupa-tions showed increases, the principal being domesti tions showed increases, the principal being domes service (5.9 per cent.), dress, including boots and sho (9.7 per cent.), and commercial occupations (10.5 per cent

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 44,706 applic tions were received from boys and 5,556 vacancies we notified for boys Of the vacancies notified, 4,761 or 85 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, 33.1 p cent. were in the transport trades, 10.9 per cent. in e gineering and ironfounding and 9.4 per cent. in commerce and clerical occupations.

and clerical occupations. The number of applications received from girls wa 40,546. The number of vacancies notified was 6,889, or which number 5,345, or 77.6 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 45. per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 11.5 per cent., and the transport trades for 9.6 per cent. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notifie for boys among the more important trades was greates in general labourers (98.4 per cent.), engineering and iron founding (92.0 per cent.), the building trades (88.2 per cent.), and the transport trades (86.1 per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notifier were filled in the principal occupations: the transport trades, 90.6 per cent.; miscellaneous metal trades, 88.1 per cent.; commercial occupations, 86.2 per cent.; and dress (including boots and shoes), 85.2 per cent. Of the total vacancies (10,106) filled by juveniles, 1,57

Of the total vacancies (10,106) filled by juveniles, 1,5 or 15.6 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained the first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeeple, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 8th April, and the number remaining on the Live Register at that date in the principal groups of trades. It should be noted that the number of workpeeple on the Live Registers of

## **EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.**

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the countries. are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 239-241 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see pp. xxiv—xxvi and 8—20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour S'atistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911.]

#### FRANCE.\*

FRANCE.\* Unemployment in April.—The total number of un-employed persons remaining on the live register at employment exchanges in the week ended 30th April was 35,241 (22,142 men and 13,099 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 6,891 (3,274 for men and 3,617 for women). The exchanges succeeded in the same period in placing 15,965 persons in situations (11,897 men and 4,068 women), and, in addition, employment was found for 750 foreign immigrants. *Out-of-Work Benefit.*—According to the latest returns received, 9 departmental and 103 municipal unemployment funds were in operation on 30th April, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit being 84,810 (60,188 men and 24,622 women). According to a statement made by the French Minister of Labour the total number of persons unemployed at the end of March was estimated to be 180,000. BELGIUM #

BELGIUM.† Unemployment in February and March.--Returns relating to February were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies, from 1,428 unemploy-ment funds with an aggregate membership of 620,994. On the last working day of the month 141,048 of these, or 22:7 per cent, of the total, were out of work. The corre-sponding percentage in January was 19:3. The percentage unemployed in the metal and engineering trades was 18:4, in the textile 55:1, in mining 8:3, and in the building trade 14:9. The aggregate days of unemployment reported in February reached a total of 1,712,075, out-of-work relief being paid in respect of 322,996 of these. During March, 19,426 applications for employment were reported by public Employment Exchanges, as compared with 18,957 applications for employment in February, while offers of situations numbered 7,675 (5,941 in February). For every 100 situations vacant there were thus 253 applications, as against 319 in February. \* Official Journal, 7th May, 1921. BELGIUM.<sup>+</sup>

\* Official Journal, 7th May, 1921, † Revue du Travail, April, 1921.

May, 1921.

† Including Avonmouth and Po ‡ Including Barry and Penarth

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

of March all Supple. or	Men.					
Group of Trades.*	Applica- tions from work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.		
Building	53,765 9,510 114,972	78,894 14,954 215,817	9,548 17,097 2,294	8.388 17.261 2,144		
founding. Shipbuilding Construction of Vehicles Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service	41,203 3,425 75,383 6,220	59,304 6,400 128,653 13,328	2.067 136 240 844	2,065 110 203 658		
Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages.	10,368 61,308	19,916 119,771	1,948 2,101	1,645 1,855		
Agriculture	4,384 22,609 9,084	9,272 52,144 25,733	1,266 271 489	$1,046 \\ 220 \\ 380$		
Shoes). Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings.	5,591	11,289	242	179		
General Labourers All other Trades	62,168 90,586	$\begin{array}{r} 131,\!822\\ 154,\!728\end{array}$	11,341 3,911	11,040 3,622		
TOTAL	570,576	1,042,025	53,795	50,816		
		Wome	n.			
Engineering and Ironfounding Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service :	12.676 8,813	30,417 20,351	144 192	128 90		
Resident domestic servants Non-resident domestic ser-	7,473 11,272	5,758 12,644	11,277 5,350	3,372 3,356		
other domestic offices and services.	26,480	34,627	10,657	8,310		
Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods,	9,563	17,285	1,343	1,127		
and Messages Agriculture Textiles	6,555 407 52,954	13,566 531 114,132	250 256 800	221 167 527		
Dress (including Boots and Shoots)	ı7,920	43,891	3,426	2 129		
General Labourers	7,464 7,124 35,291	17,407 14,795 64,758	470 52 1,634	364 54 1,105		
TOTAL	203 992	390,165	35,791	20,950		

### SWITZERLAND.\*

SWITZERLAND.\* The report given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 199) brought the weekly number of persons out of work in Switzerland, according to the returns from employment exchanges, up to 14th March, on which date the registered applications for employment totalled 43,554. On 21st March this number fell slightly (to 43,282), but by 4th April had increased again to 47,241. In addition, the partially unemployed numbered 90,455 on 14th March, 88,689 on 21st March, and 95,119 on 4th April. Taking March as a whole, 325.4 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men, and 240.5 for each 100 for women. Both are below the corresponding figures (392.7 and 270.4 respectively) for February. respectively) for February.

Employment in March.—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (journal of the Ministry of Labour) for 30th April, 1921, reports as follows:—" The political and economic uncertainty arising out of compulsory measures threatened by the Entente had its repercussion in the labour market. So far as figures go, conditions as a whole would appear to be slightly better. But the statistics relating to the most important influstrial districts of West and Central Germany and to the principal industries show in many cases a contrary tendency, and industries show in many cases a contrary tendency, and those from other districts would show a similar decline were it not for the seasonal revival in agriculture, the building trades, etc."

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation decreased from 428,665 on 1st March to 416,940 on 1st April, or by 2.7 per cent.; among men the decrease amounted to 3.3 per cent., and among women to 0.1 per cent. †

Eidgenössisches Arbeitsamt : Monats Bericht, March, 1921. † In regard to these figures, the German Ministry of Labour, in February estimated that only half the number of persons wholly unemployed were in receipt of the donation . . . . while the number of short time workers was estimated at twice that of wholly unemployed. It is also pointed out by the German Ministry of Labour that the March total would have shown a greater increase but for the fact that "productive unemployment relief" work had been provided for some 200,000 persons,

GERMANY.

May, 1921.

Unions.	Member- ship reported	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.			
TALS DET DIALS	on at end of Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	Mar., 1920.	
All Unions making Returns	5,682,842	3-6	. 4.7	1.8	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Building trade workers Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) Metal workers (Christian) Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker), Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) Clothing workers Transport workers Printers (book and job) Bookbinders Saddlers and bagmakers Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) Glass workers (Soc. Dem.) Glass workers Porcelain workers Bakers Brewery and corn-mill work- ers.	$\begin{array}{r} 437\ 250\\ 62,551\\ 1,401,217\\ 223,626\\ 107,323\\ 536,237\\ 114,328\\ 84,010\\ 546,154\\ 69,935\\ 78,956\\ 35,791\\ 374,840\\ 36,825\\ 56,562\\ 56,562\\ 58,411\\ 65,948\\ 71,867\\ \end{array}$	8:2 4:3 3:5 1:5 1:5 1:8 4:7 1:4 3:2 3:2 3:2 3:2 10:5 5:0 0:1 2:0 3:0 8:1 1:5	$11.7 \\ 13.6 \\ 4.1 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 5.2 \\ 1.9 \\ 4.8 \\ 4.7 \\ 2.2 \\ 3.8 \\ 11.2 \\ 5.0 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.8 \\ 3.1 \\ 8 \\ 3.1 \\ 8 \\ 2.4 $	2.9 6.8 1.1 0.5 1.5 2.9 0.7 1.5 3.9 0.8 1.4 0.0 2.0 1.6	
Tobacco workers Enginemen and stokers Factory workers (irrespective of trade).	90.178 62,373 555,926	$-\frac{1.1}{2.0}$ 2.1	1.8 1.6 3.8	1.6 2.8 1.6	
Factory and transport work- ers (Christian).	102,573	1.3	5.2	0.2	
Municipal and State workers	219,751	2'3	2.6	1.2	

Employment Exchanges report a slight decrease in the number of persons applying for situations. For every 100 situations registered as vacant for men, there were 228 applications on the average, as against 251 in February; applications by women were 124 per 100 vacancies, as against 133 in February; while for both sexes combined there were 188 applications for each 100 vacancies, as com-pared with 206 in February. According to returns from 6,507 Sickness Insurance Societies, with an aggregate membership of 12,542,992, the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory insur-ance against sickness were being paid (and who were there-fore assumed to be employed) increased by 0.7 per cent. between 1st March and 1st April. This increase is stated to be small as compared with the corresponding figure for previous years.

previous years.

#### CANADA.\*

Unemployment in January.—Returns relating to unem-ployment in January were received by the Canadian Depart-ment of Labour from 1,538 labour organizations having a total membership of 197,928. For all occupations reporting 13.07 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 13.05 in December, and 4.02 per cent. in January, 1920.

Group of Trades.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
Antis an unit and the set of the	on 31st January, 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Dec., 1920,	Jan., 1920.
All trades reporting	197,928	13 07	13.02	4.02
PRINCIPAL UNIONS. Building and construction	$\begin{array}{c} 30,440\\ 12,597\\ 15,793\\ 4,595\\ 8,341\\ 1,861\\ 2,609\\ 65,083\\ 10,256\\ 4,113\\ 2,144\\ 4,767\\ 9,355\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \cdot 77 \\ 1 \cdot 52 \\ 21 \cdot 84 \\ 5 \cdot 59 \\ 21 \cdot 03 \\ 21 \cdot 12 \\ 14 \cdot 14 \\ 6 \cdot 02 \\ 2 \cdot 03 \\ 55 \cdot 70 \\ 4 \cdot 34 \\ 7 \cdot 32 \\ 3 \cdot 86 \end{array}$	26.47 1.25 17.98 10.64 60.15 25.32 16.69 4.40 1.91 37.18 11.61 11.93 2.92	11.77 0.84 4.11 0.18 1.34 7.90 0.39 1.90 0.18 9.86 0.754 0.754

Employment at end of March.-A return furnished by Employment at end of March.—A return furnished by the Employment Service of Canada shows that during the week ending April 2nd, reports were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 5,199 firms with a total pay-roll of 590,808 persons. The numbers employed showed a reduction of 2.2 per cent., as compared with the preceding week, and of about 16 per cent. as compared with the week ended January 17th, 1920. This large reduction as compared with the preceding week is stated to be due principally to a temporary closing of railway workshops. principally to a temporary closing of railway workshops, chiefly in Quebec. These figures do not include loss of time due to industrial disputes.

\* The Labour Gazette, March, 1921, Ottawa, Canada,

## NORWAY.\*

Unemployment in February.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of February in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 13<sup>-1</sup>, as compared with 10<sup>-5</sup> in the previous month, and 1<sup>-9</sup> in February, 1920.

	Me	mbersh	tip,	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	Feb. 28. 1921.	Jan. 31, 1921.	Feb. 29, 1920.	Feb. 28, 1921.	Jan. 31, 1921.	Feb. 29 1920.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters, etc Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Dabinet makers Bakers (Christiania)	923 -1,287 549 10,010 1,013 2,619 883 601 540	928 1,323 641 9,809 1,006 2,588 878 603 590	885 1,480 751 10,191 1,008 2,522 896 618 527	9'8 28'0 23'5 11'3 21'1 7'5 15'9 17'3 7'3	9·2 31·1 16·8 8·8 9·3 6·3 8·9 13·1 7·6	10·1 3·4 5·2 1·3 0·8 0·4 0·8 1·0 2·3
Total	18,475	18,306	18.878	13.1	10.2	1.8

#### DENMARK.†

Unemployment in March.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 293,585 workpeople covered by the returns 23.6 per cent. were unemployed on 1st April, as compared with 23.2 per cent. on 25th February, and 6.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1920.

not hild when forem and	Number of Workpeople	Percentage Unemployed.			
Trades	included in Returns for 1st April, 1921.	lst April, 1921.	25th/Feb, 1921.	26th Mar. 1920.	
Copenhagen : Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	10,998 65,161 11,486 31,240	48°5 25°5 5°7 15°6	40.7 24.2 4.6 19.0	7.9 2.7 0.9 3.1	
Total	118,885	22.9	22.8	3.3	
Provinces : Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	15 544 60.568 12,968 85,620	60.4 25.7 4.5 19.2	47.9 24.0 3.5 20.0	14·3 4·3 1·1 13·1	
Total	174,700	24.0	23.5	9.2	
Grand Total	293,585	23.6	23.2	6.2	

## SWEDEN.<sup>‡</sup>

Unemployment in February and March.—The percentage of members unemployed in Swedish trade unions at the end of February, 1921, was 20.8, as compared with 20.2 at the end of January, 1921, and 7.5 on 1st March, 1920.

	Membership	Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	on 28th Feb., 1921.	28th Feb. 1921.	31st Jan., 1921.	lst Mar., 1920.	
All Unions Making Returns.	147,426	20.8	20.2	7.5	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS : Bricklayers and Masons Blast Furnacemen, Foundrymen, etc Tinplate Workers, Engineering Workers Clothing Workers, Boot. Shoe and Leather Workers Bakers and Confectioners Brewery Workers Tobacco Workers Sawmill Workers Sawmill Workers Woodworkers General Workers and Factory	1,461 11,356 3,718 1,172 30,411 5,108 3,569 5,567 2,718 2,530 4,549 9,294 7,387 7,176	39·3 25·1 20·2 28·9 22·6 12·7 29·5 12·6 12·9 3·0 0·6 21·5 34·7 3·0	39.6 22.7 18.4 22.4 16.5 19.2 37.8 10.9 14.1 2.6 0.4 26.5 33.5 3.3	$30^{\cdot1}$ $31^{\cdot7}$ $2^{\cdot2}$ $13^{\cdot1}$ $5^{\cdot6}$ $-$ $1^{\cdot2}$ $-$ $9^{\cdot4}$ $1^{\cdot4}$ $0^{\cdot1}$ $5^{\cdot2}$ $9^{\cdot2}$ $2^{\cdot3}$	
Operatives (trades not	01007				

ing to March have been received from publi employment exchanges. For every 100 vacancies reported by employers during that month there were 240 applications for employment by workpeople. This figure is less than that (301) for the preceding month, but shows a considerable increase over the corresponding figure (91) reported for March, 1920.

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specified)

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Bureau

A Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Bureau of Statistics.
 † Statistiske Elterretninger, 29th April, 1921. Copenhagen.
 ‡ Sociala Meddelanden, No. 5, 1921. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) Stockholm

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 44, as com-pared with 42 in the previous month and 134 in April, 1920. By far the most important of these disputes was that involving about 1,150,000 coal miners throughout Great Britain, which began on 1st April and was still in progress at the end of the month. In the 43 other disputes beginning during April, about 10,000 workpeople were directly involved and about 1,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the dis-nutes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the dis-putes). In addition to the numbers involved in new dis-trades :---

	Number of Disputes in progress in April					
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st April.	Started in April.	Total			
Building	12	4	16			
Mining & Quarrying	6	4	10			
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	10	9	19			
Woodworking and Furnishing.	6	3	9			
Other Trades	20	24	44			
Total, April, 1921.	54	44	98			
Total, March, 1921.	63	42	105			
Total, April, 1920.	84	134	218			

Causes.-Apart from the coal mining dispute which see pages 228 and 174), 26 of the 43 n

Indi- rectly § 0 	Began, 1921. 1 Jan. 7 Mar. 30 Mar.	Ended.  2 April	Against proposed reduction in wages and increase in working hours. Against proposed reduction in wages of 3d. per hour. Refusal of employers to pay in-	Result.§
in i	l Jan. 7 Mar.	1999 ···	wages and increase in working hours. Against proposed reduction in wages of 3d, per hour. Befusel of employers to new in-	
All and a second	an store		Against proposed reduction in wages of 3d. per hour. Befusel of employers to pay in-	the second and the second and the
ali. Ma ana asin ana isi an isi a an isi a an isi a	30 Mar.	2 April	Refusel of employers to nev in-	
			creased walking time and coun- try allowances approved by the South Western Regional Area Joint Council.	Work resumed pending negotia- tions.
	1 April	200 0	(See special articles on pages 228 and 174.)	south lines an south of
+	1920. 1 Dec.		Against proposed reduction in wages of 12s, per week.	the second se
en outer	1921. 11 April		Against proposed reduction in wages.	
	7 Mar. **	9 April ††	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted; future changes in wages to be regulated by sliding scale based on the cost of-living figures as shown in LABOUR GAZETTE.
0	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 11 \text{ Apr.} \\ 18 \text{ Apr.} \end{array}\right\}$	(aug	Against proposed reduction in	and a <u>manage</u> ria
	(23 Apr. ) 29 Mar.	6 May	wages. Against proposed reduction in wages of 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.	Agreement effected providing for an immediate reduction in wages of 10 per cent, with a further reduction of 7½ per cent, to come into operation in July.
11612				
	4 April	11 April	Dispute arising out of proposed degrading of scale of salaries pending approval of a scale by the Board of Education.	Teachers accepted Borough Coun- cil's offer to continue payment o existing scale subject to late adjustment, upon the Counci undertaking to accept the scale ultimately approved by the Board of Education.
	and those le multip	<ul> <li>II April</li> <li>7. Mar. **</li> <li>7. Mar. **</li> <li>(11 Apr.) 18 Apr.) 18 Apr.) 23 Apr. 29 Mar.</li> <li> 4 April</li> </ul>	11 April         7 Mar. **     9 April ††       0     {11 Apr. 18 Apr. 23 Apr. 29 Mar.         29 Mar.     6 May        4 April     11 April       and those which lasted less that le multiplied by number of wo	1921.        Against proposed reduction in wages.          7 Mar.**       9 April ††       Against proposed reduction in wages.          7 Mar.**       9 April ††       Against proposed reduction in wages.          11 Apr. 18 Apr. 23 Apr. 29 Mar.        Against proposed reduction in wages.          29 Mar.       6 May       Against proposed reduction in wages of 172 per cent.          4 April       11 April       Dispute arising out of proposed degrading of scale of salaries pending approval of a scale by

th 100

at

4th April. †† At Aberdeen the dispute remained unsettled until May

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## **TRADE DISPUTES.\***

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of

all I pute An

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1,176,

140

directly involving about 7,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 10, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople on other questions 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 10, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. *Results.*—During April settlements were effected in the case of 17 new disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 2, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the work-people; 14, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving over 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving over 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1920 AND 1921.1 Jan. to April, 1920. Jan. to Apr. 1, 1921.

1	0	Contraction of the second second		the second s	Contraction of the second s			and the second se
ber ber	Aggregate Duration	Groups of Trades,	Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all	Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all
	in Working	Manual Constant of the second	of	Disputes		of .		
d in	Davs			in	Disputes	-	Disputes	Disputes
is-	of all Dis-	ACTIVATION OF THE PARTY	0		in	0.	in	in
s in	putes in	CONTRACTOR AND AND	Z	progress.	progress.	Z	progress.	progress.
ss ir	progress	and and service and	24	The lost a description	The market and the second	Derry 7	Party man al al al	and the second
·i1.	in Anril.	Building	75	15,000	168.000	40	7,000	230,000
10000	1. 248 . 1917 . I	Mining and	94	159,000	734,000	20	1,154,000	23,134,000
00	59,000	Quarrying.		200,000	101,000	1	-,,	
	23,066,000	Engineering and	68	88,000	1,535,000	27	16,000+	710,000
00+	100,000	Shipbuilding.			-,000,000	10000		
State 1		Other Metal	42	33,000	412,000	25	8,000	197,000
00	34,000	Textile	56	15,000	164,000	8	2,000	59,000
		Clothing	32	8,000	121.000	9	2,000	21,000
00	139,000	Transport	48	34,000	232,000	8	3,000	22,000
00	23,392,000	Woodworking	37 -	13,000	187,000	17	4,000	93,000
00+	469.000	and Furnishing.				1		
and the second second		Other Trades	92	20,000	389,000	52	10,000	151,000
00	889,000	Employees of Pub-	33	8,000	40,000	9	2,000	30,000
- 1-		lic Authorities.		1 49 400		and and	a standard and	
	regards	The second						
lew	disputes,	TOTAL	577	393,000	3,982,000	215	1,208,000†	24,647,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN APRIL, 1921.

The dispute affecting rainers to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
 The dispute affecting rainers at Aberdeen (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 202) also continued throughout April.
 Stimated number of workpeople originally involved. A number of joiners, etc., have since obtained work in the building trades.
 Date at which dispute began in the West of Scotland; in most of the English towns involved the commencing date was l4th March, and at Aberdeen April.

May, 1921.

May, 1921.

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

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

### Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in April affected about 1,165,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,147,000 sustained decreases amounting to over £270,000 weekly, and over 18,000 received increases amounting to £2,700 a week. The groups of trades in which the workpeople affected by these changes were employed are as shown below :--

Groups of Trades,	Number	ximate of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Metal	11,500  7,000	124.000 288,000 550,000 70,000 115,000	£ 1,200 — 	£ 46,200 52,300 101,700 22,800 48,000	
TOTAL	18,500	1,147,000	2,700	271,000	

In the iron and steel trades there were considerable reduc-tions in wages in certain districts under arrangements whereby wages are automatically adjusted in accordance with the selling prices of iron and steel. The most impor-tant of these reductions affected blast furnace workers in Cleveland, Northamptonshire, North Staffordshire, Notting-hamshire, and the West of Scotland; steel sheet millmen in England and Wales; iron and steel workers in the Midlands; and steel millmen in the West of Scotland. The reductions in these cases ranged from 20 per cent. to 66 per cent. on basis rates, equivalent to about 7 per cent. to 17½ per cent. on current wages. For blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales there was a small increase. The reductions reported in the textile trades generally took effect under sliding scales, by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. Wool textile operatives in York-shire sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. calculated on basis rates (about 4 per cent. off current wages) for time-workers and a corresponding decrease for pieceworkers.

basis rates (about 4 per cent. off current wages) for time-workers and a corresponding decrease for pieceworkers. Men and women employed in the dyeing, bleaching, finishing, etc., trades in Lancashire and Scotland had their wages reduced by 9s. 8d. and 5s. 9d. per week respectively, and in Yorkshire by 32 per cent. calculated on basis rates (equivalent to about 12 per cent. on current wages). In the transport trades railwaymen in the traffic grades had their wages reduced by 4s. per week under sliding scale arrangements. A first instalment of 2s. per week (to be followed by another 2s. in May), was taken off the wages of a large number of carters in London, and carters in Scotland had their wages reduced by 3s. or 3s. 6d. per week. There was a reduction generally of 2d. per hour for men in the heavy chemical trades in England and Wales, and of 6s. 9d. per week for men in the same trades in Scotland.

of 6s. 9d. per week for men in the same trades in Scotland. In trades other than the above the principal reductions in wages during April affected principally men employed on

in wages during April affected principally men employed on civil engineering constructional work (whose wages were reduced by a total of from 2d. to 4d. per hour), and men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades (a general reduction of 2d. per hour). Of the changes taking effect in April, one, affecting 3,000 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration; 2, affecting 12,000 workpeople were arranged by conciliation; 57, affecting 919,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining 80 changes, affecting 231,000 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 13 cases, involving 7,200 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

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

The following Table summarises the changes that have occurred since the beginning of 1921.

Groups of Trades.	Number	ximate of Work- affected	Amount of Net Change per week.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Building and Works of Construction.*	10,000	13,000	£ 2,400	£ 6,800	
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.	3,000 42,000	1,257,000 116,000	650 5,700	575,500 54,300	
Other Metal Textile Transport (excluding Tramways).	11,000 8,000 17,000	81,000 361,000 550,000	2,050 550 3,700	27,000 130,800 77,600	
Other Trades	60,000	178,000	15,050	64,000	
TOTAL	151,000	2,556,000	30,100	936,000	

\* Excluding workpeople in the direct employment of local authorities who are included under Public Utility Services,

The figures given in the Table include the effects of the reductions which took place in January and February in the wages of about 1,200,000 coal miners under the arrangements made at the end of the strike in October. November, 1920, whereby wages were to rise and fall in accordance with variations in the output of coal. These reductions brought wages at the coal mines back to the level prevailing in October last. Of the total of over 1,300,000 werkmeents effected in ethe

November, 1920, whereby wages were to rise and fall in accordance with variations in the output of coal. These reductions brought wages at the coal mines back to the level prevailing in October last. The total of over 1,300,000 workpeople affected in other industries, about 900,000 sustained their reductions under the operation of alling-scale agreements, whereby rates of winsity of Labour cost of living index number. Among these, workpeople in the traffic grades of the railway service, who had received an increase of 1s. a week in January, sustained a decrease of 4s. a week in April. In the wool textile industry there were four successive redu-tions between January and the end of April, amounting in all to 40 per cent. on current rates) in the case of male and female pieceworkers respectively. Workpeople in the ease of the ease of time workers and to 35.04 per cent, (13) per cent. on current rates) in the case of male and female pieceworkers respectively. Workpeople in the ease of the per cent, on current rates in the dail to add and female pieceworkers respectively. Workpeople in the stelle bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in April, the net result being decreases of 31 per cent. (at for adult females in Lancashire and Sociland Hosiery workers in the Milands had their bours on where cost of living sliding scale arrangements include arrangs reduced from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d. in the shilling, other classes of workers in London, gold, silver and all trades workers at Loek, Macelesfield and Brighouse, dyers and dry cleaners in various districts in England and Sociland, willpaper makers in various centres, basket makers in Vorkshire, bakers employed by centra itations in London, and type liming scales resulted in the which have resulted in net decreases by the fall in the solid three asset in wages early in the year, but a fall in the solid three asset in wages early in the year, but a fall in the solid three asset in wages early in the year was and tote. In certain fistricts the aliding scales of wo

The amount of reduction in the above trades ranges from 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. a week in the case of men and women respectively in warehouses at Manchester, and 3s. a week for certain carters in Scotland, to 10s. a week and 6s. a shift in the case of engineers, etc., in the Swansea and Llanelly districts and shale miners in Scotland, respectively.

### Hours of Labour.

The principal change during April in recognised hours of labour affected workpeople employed on civil engineering constructional work, whose working week was generally increased by an average for the year of about 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hours.

[Note.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, police, domestic servants, seamen, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks.]

PR	INCIPAL	CHAN	IGES II	N RATI	ES OF
-The followin	ig Table r	elates m	ainly to	changes	which c

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

Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Canal and a		ING AND	ALLIED TRADES (including Works of	Construction).
	ENGLAND :	20 Nov., 1920.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change : pain- ters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	SCOTLAND : Arbroath Castle Douglas and Kirk- cudbright,	11 April 14 March	Painters	Decrease of 34d, per hour (2s. 34d, to 2s.). Increase of 2d, per hour (1s. 10d, to 2s.).
ilding {	Inverness	19 April {	Masons and slaters	Increase of id. per hour. Rates after change masons, is. 11id.; slaters-town, is. 11id., country 28, 1id. Increase of 2d. per hour (is. 9d. to is. 11d.).
in de ap-le pa la secono la secono la seconomica de	IRFLAND :	4 April 1 April	Painters	Increase of 1d, per hour (1s. 10d, to 1s. 11d.). Increase of 3d, per hour (1s, 4d, to 1s, 7d.), Increase of 3d, per hour (1s. 10d, to 2s, 1d.).
the shandament	Limerick       Waterford	13 April 4 April	joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : scaffolders
	e statistic e statistic de life per e	lst pay after 29 March.		Decrease of 1d, per hour. Rates after change ; scaffolders 1s. 4d. ; labourers, 1s. 3d. Decreases in current rates of 3d, per hour in districts where the present rate for nuvvies and labourers is 2s. 1d., o 2d, per hour where the present rate is 2s., 1s. 11d., of 1s. 10d., and of 1d. per hour where the present rate is 1s. 9d.j
orks of Con- struction.	Great Britain*	lst pay after 26 April.	Men employed on civil engineering, constructional works.	Further decrease of 1d, per hour in districts where rates are 1d. or more above the agreed minimum scale rates The scale rates are as follows: naveles and labourer 10fd. per hour for those engaged on works in the County of London, 10d, per hour for those engaged on Class 1 works, 9d. per hour on Class II. works, and 8d. per hour on Class 1II. works, together with fd. per hour for every 7h points, or part thereof, above zero in the "Cost of Living" index figure as published in the LABOUT GAZETTER. <sup>®</sup> Classes other than navvies and labourer to receive the supersteader the the the the context of the supersteader.
	A STREET AND A STREET	entre le le le personne de la le le desenvertentes	MINING AND QUARRYING.	fixed by schedule for each occupation, the excess usuall varying from 1d. to 4d. per hour.
Mining.	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark-on-Trent and Chellaston.	April‡	Gypsum miners, millhands and stone- dressers.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 8d. in the £ on earning Rates after change: millhands and stone-dressers a Gotham and Thrumpton, 64s, per week, less 1s. 5d. in th £ on earnings; dayworkers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. pe week, less 1s. 5d. in the £ on earnings. Decrease of 2s. one shift method for a start of the con-
in Soudard.	Cleveland,	4 April	Ironstone miners, etc	and over, and of 1s. 6d. per shift worked for those under
onstone Mining.	Leicestershire and Lin- colnshire. Northamptonshire	27 April 20 April	Ironstone quarrymen Ironstone miners and quarrymen	16. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent, on the standar of 1920, leaving wages 110 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 444 per cent. on the stan dard of 1920, leaving wages 1964 per cent. above th standard
a harron file	Mid and West Lothians Westand South Durham	l April 4 April	Settmakers and kerbdressers, stone- cutters, luggers, labourers, etc. Limestone quarrymen	standard. Decrease of 10 per cent. on piecework rates of wages. Decrease of 3s. per shift worked for workpeople 16 year and over and of 1s. 6d. per shift worked for thos
arrying	Northamptonshire	20 April	Limestone quarrymen	under 16. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 444 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 1963 per cent. above th
in anna an anna Anna an Anna Anna an Anna Anna an Anna	South West of England §	l April	Roadstone quarry workers (all classes)	standard. Increase of Id. per hour to timeworkers, of all equivalent amount to pieceworkers, and of one-hal of these advances to youths. Labourers' minimum rates after change : 1s, 4d, and 1s, 5d, per hour.§
	The same of the second s	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANU	
anna ander 1 10.der 16 jaar 1.ecole op white	Cleveland and Durham	3 April	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 284 per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 144 per cent. above the standard plus (in some cases) an output or input
aparatie at 1	Tees-side	3 April	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 264 per cent. in the standar of 1919, leaving wages 144 per cent. above the standar plus (in some cases) an output or input home.
oitange fire	Nottinghamshire and District and adjourn- ing parts of Derby- shire.	27 April	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 110 per cent. above the standard.
ej, fireman 28.	North Staffordshire	·3 April	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 66 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 2113 per cent, above the standard plus a flat rate make-up payment for tonnagemen and a war bonus of from 3d. to 7d, per shift for daymen.
g Iron Manu- acture.	South Staffordshire {	lst full pay after 18 April.	Workpeople (excluding plate-layers and general labourers) employed at blast- furnaces.	of 1920, leaving wages 189 per cent. above the standard.
	Northamptonshire	20 April	Platelayers and general labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces. Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22 per cent. on the standar of 1920, leaving wages 144 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale of 444 per cent. on the stand ard of 1920, leaving wages 1964 per cent. above th
the game to 25 the game to 26 the start of the the start of the	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	l April	Blastfurnacemen	standard, Increase, under sliding scale, of 6½ per cent. on stand ard rates, making wages :- Daymen : 1894 per cen above the standard, plus 1s 3d. or 1s, per shift, plu 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not excee 55s. per week ; Tonnagemen : 2044 per cent. abov
induction 10 Be lindo Cerestato la Bus, aton 1 aton, and	West of Scotland	30 April	Blastfurnacemen	the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 42 per cent. above the standard of 1921, leaving wages 151 per cent. above the standard.

Board as may be constituted by the Board for that purpose. It was also recommended that the terms of the Agreement should be applied on all works of Civil Engineering Construction undertaken by Local and/or Employing Authorities, and the following bodies are known to have adopted the Agreement :--Corporations of Birmingham, Bradford, Burnley, Cardiff, and Manchester, Fylde Water Board, and Abertillery and District Water Board. † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." The decrease generally took effect from 14th or 15th April. § Including the Counties of Berkshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset and Wiltshire and the Isle of Wight. The increases were granted in accordance with recommendations of the No. 7 Area Council of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Granite and Roadstone Quarrying Industry. [] The 55s, per week referred to is based on the standard rate, plus 45 per cent.

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

## WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1921.

May, 1921.

PR	INCIPAL CHANGES	S IN RAT	TES OF WAGES REPORTED D	URING APRIL, 1921-(continued).	. PR	INCIPAL CHANGE	S IN RA	TES OF WAGES REPORTED DU	JRING APRIL, 1921—(continued).
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
(	IRON England and Wales		EEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTUR Steel sheet millmen, etc	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 221 per cent. on the standard of 1891, leaving wages 2421 per cent. above the	- toke the state of	A state of the sta		OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued). Lieu rate workers employed in the rail- way carriage and wagon building trades :- Millwrights, electricians, pattern-	and the second
nier : stands totomics:	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	3 or 4 April	Steel millmen	standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 30 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages at : - Consett, 190 per cent. above the standard ; Jarrow, 185 per cent. above the standard ; Newburn, 1824 per cent. (rollers) and 1724 per cent. (heaters) above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, af 224 per cent, leaving wages 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 2374 per cent Decrease, under sliding scale, of 224 per cent. on the standard of 1908, leaving wages 2374 per cent. above the standard.	riage and Wagon Build- ing.	triot.*	A Second	makers and moulders. Other classes, including wood- workers.	Lieu rate fixed at 25 per cent. on basis time rates, exclusive of the advance of 6s. per week granted in 1920. Lieu rates over 50 per cent. and up to 75 per cent. on basis rates reduced to 50 per cent., those over 25 per cent. up to 50 per cent. reduced to 25 per cent., and those of 25 per cent. and under reduced to basis time rates. Increase of 1s, 6d. per week.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands (including parts of South York- shire and South Lan- cashire),	4 April	Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, af 22½ per cent, leaving wages 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 237½ per cent Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on the standard of 1908, leaving wages 237½ per cent. above the standard.	Bobbin Manu- facture. Lock, Latch	Englandt	lst pay day in April.	mading maasury.	ALTER AND AND AND A STATE AND A STATE
Manufacture.	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 April	Iron and steel workers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages :- Daymen, 18°4 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, 2044 per cent. above the standard.	and Key Manufacture.	hampton, Willenhall and Walsall Districts; also London, Bolton and Wigan.	Pay day nearest 8 April.	Outworkers (males)	Increase, previously paid, of 5 per cent. on rates of wages fixed in February, 1920, withdrawn. Increase, previously paid to those 15 years of age and under 18 years, of 15 per cent. on rates of wages fixed in July, 1920 (green card), reduced to 10 per cent.; and increase, previously paid to those 18 years and over, of 5 per cent. withdrawn. Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis prices, leaving wages 200 per cent. above the list.
	West of Scotland	18 April	Steel millmen, gas-producermen, charge wheelers, enginemen, cranemen and firemen. Forge and tyre millmen	per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 170 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 170 per cent. above the standard.	Military Musical Instrument Making.	London	Pay preced- ing 1st pay day in Aprll.	Military musical instrument makers :	per cent, above the list. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: brass instrument makers, 2s. 0Åd. and 1s. 11Åd.; drum makers, 1s. 11Åd.; wood- wind and saxophone makers, 2s. 0Åd.; brass polishers Inishers, etc., 1s. 10Åd.; improvers, 1s. 5Åd. and 1s. 7d. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 44 per cent. on piece price list of December, 1919. Uniform scale of reduced wages adopted, starting at 14s per week (to include a bonus of 4s.) for those 14 years of age, and increasing with each year af age to 31s per week (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and the 42s. per week (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 20 years resulting generally in decreases of from 2s. 3d. to 14s. 6d per week.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Dis- triets.	Jan.	EERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADE		Miscellaneous Metal Trades.	Birminghamand Wolver- hampton Districts.	lst full pay after 21 March.	Boys and youths employed in mis- cellaneous metal trades, including the	price list of December, 1919. Uniform scale of reduced wages adopted, starting at 14s per week (to include a bonus of 4s.) for those 14 years of age, and increasing with each year af age to 31s per week (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s, or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 42s or neek (to include a bonus of 12s.) at 18 years, and to 18 years, and 18
Engineering and Foun- dry Trades.	Coventry and District Swansea, Llanelly,	21 Feb. 25 April	Women and girls employed in the en- gineering trade. Men, 21 years of age and over employed	Scale of reduced hourly rates adopted, starting at 4d. for workers under 15 years of age, 5d. for those 15 to 15½ years, 5½d. for those 15½ to 14 years, and increasing thereafter each year to 6½d. at 16 years, 7½d. at 17 years, and 9d. at 18 years and over†; piecework basis time rates also adopted at 1d. per hour in excess of the above rates. The minimum rate previously in force for women 18 years and over was generally 43s. 6d. per week (as compared with the new rate of 35s. 3d.).	marking yanta ina Datagi unite kara 2006 /00 inan 2006 /00 inan 2006 /00 inan	An anna selle agare elemente fu an anna selle agare a classicatione en anna taga a costa fo 175 a trans 138 gar costa fo 175 a costa estra for 176 a costa estra for 176 a costa estra for 176 a costa estra estra for 176 a costa estra		metal rolling, nail, railway carriage and wagon, weighing machine, steel case- ment, tube and wire rope. TEXTILE TRADES.	resulting generally in decreases of from 2s. 3d. to 14s. 6d per week.
	Neath and Port Talbot. Belfast Glasgow and Greenock	Feb. Various dates since	in engineering and foundry shops.         Coremakers         Ironmoulders	5s. per week for labourers (80s. to 75s.), and of interme- diate amounts for semi-skilled men. Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Increase of 1d per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 4d. per hour plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and	arro Association / new 123 get col- bras cont 200 his- el 0207, blos 250	Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, and Hudders- field.	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in May	Wool sorters	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic ratess for timeworkers, and from 105 per cent. to 97'76 per cent. for pieceworkers (leaving wages 117'53 per cent. above the standardized mark for English mach 215'
Iron and Steel	England and Wales (certain firms).‡	4 April	departments (excluding process of	bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 242½ per cent. above the standard.	Photosta	Takana Japaning Tanara, ada Galar Ing Re and A Ada as Galar Ing Re and A Ada as		Mohair and alpaca sorters	standardised pack rate for English wool). Total rat- after change for timeworkers, 94s. 74d. "Cost of living wage" reduced under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic ratess for timeworkers, and from 162 per cent. to 152 per cent. for pieceworkers. Total rate after change for timeworkers 94s. 74d.
Sheets.	Birmingham and	11 April Pay day in week	annealing). Men, 21 years of age and over, employed in the brass foundry trade.	Decrease of 1d. per hour Further decrease of 1d. per hour under the operation of a sliding scale by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. Weekly rates after change : Dressers-Grade C, 76s. 6d. ; Grade D, 84s. 5d.; Grade E,	bi, ar sate to allow and from the second from 55 percent and 55 percent and	West Riding of York- shire.	ceding first pay<	Topmakers' warehousemen, and wool and noil merchants' warehousemen.   Workpeople employed in the wool- combing and wool-scouring industries	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic rate. (subject to a maximum decrease of 3s. 5]d. per week). Total rate¶ after change : 79s. 2]d. or 79s. 4d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, where sliding scale from
Brass Trades	District.	beginning 25 April.) 22 Feb.	Brass stump moulders, etc	<ul> <li>90s. Polishers—Grade C, 76s. 6d : Grade D, 86s. 7d.; Grade E, 92s. 3d. Casters — Principal hands, 99s.; Moulders, 85s. 6d.; Getters-down, 77s. 8d.</li> <li>War bonus of 30s. 6d. per week. and bonus of 7½ per cent. on total earnings, previously granted, cancelled, and in lieu thereof, original basis piecework prices increased by 50 per cent., subject to a further addition of 4 per cent. when a pieceworker's earnings are 70s. per week or over;</li> </ul>	Tattari Mandal Permi 16. Jawa 128 (n. 149 19. Jawa 1986, Ja 201 Maria 196, Ja	erader för unarite. utari, sonnor " närkdetnig modelt par och i ar restaren, rends för ter hend gartare, rends för red ream 121, o tör jor anti-	day in May.	(including warehousemen, but exclud- ing overlookers, mechanics, firemen, &c.).	145 per cent to 135 per cent. on current basic rates (subject to a maximum decrease of 3s. 54d. per week). Tota rates after change in day turn :- Men in woolcombin, industry : bowl minders, with dryer, 79s. 10d., withou dryer, 78s. 8d.; card grinders, wood cards, 82s. 1d.; iron cards, 87s. 3d.; comb minders, with noil, 79s. 1d.; with out noil, 76s. 11d.; card jobbers, (8 or more), 78s. 8d. warehousemen, 79s. 24d. or 79s. 4d.; others, 72s. 8d. to 77s. 5d.; Women : comb minders, 49s. 11d. to 55s. 8d.
	Birmingham, Smeth- wick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warring- ton, Sowerby Bridge and Keickley	l April	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	the change resulting in a slight decrease in earnings for the majority of the workpeople concerned. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men 18 years of age and over, of 6d. per week for youths under 18 years, and of 4d. per hour for women.	muth align verified	Yorkshire	Pay pre- ceding first pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry (including yarn warehousemen, but excluding over- lookers, enginemen, firemen, &c ).	others, 48s. 8d. to 51s. 8d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic ratess for timeworkers (equivalent to about 4 per cent. on ful current earnings), and for picceworkers from 119 78 per cent. to 111.52 per cent. for males and from 126 08 per
Edge Tool Manufacture.	and Keighley. Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Wednes- bury, Oldbury, Stour- bridge, Cannock and Districts.	lst full pay in April,	Males employed in the edge tool trade	Decreases of 3s. 4d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 2s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years, and of 1s. 8d. per week for those under 18 years, resulting from the adoption of a sliding scale by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of	Wool Textile Industry.	West Riding of Yorkshir	e Pay pre- ceding lst pay day	Woolcarding and combing overlookers, and worsted drawing, spinning, twist- ing, winding, warping, and reeling overlookers, improvers, and apprentic+s.	cent. to 117'39 per cent. for females. Total rate after change for yarn warehousemen, 778, 11d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic rates Total munimum rate after change for overlookers
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades.	London	day after 1 April.	Female timeworkers, skilled, 21 years of age and over, employed in the gold, silver and allied trades. Farriers	Labour index number of retail prices. Decrease, under sliding scale, of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.),	State and the second se	Yorkshire and Lanca- shire.	in May. Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in May.	Workprople employed in woollen spinning, woollen and worsted manu- facturing, and mungo and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, scourers, &c. employed by manu-	106s. 5d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 14 per cent. to 135 per cent.§ on current basic rates for lime. workers** (equivalent to about 4 per cent. on ful current earnings); and for pieceworkers, from 119.77 per cent. to 111.52 per cent. for males; from 126.00
Farriery	Glasgow and District and Greenock, Edinburgh and District	4 April 4 April	Farriers Farriers	<ul> <li>men, 1s. 9d.; doormen, 1s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; strikers, 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.</li> <li>Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s.).</li> <li>Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 2s.; doormen, 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.</li> </ul>	week, for Bene of und maximum association for constances of the constances of the methy state, We'll'			facturers, but excluding enginemen, firemen, &c.).	per cent. to 117 39 per cent. for females; and from 94 56 per cent. to 88 04 per cent. for pressers and blanket raisers (except those employed on rugs, who receive the same decrease as other pieceworkers).* Minimum total rates after change in Manufacturing Sections:-Men 21 years and over: scheduled, 788, 124
. San and a state	Paisley and District (including Johnstone, Renfrewand Barrhead) Birmingham, Darlastor, Smethwick, West Bromwich and Dis-	1.1812 20 -	Farriers	Decrease of 2d, per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s.). Decrease of 10 per cent, calculated on piecework prices.	une service stations	Yorkshire	Pay proceding ist pay day in May.		unscheauled (laoourers, odamen, etc.), 75s.: women 1 years and over, 45s, 114d. "Cost of living wage" of 52s. 11d. per week reduced, unde
ture.	trict. Birmingham and Dis- trict.	a subsenant	making trade.	New schedule of rates adopted for timeworkers varying according to age from 15s. 6d. per week at 14 years to 33s. per week at 18 years, and to 35s. 3d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and resulting in decreases vary- ing up to 2s. 6d. per week.	net and are	West Riding of York-	Pay	Workpeople employed in the wool car-	wages after change : firemen and greasers : day shift 82s. 6d. or 82s. 74d.; night shift, 85s. 14d.; engineme on ordinary time rates : day shift, 85s. 14d. or 88s. 44d. night shift, 87s. 74d or 91s. 1d.; enginemen on standin wages: day shift, 91s. 94d. or 95s. 3d.; night shift 94s. 14d. or 97s. 64d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliging scale, from
Chain Manufac- ture.	Great Britain	4 April	Workpeople employed in the chain trade	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum piece rates for making dollied or tommied short link chain or short link hand-hammered chain of 12'4 per cent. (approx.) for $\frac{3}{5}$ inch iron, and of 12'6 per cent. (approx.) for $\frac{3}{5}$ inch iron. (See Order	And the second s	shire.	preceding lst pay day in May.	bonising industry.	145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic rates (subject to a maximum decrease of 3s. 54d. per week). Tota daywork rates after change: skilled men and ware housemen, 79s. 2d. or 79s. 3d.; semi-skilled men, 76s. 3d. unskilled men, 73s. 2d. or 73s. 3d.
Ships' Tackle and Oddwork Trades.	Cradley Heath, Rowley Regis, Old Hill and Districts.	11 April	Workpeople employed in the manufac- ture of ships tackle, iron hooks, brackets, railway dogs, cotter pins and other miscellaneous iron forgirgs.	on p. 215 of LABOUR GAZETTE for April.) Decrease of 7½ per cent. on piece price lists of 1918, and the bonus of 5s. per week, previously paid to timeworkers and pieceworkers, withdrawn.	The increa November, 1920.	se took effect under an a	igreement n	nade by the Joint Industrial Council for	District Association of the Engineering and National the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry, dated 8th nampton District Association of the Engineering and on p. 204 of the April LABOUR GAZETTE. The rates do

\* The 55s. per week referred to is based on standard rates, plus 45 per cent. † It was provided, in the case of Coventry, that the minimum rate for workers 18 years and over entering the trade for the first time should be 8d. per hour during the first two months. ‡ The firms referred to belong to the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The Bear and set

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

not apply to apprentices already serving, or to youths 18 years and over advanced to work as stampers in the drop forging industries. § The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 4ds. 7d. per week for basic rates up to 43s. 14d., and on rates above 43s. 14d. is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rates. # Employed by members of the British Wool Federation. \* In the Saddleworth district, where the previous percentages varied from those in other districts, the percentages were reduced to 114'46 for weavers, to 103'36 for other female pieceworkers, and for timeworkers under 21 years of age to amounts varying from 92'84 to 121'42: in this district the " cost of living wage" is subject to maxima of 44'55s, for adult male time and pieceworkers, 27'9s. for female timeworkers, and 35'13s, for female pieceworkers.

May, 1921.

## May, 1921.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1921-(continued). PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1921-(continued). Date 1 whit chan took effect Date from which change took effect. Trade. Locality. Particulars of change. Classes of Workpeople. Locality. Trade. (Decreases in italics.) TEXTILE TRADES—(continued). Cost of living wage '' reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent, on basic rates to 135 per cent. for time-workers and from 116 per cent, to 108 per cent, for piece-workers, Minimum time-rates after change (including 'cost of living wage'); men, 21 years and over, 58s. 10d.; stokers, 63s. 8d.; tuners, 69s. 5d.; wool sorters, 66s. 7d.; women, 19 years and over, 29s.
Cost of living wage'' reduced under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic rates (wheet to a maximum net decrease of 3s. 6d. per week). Inclusive rates after change : Males: 1st framers, 86s. 10d., warchousemen, 78s, boilermen and 'machimemen, 80s.; females: gassers, 50s. 84d., warpers, 46s. 5d., reelers, 40s., winders, 39s.; piece-workers 15 per cent. above time-rates.
Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week for mome 22 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for waite inder subsciewer ates after change : Males 1 bears. Minimum time trates after change : Mene 22 years and over : pickers, 61s. braid-workers, 62s. 6d., fully qualified braid speeders and withing tacklers, 69s., millmen, 63s., weavers, 67s.; women 18 years and over, 37s. 6d. Textile, Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. (contd). Firs full'p afte 25 Ap Scotland Pay pre-ceding 1st Wool Textile Industry— (continued). Workpeople employed in the flannel industry. Wales pay day in May. Workpeople employed in the silk spin-ning industry. Pay pre-Brighouse .. ceding lst pay day in May. Workpeople employed in the silk manu-facturing industry. Leek .. 8 April .. Great Britain ... .. 2 ADF Silk Industry Workpeople employed in the weaving and general sections of the silk indus-try (including enginemen and firemen but excluding tacklers). 2nd pay day in April. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 4s. per week for adult males, of 3s. per week for adult females, and of 2s. per week for juniors under 18 years of age. Macclesfield Latter par Thrown silk workers .. .. Latter part of April. 2nd pay day in April. Pay pre-ceding 1st pay day in May. Hand loom weavers .. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4s. per week. .. Rope, Twine, and Net making. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 135 per cent. on current basic rates." Total minimum rate after change for men 24 years and over, 79s. 8d. Workpeople employed in the grey room and stock, pattern, making-up and packing departments. Bradford .. over, 79s. 8d. Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 165 per cent. on basic rates to 133 per cent. for time-workers, from 132 per cent. to 1064 per cent. for piece-workers (except pressers), and from 99 per cent. to 794 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: — Bradford Dyers' Association: men, 21 and over, 28s., plus 8 per cent., plus 133 per cent. on total: other firms: men, 21 years and over, 30s. 3d., plus 133 per cent.; women, 18 years and over, 18s., plus 133 per cent. Dorset and Somerset Yorkshire (except Heb-den Bridge District). Pay pre-ceding lst pay day in May. 2 Apr Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Workpeople employed in fustian dyeing, finishing, and cutting trades :-"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 49s. 11d, per week to 40s. 3d, for workers 21 years of age and over; from 39s. 7d, per week to 31s. 11d. for those 18 to 20 years; from 28s. 1d. per week to 22s. 7d. for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 21s. 5d. per week to 17s. 3d. for those under 16 years.
"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 29s. 8d. per week to 23s. 11d. for workers 18 years of age and over; from 23s. 1d. per week to 18s. 7d. for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 18s. 2d. per week to 14s. 8d. for those under 16 years.
"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 141 to 114 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 128 to 103 per cent. for hand eutters, from 108 to 87 per cent. for menders, and from 121 to 98 per cent. for all others. Timeworkers : Males .. Boot and Shoe Belfast 1 Ma Repairing. Birmingham 18 Ap ... Pay preced-ing Hebden Bridge and District. lst pay day in May. Females ... Liverpool Tailoring lst p afte 25 Ap Pieceworkers .. .. Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, ma-chine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, &c., employed in repair and maintenance of plant):--Males..... "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 498, 11d, per week to 408, 3d, for workers 21 years of age and over; from 398, 7d, per week to 318, 11d, for those 18 to 20 years; from 288. 1d, per week to 228. 7d, for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 21s. 5d, per week to 17s. 3d, for those under 16 years. Minimum time-rate after change for those 21 years and over, 288, plus 408 3d.
"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 298, 8d, per week to 238. 11d, for workers 18 years of age and over; from 238. 1d, per week to 188. 7d, for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 18. 2d, per week to 14s. 7d, or 14s. 8d, for those under 16 years. Minimum time-rate after change for those 18 years and over, 18s. plus 238. 11d.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week for those Lancashire, Cheshire, Pay pre-ceding lst pay day in May. TextileBleach-ing, Dyeing, Finishing,&c. Glove Manufacture. Certain districts in Eng-land.† Weel endir 9 Apr Females Dyeing and Dry England and Scotland<sup>‡</sup> Cleaning. Payo puts 235. 11d. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week for those 22 years of age and over and of 1s. per week for those under 22 years. Minimum time-rates after change: Dyers and glossers, 22 years, 65s.; 224 years and over, 67s.; adult mixers, 67s to 75s.; dyeing machinemen, 67s. 6d. to Decrease under the in w endi 22 Ar 8 April Males employed in the silk dyeing in-dustry. Leek .. .. Ola P.I. ... Handkerchief, Ireland Pay day in week ending 23 April. 11 A Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. per week for adults and of 2s. per week for juniors under 18. Women and girls employed in the silk dyeing and finishing industry. Macclesfield .... etc., Manufacture. All workpeople employed in the bleach-ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, &c., employed in repair and maintenance of plant): Males .. .. .. <sup>4</sup> Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 49s, 11d, per week to 40s, 3d, for workers 21 years of age and over, from 37s. 11d, per week to 30s, 7d, at 20; from 34s, 8d, per week to 27s. 11d, at 19; from 29s. 8d, per week to 23s, 11d, at 18; from 24s, 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, 4t, 17, from 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, 2d, at 18; from 4t, 17, from 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, 2d, at 18; from 4t, 17, from 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, 2d, at 18; from 4t, 17, from 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, from 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 5d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 4t, 17, for 21s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 19s. 11d, at 18; from 24s. 9d, per week to 18s. 11d, at 1 1 Apr week to 23s, 11d, at 18; from 24s, 9d, per week to 19s. 11d. at 17; from 21s. 5d. per week to 17s. 3d. at 16; from 18s. 2d. per week to 14s. 8d, at 15; and from 16s. 6d. per week to 13s, 4d. at 14 years. Minimum time-rate after change for those 21 years and over, 25s., plus 40s. 3d.
"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 29s. 8d. per week to 23s. 11d. for workers 21 years of age and over; from 28s. 1d. per week to 22s. 7d. at 20 years; from 26s. 6d. per week to 21s. 3d. at 19; from 24s. 9d. per week to 19s. 11d. at 18; from 21s. 6d. per week to 17s. 3d. at 17; from 18s. 2d. per week to 14s. 8d. at 16; from 14s. 10d. per week to 12s. at 15; and from 13s. 2d. per week to 10s. 8d. at 14 years. Minimum time rate after change for those 21 years and over, 15s. plus 23s. 11d. ••• Pay pre-ceding lst pay day in May, Scotland ... Railway Service, { United Kingdom 1 Ap Females ..

• The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34s. 6d. ; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 46s. 7d. per week for basic rates up to 43s. 14d. ; and on rates above 43s. 14d. is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rates

\* These "log" rates are subject to machine dedu † The decreases took effect under the terms of districts affected were Worcester, North Devon, Yeou ‡ The change took effect under an agreement pre of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, and Kindred Trades.

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

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a	Classes of Workpeople.	uotaw oracisis : aloos 	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
-	TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).	•	Contraction and the second
	Workpeople under 21 years of age em- ployed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and fluishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico print- ers, engravers and mechanics, etc., em- ployed in repair and maintenance of plant).	females of actua "cost o ls. 8d. t 4s. 11d. 19 and reduced lated on	"cost of living" scale cancelled, and new scale under which "cost of living" wage, except for of 19 and 20, is the exact index figure percentage al basis wage, resulting in decreases (based on a living" index figure of 165 per cent.) of from to 98, 11d, per week for males and from 18, 7d. to per week for females under 19 years. For females 20 years of age the "cost of living wage" was by 38, 2d, and 18, 7d, respectively and is calcu- slightly higher amounts than the actual basis (See Award on p. 270.)
	Timeworkers: Males 21 years of age and over Female homeworkers	Minimur Acts, fr p. 213 c Minimur	n time rate increased, under Trade Boards rom 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour. (See Order on of LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920.) n time rate increased, under Trade Boards rom 8d. to 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. (See Order on p. 213 ioUR GAZETTE for April, 1920.)
and a state of the	Pieceworkers: Males	Piecewo	rk basis time rate increased, under Trade s Acts, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per hour. (See
	Female homeworkers engaged in hand braiding.	Order New sca Boards about	on p. 213 of LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920.) le of minimum piece rates fixed, under Trade s Acts, resulting in an average increase of 6 per cent, on previous rates. (See Order on of LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920.)
/	Timeworkers: Males 21 years of age and over (certain classes).	Min imu Acts, f hackle and R from 1 ployed trade.	m time rates increased, under Trade Boards from 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for hand rs. from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per hour for Italian ussian hemp breakers, and to rates varying (s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d. per hour for workers em- in the line and twine making sections of the (See Order on pp. 462 and 463 of LABOUR TE for August, 1920.)
	Females (other than homeworkers) 18 years of age and over employed in the twine making section.	Minimu Acts. bundle	m time rates increased, under Trade Boards from 94d. to 95d. per hour for slippers and ers, and from 84d. to 9d. for ballers. (See Order 462 and 463 of LABOUR GAZETTE for August,
	Pieceworkers (males) (certain classes)	New sca Boards averag work 1 per ho	le of minimum piece rates fixed, under Trade s Acts; for hand hackling, resulting in an re increase of about 10½ per cent., and piece- basis time rate increased from 1s. 5d, to 1s. 6d, our for Italian and Russian hemp breakers he makers. (See Order on pp. 462 and 463 of JR GAZETTE for August, 1920.)
1000000	CLOTHING TRADES.		
	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade. Workpeople employed in the retail be- spoke tailoring trade.	decreas Decrease ing dec	of piece prices adopted resulting in an average e of 10 per cent, on current rates, of 11d. per "log" hour for males, and a correspond- rease for females. Rates after change for males ury work) 1s, 01d. per "log" hour.
	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade: Male timeworkers	Jor thi	s in minimum rates of 6s., 5s. 6d., and 4s. per week see grades of workers. Minimum rates after
	Pieceworkers	applyin Decrease "log") also sys whereb total lo	85s. 80s., and 70s., the last rate to be regarded as ug to old and slow workers. s of 2d., 14d., and 1d. per "log" hour (London for men in Grade 1, 2, and 3 shops respectively, stem to be adopted experimentally for three months y male and female workers combined to receive gearnings in the proportion of \$ths to the man and
	Employees in leather section	shops,	the woman, each worker being paid individually employer. "Log" rates after change: Grade 1 1s. 1d.; Grade 2, 1s. 0hd.; Grade 3, 1s. 0d. of 10 per cent. in amount payable on rates fixed ional Agreement of 1919, leaving wages 124 per ibove these rates. Minimum time rates after
	Fundamentia section	years a piecewo plus 12	: skilled men, 60s, plus 124 per cent.; women 20 nd over, 8d. per hour plus 124 per cent.; minimum nk basis time rate for skilled men, 1s. 6d. per hour 4 per cent.
	Employees in fabric section	nxed b rates a and ov rate for	wal of percentage payable (usually 121) on rates y National Agreement of 1919. Minimum time fter change : skilled men, 60s.; women 20 years er, 8d. per hour ; minimum piecework basis time r skilled men, 1s. 6d. per hour.
a los anticipation and	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade.	Decreases earning males of 1s. per per w skilled or dry worker	s under sliding scale of 2s. per week for males g 40s. per week or more, of 1s. 6d. per week for ind females earning 20s. per week or more, and of week for males and females earning less than 20s. eek. Rates after change: timeworkers: men. dyers, 80s. or 85s.; dyers (one colour), 75s.; wed / cleaners, finishers, glazers and other skilled s. 70s.; labourers, 65s.; women. 18 years 29s. 6d
	Certain classes of female workers em- ployed in the linen and cotton handker- chief and household goods and linen piece goods trade.	Minimu 8½d. pe other fixed f 9d. pe	s, 37s. 6d. ; boys, 18 years, 37s. 6d. m time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at er hour for those 18 years of age and over, than learners, and piecework basis time rate for all workers (including homeworkers) at r hour. (See Order on p. 216 of LABOUR TTE for April.)
	TRANSPORT TRADES.		and the second s
(	Railway servants in traffic grades (except clerical and supervisory staffs, station masters, etc., and men receiving the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent.):	all ma	under sliding scale, of 4s. per week for engine motormen, firemen, adult engine cleaners and le adults in other grades, and of 2s. per week for
	Females Railway male clerical staffs, station masters, goods agents and assistants, passenger ond particle agents impactions.	Decrease of 1s. p Decrease	curvers and all wages grades under 18 years of age, , under sliding scale, of 2s, per week for women and er week for girls. , under sliding scale, of £20 per annum or 8s, per pr adults, and of £10 per annum or 4s, per week for
1	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. who are themselves in receipt of such bonus), traffic control staff, etc.	Junior	

Date whi char too. effec

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Grim-by .. .. .. 2 App

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Locality.

Hull ..

Fleetwood .

Fishing

#### 262 THE LABOUR GAZETTE. May, 1921. May, 1921. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1921-(continued). Date from which change took effect. Trade. Locality Classes of Workpeople Particulars of change. Trade. (Decreases in italics.) TRANSPORT TRADES—(continued). Staff employed at docks owned by rail-way companies (other than super-visory, dredging, grabbing, power-house and tug-boat 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 12 per cent. and who are in receipt of such bonus them-selves). 1 April Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4s. per week. 1 April Decrease, under sliding scale, of £20 per annum or 8s. per week. Railway Service (continued). selves). Women and girl clerks employed in the Great Britain Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 3s. per week for those under 18 years of age. 1 April railway service. Female part time workers :--Office cleaners and charwomen Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of war wage of less than 9s. per week, of 2s. per week for those with war wage of 9s, and under 15s., and of 2s. 6d. per week for those with war wage of 15s. per week and over. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per week. 1 April. Gatekeepers (wives of Companies' servants.) Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers: one horse, light, 63s. per week; one horse, heavy, 68s.; two horse, light, 69s.; two horse, heavy, 72s.; steam wagon drivers, 81s.; mates, 66s.; petrol lorry drivers up to 15 cwt., 61s.; 15 cwt. to 40 cwt., 73s.; over 2 tons, 81s.; mates, 66s, per week.<sup>\*</sup> Decrease of 3s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18.<sup>†</sup> London\* .. Workpeople employed in the road trans-port industry 29 April Various towns in Scot-land † 11 April Drivers (horse and mechanical), stable and Carting Industry. garage hands, mates and trailermen in the carting industry (other than those employed by Co-operative Societies), Workpeople employed in the carting industry (including coal carters). Arbroath, Brechin Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Forfar, Mon-trose. Grimsby ..... 9 April Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week. 1

Decrease of 2s. per day. Rates after change: 11s. to 14s. per day.

Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 35s. per week at 18 but under 21 years, of 6d. per hour at 17 to 18 years, of 4d. at 16 to 17 years, of 4d. at 15 to 16 years, and of 3d. at under 15 years. Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 4d. per hour at 16 and under 17 years, 3d. per hour at 15 to 16 years, and 3d. at under 15 years. Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 35s. at 21 years and over, and of 30s. at 18 but under 21 years.

Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 37s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 35s. per week for those 18 but under 21 years, 6d. per hour for those 17 to 18 years, 4d. per hour at 16 to 17 years, 4d. per hour at 16 to 16 years, and 3d. per hour at under 15.
Minimum hourly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 5d. at 17 years and over ; 4d. at 16 to 17; 3d. at 15 to 16, and 3d. at under 15 years.

Minimum hourly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at 21 years and over; 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at 18 to 21 years; 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at 17 to 18; 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at 16 to 17; 4d. at 15 to 16, and 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at under 15 years. Minimum hourly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 5d. at 17 years and over; 4d. at 16 to 17; 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at 15 to 16, and 3d. at under 15 years.

Increases in minimum rates, under Corn Production Act, of 5s. per week to able-bodied skilled plough-men, cattlemen and orramen, of 6s. per week to shepherds (in charge of a hirsel of sheep) and of 5s. 6d. per week to other workers. Minimum rates after change : ploughmen, cattlemen, and orramen, 47s.; shepherds, 53s.; others, 42s. 6d.
Increase, under Corn Production Act, of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change : skilled women, 29s. 6d.; others, 27s. 6d.

Minimum weekly rates¶ fixed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 43s. for experienced workers 21 years and over, and of 40s. 6d. and 38s. for those from 18 to 21 years with not less than 4 years' and less than 4

21 years with not less than 4 years and less than 4 years' experience resp:ctively. Minimum weekly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 17s, 9d, for those from 14 to 16 years, 24s, at 16 to 18 years, 34s, 6d, at 18 to 21 years, and of 35s, 6d, at 21 years and over. Minimum rate of 20s, 6d, per week fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917.

Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 17s. 9d. per week for those from 14 to 16 years, 21s. 3d. per week from 16 to 18 years, and of 4s. 2d. per day for those 18 years of age and over

Dock Labour

Agriculture

2 April

1 March

County of Forfar and part of County of Perth.§

Counties of Roxburgh, I March Berwick and Selkirk.

South-Western High- 11 Jap. lands.

Fish lumpers .. .. ..

Males ..

Females

Females

Females

Nurserymen : Males ..

Other males

Foresters .. .. ..

Market gardeners :-Males .. .. ..

..

..

Women 17 years of age and over ...

Shepherds, ploughmen and cattlemen .

Byrewomen and dairymaids of 16 years and over employed wholly or mainly in agriculture. Other females .. .. .. ..

• The decrease took effect under arrangements made between the London Cartage and Haulage Association and the Motor Transport Employers

2. . . . . . . . .

.....

Men 18 years of age and over

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING. Agricultural workers (except foresters, market gardeners, and nurserymen) :---

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...

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..

Association on the one side, and the United Vehicle Workers' Union and the National Union of Vehicle Workers on the other side. A further decrease of 2s. per week was arranged to take effect from 13th May. † This decrease took effect under an Agreement between the Horse Owners' and Carting Contractors' Federation of Scotland, and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. Full details as to the towns affected by this decrease are not yet available, but it has been reported that the reduction took effect in the following localities:—Aberdeen, Alloa, Ayr, Coatbridge, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Paisley, Perth, Stirling and West Calder. A further decrease of 2s. per week has been agreed upon when "Cost of Living" figure falls to 130 per cent. above pre-war level. ‡ A further reduction of 1s. 6d. per week has been agreed upon to take effect on 7th May. § Viz. Central District, Perth District, Blairgowrie District, Western District (Parishes of Ardoch, Dunblane and Lecropt, Kincardine, Kilmadock, Port of Menteith). || County of Argyll, County of Bute (including Arran) and part of County of Perth (i.e. Highland District, Western District, Parishes of Callander Aberfoyle, Balquhidder, and Killin). These rates are subject to an addition of 2s. 6d. per week for each dog which the worker is required to keep and feed.

Liverpool ..

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

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

	Classes of Workpeople.	ohanga ohanga took offact.	Particulars of change
3 6	RICULTURE AND FISHING—(continue	<i>d</i> ).	an anning an contra read anna 2
	Crews of steam trawlers*:	a mount adopted sum bor provided 20 per c all expe	ney" previously paid, varying according to gross of catch, withdrawn, and rates of payment for skippers of 18 shares of 14 shares plus lump us of £100, together with a further bonus of £100 I that they remain 12 months in same vessel, plus ent. of any profits accruing after the provision of nses and charges (i.e., owners' profits, insurance, tion and bonuses), and for mates of 1 share of 14
	Chief engineers	shares p in vesse Decrease 6s. per c on net change	lus lump sum bonus of £25 provided they remain f or 12 months.* of 8s, per week in standard wage, "sea bonus" of lay previously granted, withdrawn, and poundage arnings increased from 2d. to 3d. Rates after 75, per week plus 3d. in the 2 on met earnings.*
	Second engineers	Increase bonus" Rate af net ear	of 1s. 6d, per week in standard wage out set of 6s, per day previously granted, withdrawn, er change: 66s, 6d, per week plus 2d. in the £ on ings.*
and the second	Trimmers	Iceland boats, ' withdre granted the £ or Increase	of 18s. per week in standard wage for men on boats, and of 15s. per week for men on North Sea sea bonus" of 3s. per day previously granted wan and poundage of 1d. on net earnings. Rate after change : 42s. per week plus 1d. in a net earnings." of 4s. per week in standard wage, but "sea of 6s. per day previously granted, withdrawn;
	Deckhands, cooks, and fishermen- trimmers.	Rate af	ge on net earnings increased from 3d. to 4d. ter change: 49s. per week plus 4d. in the 2 on
and the second se	AT DAMEROWOOS W ONA ERUTIN	net ear	for change: 42s, per week plus 2d, in the £ on nings; fishermen-trimmers to receive 20s, extra uming there and back.
	Crews of fish-carrying boats†: Skippers, mates, boatswains, deck hands and cooks.	and tr from £ hands, Rates a money per we net eas trix m	us" of 6s. per day previously granted, withdrawn ip money reduced from £6 to £5 for skippers 1 to £3 10s, for mates, and from 15s. to 10s. for dech the trip money for others remaining unchanged fter change: skippers, £5 per week plus £6 trip plus 1s, in the £ on net earnings; mates, £3 15s k plus £3 10s. trip money plus 7d. in the £ on nings; boatswains, £3 15s. per week plus 16s mey plus 4d. in the £ on net earnings; decl £3 10s. per week plus 10s. trip money plus 4d. in
	Engineers	the £ o trip mo Decrease bonus" Rates†	an net earnings; cooks, £3 15s. per week plus 5s ney plus 3d. in the £ on net earnings. of 20s. per week in standard wage, and "see of 6s. per day previously granted, withdrawn after change: first engineers, £3 per week plus £ ney; second engineers, £1 per week plus £1 trip
	Firemen	Decrease bonus"	
(	Crews of steam trawlers*;	"grossi withdr with a vessel 1 after th	oney" and bonus previously paid conditional on ng" certain amounts varying with length of vessel two, and lump sum bonus of £100 granted together further bonus of £100 provided they remain to 2 months, plus 20 per cent. of any profits accruing e provision of all expenses and charges (i.e., owners insurance, depreciation and bonuses).*
	Mates	Bonus of and lu remain Decrease 6s. per	10s, per £100 gross previously granted, withdrawn mp sum bonus of £25 granted, provided that they 12 months in vessel.* of 8s, per week in standard wage, "sea bonus" o day withdrawn, and poundage on net earning
	Second engineers	week p. Increase bonus"	ed from 2d. to 3d. Rate <sup>®</sup> after change: 71s. per lus 3d. in the £ on net earnings. of 1s. 6d. per week in standard wage, but "see of 6s. per day withdrawn. Rate <sup>®</sup> after change per week plus 2d. in the £ on net earnings.
	Trimmers and firemen	Decrease Iceland "sea bo Id. on	of 27s. per week in standard wage to men or boats, and of 24s, per week to men on other boats nus" of 3s. per day withdrawn, and poundage o net earnings granted. Rate* after change: 42s k plus 1d. in the £ on net earnings.
	Boatswains Deck hands, decky-trimmers and cooks.	Rate* of earning Rate* of earning	49s, per week adopted plus 4d. in the $\pounds$ on ne 15; "sea bonus" of 6s, per day withdrawn. 42s, per week adopted plus 2d. in the $\pounds$ on ne 15; "sea bonus" of 6s, per day withdrawn.
(	Crews of steam trawlers <sup>*</sup> : Skippers and mates	shares further in san after t owners and fo	payment adopted for skippers, of $1\frac{8}{5}$ shares of $1\frac{4}{5}$ plus lump sum bonus of £100, together with a bonus of £100 provided that they remain 12 month. the vessel, plus 20 per cent, of any profits accruing the provision of all expenses and charges (i.e. ' profits, insurance, depreciation, and bonuses) r mates, of 1 share of 14 shares plus lump sum of £25, provided that they remain in vessel 11
<	Engine room hands	Rates ad earnin the £ per wea and fir	opted of 77s. per week plus $3d$ . in the $\pounds$ on ne is for chief engineers; $66s$ , $6d$ . per week plus $2d$ . in on net earnings for second engineers, and of $42s$ is plus $1d$ . in the $\pounds$ on net earnings for trimmer emen.
	Deck crews	Rates ad earnin	opted of 49s. per week plus 4d. in the £ on ne is for boatswains, and of 42s. per week plus 2d. in on net earnings for deck hands, decky-trimmers
·	Crews of steam trawlers* : Skippers and mates	adopted sum bo provide 20 per all exp deprece shares	mey," bonus, etc., withdrawn and rates of paymen I for skippers of 14 shares of 14 shares plus lump nus of £100, together with a further bonus of £100 d that they remain 12 months in same vessel, plu cent. of any profits accruing after the provision of enses and charges (i.e., owners' profits, insurance ation, and bonuses), and for mates of 1 share of 1 plus lump sum bonus of £25, provided that the in vessel 12 months.*

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Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Olasses of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Class of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	1	AG	RICULTURE AND FISHING—(continue	<i>t</i> ),	- Course Distances		FURNITU	RE AND WOODWORKING TRADES-(	continued).
			Crews of steam trawlers (continued) :- Chief engineers	Increase of 14s. 6d. per week in standard wage but poundage of 3d. on net earnings substituted for £1 per cent. on gross earnings; risk money, conduct money, etc., withdrawn. Rate* after change: TIs. per week plus 3d. in the £ on net earnings. Increase of 14s, per week in standard wage but poundage of 2d. on net earning substituted for £1 per cent on	the strandom of a set	London and certain other towns in the Southern, and Midland and East- ern Counties; also cer- tain firms in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire and Cheshire.*	after 9 April.	Workpeople employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades by members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades.	amount). Minimum rates after change:-Londo Spindle hands and leading hands. 2s. 1d.; moun coachfitters and sawyers, 1s. 11d.; other skilled men, vicemen, 1s. 7d.; hammermen and brush hands, 1s. 5 labourers, 1s. 3dd.; Other towns: see footnote.*
ning (cont.). {	Grimsby (contd.)	2 April 🗧		gross earnings; risk money, conduct money, etc., with- drawn. Rate* after change : 66s. 6d. per week plus 2d. in the £ on net earnings. Decrease of 1s. per week in standard wage, and poundage of 4d. on net earnings substituted for £1 per cent. on gross earnings : risk money, conduct money, etc., with- drawn. Rate* after change : 49s. per week plus 4d. in the £ on met earnings : 49s. per week plus 4d. in	and a start and a start of the	Liverpool and Birken- head Districts.	9 April.	and District master wheel wheel	
			Deck hands, decky-trimmers, and cooks.	Increase of 7s. per week in standard wage but poundage of 2d. on net earnings substituted for £1 per cent. on gross earnings; risk money, conduct money, etc., withdrawn Rate <sup>*</sup> after change; 42s. per week plus 2d. in the £ on	Vehicle Build- ing (continued).	Louth Dundee and District Edinburgh	19 March 1st pav day after 21 April. 1st pay	Association. Bodymakers, wheelwrights and smiths Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	wheelwrights, cartwrights, smiths, painters and the mers, 2s; ; vicemen, 1s, 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; brush hands and ham
and a second second		PAP	ER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRAD	net earnings. BS	(continued).	"Aduburgn	after 9 April.	Men employed in the vshicle building and wheelwright trades.	rates after change1: Woodworkers, smiths, painters, trimmers, 1s, 114d.; fitters, mounters, and coach vices 1s, 10d.; brush hands 1s, 5kd.
A STATE OF	London				152 Jan Barris	the or lost in the product	and the second	Skilled tradesmen (including coach vicemen).	Decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum rate and of per hour in the standard rate. Rates after char
ting and Allied Trades.		Tradition	and stereotyping (trade houses).	Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting in first year at 20 per cent, of current minimum rate for journeymen for those 14 and under 15, 25 per cent. for those 15 and under 16, and at 30 per cent, for those 16 and under 17 years, and increasing to 70 per cent., 80 per cent. and 90 per cent. of journey- men's rate respectively during seventh year. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 10d. per week for adults, and of 1s. 5d, per week for juniors. Minimum rates after change : Adult males 80s., females 65s.		Glasgow and towns within a radius of 25 miles § (except those	after	Correct of the second version and	men, 1s. 8d. Decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minim rates after change1: Woodworkers, smiths, painters, trimmers, 1s. 114d.; fitters. mounters, and coach vicer 1s. 104d ; brush hands, 1s. 54d. Decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum rate and of per hour in the standard rate. Rates after chan bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage mai smiths, wheelers and general woodcutting machini minimum, 1s. 114d.; standard (commercial work), 2s. painters and trimmers: minimum, 1s. 114d.; stand (commercial work), 2s. 1d.; coach vicemen; minim 1s. 10d.; standard (commercial work), 1s. 114d.; stand rates for coach work 1d. per hour above rates for c mercial work.
	Manchester	l April FUR	Olerks employed in newspaper offices	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 10d. per week for adults, and of 1s. 5d, per week for juniors. Minimum rates after change : Adult males 80s., females 65s. ES.	te n. 1874) and Escul, tender STUP Trade Beauty Trade Beauty	miles § (except those with a population of less than 5,000).	Languages	Semi-skilled and unskilled grades	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: vicen minimum, 1s. 64d.; standard, 1s. 74d.; hammermen brush hands: minimum, 1s. 5d.; standard, 1s.
runted, water		and the f	Furniture trade operatives : Journeymen	Damages of 9.1 new house. Bates after shapes, these engaged	and some strength		CHEM	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ET	labourers: minimum, 1s. 3d.; standard, 1s. 4d.
a shi can ta	High Wycombe	25 April <		Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: those engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 10d., windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chairmakers, packers, markers out and benders, 1s. 9½d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d.). Decrease of 1d. or 1½d. per hour for skilled workers, 2d. per hour for those engaged on Manchester rockers, odd chairs,	Glass Manufac- ture.	Great Britain	lst pay day in April.	Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers, etc.	, Decrease of 5 per cent. on total earnings.
		ACC PARTY		hour for those engaged on Manchester rockers, odd chairs, &c., and for caners and matters. Rates after change: skilled workers, 1s., Manchester rockers, &c. 10d. Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: 12s. per week during 1st six months increasing to 19s. during 4th			A CALENS	Workpeople employed in the manufac- ture of heavy chemicals, salt, etc. (except those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other trades):- Timeworkers:- Able-bodied efficient men 21	Decreases to minimum standard rates (to include
niture anufacture.	<ol> <li>Bas, e. " Unit: in Ministration of the part data an infinite the charter's weak infinites in any : and only weak of the advand.</li> </ol>			six months and to 37s, during 8th six months. Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 18 per cent.	Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales	3rd pay week in April.	years of age and over.	and shiftmen respectively; where the decrease neces to conform to these rates is more than 2d, per hour; shall be an initial reduction of 2d, per hour, a furthe on the first pay day in June and the remainder on first pay day in July; the rates for special men in
in Long to the second s	Aberdeen	31 Mar. {	All other males	year and increasing to 33\$ per cent. of journeymen's rate during 4th year, resulting generally in decreases of from 7 to 31\$ per cent. of journeymen's rate. Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 13\$ per cent. of district minimum rates for journeymen during 1st year, and increasing to 33\$ per cent. of journeymen's rate during 5th year, resulting generally in decreases of from 1\$ per cent. to 31\$ per cent. of journeymen's rates. Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 22\$ per cent. of district minimum rates for journeymen during 1st year, and increasing to 33\$ per cent. of journeymen's rates.		The second secon	Adapteron Adapteron Adapteron	Pieceworkers	<ul> <li>different works who have customarily received more the minimum rate to be similarly adjusted.</li> <li>Decrease of 21. per hour to youths 18 to 20 years of age of 1d, per hour to boys 14 to 17 years.</li> <li>Percentage decreases proportionate to those described a for timeworkers.</li> </ul>
	and a nu attract of monotonia of a second se	La Allina La Allina La Statesa La Statesa La Statesa	Females	Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 224 per cent. of district minimum rates for journeywomen during 1st year, and increasing to 46 per cent, of journeywomen's rate during 4th year, resulting generally in decreases of from 74 per cent, to 24 per cent. of journeywomen's rate.	Soap and Cardl	Great Britain ¶	in week ending 23 April. 3rd pay	in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other trades). Workpeople employed in soap and candle	Decrease of 6s. 91. per week (i.e., 6s. per week plus 12: cent. of that amount). Decreases for timeworkers of 6s. per week for men 18 of age and over, of 4s. per week for women 18 year
and Division	Certain towns in West Riding of Yorkshire.† Stoke-on-Trent and	(	employed in foreign grown timber mills.	Increase of 24 per hour in minimum rates (2s. to 2s. 2d.). Bonus of 10 per cent. previously granted increased to 25 per cent.	Manufacture.	a no interest, instal in the total selection affects in the interest affects interest and films had g in the	day in April.	manufacture.	over, and 2-, per week for boys 16 to 18 years of and of 1s, per week for boys under 16 years and to under 18 years of age; and equivalent decreases to workers and bonus workers. Minimum rates change: Larger industrial centres.** men 21 year.
	District.	1 380.	A CALL AND	Increase of 15 per cent. on present earnings. Increase of 2d, per hour (1s, 10d, to 2s.). Temporary‡ decrease of 3½d, per hour in minimum rate (2s, 3½d to 2s.).	-og Manna and Andreas	Various districts in		(Engravers:	over, 69s., women 18 years and over, 39s. 6d.; Port light and Bromborough Pool, men 76s., women 42s.; centres, men 67s., women 36s. Minimum ratett of 101d. per hour adopted.
oforte anufacture.	London ., ., .,	11 April	Women 20 years of age and over em- ployed on skilled processes.	Temporary <sup>†</sup> decrease of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, per hour in minimum rate (1s, 9d, to 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.). Temporary <sup>†</sup> decrease of 1d, per hour in minimum rate (1s. 5d, to 1s. 4d.). Temporary <sup>†</sup> decrease of 11 per cent, in minimum rates.	Pottery Manufacture.		15 April	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADE	week for the first year, increasing to 1/8.6d, fo fifth year and to 30s. for the seventh year.
le building	Various towns in England and Wales,§	lst pay after 9 April.	Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades by members of the National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders.	Decrease of 2d. per hour on all minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: Group A towns, § bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists, and sawyers, 1s. 114d.; coach fitters, 1s. 104d.; vicemen, 1s. 64d.; hammermen or strikers, and brush hands, 1s. 44d.; Group B towns, § skilled men, 1s. 104d.; coach fitters, 1s. 94d.;	and the second s		9 April	Workpeople employed in the bread bak-	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. <sup>‡‡</sup> per week for adult bakers and confectioners, 2s. per week for allied wo 1s. 3d. per week for adult females, 9d. per wee juveniles and 5d. per day for jobbers. Minimum after change for adult male bakers and confectio forchands, 83s, 87s. or 91s., single hands, 79s., see bages, and daughmakers, 77s., 81s., or 83s., menu
	and a second sec	A Condition	are provide food for romainday of some	vicemen, 1s. 6d.; hammermen or strikers, and brush hands, 1s. 4d.; Group C towns, § skilled men, 1s. 8d.; coach fitters, 1s. 7d.; vicemen, 1s. 5d.; hammermen or strikers, and brush hands, 1s. 4d.; Group D towns, § skilled men, 1s. 7d.; Carlisle, skilled men, 1s. 9d.	Baking and Confectionery Trades.		30 April	Workpeople employed in the bread bak- ing and confectionery trades by members of The Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Ltd., and by Co-operative Societies.	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week for
Including Ba The amount The towns ingham, Bol e, Cheadle.	i mates provide their own arnsley, Bradford, Dewsby s of the decreases are to b included in each group Iton, Burnley, Bury, Brc Carlton, Cleckheaton, Ch	e reconsider are as follomley Cross esterfield. C	ers provide food for remainder of crew. Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds. ed on or before May 23rd. ows:-Group A Alverthorpe, Ainsworth, , Bansley, Basford, Batley, Bingley, Bin horlton, Chorley, Colwyn Bay, Denton, D	Altrincham, Aston, Accrington, Aberdare, Ashton, stall, Blackburn, Bradford, Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, ewsbury, Didsbury, Dudley, Drovisden, Erdington.	* The form	s affected, besides London	included the	following, against each of which is inserted	singlehands, 76s. 6d.; secondhands and doughm 74s. 6d., 78s. 6d., or 80s. 6d.; ovensmen, machine mi &c., 75s. 6d.; tablehands, 79s. 6d.
vood, Gates ood, Higher borough, Lei yr, Newpor	head, Glossop, Great Cr Ince, Hindley, Hollingw igh, Leeds, Leicester, Lla t (Mon.), Newcastle, No: am Rochdale Reddish B	osby, Gilder orth, Hyde, ndudno. Man rth Shields, adcliffe. Sow	some, Guiseley, Greenfield, Great Harwoo Halifax, Haslingden, Huddersfield, Heckn achester, Middleton, Monkwearmouth, Mos Nottingham, Normanton, Oldbury, Ossett reby Bridge, Salford, Shipley, Sale, Smethwi	Altrincham, Aston, Accrington, Aberdare, Ashton, stall, Blackburn, Bradford, Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, ewsbury, Didsbury, Dudley, Droylsden, Erdington, d, Hadfield, Handforth, Handsworth, Hazel Grove, iondwike, Hull, Keighley, Long Eaton, Luddenfoot, ley. Morley, Mytholmroyd, Macclesfield, Monmouth, Oldham, Pemberton, Prescot, Pontypridd, Preston, sk, South Shields, Sunderland, Stalybridge, Stockport, , Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, , Bishop Auckland, Blyth, Biggleswade, Bridgwater, Derby, Darlington, Darwen, Durham, Earlestown, incoln, Longwood, Loughboro', Lytham, Mansfield, borough, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Ripon, St. Anne's,	Bedfcrd (1s. 9d Hull (1s. 11½d.) Oldbam (1s. 11 are now 2s. 4d.	.), Biggleswade (1s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.), C. , Ipswich (1s. 9d.), Leicester 1d.), Reading (1s. 9d.), Stock per hour for Liverpool and	nester (1s. 96 (1s. 1112), port (1s. 1112) 2s. 3d. for th	Liverpool (2s.), Lowestoff (ls. Ild.), Manch Liverpool (2s.), Lowestoff (ls. Ild.), Manch 1, Maximum rates have been defined for ne other three towns. In the case of Bed	d in brackets the new minimum rate for skilled grad ming (1s. 9d.), Guildford (1s. 9d.), Huddersfield (1s. ester (1s. 111d.), Northampton (1s. 9d.), Norwich (1s. r Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham and Stockport, v ford, Northampton and Reading, it is understood are paid by certain firms, mainly in the West End

Middlesorodgh, Minsoridge, Morpeth, Newark, Nelson, Newton-le-Willows, Northampton, Peterborough, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Ripon, St. Anne's, Shirehampton, Shrewsbury, Stamford, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Scarborough, Sandbach, Thornaby, Thurlston, Warwick, Weston-super-mare, Wylam, Windle, Wombwell, Wigston Magna, Yarm, York, Yeovil. Group C.-Caerphilly, Chester, Clayton West, Denby Dale, Evesham, Holmfirth, Kirkheaton, Knutsford, Llandebie, Llandilo, Llanelly, Llantrisant, Maryport, Meltham, Morniston, Nantwich, Pengram, Penrith, Porth, Redditch, Rhondda, Ross, Skelmanthorpe, Slaithwaite, Upholland, Whalley, Whitehaven, Worcester, Workington, Wrexham, Group D.-Alsager, Ammanford, Bolton by Bowland, Chatburn, Clitheroe, Garstang, Gisburn, Gorseinon, Heanor and District Holderness, Lancaster, Malton, Morecambe, Ormskirk, Rainford, Retford, Selby, Whitby.

- Constanting

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

The increase took effect under an arrangement made between the Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Federation of Glass Bottle Workers. In the Glasgow district the change took effect from 11th April. The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Soap and Candle Trades Joint Industrial Council. \*\* Viz., Birmingham. Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Warrington, and Widnes. \*\* Viz., Birmingham. Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Warrington, and Widnes. \*\* Under the terms of the sliding scale agreement a wage for tablehands of 80s. was taken as corresponding with a cost of living figure of 170 per cent. #\* Under the terms of the sliding scale agreement a wage for tablehands of 80s. was taken as corresponding with a cost of living figure of 170 per cent. #\* Under the terms of the sliding scale agreement a wage for tablehands of 80s. was taken as corresponding with a cost of living figure of 170 per cent. #\* Under the terms of the sliding scale agreement a wage for tablehands of 80s. As the rate actually in operation for tablehands before iourneymen, the first alteration not to take place until the figure was between 150 and 159. As the rate actually in operation for tablehands before the sliding scale was adopted was 77s, the decrease necessary to bring the rate down to the required scale figure was 2s.

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

Trade.	Locality,	Date from which change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in ilalics.)
and the water of	and the second second second second	FOOD,	DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES-(co	ntinued).	April. 1925.	( val and op to site	and the second second	BLIC UTILITY SERVICES-(continued	the second second the second
enal (2.6) Fau asili Pé 19351 (6)	Arbroath Brechin	23 April 1 March	. Senters fran woodwint. Galas Dr. . Senters of the Salas Destrution ( . Vehicle Trades.	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 84s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change,		Hull	20 Oct. 1920	Able-bodied general labourers and road- men employed by Corporation (non- trading departments).	Minimum rate of 1s. 8d. per hour adopted.*
internet ; anna 1944	Castle Douglas and Dalbeattie. Cowdenbeath	and a state of the		Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 83s.	Si' Balantar	Leyburn (R.D.C.)	1 Oct., 1920.	the second se	Minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per hour adopted.*
ng and	Dumfries and Maxwell-	9 April 2 April	>Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 86s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 83s.	hope 2.0. com	Withernsea (UD.C) Bradford	1 Nov., 1920. 14 April		Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. 71d. per week. after change: enginemen, 92s. 01d.; firemen, 86
Trades tinued).	bunfermline		readination will reliable interestionation bors	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 88s.	definition be	Halifax	28 Feb.	Gas-meter repairers.	per week. Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s.).
with and	Troon Bournville, Bristol and	4 April 1 April	Clerks 18 years of age and over employed by cocoa and chocolate manufacturers.	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 86s. Decrease of 5 per cent. on bonus payable on basic minimum	. ner 10,000) (100) - 10,000)	individ diagonal (195	(	Tramway Department employees : Bodymakers, machinists, sawyers	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change : mach 2s. 01d. ; bodymakers, sawyers and coach pa
arriedte and searce could de could jus m	York.	raize di angeleen arres See	by cocoa and chocolate manufacturers.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on bonus payable on basic minimum rates fixed by award of 6th January, 1920, leaving a total bonus of 5 per cent. on these rates. Rates after change (including bonus of 5 per cent.): Males, 18 years, 37s. 10d, 21 years, 68s. 2d., 24 years, 81s. 11d., 27 years, 94s. 6d.; females: 18 years, 37s. 10d., 21 years, 47s. 3d., 24, 56s. 8d.	and minilians. Formation main	Leeds	Week commen-j cing	and coach painters. Cleansing Department employees :	1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour.
ante ante	and part hour by the maintenant	MISC	ELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPAT		to reduce a	Lenfaturo (case 6.10 C.V.S. case (C.S. case 6.10	14 April	and brush hands.	
	Mawdesley	Salat all the	Skip and basket makers	Decrease of 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on list prices for letter baskets,	140.50% (con	Morley	6 April	Corporation employees in the Baths, Cemetery, Highways, Hospital, Library, Parks, Scavenging, Sewage, Town Hall, Water-Cragg and Waterworks Depart-	155 per cent. to 145 per cent. (on basic rates). Rat change (including bonus) :- sweepers, 58s. 7d.; so including bonus) :- sweepers, 58s. 7d.; so
Making.	Basford	2 April	Cane and wicker workers	wiskets, boats and Southports (open and lidded) and of 20 per cent. on list prices for other work, leaving wages 25 per cent. and 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. above the list respectively. Decrease of 15 per cent on present carrings. leaving wages	and a State of the second s	sin and standard in a sin a Sin a sin a	a laiteite	ments, also lamplighters.	Jananta and incourses (nightways, sewage and wat
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and tribuctions are included in the	(	Certain classes of male pieceworkers em- ployed in the painting brush making	approximately 125 per cent, above pre-war rates. New scale of minimum piece prices fixed, under Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases generally of	start solaria	here allowed and a	( 1 Jan. )	Analysis and Analysis and Analysis	drivers and of 10d. per week for other classes.
ish and	Great Pritain	97 A = ===11	trade. Male pieceworkers employed in the bone brush fashioning trade. Female drawing hands on machine work	<ul> <li>Decrease of 12½ per cent. on list prices for letter baskets, wiskets, boats and Southports (open and lidded) and of 20 per cent. on list prices for other work, leaving wages 25 per cent. and 11½ per cent. above the list respectively.</li> <li>Decrease of 15 per cent. on present earnings, leaving wages approximately 125 per cent. above pre-war rates.</li> <li>New scale of minimum piece prices fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases generally of about 10 to 11 per cent. (See Order on p. 270.)</li> <li>Increased scale of minimum piece prices fixed, under Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 270.)</li> <li>Extra payments fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 44d. in the £ for bass pan hands, and of 34d. in the £ for others for putting up and sharpening bits. (See Order on p. 270.)</li> </ul>	n 82 (n 112) . mai m six	Peterborough	1 Feb. 1 Mar.	Corporation employees : Horse - drivers, refuse collectors, scavengers and general labourers.	<ul> <li>departments), 10s. 1d.; parks guardeners, 0s. C</li> <li>61s. 61.; cleaners (Town Hall), 42s.; lamplight caretakers (Library), 69s. 8d.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11d. per week for drivers and of 10d. per week for other classes.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. 2d. per week for drivers and of 3s. 1d. per week for other classes.</li> <li>Further decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 9d. per for horse-drivers and of 3d. per week for other classes.</li> <li>Further decrease, ander sliding scale, of s. 9d. per for horse-drivers and of 3d. per week for other Rates after change: horse-drivers, 56s.; refuse-co scavengers and general labourers, 55s. per week, least firemen's minimum rate, 70s. per week, plus 8s. allowance, plus 6s. non-pensionable bonus.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4s. per week, least firemen's minimum rate, for original 1 160 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rate after 27s. plus a bonus of 36s. 5d. per week to pa mortuary keepers, and of 3s. per week to sw gangers, roadmen, slop-shootmen and lal Rates after change (including a bonus of week): park and mortuary keepers, 75 sweepers, gangers, roadmen, labourers, etc. to 63s. 6d. per week.</li> </ul>
n Making.	Great Britain		in the brush and broom trade. Male pan hands in the brush and broom trade.	Acts for brass or copper rollers, rings, hoops, or drums. (See Order on p. 270.) Extra payments fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 41d in the 6 for beer one honds and of 21d in the 6	and an and a second	London (County Coun-	- 1 April	Fire Brigade employees. (excluding principal and district officers and pilots.)	Kates after change : horse-artiers, oos.; refuse-co scavengers and general labourers, 55s. per week. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4s. per week, leas firemen's minimum rate, 70s. per week, plus 8s.
	and some total and have been	in second	Worknapple in wholesele warshouse	for others for putting up and sharpening bits. (See Order on p. 270.)	Dentreach (	Hornsey	. Week ended	Adult male manual workers (except mechanics) employed in non-trading	allowance, plus 6s. non-pensionable bonus. Decrease, under sliding scale, of $\frac{5}{53}$ nds of original 1 160 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rate after
					Local Authority	Willesden	. 22 April 22 March	departments of Borough Council. Council employees	27s. plus a bonus of 36s. 5d. per week. Increases in basic rates of wages of 4s. per v road foremen, of 3s. 6d. per week to pa
Trades	Manchester	9 April	- the state of an analysis and the state	New scale of minimum rates adopted based on a sliding scale arrangement resulting in immediate decreases of from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14 years, 15s. 9d., increasing to 33s. 9d. at 18 years, 52s. 9d. at 21 years, and to 66s. 6d. at 23 years. New scale of minimum rates adopted based on a sliding scale arrangement resulting in immediate decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14 years, 128 per week. Minimum rates after change: 14 years, 189 per seek of at 18 years	Services	Indexes and Alexandre			mortuary keepers, and of 3s. per week to sy gangers, roadmen, slop-shootmen and la Rates after change (including a bonus of
Constant and	n minimum dan dan dari ran	analyst well	Females	New scale of minimum rates adopted based on a sliding scale arrangement resulting in immediate decreases of	and the		i hilling a	and the second sec	week): park and mortuary keepers, 7 sweepers, gangers, roadmen, labourers, etc. to 63s. 6d. per week.
	and the second s	ACHA ANDA		change: 14 years, 13s., increasing to 26s. 6d. at 18 years and to 37s. at 21 years.	manine ela	Essex and Middlesex†.	dates	LAN & UMALUMEN	various districts affected are divided int
a set let a		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES. Senior switchboard attendants	Adoption of hourly rates of 2s. (over 5000k.w.); 1s. 11d.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		from 1 July to 1 Nov., 1920	Leman dont	follows:Grade A(Urban districts and b where ld, rate produces £1,000 and upwar per week: Grade B(Urban districts and b
pply.	East Midlands*	27 Jan.	Assistant switchboard attendants	(2001 to 5000k.w.); and 1s. 10d. (1001 to 2000k.w.). Adoption of hourly rates of 1s. 8d. (over 5000k.w.); 1s. 7d. (2001 to 5000k.w.); and 1s. 6d. (1001 to 2000k.w.).		ALCONE READS FOR 201	1040	Adult male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local- authorities.	-handld mate produces loss than fl (00)
1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	Leicester Lancashire and	21 Jan. 1 Oct.,	sub-station attendants at rotary convertor plant. Able-bodied male manual workers (ex-	Adoption of hourly rates of 2s. (over 3000k.w.); and ls. 11d. (1001 to 3000k.w.). Minimum hourly rates of wages, previously paid, increased by Id. per hour. Minimum rates after	1214-12-4	5252 [ TVL V31   490.77		additional Jacob and Supplies	where it. rate produces this that 24,000, week; Grade C-(All rural districts), 24s, pe the foregoing base rates to be subject to th tion of a bonus of 160 per cent. On higher bonus of 70 per cent, to be paid on the excet 80s, per week, and a bonus of 45 per cent, to
	Cheshire.†	1920.	cluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry) employed at waterworks undertakings.	increased by ld. per hour. Minimum rates after change: pipelaying and general labourers, 1s. 8d.; engine cleaners and linesmen or walksmen. 1s. 8dd.:	A STREET OF TRACES	Middlesex C.C. and Tot	- 1 Feb.	- STARERADY	Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{32}{28}$ the of abov
Rate in All	and the second of the second s	Proprietaria	A orașe spas grașilerea în stați oraș sinale. Bothaladitea	change: pipelaying and general labourers, ls. 8d.; engine cleaners and linesmen or walksmen, ls. 8d.; reservoir keepers, ls. 9d.; stokers, meter readers and waste inspectors, ls. 9d.; pipe jointers, testers of fittings and meters, meter fixers, watermen or		Aberdeen	. 13 April	Corporation carters and motor drivers Carters, scavengers, etc., employed in	and 71s.; motor drivers, 77s. per week.
i i an 2000 i A anna an 100 i	and an article for a second of the second of	and of dis sectors 15 previous	And the second s	turncocks and assistant storekeepers, 1s. 10d.; enginemen, 1s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; mains ganger or leading hand (if a pipe jointer) and filter bed ganger or leading	to the stand of	Arbroath	. 14 April (7 April	Corporation Cleansing Department.	65s. 3d.; scavengers, 61s. 10d. per week. Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: 71e d. scavengers 69s. per week
	<ul> <li>An and a set of the set of the</li></ul>		And the second s	turncocks and assistant storekeepers, is. Iod.; enginemen, is. 10 <sup>1</sup> d.; mains ganger or leading hand (if a pipe jointer) and filter bed ganger or leading hand, is. Ild. per hour; fitting inspectors to be paid the plumbers' rate obtaining in the district. Pipe- laying and general labourers employed at under- takings in rural or small urban areas to receive a		Forfar	11 April 21 April	Carters and seavengers employed in Corporation Cleansing Department. Carters in Works Department Borough Surveyor's, Cleansing and Light-	<ul> <li>Decrease of 3s, 6d. per week. Rates after change 65s. 3d.; scavengers, 61s. 10d. per week.</li> <li>Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change. 71s. 6d.; scavengers, 69s. per week.</li> <li>Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week (73s. to 69s. 6d.).</li> <li>Decreases of \$d. per hour for general labourers, and per week for other classes. Rates after change labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour; carters, 65s.; so lamplighters, etc., 60s. per week.</li> </ul>
	Bolton	4 Nov.,	Corporation Waterworks Department					ing Departments' employees.	labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour; carters, 65s.; sc lamplighters, etc., 60s. per week.
	and a second sec	1920,	employees.	Minimum hourly rates of wages increased by 14d. per hour. Rates after change: pipe jointers and turncocks, 1s. 104d.; meter readers, 1s. 10d.; reservoir keepers, 1s. 94d.; tap examiners and labourers, 1s. 84d. per hour.	北书 龙子	Glasgow	. 11 April	Carters, stablemen and mechanical dri- vers and steersmen, etc., employed in Corporation Cleansing, Statute Labour and Tramways Departments.	roller drivers, 89s. 6d.; steam-wagon drivers (first hands), 84s. 6d. and 83s. 6d. (second hands)
works {	South Midlands <sup>‡</sup>	Week	Able-bodied male manual workers em- ployed at waterworks undertakings.	Area grading scheme adopted under which the	A ACT AND A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Montrose	. 28 April	AND A LOCAL DESTINATION OF A LOCAL DESTINATI	79s. 6d.; motor-lorrymen, 80s. 6d. and 79s. 6d. 71s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; stablemen, 70s. 6d. per week.
	thereisense it man somether it for and a union for advict manife	7 Jan.		with separate minimum rates, made applicable to each grade as follows:—Areas D and C, respec- tively: engine-drivers, 78s. and 75s.; stokers and boiler cleaners 75s and 70s. meter cleaners and				Corporation Cemetery, Cleansing, Parks and Gardens, Streets and Roads and Water Departments' employees.	1 1s. 9d. to 5s. per week for weekly-paid men. R change: carters, 65s.; sweepers, 60s.; streets a labourers, 61s. 3d. per week.
	the state of the s		-dash Securit and the beyond and elopogram?	various districts affected are divided into four grades with separate minimum rates, made applicable to each grade as follows:—Areas D and C, respec- tively: engine-drivers, 78s. and 75s.; stokers and boiler cleaners, 75s. and 70s.; meter cleaners and adjusters, 75s. and 72s. 6d.; pipe-jointers, meter inspectors and readers and waste inspectors, 74s. and 71s.; turncocks, 70s. and 68s.; and labourers, 68s. 3d. and 66s. per week. In the case of Areas B and A, minimum rates were fixed at 5s, and 10s. per week respectively, less than those fixed for Area O undertakings. except for meter cleaners and ad-		CHANGE	IN HOU	RS OF LABOUR REPORTED D	URING APRIL, 1921.
la famile M		And and a second	toembers of The Decembers of Society of Principal Schemes and Bergal Balance, Sint, and by An-operative	and A, minimum rates were fixed at 5s. and 10s. per week respectively, less than those fixed for Area C undertakings, except for meter cleaners and ad-		a and a second and a second	Date from	n and and a series	TATE MARKEN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 -		for some	Statistics .	justers, whose rates were fixed at 67s. 6d. and 66s. respectively; turncocks, 65s. and 60s.; and la- bourers, 63s. and 55s. per week at undertakings in	Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
100 Long	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.§	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at waterworks undertakings (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in	Areas B and A respectively. Increases of 2d, per hour. Rates after change: working foremen and water fitters 2s. Id. meter	Works of	Great Britain§	lst pay da	Men employed on civil engineering con structional works.	
115	and the house of the second of	a de la compañía de la	some other industry).	readers and mains and service layers, 2s. ; turncocks and waste water inspectors, 1s. 11d.; semi-skilled labourers, water-fitters' helpers and drain flushers, 1s. 10½d.; and ordinary labourers, 1s. 10d. per hour.	Construction	<b>.</b>	29 March		year, and resulting generally in an average of about 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> hours per week all the year rou

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

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

The minimum rates quoted above were granted, from the date shown, in accordance with recommendations made in October by the North and East Ridings of the County of York Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (non-trading services, manual workers).
 The base rates and bonness described are in accordance with recommendations made in September, 1920, by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council. If The base rates and bonness described are in accordance with recommendations made in September, 1920, by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council. If the base rates and bonness described are in accordance with recommendations made in September, 1920, by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council. If the authorities reported as paying according to these recommendations and their respective grades are as follows:-Grade A-Acton and Ilford. Grade B-Hanwell, Harrow, Romford, Southall, Norwood and Wembley. Tottenham and Wood Green have adopted the scale of bonuses but pay a minimum rate of 30s. The grading scheme has also been adopted by the Middlesex County Council.
 I A further reduction of 2s, per week is to take effect when the "cost of living" index figure falls to 130 per cent. and thereafter an adjustment of 1s. The change took effect as the result of an Agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain.
 See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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May, 1921.

May, 1921.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## **DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.**

THE total number of cases<sup>\*</sup> of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1921, was 32. One death due to lead poisoning in the pottery industry was reported. There was also one death due to toxic jaundice caused by arseniuretted hydrogen gas. Four fatal cases of lead poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notifi-cation of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

ASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS C
ng Operatives engaged in-	POISONING.
elting of Metals 7	Mercurial Poisoning-
ambing and Soldering 5	Barometer and Ther-
nting 1	mometer Making
le Cutting and	Other Industries
	Phosphorous Poisoning
Hardening	Arsenic Poisoning
ning of Metals	Toxic Jaundice- Arseniuretted Hydrogen
her Contact with	Gas
folten Lead	Other
ite and Red Lead	Epitheliomatous Ulcera-
Vorks 3	tion—
tery 2	Paraffin
reous Enamelling	Pitch
ctric Accumulator	1ar
Vorks 2	Chrome Ulceration
nt and Colour Works	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
iarubber Works	DOTOOTTAT
ch and Car Painting 2	POISONING
pbuilding	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX-
nt used in other In-	Wool
ustries 1	Handling of Horsehair
on Industrian	Handling and Sorting
	of Hides and Skins
AL OF ABOVE 23	(Tanners, Fellmongers,
	&c.)
ISE PAINTING AND	Other Industries
LUMBING 4	TOTAL, ANTHRAX
	TOTAL, ANTHRAX

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.<sup>†</sup>

THE number of workpeople other than seamen reported as killed in the course of their employment during April, 1921, was 132, as compared with 187 in the previous month and 241 a year ago.

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

The second and and a second			
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHO	OPS-
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued):	
Guards		Non-Textile—continued :	
Engine Drivers	1	Gas	3
Firemen	14 100	Wood	5
Guards (Passenger)	01	Clay, Stone, &c	1
Permanent Waymen	4	Chemicals	7
Porters	2	Laundries	2000
Shunters	- 1	Food	3
Mechanics	20 B	Drink	2
Labourers	3	Paper, Printing, &c	ī
Miscellaneous	4	Other Non-Textile In-	12 CLA
Contractors' Servants		dustries	21
	-	the second se	192
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND	
MINES.		WORKSHOPS	81
Underground	13		
Surface	10	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UN	
	-	FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5-	-
TOTAL, MINES	14	Docks, Wharves and	
		Quays	5
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	) 3	Warehouses	1
TACTODIES AND WODDERS	-	Buildings to which Act	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHO	PS.	Applies	11
	104		
Wool and Worsted	1	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY	
OUT THE THE PARTY OF A PARTY OF A	2	ACT, SS. 104–5	17
on-Textile—		all all and the strend and	
the second se	Tierre	Accidents reported under	
Extraction of Metals	4	Notice of Accidents Act,	
Conversion of Metals	5	1894	2
Founding of Metals	4		-
Marine, Locomotive, and		Total (excluding Sea-	
Motor Engineering	8		132
Ship and Boat Building	14	-	in all
	and the second s		and the second

Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
 † Of the 2 persons affected in the Pottery industry 1 was a female.
 ‡ Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

## POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in April, 1921,

the Board of Health in Scotland.) The number of persons relieved on one day in April, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 220 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 29 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 88 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with March, the total number relieved in-creased by 51,519 (or 151 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 275 (or 0.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 51,244 (or 22.8 per cent). Six districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Sheffield district (257 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (192 per 10,000), and in the Cardiff and Swansea district (140 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (80 per 10,000). Compared with April, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 157,820 (or 67.3 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 8,897 (or 8.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 148,923 (or 117.4 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the East Metropolitan district (332 per 10,000), in the Sheffield district (286 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (271 per 10,000), in the Cardiff and Swansea district (233 per 10,000), and in the West Ham district (218 per 10,000). Six districts showed increases ranging from 82 to 112 per 10,000, fourteen from 20 to 58 per 10,000, and in six districts the increases were under 20 per 10,000 of population.

	Numb of poo	or-law r in Ap	elief on o ril, 1921.	receipt ne day	Increase (+) or Decrease () in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a		
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor	r. Out-	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-			
	112			mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis.			111 200				
West District North District	8,589	3.905 13 166	12,494 23,322 4.590	155	- 10	+ 30	
Central District	10,156 2,744	1,846	45,522	235 361	+ 3 - 21	+ 83	
East District	9,526	26,120	35,646 51,093	549	-21 + 37 + 5	+ 82 +332 +112	
South District	18,545	32,548	51,093	264	+ 5	+112	
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,560	77,585	127,145	282	+ 8	+12	
West Ham	4,076	26,174	30,250	367	+ 43	+218	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	3,181	6,697	8.878	172	+ 23	+ 47	
Stockton and Tees District	1,023	9,547	10,570	395	+192	+271	
Bolton, Oldham, etc	3,550	2,899	6,449	77	+ 1	+ 8	
Manchester District	1,676 8,044	5.415 13,146	7.091 21.190	154 197	+ 12 + 48	+ 20 + 87	
Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	9,803 1,796	13,544 2,673	23,347 4,469	195	+ 9	+ 4	
Halifax and Hudders-	and the second	2Dec	4.400	118	+ 16	+ 41	
field	$1,162 \\ 2,221$	2,344 3,862	<b>3,5</b> 06 6 083	89 124	+ 2 + 12	+ 11 + 36	
Barnsley District Sheffield District	842	4.275	5,117 20,016	150	+ 5	+ 7	
Hull District	2,636 1,687	17,380 8,082	20,016 9.769	386 289	+257	+286 +110	
North Staffordshire	1.770	5.478	7.218	171	+ 47	+ 47	
Nottingham District Leicester District	1,957 1,133	4,429 1,680	6.386 2 812	129 116	$+ 8 \\ - 4$	+ 20 + 12	
Wolverhampton Dis- trict	3,004	11,593			and strength of		
Birmingham District	6,205 2,569	7,634	14.597 13,839	202 100	+80 + 22	+100 + 58	
Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	2,569 2,144	7,634 2,896 16,258	13,839 5,465 18,402	136 382	+ 4	+ 10	
cardin and 5 wanted			10,402	304	+140	+23	
TOTAL "Other Districts"	55 <b>,</b> 402	139,832	195,234	• 187	+ 43	+ 7	
SCOTLAND.† Hasgow District	3,934	18,995	22,929	237	+ 2	+ 45	
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	753 1,513	2,228	2,981	149	+ 2 + 3	+ 29	
Dundee and Dunfermline	680	2,228 4,646 2,313 2,023	2,993	151 147	-3	+ 26 + 37	
Aberdeen	<b>437</b> 348	<b>2,</b> 023 <b>1,9</b> 36	2,981 6,159 2,993 2,460 2,284	143 211	$\frac{-1}{+1}$	+ 4	
Scottish Districts	7,665	32,141	39,806	193		+ 34	
Total for above 31 Dis- tricts in April, 1921	116,703	275,732	392,435	220	+ 29	+ 88	

## LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

Accident Arising out of and in the Course of Employ-ment: Failure to get up in Time for Morning's Work: Hurrying to Work Insufficiently Clothed and Fed: Engine Driver Contracts Pneumonia.

A workman incapacitated by injury is entitled to com-pensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where the injury was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

out of and in the course of his employment. It was the duty of an engine driver on a railway to take out a train at 5.0 in the morning. One of the cleaners employed at the same station used to awaken him in time to start his work, but this was a private arrangement between the men. One wild, snowy morning in March, 1919, this cleaner was late, and did not call the driver till 4.45. To get to the engine shed in time he rushed off without food, without his overcoat and insufficiently clad. He remained on duty in very bad weather till after mid-day, when he returned home feeling very ill. A few days afterwards he died of acute pneumonia. His dependants claimed compensation under the Act, but the railway company resisted the claim on the grounds (1) that there had been no accident; (2) that if there had been an accident it did not arise in the course of the employment of the deceased. The County Court Judge made an award in fayour of

employment of the deceased. The County Court Judge made an award in favour of the claimants, holding that the knocking up of the driver early in the morning was an incident of his employment; and that he contracted pneumonia through exposure arising out of and in the course of his employment, which exposure was caused by the accidental failure of the cleaner to call him in time, and his having to hurry to work insufficiently clothed and fed clothed and fed.

Against this award the company appealed successfully to the Court of Appeal in Ireland. The claimants appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords, while not deciding that the failure The House of Lords, while not deciding that the failure to call the driver in time could be an accident within the meaning of the Act, held that if such failure could be considered an accident it was not an accident in the course of the employment of the deceased, as it happened before the employment began. Therefore the award was bad, and the decision of the Court of Appeal reversing it was correct.—Dennis v. Midland Great Western Railway Company (Ireland)—House of Lords—21st April, 1921.

## (2) Emergency Legislation.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT: MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKMEN: WHO ARE "WORKMEN"? MILKMAIDS.

MILKMAIDS. By the Corn Production Act, 1917, it is provided that any person who employs a workman in agriculture shall pay wages to such workman at a rate not less than the minimum rate fixed in the manner provided. Failure to do so is an offence punishable on summary conviction. "Agriculture" is defined to include the use of land as grazing meadow or pasture; and "workmen" to include boys, women and girls. A farmer employed three young women as milkmaids. They did no other work for the farmer, were only employed part time, and were paid 12s. a week each. This was less than the prescribed minimum under the Act for women employed in agriculture. Proceedings were taken against the farmer in a Court

Proceedings were taken against the farmer in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for unlawfully paying these three "workmen" at a rate less than the minimum rate fixed under the Act. The Justices dismissed the information, holding that the employment of the women was not employ-ment in agriculture.

The prosecutor appealed. The High Court held that "employment in agriculture" means employment on the land. It depends on the use of the land and not on something indirectly connected with it. The Act does not touch the class of servant concerned in the case, who did nothing whatever on the land. There-fore the Justices were right, and the appeal failed.— Hampton v. Winward—King's Bench Division—21st April, 1921.

WAGES (TEMPORARY REGULATION) ACTS, 1918-19: LIMITATION OF OPERATION: APPEALS FROM MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS: JURISDICTION OF COURTS AFTER EXPIRATION OF TIME LIMITED.

The Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, which came into force on 21st November, 1918, provided that during six months from that date any person who employed a workman of a class to which a prescribed rate of wages was applicable should pay that workman at a rate not

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

less than that rate or such other rate as might be sub-stituted therefor as provided by the Act. Any contraven-tion of this provision was an offence to be dealt with by the local munitions tribunals. An appeal lay from the decision of any tribunal to a Judge of the High Court. On 29th May, 1919, the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Extension Act, 1919, continued the operation of the prin-cipal Act for another six months, *i.e.*, till 21st November, 1919. On 20th November, 1919, the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, was passed in which the relevant provisions of the first-mentioned Act were further continued to 30th September, 1920. Proceedings were taken under the Act before a local

Proceedings were taken under the Act before a local tribunal against a railway company for paying certain workmen at a rate less than the prescribed minimum. On 30th September, 1920, this tribunal made an order against the company to pay to workmen certain sums in addition to what they had received. The company appealed. When the appeal came before the Judge appointed under the Act to hear such appeals, the respondents contended that the Judge had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal, as his jurisdiction came to an end on 30th September. The Judge decided that this contention was sound, and he further expressed the opinion that all the functions of the tribunal came to an end on the same date. The trade union repre-senting the workmen then applied to the chairman of the tribunal which made the order to issue a warrant of distress to enforce the order which the railway company refused to obey. The chairman of the tribunal, however, refused to issue any such warrant of distress on the ground that all the functions of the tribunal were exhausted. The union then applied to the High Court for an order to the chairman compelling him to issue the warrant

to the chairman compelling him to issue the warrant

The High Court said that though it was unfortunate that through a flaw in the Acts of Parliament, and a want of foresight in their drafting, proceedings which had begun for an offence could not be completed, the Court were unable to remedy the mistakes of the Legislature. As things were, it would be a manifest injustice for an order to remain in force after the right of appeal against that order had disappeared. Otherwise a perfectly wrong and illegal conviction by a tribunal would have to be enforced, and there would be no appeal. The Court could not accept any such construction of the Acts. The application was therefore refused.—The King v. Ellis—King's Bench Division—5th April, 1921. The High Court said that though it was unfortunate

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

## THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

## CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT. 1919.

## Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

RIVETERS.—Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Ship-builders' Society v. Tyne Shipbuilders' Association, Wear Shipbuilders' Association, Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association. Decision—In applying the Court's decision No. 614, dated 7th February, 1921, the workmen concerned should do ordinary water-tight work to which no extra payment is attached unless instructed to the contrary; if extra work and care is required and no such instructions have been given it is open to the workman to apply for these instructions. Issued 2nd April. (638)

#### Textile Trades.

TEXTILE PIECEWORKERS—DRYSDALE, MURRAY & Co.— National Union of General Workers v. Drysdale, Murray & Co., Tillicoultry. Decision—The claim that piece-workers under 18 years of age should receive an advance under the terms of Industrial Court decision No. 521 (Textile Workers—Hillfoots) is not upheld. Workers under 18 years of age whether employed on time work or on piece-work are not entitled to an advance. Issued 26th April. (640)

## Transport Trades.

CANAL BOATMEN.—Employers' Side of Midland Canal Boatmen's Wages Board v. Men's Side of the Board. Decision—A reduction in wages is to take place by with-drawing the additions to the rates of the men concerned payable as from 24th May, 1920, consequent upon the advance of 8s. 6d. a week on the basis of a 54 hours' work-ing week. The reduction to be made in two equal amounts, first half, 2nd May, 1921, second half on 13th June, 1921. Issued 26th April. (641)

#### May, 1921.

### Public Utility Services.

FIREMAN-LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.-Representative Body of the London Fire Brigade v. London County Council. Decision—The officers of the brigade were in duty bound to take cognisance of any lack of punctuality. In the special circumstances connected with this case the record of the caution should be expunged from the man's personal record. Issued 11th April. (639)

### 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.

#### Textile Trades.

Textile Trades. DYERS, BLEACHERS, ETC.: SCOTLAND.—Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades v. Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers. Difference— Application as to the rates of wages payable for all workers under the age of 21 years. The employees refused to accept the scale of war wages which the employers pro-posed should now operate. Arbitrator—Sir Thomas Munro, G.B.E. Award—The scale of war wages which the em-ployers proposed is justified and should be effective as from the first full pay day in the week following the receipt of this award. Issued 9th April, 1921. I.R. 625/8.

#### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SawMILLERS: IRELAND.—Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Workers' Union v. the Dublin Saw Millers' Association, and the Native Timber Merchants' Federation (Ireland). Difference—Application by (1) the Native Timber Merchants' Federation for a reduction of wages, (2) the Dublin Saw Millers' Association for an increase in hours, (3) the Dublin Saw Millers' Association for a reduc-tion of wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton Bart hours, (3) the Dublin Saw Millers' Association for a reduc-tion of wages. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—Claims (1) and (2) are not established. With regard to (3) the wages of skilled operatives should be reduced by 1½d. per hour, 1d. on and from the first pay day in May and ½d. as on and from the first pay day in June; and the wages of labourers should be reduced by 1d. an hour,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on and from the first pay day in May and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on and from the first pay day in June. Issued 13th April, 1921. I.R. 1162/2.

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

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades. GAS BURNER OPERATIVES (WOMEN): LEEDS.—National Federation of Women Workers v. Geo. Bray & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Difference—Proposals by the employers for (1) a specific reduction in wages to operate immediately and (2) the future regulation of wages by the introduction of a sliding scale. Agreement—(1) The rates of wages at present being paid as the result of the reduction agreed to on 6th April, should be stabilised until 31st July, 1921. (2) This is without prejudice to the firm's contention that they are not covered by the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board or to the firm's right to introduce a sliding scale if they so desire after 31st July, 1921, pro-vided that they are not covered by the Trade Board. (3) Other conditions fixed. Agreed 26th April, 1921. I.R. 1109.

#### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

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applies to E. Hart and Sons and also to those firms who have paid "unofficial" advances, *i.e.*, advances in addi-tion to the 1231 per cent. agreed between the Federation and the Union. Agreed 30th April, 1921. I.R. 341.

#### **Public Utility Services.**

Public Utility Services. GASWORKERS: SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—National Union of General Workers v. Southend-on-Sea Gas Company. Difference—The refusal of the Company to pay the rates of wages under the Agreement dated 30th June, 1920, between the National Federation of General Workers and the Federation of Gas Employers. Agreement—(1) Work to be resumed that night (8th April) and the men to receive the same conditions as before. (2) Current rates of pay should be continued until the 30th September next. (3) Shift men should be engaged so as to be subject on either side to one week's notice. (4) The Board should prepare a scheme for wages to rise or fall to be subject on either side to one week's notice. (4) The Board should prepare a scheme for wages to rise or fall according to index figures of the cost of living, but not to fall below a minimum which should secure a status substantially above pre-war rates. If the Company and the Union did not agree to the scheme, it should be sub-mitted to arbitration. (5) If, after the aforesaid scheme has been settled, by its working it should show in favour of the men, that result to operate in substitution for (2) above. (6) The company should pay each man 40s. and each boy 20s. as a bonus; one half to be paid on Friday, the 15th April; the other half on 8th July. Agreed 8th April, 1921. W.A. 6046. April; the W A 6046

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

Co-operative WORKERS: GRIMSBY.—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Grimsby and Hull District Road Transport Workers' Association v. Grimsby Co-operative Society. Difference—(1) Introduc-tion by the Society of short time without consultation with the Union representatives; (2) dismissal of ten em-ployees. Agreement—(1) It was decided not to adopt a 5-day week. (2) Several of the dismissed workers had obtained other employment and it was agreed to reinstate two and to dispense with the remaining four. Agreed 6th March, 1921. I.R. 920.

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

#### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

#### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister has made an order, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, dated 20th April, 1921, con-firming minimum rates of wages as fixed or varied by the Trade Board, and has specified 27th April, 1921, as the date from which these rates shall become effective. The rates referred to in the order are as follows:—

- (1) General Minimum Piece Rates for:

  (a) Male workers engaged in certain branches of Painting Brushmaking.
  (b) Male workers engaged in Bone-Brush Fashioning.
  (c) Certain classes of Male Pan Hands.
  (d) Female Drawing Hands on Machine Work.
  (e) Male Apprentices to Painting Brushmaking and Finishing and to Bone Brush Fashioning.

(2) Overtime Rates for male and female workers engaged on piecework.

## PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES.

#### Aerated Waters Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 27th April, 1921, to vary minimum rates of wages as follows:—

- (a) to increase the General Minimum Time-Rates, for male workers of 21 years of age and over, from Is. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per hour and for female workers of 18 years of age and over from 7d. to 74d. per hour with corresponding increases in the rates for younger workers in each case.
- (b) to substitute the proposed general minimum time-rates for those at present in operation as the basis on which Overtime Rates should be calculated.

### Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 13th April, 1921, the Minister having given his consent, to vary minimum rates of wages as follows:---

(a) to reduce the General Minimum Time-Rates for male workers of 21 years of age and over from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour, and for female workers (1) in England and Wales, from 9½d. to 8½d. per hour; (2) in Scotland, from 8¾d. to 8d. per hour, with corresponding reductions in the rates for younger workers in each case, down to the age of 15 years. No variation is proposed in the General Minimum Time-Rates for male and female workers of 14 and under 15 years of

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 15th April, 1921, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Over-time Rates for female learners engaged in branches of the trade other than the factory branch and Overtime Rates for female workers employed on timework or on piecework. The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours range from 5s. to 27s. for learners employed within the areas of the county boroughs of the cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Londonderry, and from 4s. to 21s. 6d. for those employed elsewhere in Ireland, according to age at commencement of employment and period of service given period of service given.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 15th April, 1921, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates and Over-time Rates for female learners in the retail branch of the trade

trade. The proposed general minimum time-rates per hour range from  $1\frac{4}{2}d$ , to 9d., as compared with the present range of rates of  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . to 9d., according to age at commencement of employment and period of service given; but for learners commencing employment at 19 and under 21 years of age the proposed rate for the first six months of employment shows an increase of  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . per hour on the rate at present being paid in such cases.

#### Hat, Cap, and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 21st April, 1921, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for female learners other than female learners employed in any branch of the wholesale and retail cloth hat and cap trade.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours range from 6s. to 29s., according to age at commence-ment of employment and period of service given, and show a reduction of from 1s. to 3s. on the present rates in opera-tion during the earlier months of the learner's employment.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 18th April, 1921, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Over-time Rates for female learners.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours range from 5s. to 27s. for learners employed within the areas of the county boroughs of the cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Londonderry, and from 4s. to 21s. 6d. for those employed elsewhere in Ireland, according to age at commencement of employment and period of service civer period of service given.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 15th April, 1921, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for female learners other than female learners employed in any branch of the wholesale cloth hat and cap trade.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per hour range from 14d. to 74d., according to age of employment and period of service given, and show reductions of from 4d. to 24d, per hour on the rates at present paid to similar classes of workers except in the cases of learners commencing employment at 19 and under 21 years of age, for whom the rates now proposed for the first six months of employment show an increase of 4d. per hour.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 9th April, 1921, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates for male workers and for certain classes of female workers. The proposed variations in all cases, except that of certain female weaving learners, are equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent, on the rates at present in operation.

The rate proposed for all male workers of 21 years of age and over is 40s, per week of 48 hours; for all female workers of 18 years of age and over, except (a) Spinners (other than Orra (or Spare) Spinners), (b) Orra (or Spare) Spinners of 18 years of age and over, (c) Spinning Shifting Mistresses,

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

25s. 7d. per week of 48 hours, the corresponding rates at present fixed being 50s. and 32s. respectively. It is pro-posed that female weaving learners shall receive during one (and not more than one) period of learnership, not exceeding two months, a general minimum time-rate of 14s. 5d. per week of 48 hours. The Board have also issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 9th April, 1921, to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates for female workers employed on Hessian Weaving.

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 18th April, 1921, to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates for female workers engaged in Nickelling and in Top Sewing of French Corners on Handkerchiefs.

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 14th April, 1921, the Minister having given his consent, to vary general Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for female workers and to fix Piecework Basis Time-Rates and

female workers and to fix Piecework Basis Time-Rates and Guaranteed Time-Rates for female piece-workers. The rates proposed for female workers of 18 years of age and over are as follows: —general minimum time-rate, 8½d. per hour, piecework basis time-rate 9¼d. per hour, while the guaranteed time-rate proposed for pieceworkers of 17½ and under 18 years of age is 7d. per hour. Lower rates are proposed in each case for younger workers accord-ing to age down to 14 years and special provision is pro-posed in the case of workers entering the trade at or over 16 years of age. Overtime rates are proposed for female workers of all ages and for this purpose the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be in any week, 48; on Saturday, 44; and on any other to be in any week, 48; on Saturday,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; and on any other week-day, 9.

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 26th April, 1921, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers. The proposed general minimum time-rates per week are as follows: —

(1) Foremen (2) Other wor over: (a) male (b) all male classe

### wome (i)

(ii)

(c) female
(d) female
(e) all female fen classe

Lower rates workers.

Overtime rates are proposed for all workers, and in this connection the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week and 4 on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays.

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 25th April, to fix or vary Minimum Rates of Wages (General Minimum Time-Rates, Overtime Rates and/or Piece-work Time-Rates) for female learners and apprentices, male learners and certain other classes of male workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates are as follows:—For male workers, excluding (1) cutters and trimmers; (2) workers specified in Part I of the Trade Board's notice dated 4th June, 1920; (3) certain classes of apprentices, and (4) learners, 1s. 2d. per hour; for male learners from 12s. to 40s., and for female learners from 10s. to 27s. 6d. per week of 48 hours according to the learner of amplement length of employment.

Further particulars regarding minimum rates of wages as confirmed by the Minister's Order or as proposed by Trade Boards may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7/11, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards

Objections to the proposed rates, which should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), may be lodged with the Trade Board issuing the notice within two months from the day following the date of the Notice of Proposal, and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade Board at the relative address as stated above.

# in operation

May, 1921.

(b) Overtime rates to be calculated on the basis of the proposed General Minimum Time-Rates in the same manner as the Overtime Rates at present

#### Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland).

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

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

kers of 21 years of age and	<b>8.</b> 78		
hop assistants and male workers except foremen and s under $(a)$ , and rounds- n:	62	6	
with not less than 12 months experience in the trade with less than 12 months	60	0	
experience in the trade	57	6	
clerks	39	0	
shop assistants	35	0	
ale workers other than			
s under $(b)$ $(c)$ and $(d)$	32	6	
are proposed in each case for y	oung	er	

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.** 

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THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COURSES OF INSTRUCTION) (IRELAND) REGULATIONS, 1921,\* MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT,

THE Minister of Labour, after consultation with the Board of Education and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, hereby makes the following Regulations in pursuance of Sections 7 and 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and all other powers in that behalf.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Ireland) Regulations, 1921, and shall come into operation on the date hereof. 2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise

requires or admits-The expression "the Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

The expression "the Act" means the Unemployment

Insurance Act, 1920. The expression "insured contributor" has the same meaning as in the Act.

3. For the purpose of Section 7 (1) (v) of the Act, Minister may approve, subject to the concurrence of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, such courses of instruction as he thinks fit.

4. An Insurance Officer may require any insured contributor who is an applicant for unemployment benefit (or for payment in respect of unemployment from an Association of employed persons with which an arrangement has been made under Section 17 of the Act, after consultation with the Association concerned) to attend an approved course of instruction at such times and places and for such periods as the Insurance Officer may specify.

Provided that in determining whether such an insured contributor shall be required to attend an approved course of instruction, and, if so, at what times and for what periods, the Insurance Officer shall take into account :---

(a) the distance of the insured contributor's place of residence from the place where the approved course of instruction is to be held;
(b) any available evidence tending to show that the insured contributor is attending a genuine educational course other than a course of instruction approved by the Minister under Regulation 3.

5. An insured contributor shall be exempt from the ob-ligation to attend at a Local Office and sign the unemployed register as a condition of qualification for, or receipt of, unemployment benefit upon any day on which the insured contributor duly attends an approved course of instruc-tion, in accordance with the Insurance Officer's require-ments. ments

6. In the event of an insured contributor being excluded 6. In the event of an insured contributor being excluded from an approved course of instruction on the ground of misbehaviour or unpunctuality or failing, without sufficient cause, to attend for the full period specified by the In-surance Officer, he shall not be deemed to have satisfied the statutory conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit on any day of such exclusion or failure unless after consideration of any special circumstances, it has been otherwise determined in accordance with Section 11 of the Act or Regulation 7 of the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1920.

7. An insured contributor who is attending an approved course of instruction shall not be deemed to have proved that he is unable to obtain suitable employment if he fails to present himself at the Local Office for interview by an Officer of the Ministry of Labour in connection with a vacancy for employment, when so required, and, if so re-quired, he shall be deemed to be available for work not-withstanding the fact that he is attending an approved course of instruction.

8. These Regulations shall be operative only in Ireland.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 13th day of April, 1921.

(Signed) J. E. MASTERTON SMITH. Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COURTS OF REFEREES) (Amending) Regulations, 1921. Made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act,

1920 (10 AND 11 GEO. 5, c. 30). WHEREAS the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers WHERE's the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the poorts conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, has made the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations) for regulating certain matters with eference to the constitution and procedure of Courts of Referees.

And whereas it is desirable to amend the said Regulations.

• These Regulations, although Statutory, are provisional only. Per-manent Regulations will be made later.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Act and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations for amending the said Principal Regulations

May, 1921.

Regulations: - 1.--(1) At the end of the proviso to paragraph (1) of Regulation 2 of the Principal Regulations there shall be inserted the words :-

erted the words:---"Provided also that at any sitting of a court at which claims made by women as well as claims made by men are to be considered, the court shall, if practic-able, consist of a chairman appointed by the Minister and of one man and one woman drawn from the employers' panel and one man and one woman drawn from the insured contributors' panel, but where a court is so constituted, a man drawn from either of the panels shall not have any right to vote upon the con-sideration of a claim made by a woman, and a woman drawn from either of the panels shall not have any right to vote upon the consideration of a claim made by a man." a man."

(2) After paragraph (3) of Regulation 2 of the Principal Regulations the following paragraph shall be inserted : —
"(4) No member of a panel shall act as a member of a court during the consideration of a case in which of a court during the consideration of a case in which he appears as the representative of the claimant, or in which he is or may be affected, or in which he has taken any part as an official of an association or as an employer, or as a witness or otherwise."
(3) Paragraph (4) of Regulation 2 of the Principal Regu-lations shall be re-numbered 3 as a separate Regulation.
(4) Paragraph (5) of Regulation 2 of the Principal Regu-lations shall be omitted.

2. After Regulation 2 of the Principal Regulation (that is, after Regulation 3 of the said Principal Regulations as amended by these Regulations) the following Regulations shall be inserted :-

1 be inserted:— "4.—(1) Reasonable notice of the time and place at which a court will sit for the consideration of any claim shall be given to the claimant, and except by consent of the claimant a court shall not proceed to the consideration of any claim unless such notice has

the consideration of any claim unless such notice has been given. "(2) During the consideration by a court of any claim, the claimant, the insurance officer or his deputy, and any other officer of the Ministry of Labour that the Minister may direct, shall be entitled to be present at the sitting of the court, and the claimant may be represented at the sitting of the court by any person, and hence a coursel or solicitor, authorised by him. not being a counsel or solicitor, authorised by him, but for the purpose of discussing its recommendations the court may order all persons not being members of the court to withdraw from the sitting of the court.

"(3) The court may allow any person appearing to the court to be likely to be affected by the decision of the court to be present during the consideration of a claim, but save as aforesaid, there shall not be admitted to the sitting of the court any member of the public or the representative of any newspaper.

public or the representative of any newspaper. "Provided that where the claim to be considered by a court is a claim for payment by an association which has made an arrangement under Section 17 of the Act of a sum in lieu of unemployment benefit, the secretary of the association, or the secretary of the branch of the association through which the claim was made, shall have the same rights as to notice, presence at the sitting of the court, and representation by another person as are given to a claimant by these Regula-tions." tions.

3. Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations shall be

 Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations shall be re-numbered 7.
 There shall be substituted for Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations the following Regulation :— "8. These Regulations may be cited as the Unem-ployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations (Amended), 1921, and shall as amended come into force on the 29th day of March, 1921."
 Where by these Regulations any Regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from the Principal Regulations, or to be substituted for any other Regulations or words in the Principal Regulations, copies of the Princi-pal Regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after these Regulations come into force, may be printed with the Regulations require, added, omitted, or substituted as these Regulations require, and with the Regulations and paragraphs thereafter numand with the Regulations and paragraphs thereafter num-bered in accordance with such directions; and the Principal Regulations shall be construed as if they had at the time at which these Regulations come into force been made with

at which these Regulations come into force been made with such additions or omissions. 6. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amending) Regulations, 1921, and shall come into force on the date hereof. Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 28th day of March, 1921.

(Sgd.) J. E. MASTERTON SMITH, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

#### May, 1921. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO 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, 1920

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

- As lady house-keeper at a private preparatory school. (S.D.U. 196.)
- By a Co-operative Society to cut and truss hay and straw purchased by the said society at the farms where such hay and straw are stacked. (S.D.U. 221.)
- As a carter on a private estate, to cart stone and gravel
- As kitchen clerk at a college, who, as such, books all orders for food brought to the college kitchen by the servants of the residents, keeps the account book, and assists the Bursary clerk with the bills. (S.D.U. 227.)

As groundsman to a cricket and lawn tennis club.

By a private landowner as clerk and typist, who as such keeps the books of the Home Farm, forestry

B

- for use on the estate roads, timber and building materials to buildings on the estate, and logs to persons purchasing them from the estate. (S.D.U. 222.)
- As boatswain and leading hand on board a private steam yacht. (S.D.U. 226.)
- As carter and labourer, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in connection with building operations at a Crown Colony. (S.D.U. 240.)

By a private landowner to train greyhounds for private sporting purposes only. (S.D.U. 243.)

(S.D.U. 250.)

payable in respect of persons employed :-In private service to do household needlework, dressmaking, and to execute renovations and repairs and to help generally with the household work. (S.D.U. 216.)

As college messenger and waiter in a college hall. (S.D.U. 228.)

As shoeblack and window cleaner at a college, and waiter at meals in hall. (S.D.U. 229.) At a college to take charge of the college plate, distri-

bute coal to students' rooms, take round the weekly buttery accounts, distribute the commons, supervise the college line and to work in the cellar (S.D.U. 230.)

As bicycle man at a college, whose duties are to look after the bicycle shed, and to house, clean and to do minor repairs to the cycles stored therein. (S.D.U. 231.)

On new facts being brought to his notice, the Minister has now decided that contributions are payable for a person employed as :---

A probationary nurse, to nurse patients, who is under-going a course of training in order to qualify for the position of staff nurse and to obtain a certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association. (S.D.U. 125R.)

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING APRIL

### 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.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardif; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street Dublin.]

CIVIL SERVICE.—Copy of regulations reserving to men certain branches of and posts in the civil service in His Majesty's possessions overseas and in foreign countries. [Cmd. 1244: price 1d.]

EX-SERVICE MEN.—(1) Second interim report of the Committee on the appointment of ex-service men to posts in the Civil Service. Treasury. [S.O. publication: price 1d.]
(2) Statement of ex-service men employed in Government offices on 1st March, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1245: price 1d.]
(3) Statement showing the financial position of certain properties acquired under the Small Holdings Colonies Act, 1916. Board of Agriculture for Scotland. [Cmd. 1234: price 1d.]
(4) Report of proceedings under the Small Holdings Colonies Acts, 1916 and 1918, for the period ended 31st March, 1920. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 1184: price 6d.]

MINING.—Statistical summary of output for the month ended 31st March, 1921. Board of Trade, Mines Depart-ment. [Cmd. 1262: price 1d.]

ment. [Cmd. 1262: price 1d.]
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) Civil Services. Appropriation Accounts of certain unclassified services, 1919-1920, with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Exchequer and Audit Department. [H.C. 73: price 1s.]
(2) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class I. Public works and buildings. Treasury. [H.C. 41-1: price 9d.] (3) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class II. Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments. Treasury. [H.C. 41-1II: price 2s. 6d.] (4) Estimate for the Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class II. Law and Justice. Treasury. [H.C. 41-1II: price 1s. 6d.]
(5) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class IV. Education, Science and Art. Treasury. [H.C. 41-1V: price 1s.] (6) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class V. Foreign and Colonial Services. Treasury. [H.C. 41-V: price 6d.] (7) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class V. Foreign and Colonial Services. Treasury. [H.C. 41-V: price 6d.] (7) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class V. Foreign and Colonial Services. Treasury. [H.C. 41-V: price 6d.] (7) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class VII. Health, Labour and Insurance. Treasury. [H.C. 41-VIII: price 9d.] (8) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (8) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. (9) Katimates tor Civil Se

PUBLIO HEALTH.—(1) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Bill. Memorandum explaining:—I. Provisions of the Bill. II. Financial resolutions. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1224: price 1d.] (2) Prevention of anthrax among industrial workers. Memorandum on the disinfecting station estab-lished in Great Britain for disinfection of wool and hair. Home Office. [S.O. publication : price 3d.] (See page .) SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—(1) Sand, lime and other concrete bricks. Special Report No. 1. Depart-ment of Scientific and Industrial Research, Building Re-search Board. [S.O. publication: price 3d.] (2) Pre-liminary notes on atmospheric conditions in boot and shoe factories. Report No. 11. (Boot and Shoe Series No. 2.) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Indus-trial Fatigue Research Board. [S.O. publication: price 3s.] (See page .) (3) A statistical study of labour turn-over in munition and other factories. Report No. 13. (General Series No. 4.) Industrial Fatigue Research Board. [S.O. publication: price 3s.] (See page .)

[S.O. publication : price 3s.] (See page .)

[S.O. publication: price 3s.] (See page .)
DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN REPORTS, ETC.—(1) British Guiana. Report No. 1068 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-11: price 2d.] (2) Finland. Report on economic, financial and industrial conditions, 1920. Department of Overseas Trade, 1921. [S.O. publication: price 1s.] (3) Jamaica. Report No. 1067 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-10: price 3d.] (4) Mauritius. Report No. 1062 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-5: price 2d.] (5) Nigeria. Report No. 1064 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-7: price 2d.] (6) Seychelles. Report No. 1061 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-8: price 2d.] (7) Sierra Leone. Report No. 1065 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-8: price 2d.] (8) Spain. General report on the industries and commerce of Spain, dated December, 1920. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (9) Sweden. Report No. 1069 for 1919. Colonial office.] (10) Trinidad and Tobago. Report No. 1069 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-12: price 9d.]

department and other accounts in connection with an agricultural estate. (S.D.U. 251.)

-The Minister has decided that contributions are NOT

As handyman at a college, whose duties comprise cleaning the staircases, windows and lavatories, and attending to minor plumbing repairs. (S.D.U. 232.)

**REVISION OF A DECISION.** 

1922. Unclassified Services. Treasury. [H.C. 41-VIII: price 3d.] (9) Estimates for revenue departments for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Treasury. [H.C. 41-1X: price 1s.] (10) Financial Statement (1921-2). Treasury. price 1s.] (10) Fina [H.C. 89: price 2d.]

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—Seventh report on the work of the National Insurance Audit Department, 1920. [Cmd. 1235: price 2d.]

May, 1921.

### BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

AUSTRALIA.—(1) Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, December, 1920. Trade Unions; unemployment; industrial disputes; changes in rates of wages, 1913-1920; awards and agreements; prices and purchasing power of money. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.] (2) Official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia, con-taining authoritative statistics for the period 1901-1919 and corrected statistics for the period 1788 to 1900. No 13. 1920 Employment in mining and manufacturing incorrected statistics for the period 1788 to 1900. No 15. 1920. Employment in mining and manufacturing in-dustries; development of trade unionism; industrial legislation; unemployment; rates of wages; industrial dis-putes; prices and purchasing power of money. Common-wealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.]

Mullett.] —(a) NEW SOUTH WALES. (1) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1920. Act No. 45, 1920. Amends the Act of 1916. (2) The official year book of New South Wales, 1919. Employment and industrial arbitration in Australia and other countries; the living wage; the mining industry; manufacturing industry; food and prices; cost of living 1864-1920; wages and production. Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

-(b) WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (1) Statistical view of ninety-(b) WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (1) Statistical view of minesp-one years' progress in Western Australia, 1829 to 1919-20. Government Statistician. [Perth: F. M. Simpson, 1921.] (2) Statistical Register for the year 1919-20 and previous years. Parts II. and III. Public Finance and Accumula tion. Friendly, building, and co-operative and provident societies, 1919; industrial and trade unions, 1901-1919. Part V. Land Settlement. cariculture. lies, 1901-1919. societies, 1919; industrial and trade unions, 1901-1919. Part V. Land Settlement, agriculture, live-stock, and meteorological statistics. Includes statistics of persons employed in agricultural and pastoral work, 1910 to 1919, and rates of wages 1919. Part VII. Mineral statistics and water conservation. Part IX. Hospitals, charitable institutions, etc. Part X. Education, science and art. Parts XI. and XII. Local government and miscellaneous. Includes workers' homes; labour bureaux; etc. Govern-ment Statistician. [Perth: F. M. Simpson, Government Printer.] Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND. (1) Monthly Abstract of Statistics, January 1921. Imports and exports; wholesale and retail monthly abstract of statistics, February, 1921. Government Statistician. (2) Monthly abstract of statistics, February, 1921. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks, Government Printer.]

CANADA.—(1) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1921. Includes average wages of farm help, 1920. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (2) Preliminary report on the mineral produc-tion of Canada during the calendar year 1920. Depart-ment of Mines. [Ottawa: February 24th, 1921. Thomas Mulvey.] (3) Mulvey.] (3) Report of a conference on industrial relations held at Ottawa. February 21st and 22nd, 1921. Bulletin heid at Ottawa. February 21st and 22nd, 1921. Bulletin No. 2. Industrial relations series. Issued as supplement to the Labour Gazette, March, 1921. Department of Labour. (4) Wages and hours of labour in Canada, 1901-1920. Wages and Hours of Labour, Report No. 1. Issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette, March, 1921. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.]

Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] INDIA.—(1) Monthly Statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills, December 1920. Department of Statistics. (2) Journal of Indian Industries of Labour. February, 1921. Welfare work in Bombay cotton mills; trade disputes in Bengal; industrial education in Madras; Indian industries, etc. Department of Industries. (3) Report on the Production of tea in India in the calendar year 1919. Persons employed in 1919; average monthly wages of labourers employed in Assam 1910-1920; con-sumption of tea in Indian industrial establishments; etc. Department of Statistics. (4) Review of the trade of India in 1919-20. Imports and exports; direction of trade; etc. Department Printing.] Government Printing.]

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.-(1) International crop report and agri-INTERNATIONAL.—(1) International crop report and agri-cultural statistics. (a) Prices. Part I. (b) Production. Part II, March, 1921. (c) Trades and Stocks. Part III, March, 1921. International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. [Rome: Alfreto Ruggeri.] (2) International Labour Office, Official Bulletin. (a) No. 12. Vol. III, 23rd March, 1921. Representation of the Inter-national Labour Office on the disarmament commission; commission on the social insurance funds of Alsace-Lorraine; Italy, and the forthcoming conference; etc. (b) No. 13. Vol. III, 6th April, 1921. Application of the draft convention on the night work of young persons to devastated areas; interpretation of the draft convention on hours; etc. (c) No. 14. Vol. III, 13th April, 1921. The deviatated areas; interpretation of the draft convention on hours; etc. (c) No. 14. Vol. III, 13th April, 1921. The International Health Organisation; interpretation of the decisions of the International Labour Conference; labour legislation; etc. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (3) International Labour Office, Studies and Reports. (a)

Minimum programme of the General Confederation of Labour of France. Series A. No. 19. The programme adopted at the meeting of February 10th, 1921; the right of association; trade union control; nationalisation of public services, of state manufactures and of natural wealth reconstruction of devastated areas; social insurance. (b) International Railwaymen's Congress, London, November 29th-30th, 1920. Series A. No. 20. Discussion of hours of labour; standardisation of working conditions; resolution urging upon governments the adoption of safety appliances. (c) The Bill to establish workers' control in Italy. No. 7. (c) The But to establish workers control in Today. No. 1. The workers' and employers' proposals; the Government's proposal and criticisms in the Supreme Council of Industry; the permanent Committee of Labour and the press; the bill. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (4) Inter-national Labour Review, January, 1921. The International Labour Constitution: the Labour Organisation; trade unionism; co-operation; the agricultural labourers of Hungary; production; prices; and cost of living; unemployment; etc. International Labour Office. [Geneva.]

ABGENTINE.—Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, February, 1921. Accident compensation in 1920; piece price list for tailoring trade. National Labour Department. [Buenos Aires.]

AUSTRIA — Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen AUSTRIA.—Amtuche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundes-Ministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, 1st and 15th April, 1921. Amending laws relating to workmen's sickness, accident and unemployment insurance. Department for Social Administration, Insurance, etc. [Vienna.]

BELGIUM.-(1) Bulletin Trimestriel, March, 1921. Unem-BELGIUM.—(1) Bulletin Trimestriel, March, 1921. Unem-ployment at end of 1920 and retail prices in February, 1921. General Statistical Bureau. [Brussels.] (2) Revue du Travail, April, 1921. Unemployment and work of em-ployment exchanges in February; labour disputes; retail prices and rise in cost of living in March, 1921. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.] BRAZI...—Boletin do Departamento Estadual do Trabalho, 3rd Quarter, 1920. Retail prices of necessaries in 1st Quarter of 1920, statistics of wages. Ministry of Agricul-ture, Commerce and Public Works. [Sao Paulo.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—(1) Bulletin Statistique de la Répub-lique Tchecoslovaque, March, 1921. Retail prices; mining strikes in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia in 1918 and 1919. National Statistical Office. [Prague.] (2) Socialni Revue. Vol. I. No. 12, Ministry of Social Affairs. [Prague.] (3) Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchecoslovaque, Nos. 14 of 1920, and 1 and 2 of 1921. Employment exchanges in Bohemia, 1914-1919, and strikes in mining industry in 1018 and 1910. National Statistical in mining industry in 1918 and 1919. National Statistical Office. [Prague.]

DENMARK.-(1) Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th and 20th DENMARK.—(1) Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th and 20th April, 1921. Unemployment in 1920. Statistical Depart-ment. [Copenhagen.] (2) Social Forsorg, March, 1921. Journal of Unemployment Council, Workmen's Council, etc. [Hellerup.] (3) Statistisk Aarbog, 1920. Statistical year book for Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. Statistics of wholesale and retail prices, unemployment, wages, trade unions etc. [Copenhagen 1

whilesale and recan prices, themployment, wages, trade unions, etc. [Copenhagen.] FRANCE.-(1) Statistique Agricole Annuelle, 1919. Agri-cultural statistics for 1919. Ministry of Agriculture. [Paris]. (2) Journal Officiel. (Daily.) Issues from 29th March to 27th April, inclusive. [Paris.]

GERMANY.-(1) Deutscher Reichsanzieger. (Daily.) Issues (2) Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 15th April, 1921. Measures in relief of unemployment, proposed law relating to collective agreements fixing wages, recent collective agreements, em-ployment on 11th April, employment exchanges on 5th April, of living in German towns. Ministry of Labour. cost of l [Berlin.]

[Berlin.] HOLLAND.—(1) Annuaire Statistique de la Ville d'Amster-dam, 1919. Statistics relating to employment exchanges, wages, unemployment, trade unions, labour disputes, etc. Municipal Statistical Bureau. [Amsterdam.] (2) Maand-schrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. March 31st, 1921. Employment in February; work of employ-ment exchanges and labour disputes in February; rates of wages in State and private industry; collec-tive agreements, wholesale and retail prices; report on minimum wage in Dutch East Indies. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.] (3) Bureau Central de Statistique des Pays-Bas. Origin and constitution of the Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.]

ITALY.—(1) Come si calcolano le Indennita Caro-viveri. Method of calculating cost of living bonus. Municipal Office of Labour and Statistics [Milan.] Bollettino della Emigra-zione. February, 1921. Regulations and statistics relating emigration. General Commission on Emigration. ome.] (3) Bolletino del Lavoro e della Previdenza [Rome ] [Rome.] (3) Bolletino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, January, 1921. Strikes and retail food prices in October, infirmity and old age insurance, law of 23rd December, 1920; forbidding use of phosphorous in manufacture of matches. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (4) Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale, 1st and 16th April, 1921. Decrees relating to establishment of local commissions on

## May, 1921.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

cost of living and to rates of unemployment insurance con-tributions from agricultural workers; legislative action in regard to Ministry of Labour (reorganisation), industrial in regard to Ministry of Labour (reorganisation), industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, etc. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (5) Bollettino del Lavoro, January, February, March, 1921. Articles relating to old age, infirmity and sickness insurance, unemployment insurance; emigration; Bill relating to workers' control of industry. Provincial Labour Office. [Venice.] (6) L'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro nel 1° semestre di vita Work of the Provincial Labour Office, July—December, 1919. [Venice.] (7) I Patti Colonici della Provincia di Venezia. Agricultural contracts of service between em-ployers and workers in Province of Venice. Provincial Labour Office. [Venice.] (8) La Capacità Industriale della Provincia di Venezia. Industrial statistics relating to the province of Venice. Provincial Labour Office. [Venice.] (9) Il Mercato del Lavoro. March, 1921. Un-employment in December, measures in relief of unemploy-ment, work of employment exchanges, unemployment insurwork of employment exchanges, unemployment insur-Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] nnce.

ance. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] MEXICO.—(1) Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo; December, 1920. Prices in the Federal District in October and November, 1920; women in industry and the minimum wage. Department of Labour. [Mexico City.] (2) Ordenanzas de Gremios de la Nueva España. Rules of Craft Guilds in New Spain (*i.e.*, Mexico.) His-torical volume relating to 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Mexico, 1921

NORMAX.—(1) Norsk Lovtidende. 1920. Vol. II. Part IV. Nos. 13-15, 1921. Norwegian Gazette of Laws. [Christiania.] (2) Norges Offisielle Statistikk. (a) Syke-forsikringen for året 1919. Sickness insurance in Norway; forsikringen for aret 1919. Sickness insurance in Norway; report for 1919. (b) Lonninger, 1920. Wage statis-tics, 1920. Central Statistical Bureau [Christiania.] (3) Sociale Meddelelser. No. 4, 1921. Cost of living statistics (international survey), retail prices in February, unemploy-ment at end of March. Department for Social Affairs. Christiania.]

POLAND.-Revue Mensuelle de Statistique. Part I. 1921. With supplement—Revue Mensuelle du Travail, January, 1921. Employment Exchanges in November; cost of living at Warsaw in December; wages of agricultural and indus-trial workers at Warsaw in October; labour disputes in

November Central Stallin of Notional Commissary of Labour. Russia.—Bulletin of National Commissary of Labour. August and September of 1918 and January, 1919. August an [Moscow.]

SPAIN.—Anuario Estadistico de España, 1919. Statistical year-book of Spain, 1919. Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Art. [Madrid.]

SWEDEN.-(1) Sveriges Officiella Statistik: Arsvaxten ar 1920. Crop statistics, 1920. Central Statistic: Arsolution [Stockholm.] (2) Statistisk Arsbok, 1921. Statistics re-lating to employment bureaux, 1902-1920; strikes and lock-outs, 1903-1919; collective agreements, 1908-1919; trade

union unemployment at the end of each month, 1912-1920; daily hours of labour in agriculture in summer, 1911-1919; agricultural labourers' wages, 1866-1919 and 1911-1919; co-operative societies, 1908-1919; variation of cost of articles of food, &c., in certain localities, 1914-1920, and prices of household necessaries, 1905-1920. Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm.]

SWITZERLAND.--(1) Feuille Fédérale et Recueil des Lois Suisses. 30th March to 13th April, 1921. Weekly issues (inclusive.) Reports on recent Federal Decrees relating to unemployment, adhesion of Austria to International Convention on prohibition of use of white phosphorus in match-making. [Berne.] (2) Der Schweizerische Arbeits-markt. 7th, 14th and 21st April. Statistics relating to work of employment exchanges. Central Employment Exchange [Berne.] (3) Eidgenössisches Arbeitsamt : Monats-Bericht. March, 1921. Monthly report of unemployment statistics. [Berne.]

[Berne.] U.S.A.—(a) Federal. (1) Cotton production and dis-tribution season of 1919-20. Bulletin 145. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [Washington: Govern-ment Printing Office.] (2) Housing by employers in the United States. Bulletin No. 263, Miscellaneous Series. Reasons for supplying houses; nature of accommodation provided in coal, iron and steel, copper-mining and textile towns; finance; sale of company houses, etc. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. [Washington.] (3) Labour Legislation of 1919. Bulletin No. 277. Contains a review of labour legislation of 1919 under subject head-ings; the laws of various states of the United States, and an a review of labour legislation of 1919 under subject nead-ings; the laws of various states of the United States, and an index. Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. [Washington.] (4) Prices and cost of living from the Monthly Labour Review of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Department of Labour. November and December, 1920 and January, 1921. [Washington.]

December, 1920 and January, 1921. [Washington.] —(b) States. NEW YORK.—Devices for sanitary control of material disengaged in industrial processes. Special bulletin No. 102. Department of Labour. Bureau of Inspection, Division of Industrial Hygiene. —OHIO.—Union scale of wages and hours of labour in Ohio on May 15, 1920. Report No. 39. Industrial Com-mission, Department of Investigation and Statistics. [Columbus, October 8th, 1920: F. J. Heer Printing Co.] -WASHINGTON.-(1) Report of the State Medical Aid

-WISCONSIN.-The Wisconsin Labour Market in February, 1921. Bulletin No. 6. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Statistical Department.

URUGUAY.—Ley de Descanso Semanal. Uruguayan Law of 22nd November, 1920, on Weekly Rest. Text and circular by National Labour Department. [Montevideo.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1921. ADMIRALTY

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT). Badges, Embroidered: G. Kenning & Son., London, E.C.; S. Simpson, Preston; War Service Legion, London, W.— Blankets: J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks.—Biscuit Bagging: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Brass Bars: Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Brass, Strip: Emery Bros., Birmingham.—Blooms, Steel: H. Bessemer & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glas-gow; Vickers, Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes: A. Reid & Sons, London S. E. J. Root & Son London N. W R. Sneer gow; Vickers, Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes: A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; W. R. Speer & Sons, London, E.; Titterton & Howard, London, W.; Webb & Foulger, Ltd., Chesham.—Buttons, Gilt: W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Buttons, Horn: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, London, W.—Buttons, Horn: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Caps, Blue Cloth, with peaks: Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—Caps, Blue Serge: Reese & Bonn, Ltd., Lon-don, E.—Caps, White Duck: E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—Coats, Water-proof (Officers): Imperial Waterproof Co., Manchester.— Clothing, Waterproof: Chamberlains, Ltd., Norwich; John-son & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; W. Wolstencroft & Co., Manchester.—Copper Strip: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Carbon, Tetrachloride: Pyrene Co., I Ltd., London, S.W.—Canada Goods: R. R. Dobell & Co., London, E.C.—Cells: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., I Chadwell Heath, Essex.—Canvas: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Carbon Rods: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cables, Supply, Erection of, etc.: Macintosh

Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Calomel, Cream: Evans, Sons Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast; Inglis & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast, — Engineers' Screwing rackle: T. Chatwin, Ltd., Birmingham; Easterbrook, Alcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; G. & J. Hall, Sheffield; Lehmann, Archer & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nuckey, Scott & Co., London, N.; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warington.—Electrodes: Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Harding & Vick, London, E.C.—Jerseys, Submarine: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Jean, Brown: J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Knife Lan-yards: W. Edwards & Son, Bridport.—Knives: J. H. Potter, Sheffield.—Lifebelts: J. Deighton & Co., York.— Leather Bends: The Western Tanning Co., Ltd., Bed-mister, Bristol.—Locks and Lock Furniture: J. & E. Bates & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Butler & Co., Wol-verhampton; H. Harrison & Sons, Willenhall; G. Hunt, Ju., Willenhall; Lowe & Fletcher, Willenhall; J. Mattox & Sons, Wednesfield; J. Spink and Son, Wolverhampton; E. Tonks & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Manganese Bronze Ingots: J. Hatos & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Milk, Unsweetened Con-densed: Lucerne Swiss Milk Co., London, E.C.; St. Ivel, Itd., Frome; Wilts United Dairies, Itd., Trowbridge.— Motor Sounding Machine Gear: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Hatos, K., Birmingham.—Overhead Runways: Vaughan Gan, Ltd., Birmingham.—Overhead Runways: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; J. S. Craig & Co., Itd.,

--WASHINGTON.--(1) Report of the State Medical Aid Board for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1920. Medical Aid Act--its working; tables showing cost of treatment, etc.; legislative recommendations. [Olympia: F. M. Lamborn, 1920.] (2) Report of the State Safety Board for the period from July, 1919, to October 30th, 1920. The law; educational work; statistics; coal mine accidents, 1901-1911. [Olympia, 1921: F. M. Lamborn.]

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May, 1921.

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