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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. EMPLOYMENT.

LABOUR

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

unions from which returns are received was 14.8 at the end of September, compared with 16.3* at the end of August. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act fell from 13.15 at 26th August to 12.2 at 30th September; the figures on which these latter percentages are based are exclusive of those persons who have removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th September was approximately 1,405,000, of whom 1,078,000 were men and 229,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. In this connection it should be noted that at that date about 366,500 persons who had exhausted their unemployment benefit had ceased to register at the exchanges. At 26th August the number on the live register was 1,573,000, of whom 1,190,000 were men and 275,000 were women, while the number of persons who had ceased to register after exhaustion of benefit was 104.100.

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

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

WAGES.

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

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

* Revised figure.

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

GAZETTE

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

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

The estimated aggregate duration of an disputes fe-ported as in progress during the first nine months of the present year was approximately 84,000,000 working days. The total number of workpeople involved in these dis-putes was approximately 1,700,000. In the correspond-ing period of 1920 nearly 9,500,000 working days were lost owing to disputes, in which approximately 780,000 workpeople were involved.

RETAIL PRICES.

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

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

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CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES.

THE Ministry of Labour has recently published a Report^{*}, pre-pared in the Industrial Relations Department of the Ministry, on Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes during the year ended 31st December, 1920. Under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Ministry is required to 1919, and the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Ministry is required to present to Parliament periodically reports of proceedings, and the present Report may be regarded as forming part of a series covering the work under these Statutes since their enactment. The Industrial Courts Act continued in operation until September 30th, 1920, certain of the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, and accordingly the Report deals with the administration of those Acts for such part of the year as they were operative were operative.

In continuance of the account contained in the immediately pre-ceding Report of the series, a note on the working of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act, 1919, has been included. Par-ticulars of the work of the Joint District Boards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, which have appeared since the Coar Tenth Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act have, however, been omitted. The Mining Industry Act, 1920, pro-vides for the merging of these Boards in the Area Boards to be established thereunder, and the Minimum Wage Act is being administered by the newly created Mines Department of the Board of Trade

In order that the work of the Department may be understood, a brief summary of the outstanding industrial features of the year has been prefixed to the Report. In the course of the year, trade passed suddenly from abundant prosperity to acute depression resulting in serious unemployment. The "cost of living" index number which, apart from a temporary decline in 1919, had risen steadily since the outbreak of war, reached its maximum in the late autumn. Wage rates also continued steadily to rise, but reached the crest at the end of the year, when a downward move-ment commenced. Wages negotiations were of the utmost impor-tance, and the statistics of the Ministry indicated in the aggre-

tance, and the statistics of the Ministry indicated in the aggre-gate an unprecedented advance in wages during 1920. The adjustment of claims was frequently accompanied by stoppages of work, and the number of strikes and lock-outs recorded was the highest since statistics have been kept. These factors had an important bearing on the work of the Department. No alterations were made during the year in the statutory powers of the Department for the settlement of labour disputes, other than those resulting from the lapse of the Wages (Tempo-rary Regulation) Acts. This marked the termination of the Government regulation of wages undertaken during the war period, save in respect of railways and coal mining where special financial relations existed.

Government regulation of wages undertaken during the war period, save in respect of railways and coal mining where special financial relations existed. During the year, 920 labour disputes were "settled " under the auspices of the Department, but for reasons indicated in the Report a statistical statement of cases "settled " is not a satis-factory representation of the Department's activities in this direc-tion. For the proper performance of its duties, the Department keeps in touch with all industrial developments likely to lead to disputes, and it will be appreciated that, in many additional cases, the Department brought its influence to bear with a view to assisting in a settlement. This figure (920) is lower than in the immediately preceding years, when the total was swollen by the compulsory arbitration procedure of the Munitions of War Acts and the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, which obviously involved the Department in disputes more readily than would normally be the case. The return to the Government's general policy of non-intervention in disputes and the establish-ment of new conciliation machinery, such as Joint Industrial Councils, also had the effect of reducing the number of cases. A note on the Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Re-construction Committees, established as a temporary form of joint council in industries in which the Whitley scheme could not as yet be fully applied, is included in the Report. There are now 72 of these joint bodies functioning actively in various industries and services, and District or Provincial Councils and Works Com-mittees have been established in a number of industries. During the year 1920 there were reported to the Department rather more than 300 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and over 60 meet-ings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees. In addition a large number of meetings of District Councils and of various sub-Committees were held, but complete statistics are not avail-able.

able. In contrast with the war years, and in consonance with the pre-war period, a large proportion of the 920 settlements consisted of conciliation agreements negotiated by officers of the Department. Some of these settlements were of very considerable importance, e.g., those concerning Cotton Operatives, the Scottish Building Trades, Canal Employees, Vehicle Workers. Of the cases deter-mined by arbitration, the large majority were referred to the Industrial Court—the standing arbitration tribunal set up by the Industrial Courts Act—whose decisions were of far-reaching im-portance. The 540 cases dealt with by the Industrial Court Industrial Courts Act—whose decisions were of increacing im-portance. The 540 cases dealt with by the Industrial Court during the year varied considerably in importance from cases affecting directly only one person to those determining wages claims of an industry throughout the whole country, *e.g.*, Engi-neering and Foundry Trades, Shipbuilding Trades, Explosives Trades, Clay Industry, Gas Industry, etc. Although all matters

• Report on Conciliation and Arbitration, being particulars of proceeding under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 (including the Wages (Temporary Regula tion) Acts as amended, the Conciliation Act, 1896, and the Restoration of Pre War Pravitices Act, 1919. H.C. 185/1921. Published by H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on the front cover of this issue. Price °s. 6d. net.

connected with conditions of employment came before the Court, wages formed, throughout 1920, the principal object of claims and arbitration references. The movement towards a fall in wages which manifested itself towards the end of 1920 had not grown sufficiently for claims in respect thereof to reach the Industrial Court by the end of the year, and the wages claims upon which the Court were required to give a decision, were claims on behalf of the workpeople for advances of wages. The grounds of claims for general advances of wages were in the main -(1) the increase in the cost of living; (2) the prosperity of the industry being such that the trade could stand an advance; (3) higher level of wages, or advances of wages, in other trades; (4) desire of the workers for a higher standard of living. The replies of employers in opposing advances of wages were in general--(1) the total advances given were adequate to meet the increased cost of living since the outbreak of war; (2) the com-mercial position was such that a further advance in wages would be accompanied by grave risks of injury to the trade; (3) the outmercial position was such that a further advance in wages would be accompanied by grave risks of injury to the trade; (3) the out-put of the workers was unsatisfactory; (4) the uncertainty caused by frequent changes of wages was harmful to trade. The Report refers in some detail to the awards of the Industrial Court on some of the national and other claims, from which it would appear that, in determining wages, the Court had regard to the "value of the work done." While, however, the value of the work done became a determining factor the awards of the Court make it clear that due weight was also given to other factors, such as the cost of living, the need for preventing wages falling below the level which would leave the workers without the means of an adequate and decent livelihood, and the rates of wages pre-vailing in other industries. ailing in other industries.

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Valling in other industries. Courts of Inquiry, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act, were appointed to report on three disputes, viz., Dock Workers, Coal Tippers and Trimmers and the Electrical Trades dispute at Penistone. Detailed particulars of the various cases are included in Appen-dices to the Report

dices to the Report.

WAGES IN THE SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP **REPAIRING TRADES.**

STANDARD SHIP CYCLE OF ADVANCES AND CONSEQUENTIAL ADVANCES.

THE Minister of Labour appointed in July last a Board of Arbitration, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to decide upon certain matters in dispute between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, on the one side, and, on the other side, the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Associated Blacksmiths' and Iron and Steel Shipbunders' Society, the Shipwrights' and Ship Constructors' Association, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and the National Union of General Workers. The difference arose upon the claim by the Employers' Federation that the advances known as the "standard ship cycle of advances" and consequential advances should be withdrawn

should be withdrawn. The Board of Arbitration consisted of Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E., nominated by the employers; Mr. G. J. Rowe, O.B.E., nominated by the workmen; and Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., K.B.E., nominated by the Minister of Labour, as indepen-dent chairman of the Board. The Board sat at Glasgow on the 23rd, 24th and 25th August, and at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 30th and 31st August and 1st September, to hear the parties and take evidence. The awards of the Board were made on the 4th October.

4th October. The advances which were considered by the Board of Arbitra-tion originated in May, 1917, in an arbitration affecting the Clyde district upon a claim respecting the price to be paid for riveting standard ships. The advances given in respect of these ships on the Clyde and subsequently elsewhere to riveters and to other classes of workpeople were afterwards extended to merchant and to Admiralty work, and took the form of per-centage additions to the existing price lists recognised in the various localities. Consequential advances were also given to lieu workers. The advances, in the opinion of the Board, appear broadly to have secured to piece-workers of the same class in the several districts increases in earnings of approximately similar value. similar value.

In the course of their awards, the Board point out that the general outlook in the industry is now entirely different from what it was when the advances in question were granted. "Unemployment in the industry is grave, and the costs of pro-

"International conditions, prevailing in and subsequent to the year 1917, in consequence of the war, no longer obtain, there still continue certain conditions which are abnormal, there still continue certain conditions which are abnormal to the year of the advances as remain. The advances remaining are to be regarded as temporary in their nature and as adjusted to present circumstances, and not to circumstances that may arise

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hereafter; and in the event of a general reconsideration of the wages of the workers in the industry, the case of the piece-workers should rest upon its own merits, unprejudiced by the provisions of the present decision. The main provisions of the awards are as follows: Firstly, the advances relating to standard ships are withdrawn. Secondly, the advances given to lieu workers are to be withdrawn in three instalments, as from the beginning of the pay periods following the 8th October, 1921, 1st December, 1921, and the 1st February, 1922. Where the rate of advance was 20 per cent., 7½ per cent. will be taken off at the first and last dates and 5 per cent. on the second date. Where the advance was 15 per cent., each the second date. Where the advance was 15 per cent., each instalment will be 5 per cent. Where the advance was 10 per cent., the first instalment will be 5s. and the second and third

cent., the first instalment will be 5s. and the second and third instalments $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each. Thirdly, with regard to the advances for piece-workers on merchant and Admiralty vessels, the general rule is that one quarter of the advances will remain, and the other three quarters will be taken off in equal instalments as from the beginning of the pay periods following the 8th October and 1st December, 1921, and the 1st February, 1922. Thus 20 per cent. advances will be reduced to 5 per cent. by three successive reductions of 5 per cent., and 10 per cent. advances will be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by three successive reductions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The advance

5 per cent., and 10 per cent. advances will be reduced to 2½ per cent. by three successive reductions of 2½ per cent. The advance of 45 per cent., for work on merchant vessels, on the Clyde riveters' rates list, and three several advances of 35 per cent. for riveters elsewhere or on other work, will all be reduced to 10 per cent., in the former case by instalments of 12½ per cent., 10 per cent. and 12½ per cent., and in the latter cases by instal-ments of 10 per cent., 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. The occupations affected by the awards are riveters, platers, calkers, angle iron smiths, boilermakers and sheet iron workers, who were represented before the Board by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society; blacksmiths, who were represented by the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society; shipwrights and drillers, who were represented by the Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Association; and platers' helpers, counter-sinkers, etc., red leaders and vertical machine drillers, who were represented by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the National Union of General Workers.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. THE Minister of Labour has appointed a Committee "to inquire into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts, and to

into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts, and to report what changes, if any, are required." The Committee is constituted as follows:-The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (President); Rt. Hon. Lord Weir of Eastwood; Dame Adelaide Anderson (late H.M. Chief Woman Inspector of Factories); Dame Edith Lyttelton; James Bell, Esq., M.P. (Secretary, Oldham Weavers' Association and Mem-ber for the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire); W. T. Layton, Esq., C.H., C.B.E. (Director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers); Sir Arthur Pease, Bart.; E. L. Poul-ton, Esq., O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of the Parliamentary Com-mittee of the Trades Union Congress, 1920-1921); A. Pugh, Esq. (Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation); A. MacCallum Scott, Esq., M.P. (Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow).

Division of Glasgow). Mr. H. D. Hancock, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1, will act as Secretary to the Committee, and all communications in respect of it should be sent to him at that address.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

STATISTICS relating to the membership of Trade Unions at the end of 1920 are given in detail in the Tables on page 558. The statistics are compiled from information obtained by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and supplied to the De-partment, as to the membership of registered Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1920, and from returns collected by the Ministry of Labour as to the membership of Trade Unions and other associations of employees which are not registered under the Trade Union Acts, but which exist for the purpose, *inter alia*, of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

of their members. The total number of all such Societies, registered and un-registered, known to the Department at the end of 1920, was 1,391. The total membership at the end of 1920 was approxi-mately 8,502,000,* as compared with 8,051,000* at the end of 1919, showing an increase of 5.6 per cent. The total number of male members was about 7,139,000, an increase of 433,000 or 6.5 per cent. as compared with a year earlier, and that of female members was about 1,363,000, an increase of 18,000, or 1.3 per cent. in the year. The total of 8,502,000, however, includes about 72,000 members of overseas branches of certain unions, and also 72,000 members of overseas branches of certain unions, and also a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one Society, and are therefore counted twice in the figures. When the necessary allowance is made for these cases, the net number of members within the United Kingdom would

* The figures for 1919 have been revised in accordance with the latest information received; those for 1920 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The totals given include the membership of overseas branches of certain Trade Unions; the membership of these branches at the end of 1920, was about 72,000, almost all of whom were males. The sub division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some unions which are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and females comprised within their membership.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

appear to be not more than 8,400,000, and possibly somewhat

As shown by the following Table, the increase in the total membership, in 1920, though still considerable, was much less than in the the previous three years, and was chiefly in the male membership (6.5 per cent.), the increase in female membership being only 1.3 per cent. During the years 1915-1920, how-ever, the female membership more than trebled, while the male membership almost doubled.

	Mem	Membership at end of Year.					
Year.	Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	_ Increase on Total Membership of previous year.			
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	Thousands. 3,738 3,899 4,046 4,665 5,429 6,706 7,139	Thousands. 447 499 632 887 1,223 1,345 1,345 1,363	Thousands. 4,185 4,398 4,678 5,542 6,652 8,051 8,502	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			

In comparing the memberships shown for 1914-18 with those for 1919 and 1920 it should be observed that most Unions in-cluded men serving with H.M. Forces in their Returns of mem-bership during the war, though there were many exceptions to

cluded men serving with H.M. Forces in their Returns of mem-bership during the war, though there were many exceptions to this general practice. From the first of the detailed Tables given on page 558, it will be seen that the increase in 1920 affected most of the groups of trades, the largest numerical increases being in the groups of builders' labourers (80,000), other building occupations (60,000), coal mining (80,000), metal, engineering and shipbuilding (60,000), general labour (50,000) and employees of public autho-rities (40,000), while the largest percentage increases were in the groups of builders' labourers (83 per cent.), and banking and insurance (48 per cent.). In several groups there were decreases in total membership, the largest numerical decreases being in the tailoring group (20,000) and miscellaneous group (20,000), while the largest percentage decreases were in the miscellaneous group (25 per cent.), the linen and jute group (12 per cent.) and the tailoring group (12 per cent.). The most notable increases in female membership in 1920 occurred in the paper, printing, etc., group (10,000, or 16 per cent.), and the banking and insurance group (5,000, or 98 per cent.). The trade groups in which the largest decreases in female membership were recorded were clothing (19,000, or 13 per cent.) and miscellaneous (000 on 55 per cent.)

membership were recorded were clothing (19,000, or 13 per cent.), and miscellaneous (9,000, or 52 per cent.). The second of the detailed Tables given on page 558 shows the movement of the total membership (also sub-divided into male and female) in certain groups of trades at the end of each of the years 1916-1920.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1919.

THE following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom are based upon returns made direct to the Ministry of Labour, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY. At the end of 1919 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,494 Industrial* Co-operative Societies, with an aggregate mem-bership of 4,178,130, a total share, loan and reserve capital of £112,545,502, a total trade (distributive and productive) of £383,942,639†, and a total profit, before deduction of interest on share capital, of £21,728,828. The figures show a considerable growth as compared with 1918. The membership had increased by 285,909, or 7.3 per cent.; the capital by £19,355,091, or 20.8 per cent.; the trade by £90,833,209, or 31.0 per cent.; and the profit by £4,121,059, or 25.4 per cent. As regards the increase in trade. it must be remembered that the higher level of prices had an important effect on the value of sales and transfers. The total number of persons directly employed by the societies

had an important effect on the value of sales and transfers. The total number of persons directly employed by the societies at the end of T919 was 180,776⁺, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £19,988,839⁺, compared with 158,571 em-ployees and £14,137,416 wages in 1918. While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both distribu-tive and productive operations. In the following statistics, dis-tribution and production are dealt with separately.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1919, 1,356 retail and two wholesale industrial societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 4,134,453, a total share, loan and re-serve capital of £99,307,094‡, sales amounting to £313,261,876, and a profit on distribution, before deducting interest on share capital, of £20,759,792‡; while the total number of persons em-

* i.e., excluding agricultural societies, credit banks, etc. t These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed im agriculture by industrial societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce by these societies. t These figures include the capital used in the productive departments of retail societies and the profit upon the productions of these societies, the amounts of these items not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the wholesale societies, £9,941,923, and the profit, £434,239, are not included.

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ployed in distribution by the societies at the end of 1919 was 108,250, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to $\pm 11,838,966$. In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1909-1919

are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale Indus-trial Societies :---

Year.	Retail	Societies.	Wholesale Societies.			
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.		
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918 1919	$1,430 \\ 1,421 \\ 1,403 \\ 1,392 \\ 1,382 \\ 1,385 \\ 1,374 \\ 1,364 \\ 1,339 \\ 1,342 \\ 1,366 \\ 1,35$	£ 70,423,359 71,861,383 74,812,469 78,878,658 83,607,043 87,979,898 103,073,321 121,853,932 142,158,236 155,332,902 199,139,177	£ 25,675,938 26,567,833 27,892,990 29,732,154 31,371,976 34,910,813 43,101,747 52,230,074 57,710,132 65,167 960 89,349,318	£ 7,457,136 7,738,159 7,851,080 8,391,258 8,964,034 9,425,384 11,363,076 14,499,037 17,083,275 19,216,763 24,773,381		

The profit of £20,759,792 comprises £20,401,669 made by retail societies, and £358,123 by the two wholesale societies. After providing fixed rates of interest on the share capital, the greater providing fixed rates of interest on the share capital, the greater part of the profit of co-operative societies is returned to members as dividend in ratio to their purchases. In the case of the retail societies, the average rate of this dividend was 1s. 6d. in the \mathfrak{L} in England and Wales, 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ in Scotland, and 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. in Ire-land, the average for the United Kingdom being 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. Com-pared with 1918, these rates of dividend showed a decrease of 1d. in England and Wales, but an increase of $\frac{2}{3}d$. in Scotland, and of $\frac{1}{4}d$ in Ireland, for the United Kingdom a decrease of $\frac{2}{3}d$. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half the rates paid to members. members.

members. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society did not return any dividend to members on their purchases in 1919. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society returned an average of 5d. in the £ during the year, compared with 5½d. in 1918. *Profit-sharing with Employees.*—Of the total of 1,356 retail societies, 128, employing 16,645 persons, and paying wages amount-ing to £1,745,684 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £57,620 to their employees as bonus upon wages this being equal to £37 per cent wages, this being equal to 3.3 per cent.

PRODUCTION.

In 1919 there were 1,122 Industrial Co-operative Societies of In 1919 there were 1,122 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 985 retail and two wholesale distributive societies having productive depart-ments, and of 135 associations for production only; these consist-ing of ten Corn-milling Societies, 48 Breadmaking and other Con-sumers' Societies, and 77 Associations of Workers. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 72,483, the amount of wages paid during the year was £8,148,005, and the value of productions, £70,667,957. Of the 72,483 persons employed in production, 51.2 per cent. were men, 52.2 per cent. women, and 16.6 per cent. were young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Table the Sales and Transfers of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years, 1909-1919 :--

1		Sales	and Transf	er of Produc	ctions.*		
	A	ssociation of	f Consumers	•			
Year.	men	re Depart- ts of e Societies.	Productiv	of To		Grand Total of all Societies.	
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn. milling Societies.	Baking and other Consumers Societies.	workers.	Societies.	
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ 12,034,137 12,684,996 12,731,608 13,691,188 14,550,246 15,551,185 19,123,388 22,592,512 25,062,446 23,445,840 27,813,899	£ 8,993,922 9,399,283 9,615,748 10,630,583 11,211,882 12,608,101 17,350,906 21,742,062 25,220,294 24,113,967 35,330,283	£ 1,111,563 1,019,569 1,024,331 1,113,729 1,003,579 1,035,044 304,616 241,894 310,991 264,653 528,288	£ 906,823 992,940 1,020,801 1,137,565 1,270,579 1,591,950 1,568,872 1,764,125 1,338,854 1,871,021 2,498,552	£ 1,246,879 1,382,125 1,440,357 1,580,300 1,732,337 1,778,664 2,399,930 2,592,210 3,253,846 3,687,060 4,496,935	£ 24,293,324 25,478,913 25,832,845 28,153,374 29,768,623 32,264,944 40,687,712 48,932,803 56,786,431 55,786,431 55,382,541 70,667,957	

The total value of productions increased between 1909 and 1913 The total value of productions increased between 1909 and 1915 by $\pm 5,475,299$, or 22.5 per cent., the largest increases being shown by the Baking and other Consumers' Societies (40.1 per cent.) and by the Associations of Workers (38.9 per cent.). Since 1913 the value of the productions has more than doubled, but in consider-ing this increase regard should be had to the general rise in

* In the case of retail and wholesale societies the productions are usually transferred from the productive to the distributive departments for sale by the latter.

prices. The decrease since 1914 in the sales of the Corn-milling Societies is due to the absorption of several of these societies by the English Wholesale Society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries the num-ber of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1919 :--

	Associa	tions of Co	onsumers.	Associations of Workers.			
Groups of Industries.	No of Em· ployees.	Wages paid during 1919.	Sales and Transfers of Pro- ductions.	No. of Em- ployees.	Wages paid during 1919.	Sales and Transfers of Pro- ductions	
Food and Tobacco Clothing	21,404 25,361	2,836,767 2,471,441	49,333,179 8,064,250	279 4,588	32,924 433,024	289,463 2,261,735	
Starch Textiles Mining and	2,075 2,969	230,307 274,032	2,919,169 1,960,684	1,478	160,567	1,275,767	
Quarrying Building & Wood-	472	65,207	96,433			-	
working Printing Metal, Engineer- ing and Ship	6,473 2,603	875,415 260,286	2,091,739 845,579	254 1,108	26,567 148,542	67,324 449,468	
building Other Inquistries	821 1,995	102,676 160,199	420,546 439,443	484 119	61,707 8,344	133,678 19,500	
Totals 1919 Totals 1918	64,173 49,987	7,276,330 4,878,637	66,171,022 49,695,481	8,310 7,178	871,675 660,817	4,496,935 3,687,060	
Percentage, in- crease	28.4	49.1	33.2	15.8	31.9	22.0	

A total profit of £968,346 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit, and therefore not separately

Of this total £434,239 was made by the wholesale societies, £6,224 by the Corn-milling Societies, £208,232 by Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and £319,651 by the Associations of Workers

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,122 societies engaged in industrial production, 137, employing 13,451 persons in produc-tion, with wages amounting to $\pounds 1,498,515$, allotted a sum of $\pounds 91,201$ to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6.1 rer cent.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.—Fifty of the 77 Associations of Workers for Production, with sales amounting to £3,437,779, or 76.4 per cent. of the total sales of the associations at work in 1919, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership capital and measurement

1919, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of the 50 associations was 22,567, of whom 4,158, or 18.4 per cent., consisted of employees; 14,567, or 64.6 per cent., of other individuals; and 3,842, or 17.0 per cent., of other societies. Of the 6,028 persons employed by the associations, 4,158, or 69.0 per cent., were members of the associations employing them. Of the £957,133 share and loan capital, £143,591, or 15.0 per cent., belonged to employees; £315,884, or 33.0 per cent., to other individual members; and £381,734, or 39.9 per cent., to other societies. The remaining £115,924, or 12.1 per cent., consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts. The number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 456, of whom 185, or 40.6 per cent., were other individual members, and 85, or 18.6 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies. societies

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In addition to the above societies, there was also at work in 1919, a Co-operative Cab Society with an aggregate membership of 22, a capital of $\pounds 3,881$, receipts amounting to $\pounds 12,806$, and a profit of $\pounds 690$, of which $\pounds 58$ was allotted to 43 employees as

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the four weeks ending 1st October, the department has received notice of the meeting of 22 Joint Industrial Councils and five Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, together with reports of various District Councils and Sub-Committees.

WAGES AGREEMENTS.

A sliding scale agreement reached by the Artificial Stone Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee on 26th September, provided that the wage of 1s. 5½d. per hour agreed to from the first full pay week in June, when the index figure was 128, be varied by ½d. per hour for every 8 points alteration in the index figure, zero being 9½d. per hour. A pro rata change for piece-workers was also agreed. The alterations in the wage to be made on the first Friday in the month following the issue of the index figures, multiples of 8 points to be complete before any alteration is made in balance of points to be carried forward. At a meeting of the Asbestos Joint Industrial Council on 14th

October, 1921.

September, it was announced that, in accordance with the sliding scale agreement, the following reductions would take place :--Men: 14d. per hour, making the new rate 1s. 4fd. per hour. Women: 3d. per hour, making the new rate 11d. per hour. The Bobbin and Shattle Making Joint Industrial Council met on 28th September to discuss the balance proposed by the em-ployers of the reduction in wages amounting to 1s. 6d. per week in the case of skilled men, to 1s. in the case of lesser skilled men, to 2s. 6d. for women and labourers, and to 5 per cent. for juven-iles, as from the first pay day in October. It was finally decided that the unions should recommend acceptance, and that the em-ployers should postpone the reduction until the first pay day in January.

January. The Reconstruction Committee for the British Sugar Refining Industry came to an agreement on 7th September for a reduc-tion of 2s. per week, to take effect on 16th September, of 2s. per week on 14th October, and of 1s. per week on 11th November. The Coir Mat and Matting Council on 17th August resolved that a reduction of 5 per cent. should take effect on the first pay day after 1st November, and that no further application for a reduction should be submitted before January, 1922, the employers undertaking that the reduction in the cost of produc-tion should be reflected in the selling prices of the goods, and that as much employment as possible should be provided for the workpeople.

workpeople. It was resolved at a meeting on 26th September that the 12¹/₂ per cent. bonus should be taken off wages in the *Glove* Industry in three instalments, namely, 5 per cent. in October, 5 per cent. in December of this year, and 2¹/₂ per cent. in February, 1922. On 19th September the National Council of the *Quarrying* Industry ratified the Clitheroe district agreement of the Lime and Limestone Section, reducing the wages of quarrymen and labourers by 10 per cent. and increasing the hours from 42³/₄ to 47 per week

per week

The National Council for the Public Authorities and Public Utility Services (Electricity Supply), on 16th September, con-sidered the wages of persons under 21 for which no provision had been made in the resolution of 11th July. Reductions in the wages of skilled employees under 21 and of unskilled em-ployees under 18 are to be made of amounts equal to the increases provided by such employees that way

ployees under 18 are to be made of amounts equal to the increases received by such employees last year. Wages reductions were also discussed by the following Coun-cils :-Soap and Candles; Welsh Plate and Sheet; Lock, Latch and Key; and by the Clay and Envelopes and Manufactured Stationery Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees.

OTHER TOPICS.

OTHER TOPICS. A meeting of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees was held on 20th September, when the question was raised of making agreements negotiated by Joint Industrial Councils legally binding on the trade concerned. It was reported that 25 Councils were in favour of amended legislation to this end and two against, and it was decided to communicate further with those Councils who had not declared their policy, and to send a deputation to the Minister of Labour, press-ing him to take steps to meet their request. During the month a number of Councils and Reconstruction Committees have considered the question of enforcement of agreements, viz.:-ing him to take steps to meet their request. During the month a number of Councils and Reconstruction Committees have considered the question of enforcement of agreements, viz. :--Basket Making; Electrical Cable Making; Glove Making; Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), England and Wales; and Scottish Baking. At the meeting of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, a resolution by the Hosiery Joint Industrial Council on the subject of the restoration of the power of the Minister of Labour to sanction special schemes under the Unemployment Insurance Act met with the approval of the meeting. It was also resolved to request the Minister to issue an instruction to Contracting Departments that they should recognise, for the purposes of the Fair Wages Clause, such rates of wages as were agreed upon by Joint Industrial Councils. The Glass, Electrical Cable Making and Glove Councils and the Basket Making Reconstruction Committee have discussed during the month the importation of goods from countries with depreciated exchanges, and the protection that the Safeguarding of Industries Act could offer to their respective industries. The Electrical Cable Making Council, on 30th September, appointed Sub-Committees to discuss possible measures to alleviate the widespread depression in the industry. The Hosiery Council held a special meeting on 30th August to consider the employers' claim for the abolition of extra payment for overtime, having regard to the fact that it was cocasionally necessary to work overtime in order to secure contracts. The workers' side, while resisting the claim, agreed that inequalities should be rectified, and the employers consented to continue present conditions until the October meeting of the Council. The Scottish Baking Joint Industrial Council, at a meeting on 29th September, resolved to adhere to the National Working Agreement.

Agreement. A special contributory scheme of payment for holidays has been accepted by the *Glove* Council. The Air Ministry Industrial Council, on 23rd September, decided to adopt the arrangement as to allowances for late-arrival, which is in force in Admiralty establishments. At the Admiralty Industrial Council meeting on 16th Septem-ber, the Chairman announced the Admiralty's decision to revert to a full week of 47 hours. The energies of the scheduler training and education of mount

The question of the selection, training and education of young persons entering the industry was discussed by the District Coun-cil for the South Coast (No. 11) Area of the *Electricity Supply* Industry.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND SUPERVISORY WORKERS.

THIS Federation held a conference in London on 17th September. Methods of promoting closer relations amongst associations of non-manual workers were discussed, and a Standing Joint Com-mittee was constituted to consider the basis of affiliation to the Federation.

The following *questionnaire*, which outlines the policy of the Federation, was adopted for presentation to members of, and candidates for, Parliament:---

1. Do you agree that non-manual (professional, technical, clerical, administrative and supervisory) workers are entitled to organise in trade unions for the protection and advance-ment of their interests?

ment of their interests? 2. Are you prepared to advocate, in Parliament or else-where, that the protective associations representing such workers should be recognised by employers, private or public, as the negotiating mediums on all matters appertain-ing to the conditions of their employment?

3. Are you prepared to resist any attempt to prevent or hinder non-manual workers organising in their protective associations, and to oppose any form of intimidation or victimisation of those so organised?

victimisation of those so organised? 4. Are you prepared to support or introduce if necessary an amendment to the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, that will make it obligatory for a public inquiry to be held—provided that no conciliation machinery (such as an industrial court) exists, or where such negotiating machinery had been un-successful in effecting a settlement—when one or both parties involved in a trade dispute as defined by the Act makes application for such inquiry? 5. Will you assist in promoting legislation for offices to be kept up to the standard of modern requirements with regard to ventilation, air space, cleanliness and sanitary convenience?

NATIONAL POTTERY WORKERS' SOCIETY.

The annual delegate meeting of this Society was held at Derby The annual delegate meeting of this Society was held at Derby on 17th September. The secretary's report dealt mainly with the financial position, and illustrated the effect of disputes in other industries upon workers in the pottery trade. During the miners' strike in October, 1920, the Society paid $\pounds 4,000$ in un-employment benefit, and during the dispute commencing in April of this year $\pounds 56,000$. The decision of the Executive Council to discontinue the payment of State Unemployment Benefit was reported, and reference was made to the fact that the work of the Joint Industrial Council had been hampered by long periods of unemployment. of unemployment

A prominent feature of the delegate meeting was a speech on industrial diseases affecting the pottery industry by Dr. Shuffle-botham, medical adviser to the Society, who advocated the in-clusion of silicosis in the schedule of industrial diseases attached to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

A special conference of the unions comprised in this amalgamation was held at Learnington on 27th September to frame rules for the new organisation. A resolution was passed directing the Executive Council and permanent officers to refuse to sign any agreement involving an extension of working hours. The Conference also expressed its determination to oppose any attempt to destroy or in any way to washen the Trade any attempt to destroy, or in any way to weaken, the Trade Boards Acts.

OTHER CONFERENCES.

Other annual conferences held during the month included that of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, which took place in London from 27th-29th September, and the conference of the National Federation of Class Teachers at Portsmouth from 22nd-24th September.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

GENERAL COUNCIL, 1921-1922.

THE first General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which takes the place of the old Parliamentary Committee, has been elected by a postal ballot of the affiliated organisations, in accordance with the decision of the Annual Congress at Cardiff, n September last.

In September last. The Council comprises 32 members, who were elected in 18 electoral groups by the whole Congress. The following list of members shows how the 18 electoral groups have been combined to form six groups or sub-committees of the Council, each deal-ing with questions concerning its own group of trades. The functions of the new council were set forth in the interim report of the Trade Union Co-ordination Committee, which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, at page 358.

GROUP A.

Mining and Quarrying : Messrs. R. Smillie, H. Murnin and R. T. Jones. Railways : Messrs. J. Bromley, J. H. Thomas, M.P., and A. G. Walkden. Transport (other than Railways) : Messrs. H. Gosling and B. Tillets, M.P.

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October, 1921

October, 1921. SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, EIU.

of employers and workpeople, of the Welfare Workers' Insti-tute, and the Industrial Welfare Society. Welfare work is defined as "the provision by the manage-ment for the workers of the best conditions of employment, in-cluding everything which bears on the health, safety and general well-being and efficiency of the worker, while avoiding any inter-ference with his private affairs." The material basis of these conditions is largely provided by the Factory Acts; but "it is the function of the welfare worker to promote in the factory an atmosphere of fellowship, goodwill, mutual regard and co-opera-tion, in which the material comforts so secured may be utilised to the best advantage." The manager, already overworked, cannot attend to these matters, which are therefore delegated to a welfare officer; and these duties give him (or her) a recognised place in the factory, and a point of contact between him (or her) and the management, on the one hand, and the workers, on the other.

other. The principal recommendations of the Council may be sum-marised as follows :--Training for welfare workers should be provided by the universities, as it is to the universities that employers and others will look for the provision of the intellectual training necessary to equip men and women for such posts. No fixed standard of qualifications for training can be laid down, but candidates should have had such previous education as to enable them to profit by the Social Study course. No definite age can be fixed for starting on a course of train-ing, but " a certain degree of maturity of thought and experience is essential."

ing, but "a certain degree of maturity of thought and experience is essential." The length of training required differs according to the student's qualifications, but two years is, as a rule, the shortest period necessary to cover both the academic training and the supervised practical work. The syllabus should include indus-trial and social history, economics, social and political philosophy, health and hygiene, psychology, outlines of central and local government, elementary statistics, industrial law, business organi-sation, industrial structure and problems. In their practical work students should have lectures and personal tuition from persons who have had welfare experience. "All students should have opportunities of practical experi-ence, which will give them insight into the working of the public and social agencies of a modern community, and opportunities of association with normal conditions of working-class life." Residence in a settlement in a working-class neighbourhocd is suggested as a possible means of getting this experience for those who cannot get it otherwise: but one member of the Committee

Assure in a section in a working class heighbourhood is suggested as a possible means of getting this experience for those who cannot get it otherwise : but one member of the Committee (representing the National Union of General Workers, Women's Section) considers that candidates for training who are not drawn from the ranks of industry should have practical experience in a factory for a period of six months to a year. If hat they should live in a working-class family, and (if possible) on the wages they earn as workers. In the opinion of this member, residence in a settlement and visits of observation are not enough. As the scientific study of the problems of industrial welfare is still in its infancy, facilities for advanced study in industrial convenient hours and at a moderate fee. Students who satisfy the examiners in theoretical and practical work should receive the usual Social Study certificate or diploma, with a special endorsement as regards welfare work. Bursaries should be provided to enable candidates without means to qualify for welfare work. A memorandum prepared by a joint committee of the Wool-

A memorandum prepared by a joint committee of the Wool-vich Trades and Labour Council and the Woolwich Labour Party in 1918, and setting forth what they regard as the condi-ions "essential to any scheme of welfare supervision that is to vin the full confidence and support of the workers" is printed is an Appendix to the Report.

INCREASES IN RENTS, 1914-21.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings remained at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges—in other words, net rents* of working-class dwellings remained unchanged generally—from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restric-tions) Act 1920 ons) Act. 1920.

tions) Act, 1920. The effect of the 1920 Act, the principal provisions of which were summarised on page 354 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, is in general to permit the increase of working-class rents by an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, *plus* an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the net rent of August, 1914, and, in addition, as from July, 1921, a further 10 per cent. of the pre-war net rent. Of the permitted addition of 40 per cent. to the pre-war net rents, five-eighths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and increases on account of landlord's responsibility for repairs, and increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act fall ithin the remainder.

within the remainder. In order to ascertain the extent of the increases actually effected, special inquiries have been made of Property Owners' Associations and of Trade Councils in a large number of towns, and also of some municipal authorities, and the Department has again to acknowledge its indebtedness to these bodies, and especially to the National Federation of Property Owners and

• In the great majority of cases rates on (working class properties are paid by the landlord and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent," which covers rent *nbus* rates. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent, and the rent exclusive of rates is described as the net rent.

UVP B.		1 Contraction
TRAFFI LING	Authority.	Num
ehicle Building : Messrs. A. B.		125 20
. Rowan. al Trades : Messrs. A. Pugh and	ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Furnishing : Messrs. G. Hicks	LONDON- Metropolitan Boroughs Corporation of the City of	
UP C.	London	
and J. W. Ogden.	Boards of Guardians	
Mr. B. Turner.	Total	
Mr. E. L. Poulton. vp D.	PROVINCES- County Boroughs Town Councils	1
od, Drink, Tobacco, Brushmaking Turner. er.	County Councils Boards of Guardians Urban District Councils Rural District Councils	3
Beard, J. N. Bell, J. Davenport	Total	8
UP E.	SCOTLAND (excluding Parish Councils).	
Skinner. Bowen. B. Williams.	Town Councils	- 91) - 91)
UP F.	Total	;
ondfield and J. Varley.		
onunciu anu b. variej.	Total for Great Britain	91

Mr. R. B. Walker (Agricultural Workers' Union) has been elected Chairman of the General Council.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR TRADE **UNIONISTS**

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REPORT OF A TRADE UNION COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY. A COMMITTEE representative of sixteen national trade unions was set up in October, 1920, to consider the whole question of the provision of educational facilities for trade unionists. A the provision of educational facilities for trade unionists. A Report has recently been issued by the committee, and was submitted to and approved by the Trades Union Congress at its annual session at Cardiff.* The Report gives a survey of the educational requirements of the trade union and co-operative movements, and emphasises particularly the need for adequate control by trade unions both of their own expenditure on education and of the kind of education provided for their members. It is suggested that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress should be requested to make repre-sentations to the Board of Education on the necessity for the establishment of an Adult Education Fund, and on the import-ance of giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee

establishment of an Adult Education Fund, and on the import-ance of giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Adult Education. Stress is laid upon the recommendations that universities and local authorities should devote a portion of their revenue to the provision of adult education, and that classes of adult students should be regarded as self-governing bodies, with the right to select their own subjects and tutors. A scheme is also outlined in the Report for a trade unionist educational movement which is based on an extension of the activities of the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee, a body jointly set up by the Iron and Steel Trades Confedera-tion and the Workers' Educational Association. This committee at present consists of one central committee and seven divisional committees, which operate in those parts of England, Scotland and Wales in which there are branches of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Each divisional committee is responsible and Wales in which there are branches of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Each divisional committee is responsible for organising the educational activities of the Confederation within its division, and submits to the central committee schemes of work, which, if approved, are financed from funds provided by the Confederation. Thus an organisation has been established by means of which the services of all educational organisations and institutions may be utilised. The constitution of the com-mittee provides for other trade unions participating in the scheme under such conditions as will enable each union to determine the amount it desires to spend on education and the way in which it shall be spent and to retain control of finance and the kind of education provided. The Committee of Inquiry put forward the opinion that this scheme provides the best and most economical means of co-ordinating the educational activities of trade unions, and of enabling unions to meet the varied needs of their members. They recommend that this scheme be adopted by the Trades Union Congress.

Union Congress.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

NATIONAL SCHEME

UP to and including the 11th October, 1921, 28,523 employers have enrolled under the National Scheme, and their names are inscribed on the King's National Roll. The undertakings given by these employers cover 355,295 disabled ex-Service men. The following statement gives particulars of the number of Local Authorities in Great Britain of the categories referred to below who have enrolled under the Scheme, and whose names are accordingly entered on the King's Poll

are accordingly entered on the King's Roll :-

* See LABOUL GAZETTF, September, 1921, pp. 450-7.

	100	<u>.</u>		, 1021.
Authority.		Number on Roll.	Number not on Roll,	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES	3.		1 100	A DECK MAN
LONDON- Metropolitan Boroughs Corporation of the City London		26 1	2	28 1
County Council	•••	1 16	15	1 31
Total	••	44	17	61
PROVINCES— County Boroughs Town Councils County Councils Boards of Guardians Urban District Councils Rural District Councils	::::::	76 142 31 93 349 117	6 1C4 31 522 450 532	82 246 62 615 799 649
c, Total		808	1,645	2,453
SCOTLAND (excluding Parish Council)	s).	time contractor	alter de la	
Town Councils County Councils County District Committees	 	55 7 8	148 26 91	203 33 99
Total		70	265	335
Total for Great Britain		922	1,927	2,849

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the 27th September the number of men in training was 22,654. Since 1st August, 1919, 40,735 men have terminated training. The number of men awaiting training on 27th September was 22,744.

At the end of August the number of men in training was 22,855. The following Table shows how they were distributed among the chief trades in which training is given under the 22.855

Trade.		Number	in T	raining
Building		4		
Tailoring		2	2,421	
Furniture *			2.389	
Vahiele Duilding		and the second second		
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades				
Commercial		1		
Engineering, General and Electr.	ica	1 1		
Motor Driving and Mechanics		1		
Dunal Handienefts				
Manual Tast				
Deat and Ola				
D' 1 1 1' 1 1				
Other The L			And State State of State of State	
			,101	
		5 The Hard State	AND STREET	

Total in Training 22.855

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS. Up to 28th September, 1921, 44,507 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,725 employers, as compared with 44,457 apprentices with 17,706 employers on 31st August, 1921. Of the fifty apprentices accepted during the four weeks ending 28th September the largest number was under engineering (twenty). The apprentices rejected up to 28th September num-bered 2,137, compared with 2,134 on 31st August. Of those accepted 31,658 terminated training, and 12,849 were still in training; the corresponding numbers on 31st August were 30,418 and 14,039 respectively. The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has increased during the four weeks from 1,458 to 1,640.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employ-ment at the Employment Exchanges on 30th September, 1921, was 18,036 (including 4,234 in Ireland), as compared with 20,347 on 26th August, 1921. The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register at 30th September, 1921, was 378,087 (including 12,703 in Ireland). On 26th August, 1921, the number was 405,399.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR WELFARE WORK.

THE Joint University Council for Social Studies have issued a Report on University Training for Welfare Work in Industry

and Commerce.* The Council has for its object the co-ordination and develop-ment of the work of Social Study Departments in connection with the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. It has already issued Reports on—
"The Selection and Training of Welfare Supervisors in Factories and Workshops,"
"Social Study and Training at the Universities," and
"University Social Study Courses and the Training of Con-tinuation School Teachers."

The present Report was prepared by a Committee consisting of members of the Council, supplemented by representatives of the Home Office (Factory Department), and the Ministry of Labour,

To be obtained from P. S. King & Son, Ltd., Orchard House, 2 and 4, Great mith-street, London, S.W. 1. Price 6d.

Shipbuilding ; Mr. J. Hill. Engineering, Founding and V Swales, A. Findlay and J Iron and Steel and Minor Me W. Kean. Building, Woodworking and and A. A. Purcell.

Cotton : Messrs. H. Boothman Textiles (other than Cotton) : Clothing : Mr. A. Conley. Leather and Boot and Shoe :

Glass, Pottery, Chemicals, Foo and Distribution : Mr. J. Agriculture : Mr. R. B. Walk General Workers : Messrs. J.

and W. Thorne, M.P.

Printing and Paper : Mr. H. Public Employees : Mr. J. W. Non-Manual Workers : Mr. J.

Women Workers : Misses M. B

Ratepayers and its affiliated associations, for the valuable assistance which they have rendered. The following Table gives a summary of the general position in towns in England and Wales as regards increases in inclusive working-class rents (where, as is usually the case, the landlord is responsible for repairs). The figures for rates include water charges, and relate to the first half of each of the financial years 1914-15 and 1921-22 :--

(Average	for Town	s in Eng	land and	Wales)
	(except .	London	area).	

								and the second has
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Examples of Gross Rent (i.e., Rent plus Rates) at August, 1914	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0
less Rates) at August, 1914	3	04	.3	9	4	5	5	1
Increase in Rates, 1914 to 1921	1	01/2	1	33	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	113
crease on Net Rent of 1914	1	21/2	1	6	1	9‡	2	04
Total permitted Increase in Gross Rent, 1914 to 1921	2	3	2	9 <u>3</u>	3	43	4	0
Permitted Increase expressed as percentage of Gross Rent of 1914	56	•	56	5%	57	%	5	7 %

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-21.

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-21. In connection with the statistics which are published each month in this Gazettė dealing with the increase since 1914 in the re-tail prices of the principal items of working-class expenditure, particulars are regularly collected from a large number of shop-keepers showing the changes in the prices of various articles of clothing of the kinds most generally purchased by working-class families. On the basis of these particulars a calculation is made each month (see page 525 of this issue) of the average percentage increase in the prices of such articles since July, 1914. The method of compilation of the statistics was explained fully on pages 178-179 of the LABOUE GAZETTE for April, and it is not necessary to repeat that explanation in full. It will be sufficient to observe that owing to the wide range of quotations both now and before the war, to changes in the qualities and

both now and before the war, to changes in the qualities and descriptions of the articles stocked by retailers, and to the wide descriptions of the articles stocked by retailers, and to the wide variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different articles, it is impracticable to make precise calculations of the average percentage increase in clothing prices generally, and any single percentage arrived at by the ordinary methods of averaging can only, at best, be regarded as affording an approxi-mate indication of the general change in prices. The number of returns obtained, however, is very considerable; precautions are taken with a view to ensuring, as far as possible, the com-parability of the prices quoted for different dates, and, subject to the general qualification referred to above, the Department has no reason to think that the results of the investigation are unrepresentative of the course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing. The statistics show that there was a steady rise in the retail

The statistics show that there was a steady rise in the retail The statistics show that there was a steady rise in the retail prices of clothing from the beginning of the war until the summer of 1917, followed by a more rapid rise until about the date of the Armistice. Thereafter prices remained stationary, on the whole, until the autumn of 1919, but subsequently rose again until the summer of 1920, when the maximum increase of about 330 per cent. above the pre-war level was recorded. In October, 1920, however, a decline set in, which still continues, and at 1st September, 1921, the average increase had fallen from about 330 per cent. to about 170 per cent. above the pre-war level. For each of the six main groups in which the articles taken for comparison are classified the average percentage increases at 1st September, 1921, as compared with July, 1914, were as under increases.

and the	Tall and	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
		150
1		210
		190
	1 2	260
and the	1. 2	190 140

Although, as was explained in the article in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, to which reference has already been made, the method of calculation is that of combining the percentage changes in the prices quoted by retailers from month to month and not that of averaging the prices quoted (the range of prices being so wide that the utilisation of average prices in this con-nection would be unsuitable for the purpose), it may be of interest to give an indication of the general ranges of prices which are shown by the returns on which the percentages are based. Accordingly the following Table has been prepared to show the general range of the price-quotations used for the purpose of the index number. The quotations for materials are "per yard," for footwear "per pair," and for other articles "each." Although, as was explained in the article in the LABOUR

Article.	Predominant range of Retail Prices of Grades Purchased by Working Class Families.			
A Long to hand a	July, 1914.	September 1st, 1921.		
Men's Suits and Overcoats : Ready-made Suits , Overcoats Bespoke Suits	21s 30s. 21s 30s. 30s 42s.	55s.— 75s. 45s.— 75s. 65s.—110s.		
" Overcoats	30s. — 35s.	65s105s.		
Outer Garments: Costume Cloth Tweed Serge Frieze Cashmere	1s. $6d 3s.$ 1s 2s. 1s 2s. 1s. $6d 3s.$ 1s. $6d 2s.$	4s 11d 8s 11d. 2s. 11d 4s. 11d. 2s. 11d 5s. 11d. 4s. 11d 6s. 11d. 3s. 11d 5s. 11d.		
Woollen Underclothing and Hosiery: Men's Vests and Pants "Merino Socks Women's Vests ", Woollen Stockings Flannel	2s. 6d. $-$ 2s. 11d. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $-$ 1s. 1s. $-$ 1s. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. $-$ 1s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. $-$ 1s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d	6s. 6d10s. 6d. 1s. 6d 2s. 3d. 2s. 11d 4s. 11d. 1s. 11d 3s. 1ds. 1s. 11d 3s. 0d.		
Cotton Material for Women's Outer Garments :	3ậd 4ậd. 3ậd 4ậd. 3ậd 4ậd. 4ậd 6ậd. 4ậd 6ậd.	1s. 0d 1s. 64d. 1s. 0d 1s. 64d. 1s. 0d 1s. 64d. 1s. 3d 1s. 64d. 1s. 3d 2s. 0d. 1s. 3d 2s. 0d.		
Cotton Underclothing and Hosiery: Men's Cotton Socks		the seast of fasting.		
Women's Cotton Stockings Calico, White Longeloth	$\begin{array}{r} 4\frac{1}{2}d7\frac{1}{2}d.\\ 4\frac{1}{3}d1s,\ 0\frac{3}{4}d.\\ 2\frac{3}{2}d4\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 3\frac{3}{2}d4\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 3\frac{3}{2}d4\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 3\frac{3}{2}d4\frac{3}{2}d.\\ 3\frac{3}{2}d4\frac{3}{2}d. \end{array}$	1s. 0d. $-$ 1s. 6d. 1s. 0d. $-$ 2s. 0d. $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. $-$ 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. $-$ 1s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. $-$ 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		
Boots : Men's Heavy Boots "Light Boots Women's Boots Boys' Boots Girls' Boots	5s. 11d 8s. 11d. 6s. 11d10s. 6d. 4s. 11d 8s. 11d. 3s., 11d 5s. 11d. 3s. 6d 5s. 11d.	15s. 6d22s. 6d. 16s. 6d22s. 6d. 12s. 6d22s. 6d. 8s. 11d14s. 6d.		

It should be observed that while the figures given include the To should be observed that while the figures given include the majority of the quotations, other quotations were also important in particular cases. For example, cashmere and costume cloth at 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. and children's boots at 6s. 6d. and 6s. 11d. were very frequently purchased by working-class families in 1914. Similarly, in September, 1921, costume cloth at 3s. 11d. and tweed at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d. were frequently purchased.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN COAL MINES.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN COAL MINES. THE Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Secretary in August, 1912, "to inquire into the circumstances in which spontaneous combustion of coal occurs in mines, its causes, and the means of preventing it, or of dealing with it when it has arisen," have presented their final Report. "The Committee pre-sented an interim Report in December, 1913, but their operations were suspended during the wat. The present Report is in five sections, of which Section I. con-tains a historical review of the subject, and Section II. sets forth the Committee's conclusions as to the causes of spontaneous com-bustion in coal mines; while Section III. deals with the condi-tions conducive to the occurrence of spontaneous combustion and the means of preventing or combating fires caused thereby. Some coalfields are practically free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, which is most frequent in North and South Staf-fordshire, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Forest of Dean

* Cmd. 1417. Price 1s. 6d. net.

and Fifeshire; each of these districts is dealt with in detail in the Report. Section IV. deals with the method of filling the "waste," "gob" or "goaf"—*i.e.*, the waste of worked-out coal seams, in which by far the greater number of fires in the

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waste, gob of goal — e.e., the waste of worked-out coal seams, in which by far the greater number of fires in the mines of this country occur. Section V. is devoted to general conclusions and recommenda-tions. The Committee do not consider that any fresh regulations are required at the present time in addition to those (based on their interim Report) which came into force in July last; but they make a large number of detailed technical suggestions as regards methods of working, &c. They especially draw atten-tion to the method of hydraulic stowage, which has been success-fully applied in the Fifeshire coalfield, and to the elaborate organisation adopted at a colliery in Yorkshire. On this last point they say : "Perhaps more is to be hoped for from organi-sations such as this, and from precautions adopted as the result of practical experience than from any other source. It is a fact that, since the commencement of our enquiry in 1912, when con-siderable apprehension existed in the minds of many as to the future of the South Yorkshire coalfield owing to the prevalence of gob fires, a very marked improvement has taken place, and fires are now, comparatively speaking, of rare occurrence."

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARDS.

THE Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, having come into operation, the Agricultural Wages Boards established under the Corn Production Act, 1917, ceased to exist on 1st October, 1921. A summary of the work of the Board for England and Wales has been published in the Wages Board Gazette for 29th September*, and of that of the Board for Ireland in a Report prepared by the Board.⁺

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES. The general minimum rates of wages successively fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales for adult male and female workers are summarised in the following Table :--

Adult Ma	ales.		Adult Fer	nales.	
Date of Operation.	Min. Rate.	Age.	Date of Operation.	Min. Rate	Age.
May-Oct., 1918 May. 1919 April, 1920 Aug. 1920 Sept. 1921	Per week. s d. 30 0 36 6 42 0 46 0 42 0	18 21 "	Oct. 1918 July, 1919 May, 1920 March. 1921 Sept. 1921	Per hour. 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. 7d. 7d.	18 " "

The hours of labour to which the first minimum rate of 30s applied were 54 per week in summer and 48 in winter. As from 6th October, 1919, the summer hours were reduced to 50 per week.[‡] Minimum rates for ordinary labourers in excess of those quoted in the table above, and special minimum rates for horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds, etc., were fixed in some counties. Orders were also made by the Board defining the allowances in bird mish mish how the table above as included in the result.

kind which might be regarded as included in the minimum rates, and fixing the maximum value at which such allowances could be estimated

IRELAND.

The minimum rates of wages for ordinary adult male labourers fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland at various dates have been as follows :--

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Date of Op	eration.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
10th Nov. 1917	(48 hours) (54 ,,) (60 ,,)	s. d. 22 6 24 0 25 0	s, d. 20 6 21 6 22 6	s. d. 18 0 19 0 20 0
4th Jan. 1919	(54 ,,) (60 ,,)	27 0 28 6	24 - 6 26 _ 0	22 0 23 6
19th April 1920	(54 ")	32 6	30 0	and the state
9th May 1921	(54 ")	34 0	32 0	

The Board also fixed at the above dates inclusive weekly rates for ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen, milkers, and for herds under contract of constant service. As in the case of England and Wales, the Board also specified the allowances in kind which would be included in the minimum rates, and fixed their maximum value.

The Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act provides that in place of the Agricultural Wages Board and the District Wages Com-mitees in England and Wales there shall be set up quasi-statutory Conciliation Committees to deal with wages, hours and conditions of employment. The corresponding bodies in Scotland also cease to function, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland is given power to form voluntary Conciliation Committees. A summary of the provisions of the Act was given on page 458 of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921.

* Wages Board Gazette, Vol. III., No. 72. Price 2d. net.
† Report on the Operations of the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland, eptember, 1917—September 1921.
‡ Except in Cheshire, where they were fixed at 54 all the year round.
§ In one other case an exception was made in regard to shepherds only.

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class composed of physically unfit persons, such as the aged sick, diseased, deformed, etc., should be placed in State-aided homes, unless children or others undertake the responsibility for their LIGHTING IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

LIGHTING IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. The Home Office have issued a pamphlet on the subject of Lighting in Factories and Workshops.* To legal requirements affecting lighting are at present in force, except in the case of a few special processes; but since 1913 the subject has been extensively studied by the Departmental Com-mittee on Factory Lighting, which has issued two Reports.† Lighting is important both for its effects on the worker and for its influence on the quantity and quality of the work turned out. The effects of bad lighting on the workers may be shown in eye-strain or headaches, or in mental irritation or other psychological effects. It also has an important bearing on the incidence of accidents; for example, accidents of certain types are more frequent in winter, when the hours of daylight are shorter. Bad lighting also militates against the maintenance of good sanitary conditions, and of order and decorum. The effect of lighting on the quantity and quality of the work done is already to some extent recognised, but it is doubtful whether enough attention is always given to the question of shading and to the relative position of light sources and of work. It is pointed out in the pamphlet that the problem of lighting is really two separate and distinct problems, since nearly all factories and workshops depend partly on natural and partly on artificial light. Artificial lighting is distinguished according as it is (i) general, *i.e.*, approximately uniform over a whole room, or over a portion or portions of a room; or (ii) local, *i.e.*, concen-trated on some particular portion of a machine or locality by an arrangement of lamps acting independently; or (iii) a combina-tion of these.

arrangement of lamps acting independently; or (iii) a combination of these

arrangement of lamps acting independently; or (iii) a combina-tion of these. Unsatisfactory natural lighting may arise from a variety of causes, such as old and unsuitable buildings; obstructions, ex-ternal or internal; dirty windows, and dirty walls or ceilings. Unsatisfactory artificial illumination may arise from the provision of too few or too weak light sources; from antiquated methods of lighting; from inadequate supply (e.g., diminished pressure in the gas mains during the period of maximum consumption); from neglect of upkeep; from inside obstructions, or from the lights being so placed as to cast shadows on the work. In some kinds of work good illumination required for any given operation, however, depends not only on the nature of the operation and on the degree of detail to be made visible, but also on the reflecting power of the material worked upon; some white surfaces, for example, may reflect as much as 90 per cent. of the light falling upon them, while black velvet will reflect only 2 or 3 per cent. After a certain limit increase of illumination ceases to help the eye in distinguishing detail. Almost every operation has to be considered individually. No recommendations as to standards of illumination have yet been made by the Departmental Committee on Factory Lighting, who are now engaged on a thorough investigation of the subject; but the results of certain preliminary experiments were embodied in the first Report of the Committee and are summarised in the present pamphlet. The relative advantages and disadvantages of various systems of "direct," "indirect," and "semi-indirect " lighting are also briefly discussed in the pamphlet. In conclusion, the principal points to be borne in mind in regard to the lighting of factories and workshops are summarised in the form of a series of questions. Occupiers are advised to study these questions and to consider what improvements they

materials. Non-repayable grants are made to public corporations only; in

materials. Non-repayable grants are made to public corporations only; in respect of works of particular economic value the grant may rise, in the most exceptional cases, to two-and-a-half times "the saving on the dole," but not in any case to more than half the total cost of the undertaking. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to private busi-ness undertakings which are unable to obtain a subsidy from any other source; the maximum amount of the loan is not to exceed twice "the saving on the dole." An exception to this rule appears to have been made in connection with the printing of approved scientific works and magazines, for which a non-repay-able grant may be made to private firms. The great bulk of the "Productive Unemployment Relief" Fund is still devoted to the undertakings of local authorities. Although other funds are available for assistance in the erection of dwelling-houses, the Relief Fund has been drawn upon for preliminary work in laying out land for building, for constructing streets, and for house repairs. Free grants have also been made for the erection of cottages in the country by unemployed labour, with a view to the settlement of urban workers on the land. Dr. M. F. Michel, of Frankfort-on-Main, who discusses these schemes in No. 15 of the *Deutsche Wirtschafts-Zeitung* (1921), indicates that too much has been expected from "Productive Relief." The funds available are far too scanty, and the cen-tralisation of control involves disastrous delay. regard to the lighting of factories and workshops are summarised in the form of a series of questions. Occupiers are advised to study these questions and to consider what improvements they suggest in their systems of lighting. In some cases it may be desirable to consult an expert illuminating engineer, but often the remedies are quite simple and inexpensive.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA: SECOND INTERIM REPORT.

THE Second Interim Report of the South African Unemployment Commission[‡] deals with the class of persons generally known as "poor whites." The term covers those who, owing to economic "poor whites." The term covers those who, owing to economic and social decline from generation to generation, have sunk from a normally independent position to that occupied to-day. The great majority of "poor whites" are in rural districts, and those in urban centres come from rural localities. Among the principal causes of the presence of this class are (1) lack of suit-able education and training, (2) want of suitable land for cultiva-tion and difficulty in obtaining permanent tenure, (3) natural conditions such as drought, flock diseases, etc., increase of popu-lation and sub-division of farms, (4) the Anglo-Boer War and the recent World War, (5) migration to diamond diggings, (6) un-equal competition between black and white unskilled labour, (7) lack of enterprise and ambition. (8) absence of manufacturing

equal competition between black and white unskilled labour, (7) lack of enterprise and ambition. (8) absence of manufacturing industries, (9) thriftlessness and laziness. The first step recommended is the appointment of a Perma-nent Settlement Board and the grant of State assistance towards the cost of settlement upon the land and the establishment of labour settlements, relief works and training camps, in which selected settlers should acquire preliminary experience. The amendment of the Land Settlement Act of 1912 is suggested. The able-bodied but lazy and vicious should be placed in forced labour colonies, whence those who prove themselves eligible should be promoted to probationary or training settlements. The

• Welfare Pamphlet No. 7: price 43. net, † First Report: Cd. 8,000; price 111. Second Report; Cmd. 1418, rice 1d. *See* July LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 345.

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support. It is estimated that the cost of placing a settler upon the land will amount to about $\pounds 500$ where there is co-operation between the landowner and the Government, and to about $\pounds 900$ in the case of a probationary or training settlement. These figures as to cost are, however, rough approximations only.

"PRODUCTIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF" IN. GERMANY.

In the absence of a national system of Unemployment Insurance, donations to persons out of work in Germany are strongly sug-gestive of poor relief. As no fund was available to which the workers had made *ad hoc* contributions, the case for obtaining a return for the donation in the form of productive work was still stronger than it is in countries where insurance by the workers is compulsory

stronger than it is in countries where insurance by the workers is compulsory.
The initiative was taken by local authorities, but the work provided was in general of a relatively primitive nature, suited particularly to unskilled men. The municipality of Frankfort-on-Main, however, at the beginning of 1919 voted 200,000 marks in aid of private enterprises—especially house repairs. The trade unions consented to a reduction of journeymen's wages and to the working of short shifts; the municipal fund provided 50 per cent. of the wages to be paid to unemployed workers specially engaged under the scheme. Subsidies were thus proportioned to the number of workless persons for whom employment was found, and it was made possible to carry out necessary work which had been suspended owing to its high cost.
Although only 112 unemployed workers are said to have been taken on at Frankfort under the scheme, the plan of "Productive Unemployment Relief" was considered worthy of more extended application. A Federal Decree on Unemployment Relief provided for Federal subsidies for the provision of work for persons who would otherwise be compelled to receive "doles." Such subsidies may take the form either of repayable loans or of non-repayable grants; in either case the amount is proportioned to the saving effected in the payment of "doles"; the local State and Federal authorities contribute in the proportion 1, 2, 3 respectively. Preference is given to enterprises which will promote German production, and which are not dependent on foreign raw materials.

tralisation of control involves disastrous delay.

RATES OF PAY OF GERMAN SEAMEN, 1913 AND 1920.

UNDER the provisions of the German Accident Insurance Law returns are made annually to the Federal Statistical Office by the various mercantile marine offices at German ports of the number of officers and seamen engaged in the mercantile marine and fishing services, and of their rates of pay. The August issue of Wirtschaft und Statistik publishes a tabular statement based on these returns for 1913 and 1920 showing the number of engagements and the average monthly rates of pay at Baltic and North Sea ports respectively, and the percentage increase between the two years.

The average rates shown below are exclusive of the value of food. etc., on the vessels. Where officers or men provide their own board or lodging the average rate for 1920 would be increased by 200 to 300 marks per month. All monetary allowances such as overtime, pay, shares in catches, etc., are, however, taken into account into account

	1	Average Monthly Pay. Increase							e	
Time the state	1913.				1920.			1913—1920.		
Rating.	Baltic Ports.	North Sea Ports.	All German Ports.	Baltic Ports.	North Sea Ports.	All German Ports.	Baltic Ports.	North Sea Ports.	All German Ports.	
1. First Mates.*	Mk.	Mk.	Mk.	Mk.	Mk.	Mk.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Percent	
Merchant Service 2. Chief Engineers.†	135	149	142	811	681	761	601	457	536	
Merchant Service Deep-sea Fishing 3. Able Seimen.	178 	198 195	184 195	939 1753	682 2328	849 2316	528 —	344 1194	461 1188	
Merchant Service Deep-sea Fishing	78	76 104	76 104	535 1203	447 1547	469 1544	686	588 1488	617 1485	

The number of engagements of able seamen, upon which the foregoing averages are calculated, shows a marked decrease between the two years. In 1913 in the merchant service 3,608 were recorded at Baltic ports and 16,483 at North Sea ports, whereas in 1920 the engagements were 2,278 and 4,856 re-spectively. The deep-sea fishing service does not appear to have shared in this decline.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY.

A DESPATCH from H.M. Representative at Rome, dated 29th August, 1921, reports that, in response to repeated demands, a law has been passed for the alleviation of unemployment by increased loans and grants for the acceleration of existing and the inauguration of new public works. By this measure, apart from the financial assistance which previously existing legislation had authorised the Deposit and Loans Bank to extend, the National Social Insurance Bank, National Insurance Institute and the Savings Branches of the Banks of Naples and Sicily are now empowered to grant loans to the amount of 500 million lire-300 millions in 1921 and 200 in 1922-3. The above-mentioned banks, etc., will make loans to provinces, communes or concessionaries empowered to grant loans to the amount of 500 million lire-300 millions in 1921 and 200 in 1922-3. The above-mentioned banks, etc., will make loans to provinces, communes or concessionaries of public works in accordance with directions from a committee to be set up. This committee will arrange for the co-ordination and distribution of public works throughout Italy. The Presi-dent of the Council of Ministers will act as its chairman, while Ministers of the Treasury, Public Works, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and Labour will also be members. The committee is to be assisted by a technical body to be appointed by the Presi-dent of the Council of Ministers. The initial grant for any specific work is not to exceed one-tenth of the total amount of the loan, the remaining advances being made in accordance with the progress of the work. Pro-vision is also made for the establishment of independent land reclamation bodies in Central and Southern Italy, and for the compulsory construction of canals and irrigation works, the contribution of the State being limited to one-third of the cost, the balance to be borne by the properties benefited. The law also authorises greatly increased expenditure by the Ministry of Public Works on various engineering projects, including 61 million lire for bridges and roads, 78 mil-lions for hydraulic works, and 60 millions for harbour and coast works. Two special extraordinary grants are also author-ised, viz., 300 millions for the construction of the Predil railway from Trieste to Cividale, and Creda to Tervisio, and 60 millions for alterations to the Val Sugana line from the former Austrian frontier. All these sums are, however, to be spread out over a series of years, but 100 million lire will be provided during the financial year 1921-22. Additional assistance is to be provided by means of loans for the erection of workmen's dwelling-houses. Furthermore, it is provided that private dwellings whose walls have been com-menced or finished between July 9th, 1918, and December 31

buildings.

The law came into force on the day of its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale, viz., 20th August, 1921.

APPRENTICESHIP IN CANADA: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

THE issue of the Canadian Labour Gazette for July, 1921, con-tains a brief survey showing the present position in regard to apprenticeship in Canada. From this it appears that in Canada, as in other countries, the old methods of systematic training of indentured apprentices has been discontinued in many trades.

Attempts have recently been made from two directions to meet the deficiency in the training of apprentices, first, by Govern-mental action, and second, by the industries or trade unions

* On cargo steamers and motor vessels, and on sailing vessels with auxiliary engines of less than 4,000 cubic metres net tonnage.

t On cargo steamers and motor vessels, and on sailing vessels with auxiliary engines engaged in coasting trade.

WPAY PROPERTY

themselves. The State, which already provides for the general education of boys and girls up to the age of 14, has in recent years provided tacilities for technical training after the school age has been passed, and has limited the age at which children may be employed in industry. On the side of organised labour, it has been suggested that local apprenticeship councils in each industry should be created, composed of representatives of employers and workers, which should keep in touch with the boy at his work, study the local situation, ascertain the inclination of boys in the later months of their elementary school course, furnish them with information regarding possible callings, and even form evening classes and draw up schedules of training and examination. The most promising recent development is the National Apprenticeship System of the Building Industry, which was approved by the Joint Conference of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries in January last. The main features of the system are as follows ---A National Apprenticeship Council is to be established composed of seven members. Six of these shall be appointed by the Joint Conference Board of the industry, and shall consist of three employers in the industry and three employees. These will elect a seventh member who shall be shall be appointed by the Joint Conference Board of the industry, and shall consist of three employers in the industry and three employees. These will elect a seventh member, who shall be chairman. Local Apprenticeship Councils are to be formed, each composed of one employer and one employee for each trade in the industry, with one architect and one industrial engineer. The Local Councils are to carry out the objects of the apprenticeship system on the advice and under the supervision of the National Council. Disputes are to be referred to the National Council for decision. Standard forms of indenture must be adopted by all employers, and the employer must bind himself to give the apprentice the fullest opportunity to learn the trade by practice and by attendance at a vocational classes, and an examina-tion board of not less than three members shall examine appren-tices at stated periods. The Local Council may in certain cases cancel indentures and transfer apprentices to another employer,

tion board of not less than three members shall examine appren-tices at stated periods. The Local Council may in certain cases cancel indentures and transfer apprentices to another employer, or may, by agreement with the employer, arrange for short periods of transfer to enable the apprentice to extend the know-ledge of his trade. The Local Council is also to determine the number of apprentices who may be engaged. The training of apprentices is perhaps most fully developed in the engineering trades, particularly in connection with the varied work carried on in engine and railway repair shops. The system now in use in the shops of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway includes tuition by a capable instructor at every shop and roundhouse where three or more apprentices are em-ployed. Each week the apprentice must attend classes in machine drawing, mathematics, sketching, plan-reading, etc. These classes are under a capable teacher, who sees that every boy has regular shifts, so as to afford him an all-round educa-tion. The apprentice, having satisfactorily completed his four years in the shop as a machinist, blacksmith, pipe-fitter, pattern-maker, electrician or boilermaker, receives a bonus from the company. No compulsion is placed upon him to continue in the service of the company after the completion of apprenticeship, although the company prefers that apprentices who have served their time should remain with it.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN JAPAN : NEW LAW.

H.M. AMBASSADOR at Tokio, in a despatch dated 19th July, forwards translations of certain Ordinances giving effect as from 1st July to a law relating to the establishment of employment exchanges, which had been passed earlier in the year by the Japanese Diet. The following paragraphs give a summary of the principal points of this new measure, which is described as Law No. 55 of 1921. The local authorities of citize towns and silleges shell as

as Law No. 55 of 1921. The local authorities of cities, towns and villages shall, as ordered, carry on business relating to registration of persons applying for work and of situations notified as vacant. Cities, towns and villages may establish Employment Exchanges and must do so in cases determined by the Minister of the Interior. Employment Exchanges of other kinds can only be carried on with the sanction of the administrative officials. Employment Exchanges coming under the law must charge no Employment Exchanges coming under the law must charge no

Employment Exchanges coming under the law must charge no fees for services. With a view to unifying the work of the separate exchanges, central and district exchanges shall be established under the control of the Minister of the Interior. An Employment Exchange Commission shall be appointed under the Minister of the Interior; the organisation and func-tions of this body shall be determined later by Imperial Ordinance Ordinance

Ordinance. The cost of the city, town and village exchanges shall be borne by the local authorities concerned, but the Treasury will re-imburse such expenditure by subsidies to an extent not exceed-ing 50 per cent. of their outlay. The controlling authorities may demand the compilation of reports and other documents relating to the work of the exchanges.

A separate Order will be issued relating to employment ex-A separate order will be issued relating to employment of changes which are run for profit. On the entry in force of the new law existing exchanges established by local public authorities will come within its scope.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. STATISTICS FOR 1st OCTOBER, 1921. SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE

	JULI	7, 1914	ŧ.	
All Items Food only		 		 110% 110%

FOOD

Article.		ge Price (p h e rwise in	Average Inc (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Oct., 1921, as compared with			
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1921.	1st Oct., 1921.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1921.	
the second second second second	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank	0 9 ⁸ 0 6 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	1 9½ 1 1¾	+ 0 11 ³ + 0 7 ¹ / ₄	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 7½ 0 4¾	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$+ 0 5\frac{1}{23}$ + 0 23	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 1 \\ - & 0 & 0_4^3 \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101 0 61	1 11 3 1 2 <u>1</u>	1 9 3 1 0 3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ 11\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 2 \\ - & 0 & 1\frac{5}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	0 63 0 4 0 111 0 10 55 1 6 2 0 3 2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ \ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1 \ \ 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 1 \ \ 0 \\ + \ 0 \ \ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ \ 11\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ \ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ \ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 1 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 1 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	
Fresh Salt	1 2 1 1 2	2 7 2 6	2 4 2 2 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & \frac{11}{2} \\ + 1 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 3 \\ - & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* · · · · Margarine · · · · Eggs (fresh) · · each Potatoes · · per 7 lb.	0 884 0 74 0 14 0 44	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7_{4} \\ + 0 & 1_{4} \\ + 0 & 2_{4} \\ + 0 & 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 2 \\ - & 0 & 0_{4} \\ - & - & 2 \end{array} $	

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

The second second	1st Octob	Percentage I per, 1921, as o with July, 192	compared	Corr spond figure
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	Unit Kingd at 1st Sept 1921
See 14	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per ce
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank	116 109	118 109	117 109	13
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	78 55	76 59	-77 57	90 7
Mutton, British- Legs Breast	109 99	112 95	111 97	13 12
Mutton, Frozen- Legs Breast Fish Fish Flour Bread Sugar (granulated)	98 33 136 115 107 114 60 215 130	93 32 120 99 116 116 67 205 138	95 33 128 107 112 115 63 210 134	$ \begin{array}{c} 10: \\ 4: \\ 14: \\ 10: \\ 12: \\ 6: \\ 24: \\ 13: \\ 24: \\ 14: \\ 10: \\ 12: \\ $
Butter— Fresh	87 89 80 26 192 124	99 89 86 24 181 84	93 89 83 25 186 104	11 11 10 2 19 14
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	111	109	110	12

ent.

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

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT. As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, including the increases of 10 per cent. on net rents which became permissible, at the earliest, on 2nd July, and the results are summarised on page 521. It will be seen from the particulars there given that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1921, was about 53 per cent. Of this total, about one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remaining one-sixth. one-sixth

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of more articles and quaracter understochting and horizon to the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st October the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind pur-chased by the working classes, averaged between 160 and 170 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, prices showing a slight reduc-tion, on the average, since 1st September. A special article appears on page 521, giving particulars as to the increases in the retail prices of clothing from July, 1914, to September, 1921.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 140 and 145 per cent. at 1st October. For gas the increase was about 115 per cent., for lamp oil 105 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) 100 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which the average increase at 1st October was between 135 and 140 per cent., as compared with between 140 and 145 per cent. at 1st September.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 110 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st October, 1921, is about 110 per cent.* as com-pared with 120 per cent. for 1st September.

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

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics at the beginning of each month from January, 1915, to the present time

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 90 95 95-100 100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119
July August September October November December	25 25 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 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	119 122 120 110

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914 : All items.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, contained a full account of the tope and method of compilation of the above statistics. * If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st October, 1921, was about 6 per cent less.

C

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.-While the percentages given in the following paragraphs and in the Summary Table are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information in each country, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in 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 index number representing the general level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in French provincial towns with over 10,000 inhabitants during the third quarter of 1921 shows a decrease of 3.5 per cent. as compared with the preced-ing quarter, and a rise of 250 per cent. as compared with the third quarter of 1914.

As regards Paris, the latest data refer to September, when the level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting was 3.8 per cent. higher than in the preceding month, and 229 per cent. above that for July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class.

BELGIUM.+

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 August, 1921, was 327 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure by families on 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs showed an increase of 322 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 327 per cent. In the computation of the general index number allowance is made for the relative ex-penditure 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 August, 1921, as computed from re-turns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 15th July, 1921, and of 284 per cent. as compared with 15th April, 1914.

ITALY

(a) Rome.t

(a) Rome.[‡] The general level of food prices in Rome in September shows an increase of 3.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and an increase of 330 per cent. as compared with the first half cf 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in September shows an increase of 2.2 per cent. as compared with August and an increase of 300 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children.

(b) Milan.§

(b) Willing 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 September, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 5-1 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 445 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 September an increase of 3-9 per cent. as compared with August, and is 420 per cent. higher than in 1914.

GERMANY.

According to the official index number representing the cost of necessaries assumed to be required by a family of five persons, an increase of 1.6 per cent. took place in September, 1921, as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 962 per cent. as compared with 1913-14. The standard budget of this family includes food, the rent of two rooms and a kitchen, and the cost of fuel and light.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM). ¶

The index number representing the total food-bill of working class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in September, shows no change as compared with the preceding month, but continues at a level 84 per cent. above that of 1913.

SWEDEN **

At the prices prevailing in September, the cost of maintaining At the prices prevaiing in September, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents a decrease of 2.6 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 128 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum.

- Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France. *i Revue du Travail*, September, 1921. Brussels.
 Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome.
 Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Milan.
 I From information published in the German press.
 I Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.
 Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.

SWITZERLAND.*

October, 1921.

ULAVELUI IIII

According to figures compiled by the Union of Swiss Co-opera-tive Societies, the general level of retail prices of food, fuel, lighting and soap in 23 Swiss towns on 1st August, 1921, was 2.4 per cent. less than in the preceding month, and shows an increase of 109 per cent. when compared with June, 1914.

CANADA.+

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food by a family of five in September, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 3.6 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, and an increase of 59 per cent. upon the expenditure in July 1914. The total expenditure upon food fuel lighting in July, 1914. The total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent combined shows an increase of 1.8 per cent. as com-pared with that for August, and a rise of 58 per cent. as com-pared with the cost in July, 1914.

UNITED STATES.‡

The general level of retail prices of food in the United States in September was 1.3 per cent. below that of the preceding month, and 25 per cent. below that of September, 1920; but was 50 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are weighed concerning to their respective importance in consumption according to their respective importance in consumption.

NEW ZEALAND.§

The index number of retail prices of food in September, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 1.1 per cent. when compared with that for the preceding month, but is 61 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 various groups of commodities in consumption before the war.

INDIA (BOMBAY).

INDIA (BOMBAY). The most recent available report published by the Bombay Labour Office shows an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the general level of retail food prices in August as compared with the pre-ceding month, and of 77 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent be also taken into consideration, in addition to food, the general level of retail prices in August also shows an increase of 1.7 per cent. as com-pared with the preceding month, but as compared with July, 1914, an increase of 80 per cent. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption.

Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein, 10th September 1921.
 † 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.
 ¶ Information furnished by the Director of the Bombay Labour Office.

FOOD PRICES-GENERAL SUMMARY.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED

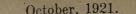
DATES, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.

	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.							
Country.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, July, 1919. 1920.		Julv, 1921.			
				10201	1021.	Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 110*	1921. October	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgiumt Deomark Finland France (Paris)t , (other Towns)t Germany¶ Holland (Amster- dam).	66 83 84 5 42	87 106 144 5 76	112 161 1885 110	359 153 882 273 288 \$ 742 117	310 136 1,178 206 250 \$ 863 85	327 136 1,178 229 250 962 84	August July July Sept. 3rd Qr. Sept. Sept.	
Italy (Rome) , (Milan) , (Florence) Norway Swedent Switzerlandt United States	37 84 1141 81 43	103 225 198 179 168 	106 210 178 189 210 138 86	218 345 313 219 197 145 115	302 406 350 195 132 114 45	330 445 365 197 128 109 50	Sept. Sept. August August Sept. August Sept,	
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS Australia Canada Iudia (Bombay) New Zealand South Africa	26 57 27 28	31 75 39 34	47 86 44 39	94 127 88 67 97	61 48 74 64 39	61 59 77 61 34	July Sept. August Sept. August	

• It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase at 1st October is also 110 per cent. (see p. 523). † The increases shown are for families of the legent is

i The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in August the increase for all working-class families ranged from 322 to 327

per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § F. gures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Includes rent, fuel and lighting. || Figures for August.

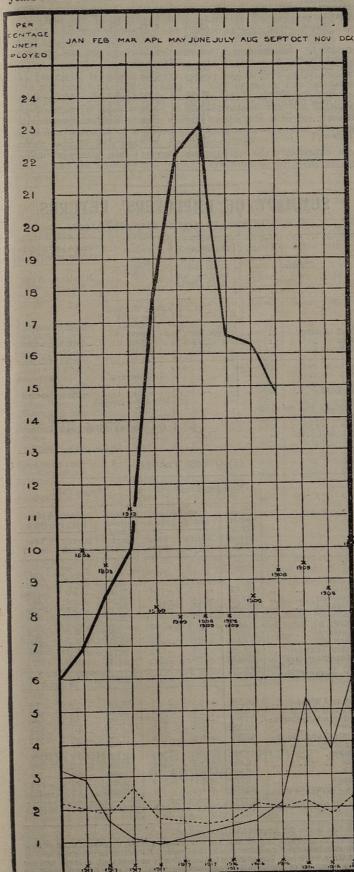


EMPLOYMENT CHART.*

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

----Dotted Curve = Mean of 1911-20. × The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1891-1920.



* The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given on page 523.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

527

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

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received was 14.8 at the end of September, compared with 16.3^* at the end of August, and 2.2 at the end of September, 1920.

Among the workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insur-ance Act, numbering over 12,000,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 30th September, 1921, was 12.2. At 26th August it was 13.15, and at 29th July 14.8. For males alone the percentage claiming benefit was 13.6 at 30th September, as compared with 14.4 at 26th August; for females the corresponding figures were 8.5 and 9.8. The figures on which the percentages for August and September are based are exclusive of those persons who have removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit.

The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 30th September was approximately 1,404,700, of whom men numbered 1,078,400 and women 229,400, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 26th August was 1,573,000, of whom 1,190,000 were men and 275,000 were women. Some unemployed persons, not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, do not register at the Employment Exchanges. Further, at 30th September about 366,500 persons who had exhausted their rights to unemployment benefit had ceased to register for employment. The Live Register figures, therefore, do not indicate the total numbers unemployed.

In addition to those totally unemployed, large numbers of workpeople were registered as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 30th September these numbered 322,315, of whom 177,276 were males and 145,039 females; the corresponding numbers for the end of August were 407,789 (218,595 males and 189,194 females). There were also 41,400 persons working systematic short time whose unemployment benefit was exhausted.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 30th September was 21,000, of which 5,250 were for men and 13,500 for women; the corresponding number at 26th August was 21,000, of which 4,500 were for men and 14,400 for women.

Employment at coal mines showed a decline and was bad generally in the English districts; in Scotland, however, there was an improvement. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was nearly 1 per cent. less than in August, and nearly 10 per cent. less than in September, 1920. The average number of days worked per week at the mines was 4.67, showing a slight decrease as compared with the previous month and a decrease of more than one day a week as compared with September, 1920.

At iron mines employment improved as compared with the previous month, but a large number of mines still remained closed. With shale miners employment also improved, but was much worse than a year ago. At lead and zinc mines employment continued bad, and at tin mines work was practically suspended. In the quarrying industry employment was fair on the whole, except in quarries producing sandstone, where it was moderate or bad, and in those producing limestone for blast furnaces, where it was slack. With slate quarrymen employment, on the whole, was good

Employment in the pig iron industry, though showing some improvement, was bad. and the number of furnaces in blast, though greater than in the previous month, was 75 per cent. less than those working a year ago. At iron and steel works employment also continued bad, a large number of works still being closed and many others only working short time. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade employment showed a further improvement and was moderate on the whole; at the end of the month 361 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 320 at the end of August, and 506 in September,

* Revised figures.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

October, 1921.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,433,249 reported 211,953 (or 14.8 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1921, compared with 16.3* per cent. at the end of August, 1921, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1920.

	and the second second	the 12 the way show I	and the second	and a service		
Trade.	Member- ship at end of	at e	ployeđ nd of pt., 21.†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Sept., 1921.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age-	Month ago,	Year ago.	
Buildingt Coal Mining Engineering and Ship- building.	103,034 176,555 507,776	4,077 23,087 128,881	4.0 13.1 25.4	$\begin{vmatrix} - 1.7 \\ - 5.8 \\ - 0.7 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 3.6 +13.0 +22.0	
Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :	71,982	12,637	17.6	- 2.5	+16.4	
Cotton	81,384 12,704 82,440 102,692	6,275 804 5,053 8,311	7·7§ 6·3 6·1 8·1	+ 0.4 - 2.4 - 0.9* - 0.6	+ 5.2 + 3.1 + 4.6 + 6.3	
Furnishing	40,489 58,683	3,520 5,982	8·7 10·2	-16 + 1.3	+ 6.3 + 8.9	
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather Glass Pottery Tobaccol	77,688 64,390 11,750 1,319 35,650 4,713	4,020 4,117 1,315 76 2,050 1,748	5·2 6·4 11·2 5·8 5·8 37·1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.2 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 3.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.4 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 4.1 \\ + 5.8 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 30.2 \end{array} $	
Total	1,433,249	211,953	14.8	- 1.5*	+12.6	

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) M1	INING	A	ND OTH	ER ME		RADES.		
-		w	orkpeople	and the Photo in the		Inc. (+) o as compa	or Dec. (- red with a	
Trade.	in the Returns fo Sept., 1921.			. 19	Sep ., 1921.		Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,		7 077		per by M 4 3	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.67 3.96 5.87		Days. -1.06 -1.96 -0.13	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel S Iron and Steel	 heet 			Furnaces in Blast. 64 Mills Working 361 Shifts Worked (one week). 385,670		$\begin{array}{c} \text{No.} \\ +22 \\ +41 \\ \text{Per cent.} \\ -0.1 \end{array}$	No. 206 145 Per cent 44·2	
	(8	() (OTHER '	FRADES		antipers	-	
	N	umber Employed.			1	Wages Paid.		
Trade.	ende	Week ended 24th Inc. (+ Dec. (-)		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a	
	Sept 1921	1.,	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Unen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc	82,8 12 7 27,2 15,5 5,8 14,2 4,0 13,3 21,4	02 45 17 12 03 55 58	Per cent. - 1.7 + 1.7 + 2.6 + 9.8 + 12.5 + 3.3 + 4.5 + 1.8 + 2.4	Per cent. -13·1 -22·7 -15·5 -36·1 -19·1 -19·1 -29·8 -11·2 -15·5	£ 174,009 25,331 55,333 21,657 7,097 28,305 8,549 24,766 59,413	$ \begin{array}{c} + 5.6 \\ + 9.7 \\ + 6.8 \\ - 12.2 \\ + 7.0 \\ + 7.8 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	Per cent. -34·9 -46·3 -38·6 -46·3 -52·0 -22·1 -23·7 -28·6 -36·1	
Total Textiles	197,16	63	+ 1.5	-17.6	404,460	+ 2.2	-36.3	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Readymade Tailoring Paper Printing and Book- binding.	50,54 9,92 17,69 10,02 12,96	24 99 9	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ + & 2.3 \\ + & 2.2 \\ - & 2.7 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 7.3 \\ -20.4 \\ -24.7 \\ -17.5 \\ -11.9 \end{array}$	118,521 14,6 8 31,752 28,327 37,770	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ +0.8 \\ +6.8 \\ -4.1 \\ -3.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7.6 \\ -26.3 \\ -19.9 \\ -30.1 \\ -14.8 \end{array} $	
Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	12,78 8,40 6,34 8,79 63,87	8 5 7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 3.3 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 2.7 \\ + & 4.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 28 \cdot 2 \\ - & 5 \cdot 5 \\ - & 16 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	31,761 25.394 20,986 33,409 147,628	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ + & 3.7 \\ - & 2.1 \\ - & 6.1 \\ - & 1.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 7.2 \\ -34.7 \\ - 5.6 \\ -19.1 \\ - 8.3 \end{array}$	
Grand Tetal	398,53	7	+ 1.5	-14.1	894,696	+ 0.2	-25.8	
* The flame for An	mant ha	1			and the second	Contraction of the second	Contraction of the local division of the loc	

* The figure for August has been revised. † Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textlle industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short time working. §In addition to those totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit." ‡ The percentage is based on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers, µ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

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

October, 1921.	EMPLO	DYMENT	IN
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DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September was bad generally in the English districts, and showed a further decline, especially in North-umberland; but in the Scottish districts there was a considerimprovement.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.8 per cent at 30th September, as compared with 8.7 per cent. at

per cent at 30th September, as compared with 8.7 per cent. at 26th August. Of the 530,780 workpeople included in the returns, 86,232 (or 16.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12 days* during the fortnight to which returns relate, and a further 77,371 (or 14.6 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days. At pits employing over two-thirds of the workpeople, the number of days worked in the fortnight was less than 11. The average number of days worked by the pits (4.67 per week) * showed a decrease of 0.11 days as compared with the previous month, and of 1.06 days on September, 1920. The following Table shows the number of workpeople em-ployed and the average number of days worked per week at the collieries covered by the returns :--

······································	emplo	ines		d per week by ne mines.*		
District.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared v	as com-	Fort- night ended 24th	Inc. (- Dec. (-) pared	as co
and a subset of the	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept, 1921.	Month ago.	Yea
The support and the		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Day
Northumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lanc. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Staffordshire Worc., War. and Salop Glouc. and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon.	5,471 5,723	$\begin{array}{c} -18\cdot 2\\ -1\cdot 9\\ -2\cdot 4\\ +0\cdot 5\\ +2\cdot 5\\ -0\cdot 7\\ +8\cdot 0\\ -1\cdot 7\\ +1\cdot 1\\ +0\cdot 8\\ +0\cdot 1\\ +2\cdot 0\\ +1\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -19.5 \\ -16.7 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 1.9 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 6.7 \\ + 4.2 \\ - 6.6 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 7.1 \\ - 11.3 \\ - 11.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 38 \\ 4 \cdot 57 \\ 5 \cdot 05 \\ 4 \cdot 94 \\ 4 \cdot 15 \\ 4 \cdot 18 \\ 4 \cdot 49 \\ 3 \cdot 82 \\ 4 \cdot 02 \\ 4 \cdot 72 \\ 3 \cdot 28 \\ 5 \cdot 19 \\ 5 \cdot 59 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.26 \\ + 0.08 \\ + 0.63 \\ - 0.09 \\ - 0.51 \\ - 0.34 \\ - 0.61 \\ - 0.68 \\ - 0.08 \\ - 0.33 \\ - 1.26 \\ - 0.05 \\ + 0.03 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -0 \\ -0 \\ -0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\$
England and Wales	490.014	- 1.4	- 9.3	4.67	- 0.17	- 1
West Scotland The Lothians Fifeshire	2,189	+ 0.9 + 4.7 + 8.6	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.9 \\ -5.2 \\ -18.8 \end{array} $	4·72 5·30 4·51	+ 0.57 + 0.06 + 0.57	- 0 - 0 - 1
Scotland	40,766	+ 4.7	-14.2	4.65	+ 0.24	- 0
Great Britain	530,780	- 0.9	- 9.7	4.67	- 0.11	- 1

The number of workpeople employed in and about coal mines as returned to the Board of Trade at the end of August, 1921, was 1,078,900, as compared with 1,043,400 at the end of July and 1,197,765 at the end of March last, just before the stoppage began. The output of coal in Great Britain in the four we

24th September was returned to the Board of Trade at 16,516,500 tons. In the four weeks ended 27th August it was 16,589,300 tons, and in the four weeks ended 25th September, 1920, it was 18 884 600 tons.

The exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in Septem-ber, 1921, amounted to 3,585,604 tons, or 289,960 tons more than in August, 1921, but 2,915,974 tons less than in September, in A 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

SOME improvement was reported in employment at iron mines during September, but a large proportion of the mines still remained closed, while full time working was in operation at only a few of the mines that were working. Employment with shale miners showed an improvement in September as compared with the previous month, but was still much worse than a year

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

1920. In the engineering trades employment continued bad; in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it showed a slight improvement at some centres, but was still bad. In some branches of the other metal trades employment also improved slightly, but it remained generally bad with considerable short time, working time working.

In the cotton trade employment continued slack, with much short time and unemployment; in the spinning branch, however, a slight improvement was reported at the end of the month. There was also a slight improvement in the woollen and worsted trades, but employment was still slack. In the hosiery trades there was a further recovery, but much short time was still re-ported ported.

In the jute trade employment was slack; in the linen, silk, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing trades employ-ment, though somewhat better than in the previous month, con-tinued bad. In the lace trade employment also continued bad; in the carpet trade a slight improvement was reported. In the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade employment continued moderate on the whole; in the ready-made section it continued slack on the whole. With milliners in London employment was fairly good; with dressmakers and in the wholesale mantle, cos-tume, and blouse trades it showed an improvement. Employ-ment in the corset, shirt and collar, and felt hat trades also improved, but much short time was still reported in these industries. industries.

In the leather and boot and shoe trades employment showed some recovery, but was still slack. In the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades it continued bad; in the printing and book-binding branches, however, a slight improvement was reported in some districts.

In the building trades employment continued good with plas-terers, fairly good with bricklayers, and fair with masons. With plumbers and carpenters and joiners it was moderate on the whole, and with painters, navvies and labourers it continued slack. In the brick trade employment showed a decline in some districts, with compute workers it continued fair on the whole districts; with cement workers it continued fair on the whole. In the woodworking and furnishing trade employment continued bad on the whole; with coopers, however, it was good at some

Employment in the pottery industry showed a slight decline, but was fair generally in England; in Scotland it was bad, and much short time was worked. In the glass trades employmonth, but was still bad. In the food preparation trades employ-ployment was moderate on the whole and much short time was worked in most sections of the industry.

In agriculture the supply of labour was in excess of the demand in nearly all parts of the country, and there was much unem-ployment, chiefly among unskilled workers.

With dock and riverside workers employment continued slack; with seamen also it was slack, and in all ports large numbers were unable to obtain berths. With fishermen there was an im-provement during the month and employment was fair.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment In-surance Acts of 1920 and 1921 is estimated at about 12,200,000. Of these, 1,484,829, or 12.2 per cent., were totally unemployed at 30th September, 1921, as compared with 13.2 per cent. at 26th August, 1921. These figures are exclusive of those persons who had removed their unemployment insurance books from the Employment Exchanges after exhaustion of their unemployment benefit.

In addition, at 30th September, 322,315 persons, or 2.6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, were working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The per-centage at 26th August was 3.4.

A summary of the principal figures for unemployment insurance is given below. Detailed particulars for the principal industries will be found on pages 540 and 541.

· The set of the set of the set	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Number Insured	8,829,320	3,361,470	12,190,790
	Tot	al Unemploym	ent.
Number of Unemployment Books lodged at 30th September, 1921	1,198,280	286,549	1,484,829
Percentage of all Insured	13.6	8.5	12.2
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 26th August	-0.8	-1.3	-1.0
plant in the second second		Short Time.	
Number of Books lodged at 30th September, 1921	177,276	145,039	322,315
Percentage of all Insured	2.0	4:3	2.6
Inc. (+)or Dec. (-)in Percentage compared with 26th August	-0.5	-1:3	-0.8

E	0	0	1.17
ລ	2		100
9	~	~	-

1 Mar Alexandre		
Trade.	Week ended 24th Sept., 1921.	De Mo ag
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Dother Textiles Bleaching, etc	82,833 12 702 27,245 15,517 5,812 14,203 4,055 13,358 21,438	P cei + + + + + + + + + +
Total Textiles	197,163	+ 3

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ago. Work at tin mines remained practically suspended during the month, while at lead and zinc mines it was again generally bad

Employment at quarries in general remained fair, but con-tinued to be affected by depression in trade, especially at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, &c.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received from mines and open works employ-ing 3,008 workpeople in the fortnight ended 24th September showed an increase of 70.4 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed, as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 80.3 per cent. as compared with September of last year. The average number of days per week* worked at those mines which were working was 3.96, as compared with 4.70 in the previous month and with 5.92 a year ago.

	ployed	Workpeor 1 at Min 1 in the R	es in-	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended			Fort- night ended	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept. 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lau- cashire Other Districts ALL DISTRICTS	1,327 1,066 615 3,008	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 57.0 \\ + 175.5 \\ + 15.4 \\ \hline + 70.4 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 80.2 - 78.7 - 82.7 - 80.3	Days. 4.14 3.73 3.97 3.96	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Days.} \\ - 0.21 \\ - 1.94 \\ - 0.57 \\ - 0.74 \\ \end{array} $	Days. - 1.86 - 2.27 - 1.70 - 1.96	

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 3,077 work-people in the fortnight ended 24th September showed an increase of 53.5 per cent. in the number employed as compared with August, but a decrease of 32.6 per cent. as compared with September, 1920. The average number of days per week* worked by the mines was 5.87, a decrease of 0.13 as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. *Tin.*—Very little work was done at tin mines, and employment

remained very bad.

Lead and Zinc.—An improvement was reported in employ-ment at some lead and fluorspar mines in Derbyshire, but at lead and zinc mines, taken as a whole, employment was bad.

QUARRYING.

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

	ploved	Workpeop at Quari in the Re	ries in-	worked	ge No. of l per wee ries worl	k by the
	Fort- night ended	Decrease	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone	2,818 889 1,737 3,362 956 460	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 31.8 - 5.0 + 9.7 + 9.5 - 8.0 - 7.6	Days. 4·91 5·07 5·61 5·67 5 02 5·88	Days. - 0.19 - 0.04 - 0.17 + 0.02 - 0.55 + 0.35	Days. - 0.84 - 0.72 - 0.20 - 0.03 - 0.43 + 0.03
Total	10,222	+ 1.8	- 9.2	5•35	- 0.11	- 0.37

Limestone.—Depression in trade continued to affect employ-ment at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, iron and steel and chemical works; there was a good deal of irregular working, and employment was slack on the whole. At quarries producing limestone for cement, however, employment continued good whilst at other limestone quarries it was generally fair.

good, whilst at other limestone quarries it was generally fair. *Sandstone.*—Reports as to employment at sandstone quarries again showed considerable variations as between different dis-tricts; at the majority of quarries, however, employment was reported as moderate or bad. *Considerable satts, etc.*)—With some few excep-

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).—With some few excep-tions employment during September was good at granite quarries producing road-making material. At quarries producing material for setts and monumental work, however, employment remained

Slate.-Employment with slate quarrymen was, on the whole,

good. Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).—At basalt quarries employment, taken as a whole, was fairly good, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. At whin-stone quarries it continued good in the West of Scotland, but it declined to slack generally at quarries in the East of Scotland, some short time being worked.

* See note * at foot of previous column.

No of Workneople Average No. of Days

1.09 0.53 0.21 1.09 0.79 1.06

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

530

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad, but showed some EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad, but showed some improvement on the previous month. At the end of the month 64 furnaces were in blast at those works covered by the returns received, as compared with 42 at the end of August and with 270 at the end of September, 1920. Of these furnaces eighteen were in the Cleveland district, fifteen in Scotland, nine in Derbyshire, eight in Cumberland and Lancashire, seven in Staf-fordshire, four in Yorkshire, two in Leicestershire and one in Lincolnshire. Lincolnsh

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

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

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

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad generally, and showed little change on the whole from the previous month. A number of works were closed entirely and others were working short time owing to lack of orders. Several works in North-umberland and Durham, Cumberland and Lancashire and Wales and Monmouth were reported to have been re-opened during September, but at Sheffield and Rotherham and in certain dis-tricts in the Midland counties and in Scotland some works which were operating in the previous month were closed. According to returns received from firms employing 76,465 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 24th September, 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 0.1 per cent. on the previous month, and of 44.2 per cent. on a year ago. The following Table summarises the information received from

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

The second se	1000		Stand Bar	1	and the set	and where	
the state of the second second second	empl	f Workp oyed by ing retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
-	Week ended 24th Sept.,	ended compared 24th with a		Week ended 24th Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
- Children and P	1921.	Month ago.	Year. ago.	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Multing Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Fornding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers Total	8,463 249 300 3,976 26,354 2,691 9,345 7,506 17,581 76,465	Per cent. + 6·3 -10·1 -51·4 +10·8 -21·3 -12 - 8·8 -2·7 - 0·1	Par cent. -44.6 -52.5 -77.3 -48.7 -37.9 -44.1 -22.4 -41.1 -38.7 -39.1	46,593 862 1,047 15,829 120,912 12,566 53,786 39,912 94,166 385,670	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Por cent. -46.0 -68.1 -84.7 -60.3 -45.1 -50.9 -24.2 -45.6 -43.0 -44.2	
DISTRICTS. Northumbe.land and Durham Clovelaud Sheffield and Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Countie- Wales and Monmouth	7,974 10,459 17,269 3,657 7,043 6,272 2,293 9,090	$ \begin{array}{r} +22 \cdot 9 \\ + 4 \cdot 6 \\ -13 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 45 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ -28.0 \\ + 14.7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}35 \cdot 1 \\ -23 \cdot 1 \\ -39 \cdot 6 \\ -15 \cdot 8 \\ -33 \cdot 9 \\ -41 \cdot 0 \\ -54 \cdot 1 \\ -37 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	40,587 59,011 83,702 18,007 35,220 30,983 12,010 45,656	+25.5 + 82 -17.4 - 76 +39.7 + 2.9 -22.4 +23.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -38.4 \\ -23.6 \\ -47.8 \\ -25.6 \\ -38.5 \\ -46.0 \\ -57.3 \\ -41.3 \end{array} $	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	64,057 12,408	+ 2.9 -12.9	- 35·8 - 52·0	324,576 61,094	+ 3.0 -14.0	-40·7 -57·6	
Total	76,465	- 01	-39.1	385,670	- 0.1	-44.2	

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

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

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

October, 1921.

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

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

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

and the second states								
• Works.	Numbe	r of Work	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.				
	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
inplate seel Sheet	57 12	$^{+ 9}_{+ 1}$	-22 + 1	256 105	+ 30 + 11	-145		
TOTAL	69	+ 10	-21	361	+ 41	- 145		

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

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 30th September.

Division.		Number of Unemploy- ment Books remaining lodged at 30th Sept., 1921.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 30th Sept., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th Aug., 1921.
London		4,166	27.79	- 3.35
Northern Counties		27,091	35.38	- 2:31
North-Western		14,597	30.78	+0.58
Yorkshire		3,085	32.58	- 8.37
West Midlands	5	548	20.68	- 7.55
S. Midlands and Eastern		123 1,222	7.74	-1.00
S.E. Counties		975	15.91	- 0.10
South-Western		7,682	23.26	+ 1.10 - 1.73
Wales		5,068	31 73	- 5.26
Scotland	Sec.	23,583	23.07	- 5.21
Ireland .:		9,801	31.52	- 0.87
UNITED KINGDOM	2.	97,941	28.27	2.87
Males		97,334	28.61	- 2:0
Females		617	9.82	- 1.68

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

Employment on the Tyne remained bad on the whole, but further improvements were reported at Elswick, Wallsend and Jarrow, and with ship-joiners employment was stated to be good. On the Wear employment was still bad. At most of the East Coast ports it was again slack, additional yards closing down. It was also slack on the South Coast. A slight improvement was reported at Bristol, but at most of the Bristol Channel ports em-cloyment was very slack and worse then in Amart Employment ployment was very slack, and worse than in August. Employ-ment on the Mersey was moderate for shipwrights, but with rivetters, platers, etc., it was reported as bad, and at the end of the month employment with this section of workpeople was interrupted by a dispute (see p. 545). Short time con-tinued in operation at Barrow on certain work.

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

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1921. According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, 1921, amounted to 3,282,972 tons, as compared with 3,550,047 tons at the end of June, 1921, 3,731,098 tons at the end of September, 1920, and 1,987,254 tons at the end of September, 1913. The figure for September, 1921, however, as well as that for the previous quarter, includes 751,000 tons on which work had been suspended owing to the decline in the demand for tonnage, and 457,000 tons, the completion of which had been postponed owing to abnormal causes. The tonnage commenced continued to show a reduction, amounting only to 51,343 tons during the September quarter, or a decrease of about 455,000 tons as compared with the last uarter of 1920. The tonnage launched amounted to 307,850 tons, about 14,000 tons less than in the previous quarter. The above figures are exclusive of warships and merchant vessels under 100 tons gross. According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns

Uctober, 1921. EMPLOIMENT IN

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

The following Table* shows the numbers and percentages of orkpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 30th September,

and the second		the second	
Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 30th Sept., 1921.	Percentage of Unemployment at 30th Sept, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage a compared wi 26th August 1921.
London	7,144 7,503 4,423 35,377 5,408	16-67 22-54 19-04 17-54 20-54 28-02 18-41 18-67 13-04 14-58 19-38 19-38 17-68	$\begin{array}{c} - 1.74 \\ - 1.10 \\ + 1.31 \\ + 0.43 \\ - 1.01 \\ + 0.45 \\ - 2.58 \\ + 1.16 \\ + 0.19 \\ - 2.80 \\ - 2.85 \\ - 1.68 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	249,439	19.72	- 0.64
Males Females	10 979	20·55 10·13	-0.54 -1.84
The second second second second second	and the second sec		and the second second second

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

In most of the principal centres employment remained bad, with much short time. With engineers a slight improvement was shown, but foundry workers reported employment as rather worse than in the previous month, while with patternmakers it was bad or very bad at all the principal centres. In the textile machinery section and at certain locomotive works employment was fair, and at Oldham some overtime, as well as short time was fair, and at Oldham some overtime, as well as short time was reported.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

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

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

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

* Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unem-ployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 6th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE prior to that of December, 1920.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COTTON TRADE.

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

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

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

					-			_	-
r	T	TIN	-	-	1	-	-		

October, 1921.

October, 1921. EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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.072

and the second second	W	orkpeop	of ple.	Total	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
4 .	Week ended 24th	Dec	(+) or 2. (-) n a	Week ended 24th	De	(+) or c. (-) n a
	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.•
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	10,427 20,692 35,550 8,728 7,436	Per cent. - 1.6 + 0.2 - 2.9 - 2.0 - 0.6	Per cent. - 9.8 -13.3 -15.1 -15.3 - 3.9	£ 20,412 40,975 71,562 24,128 16,932	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5.4 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 4.4 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 3.1 \end{array} $	Per. cent. -34.0 -36.3 -37.3 -29.3 -29.0
Total	82,833	- 1.7	-13.1	174,009	- 3.0	-34.9
DISTRICTS.	1. And		Par Mark	1 dellar	14.1 560	Sel Leeve
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	4,381	- 3.5	-14.3	7,338	-20.0	-51.0
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden, and	6,127 6,102 14,384	-0.5 -7.9 +2.9	$-11.6 \\ -10.1 \\ -11.2$	12,687 14,892 29,149	$+ 2.8 \\ -11.7 \\ + 1.8$	32.5 30.0 31.3
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	7,764 5,606 3,871	- 4.4 - 15.5 + 7.1	-14.6 -24.5 -11.5	13,687 10,551 7,367	-9.7 +9.9 +5.4	-48.2 -46.2 -35.1
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	10,104	-11.2	- 6.0	25,390	-10.1	-16.4
Other Lancashire	11,749	+ 6.2	-12.9	29,386	+ 5.9	-34.8
Towns	3,162 4,352 5,231	+ 8.8 + 1.1 + 6.1	$^{-25\cdot2}_{-14\cdot1}_{-11\cdot3}$	5,574 8,386 9,602	+ 7.0 + 4.3 + 2.4	-44·4 -31·8 -35·0
Total	82,833	- 1.7	-13.1	* 174,009	- 3.0	-34.9

In the Oldham, Stockport and Rochdale districts em-ployment continued fair in the spinning section, and on the whole showed little change as compared with the previous month; although a few firms were on full time, thirty-five hours per week were generally being worked. With weavers in the Oldham district employment was about the same as in August. At Bolton there were some slight signs of improvement, and several mills which had been on short time resumed full time during September; employment generally, however, was still described as bad in all the principal departments. At Man-chester employment with spinners was reported as slack, with short time general short time general.

In the Burnley district employment with weavers at the end of September was stated to be slowly improving; but the operatives were still estimated to be employed to the extent of only 60 per cent. of their earning capacity, and several large mills were closed. In the Preston and Darwen districts employ-ment was reported as slack.

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

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-		
Description.	1921.	1921.	1913.	A month sept., ago. 1913.		
Imports (less Re-ex- ports): Raw Cotton (includ- ing cotton linters) (100 lb.)	620,909	497,211	797,561	+ 123,698 - 176,652		
Exports of British Manu- facture:- Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) Finished thread (1,000 lb.) Cotton piece goods	15,697 1,234 265,386†	15,286 1,248 212,403†	15,734 1,374 548,973 ‡	+ 411 $-$ 37 - 14 $-$ 140 + 52,983		

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING September employment in these trades showed a slight improvement, but was still slack, and much below the level of a year ago. The departments showing most recovery were wool combing and sorting, and worsted spinning, the blanket trade, and the flannel trade. Some velours manufacturers were also busy. On the other hand, some sections continued in a state of great slackness, notably the rug trade, the rag and shoddy trade, and the weaving section of the worsted trade. The percentage of worknessle

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11·1 at the 30th September, as compared with 12·6 per cent. at the 26th August. In addition, 10·3 per cent. of the work-people were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at the 30th September, as compared with 18·0 per cent. at the 26th August cent. at the 26th August

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

WOOLLEN TRADE

In this trade employment, though still bad on the whole, showed an improvement in some departments. At the end of September about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time to the extent of about 18 hours a week on the average.

a week on the average. In the Huddersfield district there was some improvement. A few firms worked overtime, and a few were working night and day; but in other firms short time was still prevalent. Many of the orders received were only small orders for quick delivery. In the heavy woollen district employment was reported as bad in the general trade, but there was an improve-ment in the blanket trade, and some overtime was worked in this department. The rag and shoddy trade and the rug trade were very slack. Both in the Huddersfield district and in the heavy woollen district a few firms which had been closed down re-opened, and a few others which had been working half time or less were able to resume running for five days a week, or even for full time.

In the Leeds district employment continued slack generally, with much short time. In the Yeadon and Guiseley district there was no improvement; all the operatives were on short time. In the Rochdale and Stockport districts, which are principally engaged in the manufacture of flannel, employment continued fair, and was better than for some months past, though full time was still exceptional. time was still exceptional.

In Scotland employment was better, on the whole, than in August, but was still very slack; a majority of the operatives were working short time, many of them half time, or even less.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns in the week ended 24th September, as compared with the previous month and with a year ago :-

		umber orkpeop		Total	Wages j Workpe	paid to ople.
	Week ended 24th	Inc. Dec, ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.•
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified TOTAL	266 2,988 5,011 3,839 598 12,702	Per cent. - 2.9 - 1.4 + 3.8 + 1.9 + 1.4 + 1.7	Per cent. - 29·3 - 26·7 - 19·3 - 21·1 - 34·4 - 22·7	£ 647 5,794 8,781 8,623 1,486 25,331	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 2.1 \\ + & 7.2 \\ + & 6.1 \\ + & 11.4 \\ \hline + & 5.6 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 42·1 - 50·2 - 46·7 - 42·7 - 48·2 - 46·3
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Seotland Other Districts	1,178 1,124 1,755 1,983 6,040 3,413 3,249	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.6 \\ + 4.5 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 0.5 \\ \hline + 6.9 \\ + 5.2 \\ - 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -25.4 \\ -26.6 \\ -14.6 \\ -13.7 \\ \hline -19.1 \\ -30.4 \\ -20.2 \end{array} $	2,810 2,412 3,164 3,997 12,383 6,515 6 433	$ \begin{array}{r} + 21.6 \\ + 1.1 \\ - 7.5 \\ + 11.7 \\ + 5.4 \\ + 15.4 \\ - 2.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 45.8 \\ - 47.7 \\ - 53.7 \\ - 40.2 \\ \hline - 46.9 \\ - 50.2 \\ - 40.2 \\ \end{array} $
TOTAL	12,702	+ 1.7	- 22.7	25 331	+ 5.6	- 46.3

WORSTED TRADE.

WORSTED TRADE. In this trade there was some improvement in the wool sorting and combing departments, and a decided improvement in the spinning department. At the end of the month some firms of worsted spinners were desirous of introducing overtime. In the weaving department, on the other hand, there was scarcely any improvement. Taking all the departments together, about 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time at the end of September to the extent of about 14 hours a week on the average. The worsted trade, taken as a whole, was thus in a better position than the woollen trade. trade

trade. In the wool combing department the position than all woolfd trade. In the wool combing department the position than all woolfd that been for two or three months previously; most of the firms combing merino wool, and some of those combing crossbred wool, were running full time, while others extended their working week from three to four days. A little overtime even was worked in isolated cases. There was still, however, a good deal of unemployment and short time among wool combers. With wool sorters employment was described as fairly good, only about 5 per cent. of the operatives being on short time. At Bradford and Keighley employment was better than in August, but still very slack in the weaving department; in the former district about 60 per cent., and in the latter about 90 per cent., of the power-loom overlookers were on short time. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment generally was somewhat better than a month earlier. In the Leeds district some firms, engaged in the manufacture of worsted coatings, were working rather longer hours. The following Table summarises the information received from

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns in the week ended 24th September, as compared with the previous month and with a year ago

* See note * in previous column.

		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Andrew	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921,	Month ago.	Yean ago.	
Departments.	danas Si antisi	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Percent	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	4,172 14,310 4,761 2,553 1,449	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4.1 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 4.6 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 4.2 \\ - & 10.9 \\ - & 28.4 \\ - & 22.1 \\ - & 24.2 \end{array}$	12,299 24,477 8,503 6,862 3,152	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8.5 \\ + & 14.9 \\ + & 2.9 \\ + & 10.1 \\ + & 0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 24 \\ - 31 \\ - 59 \\ - 40 \\ - 44 \\ \end{array} $	
Total	27,245	+ 2.6	- 15.5	55,333	+ 9.7	- 38	
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersheld District Other parts of West Riding	14,364 4,813 2,728 2,067 2,032	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1:3 \\ + & 1:7 \\ + & 3:9 \\ + & 9:4 \\ + & 5:8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.5 \\ -12.4 \\ -2.5 \\ -42.9 \\ -13.7 \end{array} $	£ 30,110 9,351 5,555 4,101 3,730	+ 10.5 + 4.7 + 5.1 + 14.0 + 18.8	-37^{-} -37^{-} -16^{-} -63^{-} -33^{-}	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	26,004 1,241	+ 2.6 + 2.8	-15.8 - 10.4	52,847 2,486	+ 9.6 + 10.5	$\begin{vmatrix} -39 \\ -23 \end{vmatrix}$	
Total	27,245	+ 2.6	- 15.5	55,333	+ 9.7	- 38	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports of raw wool and woollen and worsted yarn and the exports of the statistics of hipports of tops, woollen and worsted yarn and tissues, flannels and delaines, and blankets in September, 1921, in comparison with August, 1921, and September, 1913 :--

Description.	Sept., Aug.,		Sept.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Description.	1921.	1921.	1913.	A month ago.	Sept 1913	
Imports (less Re- exports): Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb. Woollen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	349,862 218	293,122 948	239,069 2,588	+ 56,740 - 730	+ 110,	
Exports of British Manufacture:	25,947 504 2,371 6,104† 3,303† 152† 42,420	25,563 346 2,511 5,285† 2,947† 154† 42,012	32,995 385 4 173 8,599 4,194 636 63,492	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 7, + 1, - 21,	

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade showed further signs of recovery during September, but much short time was still reported. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the hosiery trade as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7-1 at 30th September, as compared with 10.6 at 26th August. In addition, 3.2 per cent. of the work-people were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 30th September, as compared with 5.2 per cent. at 26th August. 26th August.

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

and working	No. of	Workp	eople.	Total Wages paid all Workpeople.			
. District.	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sent., 1921.	Month ago.*	Yea	
Leicester Leicester County Dist. Noțts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts Total, United Kingdom	6,934 1,690 3, 7 66 1,506 307 14,203	Per cent. + 4·1 + 2·9 + 3·0 + 2·3 - 1·9 + 3·3	Per cent. - 15 [.] 2 - 19 [.] 0 - 24 [.] 8 - 26 [.] 3 - 14 [.] 7 - 19 [.] 7	£ 15,212 3,314 6,472 2,813 494 28,305	Per cent. + 8 ⁴ + 3 ⁹ + 7 ⁹ + 3 ¹ - 1 ⁴ + 7 ⁰	Pe cen - 12 - 21 - 32 - 35 - 18 - 22	

Of 11,500 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short time, about 22 per cent. were losing, on the average, nearly seventeen hours a week. In Leicestershire employment showed on the whole little

• Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages † Thousands of square yards. • Thousands of livear yards.

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September in Dundee and the surrounding districts was slack. About one-third of the firms making returns reported that they were only working alternate weeks. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11-9 at 30th September, as compared with 13-6 at 26th August. In addition, 46-0 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 30th September, as compared with 43-8 per cent. at 26th August. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

		Number (orkpeo)		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
DEPARTMENTS.	Week ended 24th			Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago,•
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other and not specified	1,334 1,801 1,479 1,198	Fer cent. - 5·3 + 6·9 + 6·7 + 73·6	Per cent. -24.8 -14.4 -21.7 -15.4	£ 1,516 2,192 1,548 1,841	Per cent. - 26·1 - 12·4 - 22·8 + 20·3	Per cent. -55.6 -45.6 -58.5 -48.9
Total	5,812	+ 12.2	-19.1	7,097	- 12.2	-52.0

The exports of jute yarn of British manufacture were 2,114,000 lbs. in September, 1921, compared with 2,119,000 lbs. in August, 1921, and 3,581,100 lbs. in September, 1913. The exports of jute piece goods of British manufacture, in-cluding jute carpets and rugs, were 7,291,500 square yards in September, 1921, compared with 6,701,400 square yards in August, 1921, and 16,354,700 linear yards in September, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade both in Ireland and in Scotland EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade both in Ireland and in Scotland continued very bad, although it showed some improvement on the previous month. About 50 per cent. of the firms who fur-nished returns reported that they were working only alternate weeks. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the flax, linen and hemp trades as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 15.8 at 30th September, as compared with 23.4 at 26th August. In addition 23.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working, as compared with 30.2 per cent. at 26th August. Augu

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid :--

in a work. In Martall		umber o orkpeopl		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
tones in a second second	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago."	Year ago.*	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	2,245 3,649 5,657 2,709 1,257	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 11.7 \\ + 19.8 \\ + 5.8 \\ + 8.8 \\ + 1.1 \end{array}$	Per cent. -38·4 -48·8 -28·9 +20·6 -41·3	£ 3,177 4,227 7.324 5,176 1,753	Per cent. + 6.8 + 15.7 + 2.0 + 8.6 + 3.1	Per cent- -48.0 -58.8 -42.6 -34.8 -46.2	
Total	15,517	+ 9.8	-36.1	21,657	+ 6.8	-46.3	
DISTRICTS. Belfast	5,749 5,003	$+ \frac{1.2}{+ 34.2}$	-45·9 -26·7	8,934 6,248	$+ \frac{1.2}{+ 25.3}$	-51·1 -40·9	
Total, Ireland	10,752	+ 14.3	- 38.4	15,182	+ 9.9	-47.3	
Fifeshire	1,193 3,572	+ 2.8 + 0.2	$-25.0 \\ -31.8$	1,641 4,834	$+ 6.2 \\ - 1.8$	-38·7 -45·2	
Total, Scotland	4,765	+ 0.8	-30.2	6,475	+ 0.1	-43.7	
United Kingdom	15,517	+ 9.8	-36.1	21,657	+ 6.8	-46.3	

See note • in previous column.

October, 1921.

October, 1921.

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 10,000 work-people showed that over 72 per cent. of the workpeople were working on an average about 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th September. Similar returns from firms in Scot-land employing 2,600 workpeople showed that 76 per cent. were working on an average 19 hours less than full time.

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in September, 1921, amounted to 1,126 tons, as compared with 364 tons in August, 1921, and 2,311 tons (of which 1,691 tons were from Russia) in September,

Exports of linen piece goods in September, 1921, amounted to 3,589,400 square yards, as compared with 3,353,100 square yards in the previous month, and 11,178,100 linear yards in September, 1013

SILK TRADE.

THE improvement in employment in this trade was maintained during September, but short time was still prevalent throughout the industry, and employment on the whole continued bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the un-employment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 6.9 at 30th September, as compared with 7.7 at 26th August. In addi-tion, 10.5 per cent. of workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 30th September, as compared with 14.4 per cent. at 26th August.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid :--

		l Numb orkpeop			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
and select select	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.•		
BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	803 1,537 1,741 1,307 352 5,740	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 6.9 \\ + 6.9 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 4.1 \\ \hline + 4.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 8.3 \\ -22.9 \\ -20.4 \\ -11.0 \\ -15.4 \\ \hline \\ -17.3 \end{array}$	£ 1,074 2,418 2,428 2,563 731 9,214	Per cent. +11.8 - 1.6 - 2.1 + 0.5 +20.8 + 1.8	Per cent. -16 ² -48 ¹ -42 ¹ -17 ⁵ -25 ⁹ -35 ²		
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W.Ridin; of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	1,717 1,465 1,604 954	- 2.6 + 7.8 + 2.7 +15.9	-17·7 -21·6 -12·4 -17·4	2,815 2,413 2,804 1,182	-9.8 +10.8 +1.7 +18.3	-48·2 -33·8 -19·7 -29·0		
Total	5,740	+ 4.2	-17:3	9,214	+ 1.8	-35.2		

Reports received from firms employing workpeople showed that 65 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of about 19 hours each, on the average, during the week ended 24th September.

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employment In the Macclesheld, Leek and Congleton districts employment continued bad. About 80 per cent. of the operatives reported upon worked about 21 hours a week less than full time. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment also continued bad with nearly 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns losing, on an average, 20 hours a week. In Norfolk employment remained fair, while in Suffolk and Essex it was described as slack.

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

and the second	Rent	Anoust	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on			
Description.	Sept., 1921.	August, 1921.	1913.	A month ago.	S .pt., 1913.		
Imports (less Re-exports) Raw Silk lb. Thrown Silk lb. Spun Silk Yarn lb. Silk Broadstuffs Exports of British	28,225 —† 60,499 4,537§	4,116 ‡ 25,557 2,973§	130,059 34,576 34,842 9,246	+ 24,109 + 34,942 + 1,564	- 101,834 + 25,657		
Manufacture :- Spun Silk Yarn lb. Silk Broadstuffs	24,245 225§	15,621 254§	92,487 1,090	+ 8,624 - 29	- 68,242		

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† Imports Nil, re-exports 50 lbs.
† The quantity of Thrown Silk imported in August, 1921, was 121 lbs., and the quantity of re-exports was 528 lbs.
§ Thousands of square yards.
[] Thousands of linear yards.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued bad during September, though there was some improvement as compared with the previous month. Short time was again prevalent, and of about 2,800 workpeople covered by returns received relating to short time, a little over 50 per cent. worked, on the average, 14 hours per week less than full time in the week ended 24th Sentember. 24th September.

24th September. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.0 at 30th September, as compared with 19.0 at 26th August. In addition 7.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time at 30th September, as compared with 10.3 per cent. at 26th August. At Nottingham employment was bad in all sections of the trade. Returns received from employers relating to short time showed that about two-thirds of the operatives em-ployed were on short time, the average loss being about 9 hours in the week ended 24th September. At Long Eaton employment continued slack, but was slightly better than in the previous month. More than half the workpeople covered by the returns received from firms relating to short time, lost on the average about 16 hours in the week ended 24th September. 24th September.

Employment in Scotland was bad, on the whole, although some improvement was noticeable as compared with the previous month. According to the returns received from employers relating to short time, over 35 per cent. of the operatives worked. on the average, about 20 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th September.

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

		umber orkpeop			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
- die	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th S · pt. 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	1,063 1,495 770 727	Per cent. + 6·1 + 6·6 + 2·7 + 0·4-	Per cent. -23:0 -11:5 -56:2 -23:4	£ 2,259 3,312 1,728 1,250	$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +10.6 \\ +13.4 \\ +5.1 \\ -5.7 \end{array}$	Per cent. -15.9 - 9·3 -47·0 -22·3		
Total	4,055	+ 4.5	-29.8	8,549	+ 7.8	-23.7		
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other English Districts Scotland	1,858 1, ¹ 93 1,004	+ 1.9 + 6.4 + 7.4	-24·3 -45·2 -12·4	3,235 2,973 2,341	+ 0.2 +13.3 +12.7	-26.0 -29.5 -10.6		
Total	\$4,055	+ 4.5	-29.8	8,549	+ 7.8	-23.7		

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

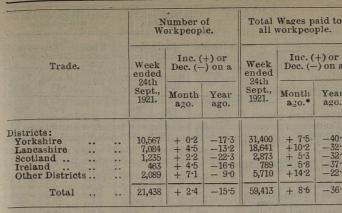
EMPLOYMENT in these trades during September remained bad on the whole, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Returns received from firms employing over 18,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 24th September nearly 70 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, seventeen hours per week less than full time. A little overtime was reported by a few firms, mainly in the Yorkshire distance. district.

district. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9-4 at 30th September, as compared with 12-7 at 26th August. In addition, 11-8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, as compared with 15-7 per cent. at 26th August. The following Table summarises the information received from those employment who furnished extenses

those employers who furnished returns

		lumber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 24th	ided Dec. (=) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Depart-	2,213 765 11,113	Per cent. + 3 [.] 8 +13 [.] 7 + 0 [.] 7	Per cent. - 7.6 -14.6 -17.7	£ 5,499 2,112 32,421	Per cent. +11.7 + 7.8 + 5.3	Per cent. -21:4 -43:7 -39:9	
and other Depart- ments Not specified	6,849 498	+ 4.0 - 0.8	-13·3 -25·6	17,873 1,508	+15.0 + 0.5	-31:4 -30:7	
Total	21,438	+ 2.4	-15.5	59,413	+ 8.6	-36.1	

See note * in previous column.



CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during September showed a slight improvement on the previous month. In Yorkshire, however, it continued bad.

ever, it continued bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the carpet and rug trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.0 at 30th September, as compared with 8.8 at 26th August. In addition, 4.4 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 30th September, as compared with 8.6 per cent. at 26th August.

Returns received from firms employing 7,618 workpeople in the week ending 30th September, and paying £15,552 in wages, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 6.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 24.0* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

FELT HAT TRADE.

Employment in the felt hat trade was quiet on the whole, but showed an improvement on the previous month. Trade Unions with a membership of 5,086 at Denton, Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde reported that 3.8 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of September compared with 4.4 per cent. at the end of August.

At Denton, employment was quiet; 75 per cent. of the work-people were reported to be working short time. At Stockport it was bad, but showed an improvement on the previous month. In Warwickshire employment continued fairly good, but showed a decline as compared with August.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—During September employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued moderate on the whole. Returns from firms paying $\pounds 8,656$ to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) for the four weeks ended 24th September showed an increase of 3.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0.4* per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Tailors in Leeds were fairly well employed, but much short time was reported from Bradford and Hud-dersfield and other places in the North. Employment in Bristol was slightly better than last month, but worse than a year ago. In the North and West Midland Counties employ-ment continued very slack except at Sheffield. Much short time was again reported in the South, Midland and Eastern Counties. Employment declined in the Devon and Cornwall district. In Scotland, and also in Ireland, employment continued very slack venerally. generally.

READY-MADE.

Employment during September continued slack on the whole, although there was a little improvement as compared with last month. About two-thirds of the employees covered by returns relating to short time lost, on an average, over seventeen hours per week. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns regarding numbers employed and wages paid during the week ended 24th September :--

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Per Per Per Per cent. cent. <thcent.< th=""> <thcent.< th=""> <thcent.< th="" th<=""><th>and the second se</th><th>the state of all the</th><th>and the star</th><th>Sand Sand Sand</th><th></th><th>and the second second</th><th></th></thcent.<></thcent.<></thcent.<>	and the second se	the state of all the	and the star	Sand Sand Sand		and the second second		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	box devolution for all							
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	District.	ended			ended			
Leeds $4,608$ $+2.9$ -24.4 $7,823$ $+3.6$ -8.1 Manchester $1,901$ -0.3 -44.7 $3,818$ $+156$ -8.1 Other places in York: $2,035$ $+911$ $-19-1$ $3,393$ $+20.8$ -117.7 Lancs. and Cheshire $2,035$ $+911$ $-19-1$ $3,393$ $+20.8$ -117.7 Bristol $1,106$ $+01$ -26.5 $1,682$ $+7.2$ -22.98 North and West Mid- land Counties (ex- cluding Bristol) $1,969$ $ -18.1$ $3,070$ $+2.6$ -11.3 South Midland and Eastern Counties $1,606$ $+0.6$ -19.8 $2,620$ $+4.2$ -5.7 London $2,033$ $+3.5$ -22.9 5.377 $+6.9$ -12.3 Glasgow 791 $+3.5$ -24.9 -5.2 -16.2 Total, United King- Ionide King- -2.9 -14.6 $2,404$ -5.2 -16.2	tall offer a surface to black	Sept.,			Sept.,		Year ago.*	
Leeds 4,608 $+ 2 \cdot 9$ $-24 \cdot 4$ 7,823 $+ 3 \cdot 6$ $- 8 \cdot 1$ Manchester 1,901 $-0 \cdot 3$ $-44 \cdot 7$ 3,818 $+15 \cdot 6$ $-48 \cdot 8$ Other places in York: Lanos. and Cheshire 2,035 $+ 9 \cdot 1$ $-19 \cdot 1$ 3,393 $+ 20 \cdot 8$ $-17 \cdot 7$ Bristol 1,105 $+ 0 \cdot 1$ $-26 \cdot 5$ 1,682 $+ 7 \cdot 2$ $-22 \cdot 8$ North and West Mid-land Counties (excluding Bristol) 1,969 $ -18 \cdot 1$ 3,070 $+ 2 \cdot 6$ $-11 \cdot 3$ South Midland and 1,606 $+ 0 \cdot 6$ $-19 \cdot 8$ 2,620 $+ 4 \cdot 2$ $-5 \cdot 7$ London Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom 1.601 $-2 \cdot 0$ $-14 \cdot 6$ 2,404 $-5 \cdot 2$ $-16 \cdot 2$	our during hereigner a	a						
Lancs. and Cheshire Bristol 2,035 + 9·1 -19·1 3,393 + 20·8 -17·7 Bristol . . . 1,105 + 0·1 -26·5 1,682 + 7·2 -22·8 North and West Mid- land Counties (ex- cluding Bristol) . 1,969 - -18·1 3,070 + 2·6 -11·3 South Midland and Eastern Counties . 1,666 + 0·6 -19·8 2,620 + 4·2 - 5·7 London 2,083 + 4·3 -22·0 5.377 + 6·9 -12·3 Glasgow .	Manchester		+ 2.9	- 24.4	7,823	+ 3.6	$-\frac{8.1}{-48.8}$	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{cluding Bristol)} & 1,969 & - & -18^{\circ}1 & 3,070 & +2^{\circ}6 & -11^{\circ}3 \\ \text{South Midland and} & 1,606 & +0^{\circ}6 & -19^{\circ}8 & 2,620 & +4^{\circ}2 & -5^{\circ}7 \\ \text{London} & . & . & 2,083 & +4^{\circ}3 & -22^{\circ}0 & 5,377 & +6^{\circ}9 & -12^{\circ}3 \\ \text{Restof United Kingdom} & 1,601 & -2^{\circ}0 & -14^{\circ}6 & 2,546 & -5^{\circ}2 & -16^{\circ}2 \\ \text{Total, United King} & & & & & \\ \end{array}$	Lancs. and Cheshire Bristol : North and West Mid-						-17.7 -22.8	
Eastern Counties $1,606$ $+0\cdot6$ $-19\cdot8$ $2,620$ $+4\cdot2$ $-5\cdot7$ London $2,083$ $+4\cdot3$ $-22\cdot0$ $5,377$ $+6\cdot9$ $-12\cdot3$ Glasgow $$ $$ 791 $+3\cdot0$ $-21\cdot9$ 1565 $+8\cdot6$ $-25\cdot8$ Rest of United Kingdom 1.601 $-2\cdot0$ $-14\cdot6$ $2,404$ $-5\cdot2$ $-16\cdot2$ Total, United King- $-14\cdot6$ $-14\cdot6$ $-14\cdot6$ $-16\cdot2$ $-16\cdot2$	cluding Bristol)	1,969		- 18.1	3,070	+ 2.6	- 11.3	
	Eastern Counties London Glasgow	2,083 791	+ 4.3 + 3.0	-22.0 -21.9	5,377	+ 6.9 + 8.6	$\begin{array}{r} - & 5.7 \\ - & 12.3 \\ - & 25.8 \\ - & 16.2 \end{array}$	
			+ 2.2	- 24.7	31,752	+ 6.8	- 19.9	

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Employment in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire generally continued slack, but further improvement was shown as com-pared with last month. In most places in these districts about three-fourths of the operatives lost, on an average, about eighteen hours per week through short time. In Bristol much less short time was reported, only about one-tenth of the workpeople being affected. Employment in the North and West Midland Counties was about the same as last month; there was much unemployment, especially at Birmingham, and short time was general. In the South Midland and Eastern Counties over four-fifths of the workpeople continued to be employed about half-time only. An improvement took place in London. In Glasgow short time was worked by nearly half the operatives, the average number of hours lost being about fourteen per week. Employment in the remaining parts of the United Kingdom was slack. Kingdom was slack.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

THE very slight improvement which was shown during the pre-vious month in the shirt and collar trade was maintained during September, although employment continued slack on the whole. Over two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the returns received were reported to be working short time to the extent of about 14 hours nor week on an average 14 hours per week on an average.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers employed and wages paid :---

indi adole stadios im		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
District.	Weck ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
London Manchester Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire. South Western Counties. Rest of England and	2,547 1,706 1,049 1,096 501	Per cent. + 2.0 + 8.0 + 3.5 - 0.4 - 0.8	Per cent. -26.0 -18.1 - 0.2 -18.0 -25.3	£ 4,003 2,631 1,348 1,347 684	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 19.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 8.7 \end{array}$	Per cent. -30.8 -25.9 +16.5 -38.2 -24.5
Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast	1,606 943 476	-1.4 + 1.3 + 6.0	-14.4 -37.7 -5.0	2,629 1,415 631	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.0 \\ - 4.8 \\ + 3.1 \end{array} $	18·3 39·7 20·9
Total, United Kingdom	9,924	+ 2.3	-20.4	14,688	+ 0.8	-26.3

In London employment continued slack. An improvement was shown in the Manchester district, and the average number of hours lost through short time decreased from about 20 per week during August to about 8 in September. In other parts of Lancashire and in Yorkshire and Cheshire an improvement was reported. Employment in the South Western Counties continued bad. In the remaining parts of England and Wales employment was moderate on the whole. In Glasgow the majority of the workpeople covered by returns relating to short time worked on an average 2 days per week less than full time. In Londonderry and in Belfast an improvement took place in the numbers employed, but there was much short time.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade in London varied, but on the whole a slight improvement was shown. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,058 work-people in the week ended 24th September, showed an increase of 19.3 per cent. in the number employed as compared with

* See note * in previous column.

August, but a decrease of 6.5 per cent. in comparison with a ear ago. In the West End milliners were still fairly well employed, and

no short time was reported.

WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, &c., TRADES.

kc., TRADES. Employment improved slightly in London, and was fair on the whole. Returns from firms employing 2,455 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed an increase in the number employed of 3.6 per cent. as compared with tho previous month, but a decrease of 9.3 per cent. on September, 1920. Nearly 20 per cent. of the operatives reported upon with reference to short time, lost, on an average, 8 hours per week. In Manchester employment continued moderate, and short time was still worked in the costume and mantle trade. In the blouse trade, however, a little overtime was worked. Returns from firms employing 3,405 workpeople in the week ended 24th Sep-tember showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 9.2 per cent. on the number em-ployed in the corresponding week last year. In Glasgow employment continued bad, and much short time was worked. CORSET TRADE.

CORSET TRADE.

There was a further slight improvement in the corset trade during September. Of the operatives reported upon for short-time purposes over 36 per cent., as compared with 90 per cent. during the previous month, lost, on an average, nearly 16 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 4,652 workpeople in the week ended 24th September showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 17.7 per cent. compared with September, 1920.

LEATHER TRADES.

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BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment continued slack, on the whole, during September, but showed an improvement in some of the prin-cipal districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in boot, shoe, and slipper making and repairing establishments, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9·1 at the 30th September, as compared with 11·4 at the 26th August. In addition 2·1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 30th September, as compared with 2·7 per cent. at the 26th August. August

August. At Leicester and at Northampton employment continued slack, and short time was general. At Hinckley and at Wellingborough an improvement was reported. Employment at Kettering was better than it has been at any time during the past six months, though there was still a good deal of unemployment and short time. At Higham and Rushden employment was fair, and better than in August. At Stafford employment was bad, and showed a marked decline; the majority of the operatives were on short time.

time. There was a marked improvement at Bristol, and some im-provement at Norwich and at Leeds; at Norwich, however, the improvement was confined to the turnshoe department: in all three districts there was still much short time and unemploy-ment. In the Rossendale Valley a large number of operatives in the slipper trade were working only broken time. In Scotland employment at the end of September showed some improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month; it was reported as bad at Glasgow and quiet at Edin-burgh, but as fair at Maybole, Kilmarnock, and Aberdeen; at Maybole some of the factories resumed full time during the month.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns regarding numbers em-ployed and wages paid ;--

the second second second second		Number orkpeop		Total W	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Labora - and the	Week ended 24th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
England and Wales :- London Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol and District Bristol and District	1,950 9,243 2,781 7,010 7,221 3,062 2,222 3,361 885 1,380	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	Per -cent. + 4·3 - 5·8 + 4·6 - 5·4 - 7·2 - 1·7 - 8·8 - 18·5 - 18·3 - 2·7	£ 4,949 21,547 6,938 17,582 17,556 8,216 4,089 7,544 2,257	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 6\cdot1 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 5\cdot7 \\ - & 0\cdot6 \\ + & 0\cdot3 \\ - & 26\cdot8 \\ + & 10\cdot4 \\ + & 17\cdot6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.3 \\ - 7.7 \\ + 20.6 \\ + 1.7 \\ + 7.1 \\ + 4.0 \\ - 22.8 \\ - 20.7 \\ - 10.0 \end{array}$		
Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales	1,242 3,458	+ 45 + 0.2 - 1.3 + 2.5 + 2.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 19.4 \\ + 9.4 \\ - 11.0 \end{array} $	3,311 3,128 7,624 2,080 4,933	+ 2.8 + 11.6 - 8.3 + 0.9 + 2.6	+ 2.3 - 9.3 - 35.9 + 5.5 - 24.4		
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	47,430 2,571 540	+ 0.6 + 0.2	-7.2 -7.8	111,754 5,571	-1.5 -2.9	- 6.8 - 21.2		
United Kingdom	50,541	+ 0.9 + 0.5	$\frac{-11.9}{-7.3}$	1,196 118,521	$\frac{+2.7}{-1.5}$	- 4·9 - 7·6		

Returns relating to short time were received from firms employing about 32,000 workpeople. Nearly 35 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time, the average loss of time being about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week.

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1921, amounted to 39,966 dozen pairs, or 2,713 dozen pairs more than in August, 1921, but 121,669 dozen pairs less than in September, 1913.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades during September continued much the same, on the whole, as in the previous month, there being considerable variation as between different districts and different occupations. In the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below there was a slight decline in employment in London and the South-Eastern Counties, but an improvement in contexperiment with the Work Medice Weber in other areas, mainly in the West Midlands, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

and Ireland. Employment continued good generally with plasterers, and fairly good with bricklayers; it was moderate, on the whole, with plumbers and carpenters and joiners, but some improve-ment was reported from several centres. It continued fair with masons generally, and was again slack with painters, there being a decline in employment as compared with the previous month. The percentage of unemployment among painters, labourers and navvies was still very high. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 30th September, 1921, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 26th August :--

with 26th August :--

	the second s		
	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 30th Sept., 1921	Percentage Unemployed at 30th Sept., 1921.	• Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th Aug., 1921.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Other skilled occupations Navvies Labourers	9,803 2,629 1,762 247 18,720 3,056 6,380 15,652 79,624	6-65 4-21 6-47 1-35 13-91 6-52 9-36 13-19 19-61	- 11-34 - 10-57 - 10-45 - 10-39 + 2-07 - 1-09 - 1-00 - 1-08 - 0-79
All Occupations	137,872	13.39	0.53
Divisions. London	32,289 5,873 17,445 8,224 3,994 10,551 11,335 8,334 11,594 5,622 9,977 12,634 137,872	15-76 11-19 12-79 10-50 11-75 15-36 11-46 12-52 11-54 10-99 10-67 28-59 13-39	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.92 \\ - 0.43 \\ - 0.12 \\ - 0.45 \\ - 0.25 \\ - 1.68 \\ - 0.25 \\ - 1.68 \\ - 0.93 \\ - 1.93 \\ - 1.95 \\ - 1.19 \\ - 5.37 \\ - 0.53 \end{array}$
Males	137,455 417	13·47 4·62	- 0.53 + 0.08

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

October, 1921.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a decline in some dis-tricts. At Bridgwater it was reported as good and better than in the previous month; in the Peterborough district it showed some decline, but was still good. At Stourbridge employment was fairly good; in South Wales and Monmouthshire and in the Eastern Counties it continued fair. At Nottingham and in North Warwickshire employment was reported as bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick and tile and cement trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 30th September, was 9.3, as compared with 10.6 at 26th August.

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

	Numbe	rofWorl	speople.	fotal wages paid to Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Yea	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,148	Per cent. - 0.3	Per cent. -10.6	£ 6,909	Per cent. - 3 ²	Per cen -15	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	1,837	- 0.6	- 1.9	5,948	- 1.8	- 0	
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,152	- 0.9	+ 0.7	4,129	- 3.2	+ 2	
Other Districts	1,208	+ 0.2	- 6.6	4,000	+ 0.3	- 2	
Total	6,345	- 0.4	- 5.5	20,986	- 2.1	- 8	

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment during September continued fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline on the previous month. Returns from firms employing 8,797 workpeople in the week ended 24th September, 1921, showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.1* per cent. in the total amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Com-pared with September, 1920, there was a decrease of 16.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 19.1* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad on the whole during September, and in some branches it showed a tendency to decline further. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 99,172 workpeople, of whom 9-6 per cent. were stated to be un-employed at the end of September (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 9-5 per cent. at the end of August and 1-8 per cent. in September, 1920.

and of August and 1.8 per cent. in September, 1920. Mill Sawing and Machining.—In this trade employment re-mained bad on the whole during the month; short time was worked in most districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the sawmilling and machine woodworking trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 30th September, was 11.5, as compared with 13.5 at 26th August. In addition 1.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 30th September, compared with 2.1 at 26th August. Exchanges.

Furnishing.—Employment in this trade was again bad during September, but showed a slight improvement in several districts. A considerable amount of short time was reported from London, Manchester, Nottingham, High Wycombe, Glasgow and Birmingham, and at the last-mentioned centre the majority of the workneople were working only three days per majority of the workpeople were working only three days per week.

Coach Building .- There was a slight decline in this trade during September, employment being bad generally; wagon and railway carriage building especially was very slack. Much short time was worked, Barrow, Birmingham and district, Brad-ford, Crewe, Derby and Norwich being specially affected.

Coopering.—Employment was moderate generally in this trade during the month, except at Burton-on-Trent, Yarmouth and Dundee, where it was reported as good. Short time was worked at Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow and district.

at Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow and district. Miscellaneous.—Employment in the brushmaking trade remained bad during September, showing a slight decline on the whole. Much short time was worked in London, Edinburgh, Lincoln, Norwich and Nottingham. With basketmakers employ-ment was still bad on the whole. Short time was reported in London and Nottingham. Employment was also bad with packing-case makers, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. Short time was general at Bradford, Nottingham, Manchester and Belfast. With wheelwrights and smiths employment declined to bad. Short time was reported at Lincoln and London. Lincoln and London

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates o

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PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

IN the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment during September continued bad. It was rather worse than a month ago in the paper trade, but in the printing and bookbinding trades there was a slight improvement in some provincial districts

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, pub-lishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.0 at 30th September, as compared with 7.7 at 26th August. In addition, 1.1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 30th September, as compared with 1.5 per cent. at 26th August. with 1.5 per cent. at 26th August.

with 1.5 per cent. at 26th August. With *letterpress* printers in London employment was generally bad, and rather worse than during the previous month. Short time was stated to be not quite so general as in August, but, on the other hand, there were more unemployed in September. In the provinces employment remained slack on the whole, and a good deal of short time was reported; at some centres there was a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. In the *lithographic* printing trade employment continued bad, and the majority of workpeople employed were on short time. With lithographic artists in London and at Manchester there was a decline on the previous month. Returns received by the De-partment from employers affecting about 7,350 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that nearly 28 per cent. of these workpeople worked, on an average, eleven hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the *bookbinding* trade continued bad. Short time was prevalent, but there was a slight improvement in this respect compared with a month ago. Of nearly 3,800 workpeople covered by returns received 40 per cent. were working, on an average, twelve hours per week short of full time.

In the paper trade employment was again generally bad, and a number of discharges were reported owing to mills having closed down during September. Nearly 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by returns were working, on an average, sixteen hours per week short of full time.

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

	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Decrea	se(+)or ase (-) 1 a
	at end of	Sep ⁺ .,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Month	Year
	Sept., 1921.	1921.	1921.	1920.	ago.	ago.
Printing	79,281	7·8	7:5	1.6	+ 0.3	+ 6·2
Bookbinding	15,479	9·4	9:3	0.8	+ 0.1	+ 8·6

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

		Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople	Total all	Wages p Workpec	aid to ple.
		Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
 Alban periode Alban periode Alban pelitate 		Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Paper Printing Bookbinding	 	10,029 7,934 5,035	Per cent. - 2.7 + 0.2 + 0.4	Per cent. - 17 ^{.5} - 12 ^{.9} - 10 ^{.3}	£ 28,327 27,133 10,637	Per cent. - 4·1 - 3·0 - 3·4	Per cent. - 30·1 - 12·2 - 20·9
Total	 	22,998	- 1.0	- 14.5	66,097	- 3.5	- 22.1

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table shows the imports of wood pulp and paper and the exports of paper in September, 1921, in compari-son with August, 1921, and September, 1913 :--

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Description.	1921.	1921.	1913.	A month ago.	Sept., 1913.	
Imports: Wood pulp for paper making tons Paper	63,660 590,755	101,689 696,303	99,257 1,086,134	- 38,029 -105,548	— 35,597 — 495,379	
Exports of paper cwts.	137,260	84,957	290,426	+ 52,303	- 153,166	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery industry during September was fair generally in England, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, a larger proportion of the operatives being on short-time. In Scotland it was again reported as bad, much short-time being worked. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indi-cated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.0 at 30th September, as compared with 7.1 at 26th August. In addition, 0.8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 30th September, as compared with 0.4 per cent. at 26th August.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 24th September, 1921, as com-pared with August, 1921, and September, 1920:---

in as a larger in the		umber orkpeop		To'al Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
how shall a the shall be a shall	Week ended 24th Inc. (+ Dec. (-)			Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
the contract had	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,826 9,349	-2.9 -0.0	- 5.0 - 5.9	4,588 23,477	-9.5 +15	-11.7 - 5.0	
unspecified)	1,609	+ 0.1	82	3,696	- 2.5	-14.5	
Total	12,784	- 0.4	- 6.1	31,761	- 0.7	- 7.2	
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	9,887 2,897	- 0·3 - 1·0	- 2·8 -15·6	24,062 7,699	-1.2 + 0.6	- 2.4 -19 [.] 6	
Total	12,784	- 0.4	- 6.1	31,761	- 0.7	- 7.2	

Of nearly 11,500 workpeople covered by the Returns received from employers relating to short-time working, nearly 15 per cent. worked, on the average, 19 hours per week short of full time during the week ended 24th September.

The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in September, 1921, amounted to 222,262 cwts., or 86,876 cwts. more than in August, 1921, but 90,125 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a slight improvement in some branches, but was still bad, on the whole.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the glass trades (excluding optical and scientific glassware), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 199 at 30th September, as compared with 196 at 26th August. In addition, 28 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 30th September, as compared with 34 per cent. at 26th August.

Glass bottle makers were slightly better employed than during the preceding month. Flint glass cutters and flint glass makers, at Birmingham reported employment as fair, and slightly better than a month ago, but employment with plate glass bevellers con-tinued very slack, and all workpeople were on short time. On the Tyne and Wear all the pressed glass makers worked short time, and employment was still slack.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 24th September, 1921, as com-pared with the previous month, and with September, 1920 :--

		Number of Workpeople.			Wages p Workpe	
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+)or -)on a
	24th Sept., 1921.	Month	Year ago.	24th Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.•
Branches. Glass, Bottle	5,536	Per cent. + 1.2	Per cent. - 32.2	£ 17,661	Per cent.	Per cent.
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	2,216 656	+ 6.8 + 10.3	-322 -15.5 -29.0	6,003 1,730	+ 3.1 + 4.4 + 8.2	-37.9 -26.6 -24.5
Total	8,408	+ 3.3	- 28.2	25,394	+ 3.7	- 34.7

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

Calculation of the second s	Wa	umber orkpeop	ot le.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeoplc.			
deray in any and south south in the south of	24th		Week Inc. (+ ended Dec. (-) 24th				
a has many subscription and	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1921. Month Year ago. ago.		Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Districts.	in the second	No.	All Stores	C	- And a star	rdi	
North of England Yorkshire Laucashire Worcestershire and	346 3,901 962	+ 7.1 + 4.3 + 19.4	$\begin{array}{r} - 58.6 \\ - 21.8 \\ - 43.7 \end{array}$	1,019 12,537 2,662	+ 6.6 + 5.6 + 16.2	- 58·2 - 26·0 - 49·4	
Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United	860 903	+ 3.0 - 3.5	-9.6 -21.4	2,404 2,505	$+ 2.7 \\ - 1.5$	- 20·2 - 39·8	
Kingdom	1,436	- 4.2	- 30.8	4,267	- 4.5	- 39.6	
Total	8,408	+ 3.3	- 28.2	25,394	+ 3.7	- 34.7	

October, 1921.

Returns covering 6,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 24th September, 7 per cent. were working, on the average, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time.

The exports of glass bottles during September, 1921, amounted to 24,235 gross, or 4,594 gross more than in August, 1921, but 59,865 gross less than in September, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during September, 1921, amounted to 34,869 cwts.; or 16,442 cwts. more than in August, 1921, but 32,635 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during September was only moderate on the whole. In most sections a consider-able amount of short time was reported.

able amount of short time was reported. The sugar refining industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of 5,800 workpeople reported upon, it was stated that, for the week ended 24th September, 70 per cent. worked on an average 15 hours short time. There was a continued improvement in the cocca, chocolate and confectionery trade, although short time was still worked in many districts; in some areas overtime was reported. Employment was about the same as in the previous month in the biscuit and cake making trades, but more short time was worked. About 40 per cent. of the 15.000 workpeople reported upon lost over 8 hours per week. the 15,000 workpeople reported upon lost over 8 hours per week. In the jam and marmalade section of the trade considerably less overtime was reported than in the preceding month, and of 6,600 workpeople reported upon, over 20 per cent. worked on an average 6 hours per week short time. In the bacon-curing and preserved meat trade employment remained fair; it was again slack in the pickle and sauce-making trade, in which almost 40 per cent. of the workpeople worked reduced hours.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns relating to the numbers employed and wages paid :---

1997 . 1997 . 1997 . 1997 . 1997 . 1997 .		lumber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Angen og de boeke	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Sugar Refining, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc. Total	6,768 29,708 15,489 7,178 4,075 660 63,878	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 6 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 15 \cdot 2 \\ - 7 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ -4.5 \\ -1.4 \\ -7.0 \\ +14.3 \\ +16.4 \\ -13.7 \\ \hline -0.8 \end{array}$	£ 19,429 70,067 32,919 15,296 8,642 1,275 147,628	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -19 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 8 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ - 6 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \\ \hline \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 25 ^{.3} - 5 ^{.5} -11 ^{.0} + 9 ^{.7} + 2 ^{.0} - 14 ^{.7}	

AGRICULTURE.[†] ENGLAND AND. WALES.

CORN harvesting operations were completed in all districts by CORN harvesting operations were completed in all districts by the middle of September, and good progress with autumn cultiva-tion was made, work being much more forward than is usual at this time of the year. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand in nearly all parts of the country, having been augmented in many districts by casual workers who were until recently in other occupations. There was, consequently, a good deal of unemployment in many districts, chiefly among unskilled workers. In parts of South Wales there were occasional shortages of skilled workers.

* See note * in previous column

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

October, 1921.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was fair during September, and improved generally during the month. It was better, on the whole, than in August.

The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 30th September was 2,526, as compared with 3,224 at 26th August.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Dundee employ-ment remained bad; but with dock labourers at Ayr it was good, and better than a month ago. Employment again showed a slight improvement at Belfast. At Cork and Waterford it was fair with dock labourers, but slack with transport workers. At East, South and West Coasts .- At Hull employment was still bad, but was better than last month. An improvement was still bad, but was better than last month. An improvement was also reported at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, where employment was fair generally, and at Grimsby, where it was fair among fisher-men and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven employment was fair, on the whole, and about the same as in August. Limerick employment was fair.

the whole, and about the same as in August. Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment was generally fair, and showed a further slight improvement. At Peterhead, however, employment was bad, and worse than in August, with fishermen and fish curers, but fair, and slightly better than in the previous month, with fish dock labourers. At Macduff employment, on the whole, was only fair, whilst at Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers; in both of these districts employment was generally worse than in August. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish SEAMEN. EMPLOYMENT among seamen was again slack during September, and there were at all ports considerable numbers of seamen un-able to obtain berths. The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.1 at 30th September, as compared with 21.1 at 26th August.

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

The second s		y of fish ded.	Value.		
	Sent., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.	Inc. (+ Dec. (- compa with 8 1920	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	
Fish (other than shell):- England and Wales Scotland Ireland	1,036,703 283,914 47,567	-330,738 - 48,709 -17,002	1,252,412 301,489 30,698	-510,2 -56,5 -19,6	
Total Shell Fish	1,368,184	-396,449	1,584,599 63,903	-586,4 -14,0	
Total	1-1-1-1		1,648,502	-600,	

/ DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT generally among dock labourers remained slack during September. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 30th September was 18.8, as compared with 24.0 at 26th August.

London.—Employment in London continued moderate, and was much worse than a year ago. The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed Docks and at Principal Wharves in London							
	In							
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Tot Docks Princ Whar			
Week ended— 3rd Sept., 1921 10th 17th 24th	5,527 5,603 5,399 5,647	2,392 2,189 2,600 2,782	7,919 7,792 7,999 8,429	7,444 7,552 7,406 7,537	15,3 15,3 15,4 15,9			
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Sept., 1921	} 5,544	2,491	8,035	7,485	15,8			
Average for Aug., 1921	5,429	2,502	7,931	7,261	15,			
Average for Sept., 1920	8,387	3,085	11,472	8,148	19,			

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in September was 1,378, as compared with 1,278 in August and 1,869 in September, 1920.

East Coast.—Employment with tugboatmen on the Tyne and with steam packet men on the Tyne and Wear continued fair. With transport workers on the Tyne it was moderate, and slightly better than during the preceding month, but on the Wear it had declined and was very slack. At Hull employment with dock labourers and transport workers was slack, and about the same as in August. It was fair on the whole at Ipswich, Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and showed a tendency to improve at the two latter ports. latter ports.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth and the Bristol Channel ports employment continued slack on the whole; there was a slight improvement at Bristol. On the Mersey it was still slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 26th September was 13,841, compared with 11,383 in the four weeks ended 29th August, 1921, and with 18,903 in the corresponding period of last year last vear.

19.1 at 30th September, as compared with 21.1 at 26th August. On the Thames employment was again slack, a gradual im-provement in the first half of the month being followed by a decline in the latter half; the number of unemployed continued to be considerable. On the Tyne employment showed a some-what similar fluctuation, but the improvement in this district was sustained until the end of the third week, the surplus of labour, nevertheless, remaining large. The demand on the Tees, although at first quiet, improved in the last week; but on the Wear employ-ment was dull throughout the month. No sustained improvement was experienced at Hull, where employment was again slack, with many men unemployed. At Grimsby the demand for men continued to be very small. Employment was also very dull at Goole. at Goole.

at Goole. At Southampton the demand varied considerably, but a decline was experienced at the end of the month, and employ-ment was very poor, a large number of men being out of work. At Bristol there was a slight improvement, but employment was still poor; at Avonmouth it remained moderate. No material change was experienced at the South Wales ports, and unemployment was still considerable. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey an improvement in the middle of the month was succeeded by a decline, and employment on the whole re-mained moderate. mained moderate

Employment on the Clyde improved in the first half of the month, but subsequently declined, and was quiet, the number of men available being considerably in excess of requirements. At Aberdeen, Dundee and Leith employment was poor, such improvement as was experienced being merely temporary.

At Dublin the demand was moderate in the first half of the month, but afterwards became practically negligible. At Belfast employment was quiet at first, but showed an improvement at the end of the month, when it was described as moderate. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during September :--

		Number of Seamen [•] shipped in							
A STATE STATE AND	Principal Ports.	Sept.,	Inc. (Dec. (-		Nine months ended				
		1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1913.		
	ENGLAND & WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	2,021 142 409 1,257 35	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 101 \\ - & 130 \\ + & 235 \\ - & 99 \\ + & 12 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 765 \\ - & 161 \\ - & 190 \\ - & 269 \\ + & 26 \end{array} $	12,286 1 344 2,785 9,794 84	17,912 2,507 4,793 11,900 174	24,860 3,582 i2,914 12,911 1,049		
	Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardift‡ Swansea	994 782 2,646 425	$\begin{array}{r} + & 130 \\ - & 182 \\ - & 541 \\ - & 341 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 203 \\ - & 151 \\ - & 715 \\ + & 15 \end{array}$	7,748 4,596 16,557 3,645	10,349 8,092 27,305 3 ,412	10,349 7,765 38,797 4,165		
「「「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」	Other Ports- Liverpool London Southampton	13,144 7,322 8,185	+ 695 + 996 + 894	-1,622 - 545 +1,558	98,923 59,600 57,613	110,869 71,161 43,703	156,458 76,819 43,832		
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T	SCOTLAND: Leith	402 97 2,614	+ 62 - 54 + 152	- 259 - 53 + 532	2,868 731 18,264	3,883 1,768 20,265	3,641 2,441 41,316		
Contraction of	IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	47 204	- 51 - 59	+ 43 + 2	969 1,975	618 2,931	599 1,905		
	Total	40,726	+1,615	-2,757	299,782	341,642	433,403		

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

October, 1921.

October, 1921.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

A.-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

tory conditions and disqualifications. The procedure requires the "lodging" of an unemployed person's unemployment book, and the records of books lodged thus afford a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries. At 30th September, 1921, the number of unemployment books lodged in respect of total unemployment was 1,484,829, or 12'2 per cort of the total number of unemployment was 1,484,829, or 12'2 per cent of the total number insured, as compared with 132 per cent. at 26th August, 1921. These figures are exclusive of those persons who have removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit. The following Table shows by industries and sex the number of

persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the number and percentage of persons totally unemployed whose unemployment books remained lodged at 30th September :--

	Estimated number of Insured Workpeople			Number of			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.						
Industry.				Unem rema	ployment ining lody h Sept., 1	Books ged at	Pe 30th	rcentag Sept., 1	e at 1921.	COL	-) or Dec. npared w August,	ith	
he manhet of anemalog ed continued	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males,	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction :- Building Works of Construction other than	854,560 165,870	7,690	862,250	113,033 24,422	336 81	113,369 24,503	13·2 14·7	4·4 6·0	13.1	- 0.5 - 1.0	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.0 \end{vmatrix}$	- 0.5 - 1.0	
Building. Shipbuilding	340,160 1,163,530	6,280 101,460	346,440 1,264,990	97,324 239,160	617 10,279	97,941 249,439	28.6 20.6	9·8 10·1	28·3 / 19·7 -	- 2.9 - 0.5	- 1.7	- 2.8 - 0.7	
Construction and Fepair of Vehicles Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc	294,960 210,610 214,500	26,440 44,290 96,050	321,400 254,900 310,550	29,717 24,762 27,550	6,679 4,543 5,089	36,396 29,305 32,639	10·1 11·8 12·8	25·3 10·3 5·3	11·3 11·5 10·5	- 0.1 - 1.8 - 2.8	$+ \frac{6.6}{- 2.5}$ - 1.3	+ 0.4 - 2.0 - 2.3	
Metal Trades :	277,560	15,830	293,390	81,239	2,472	83,711	29.3	15.6	28.5	- 4.5	- 6.3	- 4.6	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc.	60,840 64,760	20,290 38,290	81,130 103,050	10,705 9,265	2,772 5,465	13,477- 14,730	17.6 14.3	13·7 14·3	16·6 14·3	- 4.0 - 0.5	-1.4 -1.6	- 3.4 - 0.9	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc	23,650 7,450	9,530 9,790	33,180 17,240	3,343 668	1,219 1,430	4,562 2,098	14·1 9·0	12·8 14·6	13·7 12·2	- 2.2	- 2·7 - 2·3	-2.0 -2.2	
Wire and Wire Goods	27,380 19,490	8,880 15,580	36,260 35,070	3,850 4,485	994 2,964	4,844 7,449	14·1 23·0	11·2 19·0	13·4 21·2	$+ 0.2 \\ - 1.4$	- 3·1 - 2·9	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.1 \end{vmatrix}$	
Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc Miscellaneous Metal Goods (includ- ing Musical Instruments). Rubber and Leather Trades:	92,130 24.880 30,170	52,210 15,080 17,970	144,340 39,960 48,140	8,783 2,748 4,319	9,043 1,751 1,934	17,826 4,499 6,253	9.5 11.0 14.3	17·3 11·6 10·8	12·4- 11·3 13·0	- 1.7 - 3.0 - 4.5	- 2.5 - 2.1 - 3.9	- 1.9 - 2.6 - 4.2	
Rubber and Rubber and Waterproof Goods.	42,010 61,810	36,710 28,590	78,720 90,400	4,243. 5,008	3,298 2,094	7,541 7,102	10·1 8·1	9·0 7·3	9•6 • 7•9 •	- 2·8	-1.7 - 3.1	-2.3 -2.4	
Bricks, Tiles, etc Pottery, Earthenware, etc Class Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific,	73,100 30,040 32,580	12,100 31,440 7,770	85,200 61,480 40,350	6,666 2,021 6,840	1,215 2,303 1,183	7,881 4,324 8,023	9·1 6·7 21·0	10·0 7·3 15·2	9·3 7·0 19·9	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.1 \\ - 4.0 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 4.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.4 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.3 \end{array} $	
etc.). Hotel, College, Olub, etc., Service Laundry Service Commercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking.	99,150 16,810 175,660	198,100 85,730 131,480	297,250 102,540 307,140	9,355 895 7,536	17,880 4,747 3,533	27,235 5 642 11,069	9·4 5·3 4·3	9·0 5·5 2:7	9•2 5•5× 3•6	- 0·3 - 0·2	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1.6 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array}$	
Transport Services :	199,820 89,950 143,070 116,270	14,910 5,480 3,920 1,820	214,730 95,430 146,990 118,090	21,825 2,948 24,140 22,438	1,067 254 144 148	22,892 3,202 24,284 22,586	10·9 3·3 16·9 19·3	7·2 4·6 3·7 8·1	10·7 3·4 16·5 19·1	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 2.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.0 \end{array} $	
Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. Mining Industry :	189,600 30,790	3,580 5,380	193,180 36,170	35,944 6,688	440 680	36,384 7,368	19·0 21·7	12·3 12·6	18·8 20·4	- 5·2 - 2·5	$-\frac{2\cdot1}{-3\cdot3}$	- 5·2 - 2·5	
Coal Mining Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging.	1.143,410 23,410 10,210 58,750	9,400 190 420 1,210	1,152,810 23,600 10,630 59,960	$\begin{array}{c} 111,872\\ 11,384\\ 2,688\\ 5,463\end{array}$	1,006 6 53 69	112,878 11,390 2,741 5,532	9·8 48·6 26·3 9·3	10.7 3.2 12.6 5.7	9•8 48•3 25•8 9•2	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 1.4 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 2.6 \\ - & 1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper Making and Staining Manufactured Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Textile Trades :	38,590 22,580 144,590	18,250 45,810 75,570	56,840 68,390 220,160	3,763 1,822 10,209	2,C61 4,041 5,266	5,824 5,863 15,475	9.8 8.1 7.1	11·3 8·8 7·0	10·2 8·6 7·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ - & 2.1 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1.6 \\ - & 2.0 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 1.2 \\ - & 2.0 \\ - & 0.7 \end{array}$	
Cotton Trade Woollen and Worsted Trades Silk Trade Flax, Linen and Hemp Trades Jute Trade Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manu-	183.020 123,510 11,040 27,800 11,960 6,600	354,260 151,360 20,850 58,520 30,300 13,540	537,280 274,870 31,890 86,320 42,260 20,140	15,122 13,582 825 4,874 1,073 682	33,307 17,037 1,374 8,793 3,943 1,858	48,429 30,619 2,199 13,667 5,016 2,540	8:3- 11 0 7:5 17:5 9:0 10:3	9·4 11·3 6·6 15·0 13·0 13·7	9.0 11.1 6.9 15.8 11.9 12.6	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 7.6 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 3.3 \end{array}$	
facture. Hosiery Trade Lace Trade Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile, Bleaching, Dyeing, etc Other Textiles.	17,640 11,130 9,570 70,250 13,250	63,310 16,390 14,080 29,980 29,540	80,950 27,520 23,650 100,230 . 42,790	1,307 1,969 838 7,303 1,362	4,473 2,144 1,289 2,139 3,566	5,780 4,113 2,127 9,442 4,928	7·4 17·7 8·8 10·4 10·3	7·1 13·1 9·2 7·1 12·1	7:1 15:0' 9:0 9:4 11:5	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Clothing Trades :- Tailoring Trades Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers,	71,990 24,230	131,860 201,140	203,850 225,370	5,914 1,416	13,249 19,882	19,163 21,298	8·2 5·8	10·0 9·9	9•4 9•5	- "1.1	- 1·3 - 0·4	- 0.8 - 0.4	
etc. Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades Other Clothing	12,310 1,990 100,440 19,570	20,600 10,560 50 530 21,710	32,910 12,550 150,970 41,280	1,089 154 9,722 1,742	1,816 697 4,050 1,931	2,905 851 13,772 3,673	8·8 7·7 9·7 8·9	8.8 6.6 8.0 8.9	8*8 6*8 9•1 8•9	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1.3 \\ - & 2.5 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 2.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Fcod. Drink and Tobacco : Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manu-	275,370 14,590	163,500 32,340	438,870 46,930	19,970 1,006	15,837 2,303	35,807 3,309	7·3 6·9	9·7 7·1	8·2 7·1	- 0.6 - 0.6	- 0·2 - 2·9	- 0.5 - 2.1	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services : Public Utility Service Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades	197.600 19,560 536,540 260,960	16,650 3,700 431,030 129,230	214,250 23,260 967,570 390,190	15,900 542 37,600 23,631	926 121 19,880 5,390	16,826 663 57,480	8.0 2.8 7.0	5.6 3.3 4.6	7·9 2·9 5·9	- 0.6 - 2.3 - 0.1	+ 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1	- 0.4 - 1.9 - 0.1	
Professional Services	73,560 120,140	100,880 60,750	174,440 180,890	3,144 38,392	2,358 9,030	29,021 5,502	9·1 4·3	4·2	7·4 3·2	+ 0.4 + 0.2	+ 0.1 - 0.4	+ 0.2	
			12,190,790	1,198,280	286,549	47,422	32·0 13·6	14·9 8·5	26·2 12·2	- 3.5 - 0.8	- 3.7 - 1.3	-3.6 - 1.0	
			1			-11		(1	1		

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, an systematic short time working at 30th September was 322,315, or 2.6 per cent. of the total number of persons insured, as com-pared with 3.4 per cent. at 26th August. Among males the percentage amounted to 2.0, a decrease of 0.5 per cent., as com-pared with 26th August, while among females the percentage was 4.3, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with a month applicant for unemployment benefit must, inter alia, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than twenty-four hours, or two periods of unemployment of not less than six days each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, The highest percentages recorded were in the textile trades, where the figures ranged from 3.2 per cent. in the hosiery trade to 46.0 per cent. in the jute trade. Other trades with a condays each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, shall be treated as continuous unemployment for this purpose. Persons employed in establishments where, owing to depression in trade, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to fall within the above provision, are accordingly eligible for benefit. The number of persons claiming benefit in respect of siderable amount of short time working were bolts, nuts, screws, etc. (14.9 per cent.), wire and wire goods (10.5 per cent.), and paper making and staining (10.3 per cent.). The following Table analyses the figures in respect of systematic short-time working by industry and sex. :--

and the vacanting were to lied for	etcad neint	NUMBER ON SYST				TEMATIC SHORT TIME.					PERCENTAGE ON SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME.							
Iudustfy.	Time	nber of Workers U.I. Ber Septemb	efit at		COL	npa	or Dec. ared w ugust, 1	ith			centage eptembe]		apar	Dec. (ed wi just, 1	th	.5
and had you by the second metalogic work filled. Of the falst recalled annual for 2017 per coult. The frank	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	M	ales.		Fe- nales.	T	otal.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	M	ales.		e- les.	То	tal.
Building and Works of Construction :- Building Works of Construction other than Building.	1,984 944	23 1	2,007 945	Welling -	1,527 339	+-	12 1		1,515 340	0·2 0·6	0·3 0·1	0.2 0.6	. 11	0•2 0•2	+-	0.2 0.1	1 1	0·2 0·2
Shipbuilding	5,002 44,520 3,268 2,870 4,337	96 2,287 915 1,117 702	5,098 46,807 4,183 3,987 5,039	IIII	2,642 14,674 1,176 1,054 2,480	1 + + 1 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 292 \\ 31 \\ 312 \\ 1,212 \end{array} $	1111	2,703 14,966 1,145 1,366 3,692	1.5 3.8 1.1 1.4 2.0	1.5 2.3 3.5 2.5 0.7	1.5 3.7 1.3 1.6 1.6	11111	0.8 1.3 0.4 0.5 1.2	+	1.0 0.2 0.2 0.7 1.3	F.I. I T	0.8 1.2 0.4 0.5 1.2
Metal Trades : Iron, Steel and Tinplate, and Galvan- ized Sheet Manufacture.	12,935	352	13,287	-	1,139		68		1,207	4.7	2.2	4.5	1	0.4	-	0.5		0.4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc.	1,177 1,819	383 1,974	1,560 3,793	11	626 282	+	85 107	11	711 175	1·9 2·8	1.9 5.2	1·9 3·7	11	1·1 0·4	+	0·4 0·3		0-9 0-2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc	1,040 177	453 1,379	1,493 1,556		476 109	BI de	235 362	11.	711 471	4·4 2·4	4·8 14·1	4·5 9·0		2.0 1.4	11	2·4 3·7		2.1
Wire and Wire Goods	3,428 2,675	395 2,558	3,823 5,23 3	-	1,455 241		297 26	1	1,752 267	12·5 13·7	4·5 16·4	10·5 14·9		5·3 1·3	J.F	3·3 0·2	4 +	4·9 0·8
Hardware and Hollow-ware	1,634 1,151 177	1,401 363 643	3,035 1,514 820	1+1	471 313 447	I F F R	401 249 85	1+1	872 64 532	1.8 4.6 0.6	2.7 2.4 3.6	2:1 3:8 1:7	.++	0.5 1.2 1.5	I F.I	0.8 1.7 0.5	1+1	C·6 0·2 1·1
Rubber and Leather Trades :	572	821	1,393	-	327	-	550	-	877	1.4	2.2	1.8	1	0.7	2	1.5	14	1.1
Leather and Leather Goods Bricks, Tiles, etc Pottery, Earthenware, etc Class Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.)	1,089 267 324 1,040	275 16 188 107	1,264 283 512 1,147	+-	525 2 169 114	1++1	383 2 127 104	1 +1	908 	1.8 0.4 1.1 3.2	1.0 0.1 0.6 1.4	1.5 0.3 0.8 2.8	- +	0.8 0.6 0.3	+ + 1	1·3 	+ + -	1·0 0·4 0·6
Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service Laundry Service Commercial, Cierical, Insurance and Banking.	58 8 95	152 192 50	210 200 145		59 2 53	NI I I	44 70 16	111	103 72 69	0·1 0·0 0·1	0·1 0·2 0·0	0·1 0·2 0·0		1	11	0·1 0·1		 0·1
Transport Services :	501 65 413 31 1,055	14 3 — 5	515 68 413 31 1,060	1111	549 6 106 53 359	and The	4 4 - 7	5-1-1-1-1	553 6 110 53	0·3 0·1 0·3 0·0		0·2 0·1 0·3 0·0	1 4 1	0·2 		0.1	E P H	0·3 0·1 0·1
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. Mining Industry :	555	73	628	T	461	+-	3 30	1-1	356 491	0.6	0·1 1·4	0.5		0.2 1.5	n Isi Alisi	0.2	(H-	0·2 1·4
Coal Mining Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc. Digging.	8,908 343 31 1,754	43 	8,951 343 33 1,758	+	6,698 149 20 516	+	6 5 4 1	+	6,692 154 24 515	0.8 1.5 0.3 3.0	0.5 	0.8 1.5 0.3 2.9	+	0.6 0.6 0.2 0.9	Tel a	2.6 0.9	++11	0.6 0.6 0.2
Printing and Paper Trades :- Paper-making and Staining Manufactured Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Textile Trades :-	4,009 411 1,071	1,857 2,008 1,360	5,866 2,419 2,431	+	256 113 167	111	1 869 635	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	255 982 802	10·4 1·8 0·7	10·2 4·4 1·8	10·3 3·5 1·1	+	0.7 0.5 0.2		 1·9 0·8	+	0.4 1.5 0.4
Cotton Trade Woollen and Worsted Trades Silk Trade Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades Jute Trade Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manu- facture.	14,872 10,676 900 5,239 3,745 222	33,341 17,720 2,443 14,764 15,676 892	48,213 28,396 3,343 20,003 19,421 1,114	1111++	1,872 8,441 482 1,631 190 42	+	4,934 12,590 763 4,405 709 160	1-1+++1	6,806 21,031 1,245 6,036 899 118	8·1 8·6 8·2 18·8 31·3 3·4	9·4 11·7 11·7 25·2 51·7 6·6	9.0 10.3 10.5 23.2 46.0 5.5	++++	1·1 6·9 4·3 5·9 1·6 0·7	+	1.4 8.3 3.7 7.6 2.3 1.2	1+1+1	1-2 7-7 3-9 7-0 2-2 0-6
Hosiery Trade	517 749 197 8,774 593	2,105 1,326 848 3,088 1,417	2,622 2,075 1,045 11,862 2,010	111+	132 186 252 2,925 35		1,440 565 735 929 158	1111	1,572 751 987 3,854 123	2·9 6·7 2·1 12·5 4·5	3·3 8·1 6·0 10·3 4·8	3.2 7.5 4.4 11.8 4.7	+	0.8 1.7 2.6 4.2 0.3	1111	2·3 3·4 5·2 3·1 0·5	IT FILE	2.0 2.8 4.2 3.9 0.3
Tailoring Trades Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc	1,739 574	7,395 12,056	9,134 12,630		507 557	11	2,802 3,941	11	3 309 4,498	2·4 2·4	5•6 6•0	4·5 5·6	1.1	0.7	11	2·1 2·0	++	1.6 2.0
Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades Other Clothing	616 17 2,115 389	697 599 1,098 966	1,313 616 3,213 1,355	-+	668 8 693 37	111	445 481 156 203	111	1,113 473 849 240	5.0 0.9 2.1 2.0	3·4 5·7 2·2 4·4	4.0 4.9 2.1 3.3	1+11	5·4 0·4 0·7 0·2	1111	2·1 4·5 0·3 0·9	1.1.1	3.4 3.8 0.6
Food, Drink and Tobacoo : Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manu- facture.	690 274	3,016 957	3,706 1,231	+	1,381 26		3,330 485	1.12	4,711 459	0·3 1·9	1.8 3.0	0.8 2.6	- +	0.5 0.2		2·1 1·5	E-1T	0.6 1.1 1.0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :- Public Utility Service Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government Service.	1,118 125 2,006 8,127	12 66 1,546 107	 1,130 191 3,552 8,234 	+	226 138 216 5,163	1+11	16 16 157 19	1-1+	242 122 373 5,144	0.6 0.6 0.4 3.1	0·1 1·8 0·4 0·1	0.5 0.8 0.4 2.1	+	0.1 0.7 2.0	+	0-1 0-4	- - +	0·1 0·6 1·3
Professional Services	57 1,207	-20 672	77 1,879	+	4 1,160	11	11 27	11	7 1,187	0·1 1·0	0.0 1.1	0.0 1.0	T		1	-0.1		6.7
Тотац	177,276	145,039	322,315	-	41,319	-	44,155	-1	85,474	2.0	4.3	2.6		0.5	-	1.3	-	0.8
								1									-	

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

B.-SHORT TIME.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from Employment Exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th September showed that the average weekly decrease in the number of workpeople on the Live Register was about 73 600 33,600, compared with an average weekly decrease of 52,000 during August. The number remaining on the Live Register at 30th September was 1,404,681. The decrease (168,111) during 30th September was 1,404,081. The decrease (160,117) during September was common to all departments, men accounting for 112,015, women for 45,590, and juveniles for 10,506. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the five weeks ended 30th September was 147,364, compared with a weekly average of 135,873 during the four weeks ended 26th Average August

It should be noted, however, that at 30th September, 366,500 It should be noted, however, that at 30th September, 366,300 of those persons who had exhausted their right to unemployment benefit had allowed their registration for work to lapse, as compared with 104,100 at 26th August. The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th September, 1921 :--

Sanda Pari	Applic	ations by	All and a second	Application ing at en	ns outstand- d of week.
Week ended	Work- people:	Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	F'rom Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers,
26.h Aug, 1921	141,357	15,424	14,087	1,572,792	21,120
2nd Sept., 1921 9.h " " 16th " " 23°d " " 30°th " "	137,224 149,676 145,299 153,373 151,247	17,005 .17,542 17,111 18,362 19,956	14,599 14,892 14,187 16,140 16,846	$\begin{array}{c} 1,528,067\\ 1,498,190\\ 1,465,761\\ 1,444\ 359\\ 1,404,681\end{array}$	20,339 21,049 21,301 21,178 20,989
Total (5 weeks)	736,819	89,976	76,664	-	-

Total
(6 weeks)736,81989,97676,664--Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at
30th September, 1,078,375 were men, 55,166 were boys, 229,391
were women, and 41,749 were girls. Of the 20,989 vacancies
unfilled, 5,254 were for men, 13,494 were for women, and 2,241
for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified
and vacancies filled increased by 4.4 per cent. and 2.2 per cent.
respectively, as compared with the previous period.
Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are
not yet available, but the outstanding features of the work of
the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 2nd
September, 1921, are dealt with below :--
Applications from Workpeople.
—The daily average number of
accounted for 15,339, women for 5,080, and juveniles for 2,655
—increases of 8.4 per cent. in the case of men, 14.7 per cent. in
the case of women, and 14.3 per cent. in the case of juveniles.
Compared with last month, there was an increase in the number
of applications from men in most of the important trade groups,
the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, and the second backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, and the second backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroup backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroup backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroups, the backgroup backgroups, the backgrou

of applications from men in most of the important trade groups, the only occupations in which decreases occurred being the transthe only occupations in which decreases occurred being the trans-port trades and agriculture. The principal increases were :---Textiles (166 per cent.), miscellaneous metal trades (54 per cent.), construction of vehicles (34 per cent.), shipbuilding (14 per cent.), and engineering and ironfounding (11 per cent.). In the case of women, the greatest increases occurred in textiles (150 per cent.), commercial and clerical (21 per cent.), domestic service (16 per cent.), and dress, including boots and shoes (15 per cent.)

service (16 per cent.), and dress, including boots and shoes (15 per cent.). Of the total applications from men, 19.6 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 14.6 per cent. in building and construction of works, and 10.4 per cent. in the transport trades, while general labourers accounted for 8.4 per cent. Of the total applications from women, the textile trades accounted for 29.1 per cent. and domestic service for 25.7 per cent. Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the four weeks ended 2nd Septem-ber was 2,605, as compared with 2,993 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,203 were for men, 1,042 were for women, and 450 were for juveniles—decreases of 10.1 per cent. in the case of men, 12.4 per cent. in the case of women, and 3.2 per cent. in the case of juveniles, compared with the previous month. With the exception of slight increases in the number of vacancies notified for men in building and construc-tion of works, shipbuilding, textiles, and dress, there was a general decrease in most of the principal occupations, amounting to 17.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding and 7.9 per cent. in the transport trades. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 47.0 per cent. were in building and construction of works for men, 47.0 per cent. were in

cent. in the transport trades. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 47.0 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 5.8 per cent. in the trans-port trades, and 18.4 per cent. for general labourers. The only industries in which increases occurred in the number of vacancies notified for women were :- Textiles (96.9 per cent.), agriculture (36.0 per cent.), and dress, including boots and shoes (4.5 per cent.). The average decrease in the number of vacan-cies notified in the other industries was 18.4 per cent. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 17,080, or 68.3 per cent. were in domestic service.

Of the total vacancies notified for women, 17,080, or 68.3 per cent., were in domestic service. Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 2nd September was 2,194, as com-pared with 2,389 during the previous period, and 2,814 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with last month, the average daily number of vacancies filled by men and women decreased by 11.7 per cent. and 8.6 per cent. respec-tively, while in the case of juveniles there was an increase of 4.5 per cent. 4.5 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies follied during the period was 81.4 per cent., as compared with 79.8 per cent. during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 47.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, while the transport trades accounted for 6.1 per cent. and general labourers for 19.3 per cent. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 62.1 per cent. of the total vacan-cies filled cies filled.

October, 1921.

cies filed. In the men's department there were slight increases in the number of vacancies filled in building and construction of works, shipbuilding, textiles, and dress (including boots and shoes); but these increases were more than counterbalanced by the de-creases in other occupations, viz., agriculture (61·2 per cent.), domestic service (41·0 per cent.), commercial and clerical (21·7 per cent.), and engineering and ironfounding (12·5 per cent.). There was a decrease of 10·7 per cent. in the number of vacan-cies filled by women in domestic service, but in agriculture, tex-tiles, and the dress trade there were slight increases. *Juveniles.*—With reference to juveniles, 32,613 applications were received from boys and 4,448 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 3,964 or 89·1 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by boys, 31·4 per cent. were in the transport trades, 11·3 per cent. in engineering and iron-founding, and 9·6 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupa-tions.

tions.

The number of applications received from girls was 31,119. The number of vacancies notified was 6,350, of which number 5,468, or 36.1 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 28.7 per cent., the trans-port trades for 14.6 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 9.4 per cent., and commercial and clerical occupations for 8.8 per cent. 8.8 per cent.

The propertion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for The propertion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trade groups was greatest in general labourers (98.3 per cent.), engineering and ironfound-ing (96.1 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (90.1 per cent.), and the transport trades (87.5 per cent.). In the case of girls, the percentages were :--Transport trades (96.5), dress, in-cluding boots and shoes (94.9), miscellaneous metal trades (92.8), and commercial and clerical occupations (92.0). Of the total vacancies (8,482) filled by junveniles 2,028 or 23.9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school. The following table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacan-

of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacan-cies filled during the four weeks ended 2nd September, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Ex-changes does not include persons on short time :--

	Carlos and the	M	en.	
Group of Trades.*	Applica- tions from work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	46,726 6,874	94,779 18,759	6,429 7,144	5,222 7,096
founding Shipbuilding Construction of Vehicles Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service Commercial and Clerical	72,242 29,338 2,925 24,780 4,555 7,068	269,830 85,871 7,887 98,145 12,285 21,226	1,630 1,351 92 163 688 577	1,512 1,270 74 136 544 442
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture Textiles Dress (including Boots and	38,209 2,245 20,301	114,932 5,844 45,921	1,681 536 269	1,591 459 235
Shoes)	6,789	18,957	418	326
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings General Labourers All other Trades	4,100 30,930 71,053	12,315 111,235 206,349	305 5,319 2,273	265 5,053 1,978
Total	368,135	1,124,335 -	28,875	26,203
		Wo	men.	The series
Engineering and Iron-	To anna the sta	a harden	() .925 (v.)	
founding Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service :	3,486 3,673	16,660 13,344	110 153	116 145
Resident domestic ser- vants	6,657	4,644	8,107	3,456
other domestic offices	8,615	9,793	3,255	2,216
Conmercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods	16,028 6,476	24 247 14,477	5,718 874	4, 897 710
and Messages Agriculture Textiles Dress (including Boots and	2,891 655 35,488	7,930 741 81,692	349 823 1,494	323 751 1,295
Shoes)	14,325	31,657	2,206	1,615
Loigings General Labourers All other Trades	5,048 2,634 15,971	11,033 6,207 39,899	455 141 1,327	374 137 972
Total	121,945	262,324	25,012	17,007

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are ex-cluded from this Table and from all other figures above except those in the first four paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for work-people in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended and September was 2,335.

October, 1921.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 527-528 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see pp. xxiv—xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July-August, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.*

FRANCE.* Unemployment in September.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" at employment ex-changes in France in the last week of September was 17,718 (12,717 men and 5,001 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 7,271 (3,254 for men and 4,017 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 26,225 persons (20,874 men and 5,351 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 317 foreign immigrants. Out-of-Work Benefit in September.—According to the latest returns, 11 departmental and 103 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 7th October, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 20,408 (14,528 men and 5,880 women). Of this total 14,957 were resident in the Seine department, including 7,486 in Paris. It is pointed out that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment. Even where

the total number of persons out of employment. Even where unemployment funds are in operation particulars under this head are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists (as, for example, in the "liberated" districts), the numbers out of work are not recorded.

GERMANY.+

Employment in August.—The journal of the German Ministry of Labour, in its issue for 30th September, reports as follows :— "During August, as in preceding months, the general aspect presented by the labour market was one of sustained improvement. As the season advanced the demand for labour in agriculture and other seasonal industries became less, whereas in the textile and the metal and engineering trades an unmistakable upward ten-dency was perceptible. The numerous wage movements, together with stoppages of work, which occurred in the latter part of the month, due to the enforced payments of milliards of marks, and the consequent rise in prices, acted as a disturbing factor in this upward movement."

upward movement." The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation underwent a further decline, from 268,508 on 1st August to 232,369 on 1st September, or by 13'5 per cent.; the number of men fell from 205,495 to 176,745 (14'0 per cent.), and that of women from 63,013 to 55,624 (11'7 per cent.).‡ Returns from trade unions also indicate improved employment during the month of August. Out of a total of 5,680,337 mem-bers of unions making returns, 123,689, or 2'2 per cent., were qut of work at the end of the month, as compared with 2'6 per cent. in the preceding month and 5'9 per cent. in August, 1920.

	Member- ship reported		ge of Mer nemploye	
Unions.	at end of Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1921.	July, 1921.	
All Unions making Returns	5,680,337	2.2	2.6	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :	481,733	2.3	2.4	
Building trades Painters (Soc. Dem.)	52,705	0.5	0.5	
Metal trades (Soc. Dem.)	1,310,883	2.6	3.2	
" " (Christian)	222,720	1.7	1.8	11
" " (Hirsch-Duncker)	105,077	0.9	1.2	13
Textile " (Soc. Dem.)	581,733	0.9	1.6	100
Clothing " (Christian)	89,662	0.8	. 0·9 1·8	
Boot and shoe making (Soc.	100,723	1.9	1.9	1000
Dem.)	90,016	1.7	2.5	
Transport (Soc. Dem.) .	537,232	1.9	2.2	1.8
Printing trades	69,452	1.4	1.5	1
Bookbinding	78,194	2.6	3.2	1
Saddlery and bagmaking (Soc.	7174			
Dem.)	34,341	6.0	7.9	ale s
Wood working (Soc. Dem.) (Christian)	349,615 36,100	3.0	3.9	1
Ci IC De S	60,710	3.8	1.2	1
Porcelain	53,554	2.6	2.5	1
Baking and confectionery	The Target	Dir Charles	San Charles	
(Soc. Dem.)	69,132	4.8	5.7	
Brewing and corn-milling	73,144	0.9	1.1	120
Tobacco	81,709	2.3	3.5	1
Enginemen and stokers Factory workers (irrespective	33,028	1.2	2.0	-
of trade)	507,851	1.6	2.1	
Factory and transport work-	Conject	- Martin	And the states	1
ers (Christian)	107,433	3.9	2.9	
Municipal and State workers	267,633	2.4	2.2	-
Sandar - The state of the state	Sugar an and	Unit internet	and all a	1

The improvement is also reflected in the returns relating both to employment exchanges and to sickness insurance societies. The former show that 142 applications were registered for every

• Journal Officiel, 8th October. 1921. † Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 30th September, 1921, and 26th October, 1920. ‡ The Berlin special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states, in the issue of 7th October, that the total number of unemployed in Germany is estimated by the Prussian Chamber of Commerce at 1,250,000.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

100 vacancies in August, as compared with 151 in July and with 195 in August, 1920. As regards sickness insurance societies, an aggregate member-ship of 13,225,299 was recorded by 6,456 of these bodies on 1st September, an increase of 07 per cent. upon the total for the same societies on 1st August.

BELGIUM *

Unemployment in July and August.—Returns relating to July were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies from 2,190 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 687,680. On the last working day of the month 147,232 of these, or 21.4 per cent. of the total, were out of work, 65,612 being totally and 81,620 partially unemployed. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 22.9. The days of unemployment in July numbered 2,094,647, as compared with 2,186,203 in June with 2,186,203 in June.

with 2,186,203 in June. Employment exchange returns are available for a later period. During August 15,572 applications for employment were re-ported, as compared with 15,257 applications in July, while offers of situations numbered 8,700 (8,591 in July). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 179 applications, as against 178 in July.

SWITZERLAND.+

SWITZERLAND.[†] Unemployment in August.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department on the basis of returns from employment exchanges throughout Switzerland, the numbers of applications for employment on the "live register" of the exchanges on the 31st August was 63,182, including 19,685 per-sons engaged in the watch and clockmaking and jewellery trades, 8,413 in the textile trades, and 8,061 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades. In addition, 74,309 persons were reported partially unemployed, of whom 33,782 were in receipt of out-of-work donations. The vacancies offered by employers on the same date numbered 1,290. Taking August as a whole, 952 applications for employment

same date numbered 1,290. Taking August as a whole, 952 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men and 428 for women; in July the figures were 574 and 312 respectively, those for the more recent month showing an increase in both cases.

SWEDEN.‡

Unemployment in July and August.—The percentage unem-ployed among members of Swedish trade unions on 31st August was 26.8, as compared with 27.8 at the end of the preceding month and 3.0 on 1st September, 1920. Full particulars, however, are not available for the latest date and the following table relates to the end of July.

The second se	Member- ship report-	Percent	age Unem	ployed.
Unions.	ing on 31st Ju'y, 1921.	31st July, 1921.	30th June, 1921.	lst Au ^o ust, 1920.
All Unions making Returns	150,540	27.8	27.9	2.8
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Blast furnacemen Foundrymen, etc Engincering workers Electrical workers Textile workers Clothing workers Baking and conloctionery workers Baking and conloctionery workers Cobacco workers Sawmill workers Municipal workers General and factory workers (trades not specified) Commercial employees	$\begin{array}{c} 10,632\\ 3,004\\ 3,068\\ 42.7\\ 3,891\\ 2,760\\ 5,774\\ 3,741\\ 2,543\\ 3,741\\ 10,082\\ 9294\\ 6297\\ 21,609\\ 6,446\end{array}$	33 7 37 4 34 1 23 1 32 0 14 9 22 3 4 3 5 0 3 0 5 0 0 3 1 8 2 7 31 8 2 7 31 8	34·1 46·0 31·6 25·3 28·3 11·8 29·8 4·8 3·8 3·9 4·3 0 31·1 1·3 39·7 9·1	0-5 06 3-4 2-3 0-2 2-3 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5

Later figures are available in regard to the operations of em-ployment exchanges. During August 235 applications were registered on an average for each 100 vacancies notified by em-ployers, as compared with 261 in the preceding month, and 95 in August, 1920.

August, 1920. Unemployment Commission. §—The Swedish "State Unem-ployment Commission" recently issued to the Press a statement of the work carried out since its appointment in 1914. From a summary of this document it appears that during the period 1916-1920 grants amounting to 40 million kronor for the relief of unemployment were passed by the Riksdag, 29 million kronor being appropriated for providing work, especially in the textile

Revue du Travail, September, 1921. Brussels.
† Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, September, 1921. Berne.
‡ Sociala Meddelanden, No. 10, 1921.
§ Report communicated by the Department of Overseas Trade

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Aug., 1920.

5.9

4·4 7·6 5·5 2·0 1·4 13·6 6·9 10·7 3·9 3·0 6·0 22·4 10·5 2·3 3·1 4·7 10.5 2.2 8.5 2.0 3.6

and the stone industries. The principle of providing work instead of doles has been applied since 1918. In that year the Commission assigned to the "Forestry Society" that year the Commission assigned to the "Forestry Society" at Gothenburg a part of the grant towards providing work on common lands, etc. Eventually an organisation known as "The State Works of the Forestry Society" (which acts as the execu-tive of the Commission) was formed. It provides work by con-tracting with municipal authorities or with private societies, such as athletic clubs. As a rule the work is paid for at piece-rates; the daily earnings on an average being 6 kronor for men and 5 kronor for women. The time rates are 5 kronor a day for men and $3\frac{3}{4}$ kronor for women.

The Commission assigns subsidies to municipalities for "train-ing courses" and "work courses" for lads.

The unemployment grants voted in 1921 amount to 34½ million kronor, in addition to 9 million kronor for the provision of work in State enterprises. So far the Commission has disbursed 12 million kronor for relief work, thereby providing occupation for 12,000 persons in 200 localities.

About twice that number of persons were in receipt of unem-ployment allowances at the date of reporting, the rates being 3 kronor a day for man and wife, 2 kronor for single persons, and 60 öre for children. The unemployed not in receipt of aid from the State or municipalities number about 50,000.

The Commission has recently arranged for work on the roads in the north of Sweden. This, however, cannot be continued during the winter.

DENMARK.

Unemployment in September.—The Commercial Secretary at Copenhagen states that in the week ended 27th September 28,561 persons were reported unemployed in the capital, 10,104 in the Islands and 16,511 in Jutland, giving a total for the whole coun-try of 55,176, a decrease of 235 only as compared with the pre-ording media ceding week.

NORWAY.*

Unemployment in July.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of July in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 159, as compared with 18.4 in June and 1.1 in July, 1920.

and a subject of the	· M	embersh	lip.	Percentage Unemployed.				
the second state of the se	July 31, 1921.	June30, 1921.	July 31, 1920.	July 31, 1921.	June30, 1921.	July 31, 1920.		
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Poot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders Bakers	933 1,058 616 9,091 852 2,584 835 607 550	917 1,130 598 9,357† 868 2,589‡ 845 636† 550	900 1,450 726 10,032 950 2,512 847 613 580	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.8\\ 10.2\\\\ 21.0\\ 11.9\\ 5.9\\ 25.1\\ 30.6\\ 4.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.3\\ 16.9\\\\ 23.14\\ 12.8\\ 9.0\\ 26.4\\ 37.74\\ 6.2 \end{array} $	3.7 0.8 		
Total	17.126	17,490+	18.610	15.9	18.41	1.1		

ITALY.

Unemployment in September .- H.M. Representative at Rome, reporting on 30th September, stated that a recent authoritative estimate had placed the number of unemployed in Italy at 425,000. including 100,000 women. This fell far short of the total of one million which had been published in certain newspapers.

Unemployment in the Savona District.—Unemployment is attaining an increasingly serious aspect in the Italian province of Liguria, according to a report furnished by H.M. Commercial Counsellor at Rome on 20th September. In illustration of this figures are quoted relating to the principal industrial establish-ments in the Savona district. Four works employing collectively 1,070 men were entirely closed, and only some 5,000 men were at work in the remaining establishments, as compared with a normal staff of approximately 18,000. In the chemical and allied trades 93 to 95 per cent. were unemployed, in the metal and envineering staff of approximately 18,000. In the chemical and anied trades 93 to 95 per cent. were unemployed, in the metal and engineering trades 65 per cent., and in the glass trades 50 per cent. In the town of Savona itself about 750 unemployed workmen were re-ceiving Government doles, but the number was likely to be increased shortly owing to the cessation of work upon an electric railway, which is approaching completion.

CANADA.

Unemployment on 1st August.§—At the beginning of August the proportion of members of trade unions reporting who were unemployed was 9.10 per cent. of the total, as compared with 13.15 per cent. at the beginning of July and 2.35 per cent. at the beginning of August, 1920. Many of the unions continued to report a large proportion of their members as working on short time.

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.
† Revised figures.
‡ Approximate figures.
§ The Labour Gazette, September, 1921. Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Employment in August.*—For the two-week period ended 27th August returns were tabulated from 5,023 firms, in all employ-ing 636,868 workers. For the two weeks ended 13th August the same firms had reported 639,507 persons on their pay-rolls, the difference representing a decrease in staff of 0.4 per cent. Assigning to the week of 17th January, 1920, the base number 100, the index number of employment for the period under review was 88.7, as compared with 89.0 for the fortnight ended 30th July. For the corresponding period of last year it was 107.5.

October, 1921.

UNITED STATES.+

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

(a) August, 1921, as compared with July, 1921.

anni santaanna	Num- ber of		umber orkpeop	Earnings.‡					
Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	inc.(+) or Dec.(-)		
Coal mining (bi-	Carlor Mark		den a	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.		
tuminous)	90	21,754	21,415	- 1.6	255,815	286,140			
Iron and steel	113	97,902	102,698	+ 4.9	786,454	907,784			
Railway and tram-			1 and the second	·	to the second				
car building and repairing	61	43,373	44.201	+ 1.9	535,288	556,794	+ 4.0		
Automobiles	47	78,908	74,283	- 5.9	545,836	525,542			
Cotton manufac-	50		an article			1215			
turing Cotton finishing	58 16	58,887 11,263	59,553 11,656	+1.1 + 3.5	208,501 52,650	203,930 52,794			
Hosiery and	10	11,200	11,000	+00	04,000	02,194	+ 00		
underwear	62	26,739	28,200	+ 5.5	84,402	94,970			
Woollen	51	50,713	50,282	- 0.8	237,945	234,916			
Silk	48	19,612	19,486	- 0.6	172,800	174,025	+ 0.7		
clothing	49	32,593	34,313	+ 5.3	211,238	238,079	+12.7		
Boots and shoes	78	60,307	63,200	+ 4.8	281,886	303,261	+ 7.6		
Cigars	57	16,617	16,565	- 0.3	64,481	65,995	+ 2.3		
Leather Paper	35	12,618 18,235	12,733 18,544	+0.9 +1.7	58,624	60,758 95,352			
raper	04	10,200	10,044	+ 1.1	91,610	50,502	+ 4.1		

The figures in the above table show that there were increases The figures in the above table show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in August in nine industries and decreases in five. The greatest increases (5.5 and 5.3 per cent.) are shown in hosiery and underwear and men's ready-made clothing, respectively. A decrease of 5.9 in automobile manu-facturing is the greatest shown. Eleven industries show an increase, and three a decrease in the aggregate earnings. The most important increases are 15.4 per cent. in iron and steel, 12.7 per cent. in men's ready-made clothing, 12.5 per cent. in hosiery and underwear, and 11.9 per cent. in bituminous coal-mining. The largest decrease (3.7 per cent.) is shown in automobile manufacturing. manufacturing.

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

							and the second s
	Num- ber of Estab-		umber orkpeop		E	arnings	.‡
Industry.	lish- ments report- ing.	Aug., 1920.	Aug., 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	1090	Aug., 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)
- S	1.28			Per		Salar An	Per
Coal mining (bi-				cent.	£	£	cent.
tuminous)	96	23, 71	21,613	- 9·8 - 43·1	369,813 2,891,642	287,671 908,799	
Iron and steel Railway and tram-	119	180,797	102,787	- 40.1	2,091,042	908,199	- 00.0
car building and	1. Gase			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	19.30		CLA SOT
repairing	61	70,198	44,853	- 36.1	1,065,361	563,678	
Automobiles	52	129,194	82,946	- 35.8	947,762	576,041	- 39.2
Cotton manufac-	60	59,336	60,355	+ 1.7	288,838	209,011	- 27.6
turing Cotton finishing	16	11,293	11,656	+ 1.7 + 3.2	62,497	52,794	
Hosiery and	10	11,200	11,000	1.01	00,101	02,104	100
underwear	60	29,358	26,537	- 9.6	116,025		
Woollen	52	23,613	50,533	+ 114.0	129,107	236,015	
Silk	48	19,921	19,486	- 2.2	183,895	174,025	- 5.4
Men's ready-made clothing	49	33,793	34,684	+ 2.6	215,167	239,987	+ 11.5
Boots and shoes	80	61,168	64,061	+ 4.7	302,049	307,823	
Cigars	56	15,880	16,596	+ 4.5	69,727	66,029	- 5.3
Leather	35	15,298	12,733	- 16.8	86,647	60,758	
Paper	51	26,246	17,387	- 33.8	168,053	89,251	- 46.9

A comparison of the figures for August, 1921, with those for A comparison of the figures for August, 1921, with those for August, 1920, shows that there were increases in six of the fourteen industries in the number of persons employed in August, 1921. The greatest (viz., 114 per cent. in the woollen industry) is due to the recovery from a period of idleness. The greatest decrease (43.1 per cent.) is shown in iron and steel. Eleven of the fourteen industries show a decrease in the aggregate earnings. The most important (68.6 per cent.) appears in iron and steel.

• Employment, 15th September, 1921. Department of Labour, Ottawa. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Com-missioner of Labour Statistics, Washington. ‡ The figures represent the aggregate wages-bill for two weeks in the case of-coal mining, the iron and steel, railway and tram-car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other industries.

October, 1921.

Causes.—Of the 57 new disputes, 25, directly involving nearly 8,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 12, directly involving over 4,000 workpeople, on ques-tions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on details of work-ing arrangements; and 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 57, as compared with 62 in the previous month, and 93 in September, 1920. In these new disputes over 15,500 workpeople were directly involved and about 500 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not ing arrangements; and 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. Results.—During September settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving about 9,000 work-people, and 15 old disputes, directly involving nearly 2,000 work-people. Of these disputes, 7, directly involving over 1,000 work-people, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, were com-promised. In the case of 13 disputes, directly involving over 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. DISPUTES IN FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1920 AND 1921.[†] themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 4,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 43 other disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old dis-DISPUTES IN FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1920 AND 1921. +

beginning of that month. The total number of new and old dis-putes in progress in September was thus 100, involving about 20,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of nearly 150,000 working days. The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during September in all the disputes in progress :--progress :---

	1 29 36 C.J.S.	Charles Contraction	10-3-11-12-12-1	(Martin California California	1	Groups of	di	people	in Work-
ald i Loodeon	Numb progre	er of Disp ess in Sept	utes in ember.	Number of Work- people in- volved in	Aggregate Duration inWorking Days	Trades.	o. of Disp	involved in all Disputes in	of all
Groups of Trades.	Started	Started	1103 2 19	all Dis-	of all Dis-	tota toby to history	N	progress.	progress.
and the second second	before 1st Sept.	in Sept.	Total.	putes in progress in September,	putes in progress in September.	Building Mining and Quarrying	223 207	40,000 236,000	672,000 1,231,00
Building	0		10			Engineering and	200	133,000	2,203,000
Mining & Quarrying	9 5	96	18 11	3,000 4,000	18,000 26,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal	101	70,000	810,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	13	9.	22	3,000	34,000	Textile Clothing	114	79,000	1,158,000
Transport Other Trades	3 13	12 21	15 34	6,000 4,000	36,000 32,000	Transport Woodworking and Furnishing	71 121 94	38,000 55,000 30,000	744,000 396,000 866,000
Total, Sept , 1921	43	57	100	20,000	146,000	Other Trades	256	72,000	1,162,000
Total, August, 1921	43	62	105	26,000	213,000	Employees of Pub- lic Authorities	112	26,000	220,000
Total, Sept., 1920	119	93	212	104,000	1,109,000	Total	1,499	779,000	9,462,000

Occupations and Locality.:	Number	ximate of Work- involved.	Date who	en Dispute	LOST ANALY LUCE ROLL TOMA	Programming and the second inside
The second second second	Directly. Indi- rectly.; Began. Ended.		Result ‡			
BUILDING TRADES :- Building trades workpeople- Falmouth, Penzance, Truio, etc.	500		8 Aug.	15 Sept.§	Dispute arising out of proposed reduction in wages and adop- tion of " cost of living" sliding scale.	Employers' terms modified. (See also page 547.)
Building trades workpeople- Scunthorpe.	300		25 Aug.	1 Sept.	Against continuance of system of payment alleged to be equi- valent to piece-work.	Agreement signed providing that all forms of piece-work be abolished and that plain time rates be observed.
Labourers (tramway reconstruc- tion)—Belfast.	250	in dia an	31 Aug.	1 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 2d. per hour.	Proposed reduction withdrawn.
Plumbers-Manchester district	970		19 Sept.		Against proposed reduction in wages of 11d. per hour.	A Strain and the second s
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES :-		and st	and the second	Angel and	· A los separation prime and	
Rivetters, platers, etc., strikers, labourers, etc., — Barrow-in-Fur- ness.	1,20	0	16 Sept.	21 Sept.	Against employment of a work- man who had been excluded from his Trade Union for being in arrears with his contribu- tions.	Workman in question paid his arrears and rejoined the Trade Union.
Boilermakers (ship repairing)- Mersey.	500		30 Sept.	8 Oct.	Dispute arising out of employers' proposal that restrictions on use of oxy-acetylene burners be withdrawn.	Restrictions modified.
TRANSPORT TRADES :— Employees of railway companies— Dublin and South of Ireland.	5,00	00¶	19 Sept.	30 Sept.	Dispute arising out of proposed reduction in wages of shopmen and coal filiers.	Arbitrator decided in favour of reduction.
Carters-Londonderry	350		26 Sept.	27 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work resumed pending arbitra-
OTHER TRADES : Rope and twine makers, fitters, smiths, engine drivers, etcLiver- pool.	550	•••	2 May		Against proposed reduction in wages.	
Newspaper, etc., distributors- London.	1,500	••	29 Sept.	29 Sept.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of certain employees.	Work resumed pending negotia-
Chemical fertiliser workers- Dublin.	200		14 Sept.		Against proposed reduction in wages.	
Tramway motor-men, conductors, etc.—Salford.	950	-	12 Sept.	16 Sept.	Objection to certain inspectors leaving the United Vehicle Workers in order to join the National Association of Local Government Officers.	Inspectors to remain members of the United Vehicle Workers pending negotiations.

duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople in-volved in more than one dispute during the year are counted once only in the statement of the number of workpeople involved. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, § Date of agreement covering most of the firms involved. # Estimated number.

Stimated number. This is the estimated maximum number, reached about 27th September.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

r ð		J	an. to Sept	., 1920.]]	an. to Sep	t., 1921.
	Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
1	Building Mining and Quarrying	223 207	40,000 236,000	672,000 1,231,000	110 60	23,000 1,155,000	470,000 74,394,000
-	Engineering and Shipbuilding	200	133,000	2,203,000	72	59,000	1,221,000
	Other Metal Textile	101 114 71	70,000 79,000 38,000	810,000 1,158,000	49 20	12,000 379,000	266,000 6,906,000
	Transport	121 94	55,000 30,000	744,000 396,000 866,000	24 40 30	4,000 30,000 5,000	77,000 318,000 117,000
	Other Trades Employees of Pub- lic Authorities	256 112	72,000 26,000	1,162,000 220,000	121 23	27,000 4,000	381,000 42,000
-	Total	1,499	779,000	9,462,000	549	1,698,000	84,192,000

October, 1921.

Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.

\$97,700 1,282,600

335,500

454,200 147,800 563,100 34,500

366,200 38,900

38,100

80,500 31,000

43,500 94,100

1.360 660

70

960 1,370 530 10,420

3 300 170

1,450

290 660

2,5'0

paper offices in London. In the case of male bookbinders and

lithographic artists, warehousemen, cutters, etc., the decrease amounted to 2s. 6d. per week, following a decrease of 5s. per week in August; for most other classes of male operatives there

was a decrease of 5s. per week in September only. Women's wages were reduced by 1s. per week, following a reduction

In the public utility services the principal reductions affected employees of gas and electricity undertakings, whose wages were

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

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

Changes taking effect in January-September, 1921.

4,000 3,300

1,000

3.700 6,300 6,700 75,000

13,000 700

3 400

1,300 8,300

12,500 10,300

Approximate Number of Work-people affected by

Increases. Decreases. Increases. Decreases.

444.000 1,277,000

240 000

1,317,000 324,000 944,000 174,000

890,000 157,000

78,000

225,000 119,000

96,000 292,000

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

of 2s. in August.

and Wales.

reduced under national agreements.

by disputes causing stoppages of work.

Group of Trades.

Building & Allied Trades Mining and Quarrying ... Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture ... Engineering and Ship-building Other Metal Trades ... Textile

Transport (excluding Tramways) Printing & Allied Trades Furniture and Wood-working Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. ... Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Miscellaneous Trades

Total .. .

Only four impor in September, of [Note.-The sto affecting Governm

cultural labourers,

the information an

(excluding

Textile Clothing Transport

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in September affected about 2,040,000 workpeople, of whom nearly 1,680,000 sustained decreases, amounting to £266,000 per week, and 360,000 received increases, amounting to about £25,000 per week. The groups of trades principally affected are shown below :--

Group of Trades.	Number	ximate of Work- ffected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Building and Allied Trades Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Clothing Printing and Allied Trades Public Utility Services* Other	200 324,000 37,000 2,000 100	378,000 614,000 69,000 112,000 189,000 109,000 119,000 87,000	€ 20 22,900 2,300 - 70 - 10	£ 47,200 71,900 15,600 14,700 57,100 24,800 20,100 14,600	
Total	363,300	1,677,000	25,300	266,000	

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

Coal miners in the Yorkshire and East Midland districts received increases of $3\frac{1}{2}d$. and $1\frac{3}{4}d$. per shift for workpeople 16 years and over and under 16 respectively; in all other districts (except Scotland, where no change occurred) wages were reduced, the reductions for workers 16 years and over amounting to 2d. per shift in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, and to 6d. per shift in other districts.

Iron puddlers and millmen in both the North of England and West of Scotland sustained a decrease of 25 per cent. on standard rates (equivalent to 10 or 11 per cent. on current rates). Wages were reduced in the electrical cable-making industry by amounts varying from 1s. to 1s. 11¹/₄d. per week for men and by 1s. per week for women. In the gold, silver and allied trades at Birmingham the introduction of a new schedule of wages resulted in decreases for most adult males (ranging from 2s. to 5s. 8d. per week), while the rates for females were increased in certain sections and reduced in others.

In the textile trades the principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions in September were hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose "cost of living bonus" was reduced, and jute workers, for whom the Trade Board minimum rates

yute workers, for whom the Trade Board minimum rates were reduced by 6s. 3d. per week for men and by amounts ranging from 4s. to 7s. 8d. per week for women. The principal changes in the clothing trades took effect under Trade Board Orders, which reduced the minimum rates in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume trades by amounts varying from $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3d. per hour for men and $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for women.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED

[NOTE.-The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were rece weekly rates quoted are in respect of a full ordinary working week and do not tak

Trale. Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
BUILD	ING AND	ALLIED TRADES (including Works	of Construction).
Great Britaint ENGLAND AND WALES: London and districts within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross Certain towns in the North-Eastern Coun- tiess Durham City Certain towns in West Riding of Yorkshire Certain towns in North-East Lanca- shire an Todmor- den	1 Sept{ 1 Sept	Plumbers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: electric derrick drivers, 1s. 111d.; steam derrick drivers, 1s. 11d.: crane drivers, 1s. 10d Decrease of 11d. per hour. Rates after change:

Including the employees of tramways and omnibus, and gas, water and electricity undertaking, Authorities. Building trade operatives, transport workers, etc., directly employed by such Authoritie This reduction applied to all districts in which there was a reduction of 1d. per hour under sliding LABOUR GAZETTE) and the rates after the change for craftsmen are 4d. per hour less than those therein quot This change took effect as the result of a decision of the National Wages and Conditions Council dated the rates for labourers should be 5d. per hour less than the rates for craftsmen where the craftsmen's rate was men's rate was over 1s. 114d. and not more than 2s. 2d. and 4d. less where the craftsmen's rate was 1s. 10d. ts Including Blaydon, Blyth, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepools, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, M Sunderland, Thornaby, and Wallsend.
 # Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate. Hebden Bridge, Ho Morley, Ossett. Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell, and Yeade Y Viz., Accrington, Blackburn. Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Nelson, P.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italios.)
	BUILDING	AND ALLI	ED TRADES (including Works of Con	struction)—(continued).
	Preston	8 Aug. 1 Sept.	Plumbers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.). Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding sco of ½d. per hour for all classes, and furth decrease of ½d. per hour for labourers. Ra after change: tradesmen (except painter 1s. 9½d.; painters—Bath and Cheltenha 1s. 9½d.; labourers, Hereford and Swind 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	Birmingham and Sut- ton Coldfield Chesterfield	1 Sept. 1 Sept.	Plumbers Plumbers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.). Decrease of 11d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d.)
1. 510	Ilkeston Leicester, Lough- borough, Mans- field and Notting- ham	1 Sept. 15 Sept.	Plumbers Plumbers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 14d. to 2s. 1d.) Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 14d. to 2s. 1d.) Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 14d to 2s. 1d.)
	Matlock Newark North Staffordshire (including Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle- under-Lyme, and Stoke-on-Trent)	5 Aug. 1 Sept. 27 Aug.	Plumbers Flumbers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s.). Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 11½d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour previously arranged take effect from 20 August (see p. 484 of S tember LABOUR GAZETTE) cancelled, a rates adopted (from 27 August) of 2s. 0½d. p hour for tradesmen and 1s. 7½d. per hour labourers. (See Award on p. 560.)
da min Ask Colori ason Standard Coloria Coloria Coloria Coloria	Oundle and Thrap- ston Falmouth and New- quay	1 Sept. 19 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plas- terers, painters and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers,	Increase of 1d. per hour to tradesmen (1s. 8 to 1s. 94d.) and of 4d. per hour to labour (1s. 44d. to 1s. 5d.). Decrease of 14d. per hour. Rates after chang tradesmen, 1s. 64d.; labourers, 1s. 24d.
continued).	Launceston	1 Sept.	painters and labourers Masons, joiners and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change tradesmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. Decrease of 1d. per hour for tradesmen (1s.
a for the second	Penzance, St. Ives. and Truro Plymouth and Devon- port District*	19 Sept. 1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	to 1s. 62d.) and of 12d. per hour for labour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 22d.). Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding sca of 2d. per hour for all classes, and furth decrease of 2d. per hour for labourers. Ra
Ta alla alla Ta alla alla tata tar bo tata tar bigi	Cardiff	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Aug.} \\ 1 \text{ Sept.} \\ 1 \text{ Sept.} \end{array} \right\} $	painters and labourers Plumbers employed by master { builders Plumbers employed by master	after change: painters. 1s. 9½d.; other trad men, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 6d. Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 1½d. Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d.) Decrease of 1½d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 1d.)
alo south alo por saidt. Danem izz, g	SCOTLAND : Buckie, Cullen. Elgin, Forres and Nairn	1 Sept.	plumbers Masons	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d. (See Decision No. 683 on p. 505 of Septem)
Korr Keboari	Peterhead IBELAND :	7 Sept.	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters	LABOUR GAZETTE.) Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
skiint aca ande: quan er hown.	under " cost of Horn in how Rates of a a tid partren to be at tid. per tomication	∫ ⁸ Aug. {	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters and plasterers Hodsmen and labourers	Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.).† Decrease of 1d. per hour for hodsmen (1s. 5d. 1s. 4d.) and of 2d. per hour for labour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d.).†
	Belfast	18 July { 5 Sept. 11 June 23 July July	Stonecutters <t< td=""><td>Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.).† Decrease of $\frac{2}{3n}d$. per hour (2s. $2_{1,n}^{*}d$. to 2s. 2d.) Decrease of $\frac{2}{3n}d$. per hour (2s. $\frac{1}{3}d$. to 1s. 11d.) Decrease of $\frac{3}{3}d$. per hour (2s. $\frac{1}{3}d$. to 1s. 10d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.) Decrease of $\frac{2}{3}d$. per hour (2s. $\frac{1}{3}d$. to 1s. 11d.)</td></t<>	Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.).† Decrease of $\frac{2}{3n}d$. per hour (2s. $2_{1,n}^{*}d$. to 2s. 2d.) Decrease of $\frac{2}{3n}d$. per hour (2s. $\frac{1}{3}d$. to 1s. 11d.) Decrease of $\frac{3}{3}d$. per hour (2s. $\frac{1}{3}d$. to 1s. 10d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.) Decrease of $\frac{2}{3}d$. per hour (2s. $\frac{1}{3}d$. to 1s. 11d.)
orks of Con- struction.	Great Britain	1st pay day after 20 Sept.	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding sco of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for nave and labourers:—London, 1s. 6½d.; off centres, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.
Other Building.	Manchester, Salford and District	} 1 Sept -	Tile, mosaic, etc., fixers Decorative glassworkers Wood and stone carvers employed in architectural shops	Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 0½d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11d.) Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after chang wood carvers, 2s. 4½d.; stone carvers, 2s. 6½
	in in Converse is Tid, nor a of 31, nor hour for to	Distances -	MINING AND QUARRYING.	. gast in editerization in the
	Northumberland, Dur- ham, Cumberland, Shropshire, South Staffordshire, Bris- tol, Forest of Dean, Somerset, North Wales, South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Sept.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Decrease of 6d. per shift for workpeople years of age and over, and of 3d. per sl for those under 16.
al Mining <	and Kent Yorkshire, Leicester- shire, Nottingham- shire, Cannock Chase, Derbyshire and Warwickshire	1 Sept.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Increases of 3½d. per shift for workpeople years of age and over, and of 1½d. per sh for those under 16.
100 0001	Lancashire and Che- shire and North Staffordshire	1 Sept.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Decreases of 2d. per shift for workpeople years of age and over, and of 1d. per shift those under 16.
o and Pr	England and Wales (except Yorkshire and Derbyshire, Lancashire and	1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers em- ployed at or near coal mines	Decreases of 6d. per shift for workpeople years of age and over, and of 3d. per shift those under 16.
roducts	North Staffs) Yorkshire and Derby- shire	l Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers em- ployed at or near coal mines	Increases of 31d. per shift for workpeople years of age and over, and of 13d. per sh
	Lancashire and North Staffordshire	1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers em- ployed at or near coal mines	for those under 16. Decrease of 2d. per shift for workpeople 16 year of age and over, and of 1d. per shift for th under 16.
Fireclay	South Staffordshire and East Worcester-	1 Sept.	Fireclay miners and surface workers	Decreases of 6d. per shift for workpeople years of age and over, and of 3d. per shift

urs of Labour.

October, 1921.

	200,000	2,000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and matthe	to the Houtse
149,500	6,577,000	25,400	3,807,700	1	ande: quarry	Rates attant
Hours of tant changes in	n hours of l	abour wei	e reported		en order of	Belfast
which particula atistics given a ent employees,	above are e domestic se	aclusive of rvants, po	of changes plice, agri-			Londonderry
shop assistant vailable is not s	s and clerk sufficient to	s, for wh provide o	ich classes a basis for	N .	Vorks of Con- struction.	Great Brita
DURING S	EPTEME	ER, 192	1.		-	dus 160 per of
September; with eived during Sep e into account of	ptember, ar	e also inclu	uded. The		Other Building.	Manchester, and Distric
Pa	articulars of	change.				te Tiel, par r kour for r
(Decreases in i	talics.)		1	and the first of	Northumberl ham, Cur
The second of					12 . Set . 12 . 5	Shropshire Staffordshi
of Constructio	n).				Strates, Bale	tol, Forest Somerset,
Decrease, unde	r "cost of l	iving" sli	ding scale	1.	and and the second	Wales, Son and Monm and Kent
of ½d. per hou Further decrea	ur.† se of 4d., 2d.	or 1d. per	hour.‡	C	Coal Mining	Yorkshire, shire, No
Decrease of 1d. electric derr derrick drive Decrease of 11d engine driver crane signaln	rs, 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.; 1 nen. 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.	poiler atte	ndants and		in and contracts and ling real of nor contracts in any contracts	shire, Ko shire, Chase, I and Warw Lancashire shire an Staffordshi
Decrease of 1d.	per nour (48. 4 <i>a</i> , 10 2	18. 120.).		alimite assign	Stanordsin
Decrease of 1d Decrease of 12	. per hour (d. per hour	2s. 3d. to ((2s. 3d. to	2s. 2d.). 2s. 11d.).			England as (except
Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$.	. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2	2s. 1½d.).	A Company	Coke and By- Products Manufacture	and D Lancashire North Stat Yorkshire an shire
gs; and of Port, 1 es are also include og scale as from 1s	d in this group					Lancashire a Staffordshi
ted. d 5th July, 1921, whi as over 2s. 2d. on 1 to 1s. 114d. inclusiv Morpeth, Newcastl	st May, 1921, ² ve.	d. less whe	re the craits.	-	Fireclay Mining	South Sta and East V shire
orbury, Keighley, lon. Padiham, Rawtensta			agh, Mirfield, .			were not includ er "Changes in H
		1	l'and and			
		1				

4

CHANGES IN WAGES.

547

ed in the September LABOUR GAZETTE. (See note † on page 546.)

October, 1921.

October, 1921.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	
		effect.		ad)		Tandan Didid	E NO
			MINING AND QUARRYING—(continu Iron ore miners		Engineering,		1 pa 1
		1st bar- gain	the statement and provide the second statement	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s 5d. per shift in the bargain price, and of 2s. 4d. per shift in the minimum wage.	Foundry, Shipbuilding and Ship Re-(Charles The all	
		day after	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 62d. per shift. Decreases under sliding scale of 1s 81d per	pairing Trades	Swansea, Llanelly Port Talbot, and Mid-Glamorgan.	
		9 Sept.	workers	shift for men, and of 10 ¹ / ₄ d. per shift for boys under 16.	(continued)	Glasgow	1
	Cumberland	3	Iron ore miners	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 1d. per shift in the bargain price (15s. 5d. to 13s. 4d.), and of 2s. 1d. per shift in the minimum wage	inter strate	the product of the second	
	a line and the fa		Winding enginemen	 (12s. 9d. to 10s. 8d.). Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6fd. per shift (12s. 9fd. to 11s. 2fd.). Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 0fd. per shift for men, and of 6fd. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: underground (1st class) or leading labourers, 8s. 0fd.; blacksmiths, 10s. 9fd.; joiners, 11s. 3fd. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for miners, of 1d. per shift for surfacemen. and of fd. per shift for boys under 16. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 4d. per shift for boys under 16. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 4d. per shift for boys under 16. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 4d. per shift for surfacemen, and of fd. per shift (13s. 2d. to 12s. 10d.) in the bargain price for miners, of 4d per shift in the minimum wage for miners (11s. 5d. to 11s. 1d.), of 4d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 2d. per shift for boys under 16. 	the areas	The second period of the second secon	
on Ore		19 Sept.	Other underground and surface	shift (12s. 9½d. to 11s. 2¾d.). Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 0½d. per		England	•])
Mining	A STORE AND THE ME TO	- million -	workers	shift for men, and of 64d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: underground (1st class) or leading labourers 88 01d - black	The state way		
ADCOUNT OF	Contractor and the second	(7 Aug.)	Lite encountration and an and a second second	smiths, 10s. 92d.; joiners, 11s. 52d. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1d. per shift	Light Castings, etc.,	and the state of the state of the	5
Date in the second	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	17.23% 1-3155	A State of Fe million a second state of the second se	in the bargain price for miners, of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage for miners, of 1d.	Manufacture	Scotland	. [[
	Furness District	11 Sept.	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (ex- cept blacksmiths and fitters, whose wages are not regulated by sliding	for boys under 16. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 4d, per shift	and the second	ander trade to	
Constant of the	rumess District		wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	(13s. 2d. to 12s. 10d.) in the bargain price for miners, of 4d per shift in the minimum wage	1 and a state	A CALL STREET,	1
				for miners (11s. 5d. to 11s .1d.), of 4d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 2d. per shift for boys under 16.	Tin Plate Manufacture	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	- 1
psum	Gotham, Cropwell	15 Sept.	Gypsum miners, millhands and stone	Decrease, under " cost of living" sliding scale, of 2d. in the £ on earnings.	and the state	and an and the second	
Mining	G o t h a m. Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton. Newark - on - Trent and Chellaston		dressers	of 2d. in the £ on earnings.	(Halifax and District Todmorden	
. (12 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. 7d. per shift for men, and of 1s. 32d. per shift for boys	- All and a second		
		26 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	UNDET ID	Sheet Metal	Birmingham and Dis- trict.	
and a starter	West Cumberland		Limescone quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 63d. per shift for men, and of 92d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobless	Working		
and the	a instrument of the second	A STREET	transet of pulling a part of the	11s. 03d.; haulage enginemen, 10s. 23d.; black- smiths and joiners, 9s. 53d.; day borers, first	a internet in the second		
	Vorkshing (including	16 Sept	Freeston; quarrymen	under 16. Rates after change: knoblers, 11s. 0fd.; haulage enginemen, 10s. 2fd.; black- smiths and joiners, 9s. 5fd.; day borers, first class, 10s. 6fd.; day labourers, first class, 9s. 10fd.; and ruddmen, 9s. 4fd. per shift. Decrease of fd. per hour for quarrymen (2s. 0fd. to 2s.) and a corresponding decrease for nice.	Cast Iron	Pirmingham and W. 1	1
rying {	Bradford, Halifax, Brighouse, Hudders-	10 Sept	Freestone quarrymen	to 2s.), and a corresponding decrease for piece- workers, and of 2d. per hour for labourers (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 7½d.).	Hollow-ware Manufacture	Birmingham and Wol- verhampton Districts	5
	Brighouse, Hudders- field and Elland Dis- tricts)	1Sept,	Quarrymen, labourers, etc	the second se			
	North-East Lancashire	15600,	a contract of the second	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarry- men, 2s., and labourers, 1s. 8d. per hour.		Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Stour- bridge and Cannock	1 1
6m. 10.	South-West of Eng- land*	1 Sept.	All classes of roadstone quarrymen	Decrease of 11d. per hour for men, of 2d. per hour for youths, and of an equivalent amount	Edge Tool	Districts.	
	Cornwall	f 1Sept.	Granite masons	Decrease of 12d. per hour for men, of 2d. per hour for youths, and of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers. Labourers' minimum rate after change: 1s. 22d. or 1s. 32d. per hour. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 72d. to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.).	Manufacture	Sheffield	1
. (Cornwall	{ 22 Aug.	Granite quarry labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.).	Contraction of the second s		
			IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.				
(Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on		the local set to be and	
	North of England	26 Sept.	Iron and steel millmen	standard rates, leaving the pudding rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 100 per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on			
	Sheffield	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers' labourers em-	standard rates. Decreases of 1d. per hour for tradesmen, and of	Gold. Silver and Allied	Birmingham‡	131
		A. C. State	and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed in steelworks	11d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 01d. plus 2d. per hour "dirty money"; carpenters and joiners, 2s. 01d.; labourers, 1s. 71d. per hour.	Trades		lir
	North Lincolnshire	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in		and the state of the state		
	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.		ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	11d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 01d. plus 2d. per hour "dirty money"; carpenters and joiners, 2s. 01d.; bricklayers' labourers, 1s. 71d. per	N. dost of interest		
and Steel	South Wales and Man	10.1	Dricklowers and haishlass				
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 Sept.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works (other than	Decreases of 1d. per hour for bricklayers, and of 11d. per hour for bricklayers' labourers. Rates	Manufacture.	Birmingham and Dis- trict.	Pa
	South-War Wales	lst full	Dowlais works) Maintenance men (engineers, fitters, electricians, blacksmiths, moulders,	after change: bricklayers, 2s. 02d.; brick- layers' labourers, 1s. 72d. per hour. Decrease of 4s. per week for fully skilled crafts.	Chain Manufacture	Cradley Heath	
	er and the second second	pay after 19 Sept.	electricians, blacksmiths, moulders, etc.) employed in Siemens' Steel Works	Decrease of 4s. per week for fully skilled crafts- men, and a proportionate decrease for semi-skilled men. Rate after change: crafts- men 96s per encek	1	Middlesex Kent, Sur- rey, Essex, Hertford- shire, Buckingham-	1
	and the second sec	1	Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on	The state state	shire, Buckingham- shire and Berkshire.	
attender and		26 Sept	Iron millmen	135. 6d. per ton, plus 105 per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 105 per cent.			
	West of Scotland	1 Sept.	Bricklayers and joiners employed in		Electrical		Fi
(L Sept.	steelworks	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 3½d. per hour; joiners, 2s. 0½d. per hour.	Making	Great Britain, other than the above coun-	
		ENG	INEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRA			ties.	
Foundry,	Great Britain		Males employed in H.M. dockyards and naval establishments, and in			and the second for the second	
hipbuild- ing and	And the second s		adjacent war Office establish-	workers, and of 72 per cent. on present list on net piecework prices for pieceworkers. [‡] (See Decision No. 665 on p. 442 of the August LABOUR)
ship Re- pairing	Great Britain	5 Sept.	ments, etc.† Women, 18 years of age and over,	Decision No. 665 on p. 442 of the August LABOUR GAZETTE). Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.	* The change of	oplied only to workpeople 2	1
Trades		generally	employed in certain Government engineering establishments.		as to probational pe affected by this red	riod of training Electrico	l fit

Including the Counties of Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Oxford, Somerset, Wilts and the Isle of Wight.
 † The changes applied only to those who received two advances of 3s. per week in the case of timeworkers and 7½ per cent. in the case of pieceworkers in April
 † The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (thus making the total decrease in the case of timeworkers, 3s. 4½d. per week).

CHANGES IN WAGES.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921-(continued). e from Particulars of change. nange Classes of Workpeople. ook (Decreases in italics.) ffect. INEER ING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES- (continued). Workpeople employed by railway companies engaged solely in elec-tricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between such* t full Decrease of 3s. 42d. per week. y after Sept. Decrease of 4s. per week for skilled craftsmen and proportionate decreases for other workers. Rates after change: craftsmen (skilled), 96s.†; labourers, 72s (See Decision No. 687 on p. 560.) Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: boiler scalers, 1s. 11½d.; ship scalers, 1s. 3½d. Males, 21 years of age and over, employed in engineering and foun-dry shops t pay after Sept. Sept. Boiler scalers and ship scalers . OTHER METAL TRADES. Weekly bonuses adopted of 9s. for those under 18 years, of 17s. for those 18 years but under 19 years, and of 20s. for those 19 years but under 21 years in lieu of the weekly bonuses previously paid of 12s. 9d. for those under 18 years and of 26s. for those 18 years to 21 years. Male timeworkers under 21 years of age employed in light castings and stove and grate manufacture years and of 20s. for those 10 years to 11 years. Weekly bonuses adopted of 9s. for those under 18 years, of 18s. for those 18 years but under 19 years, and of 24s. for those 19 years but under 21 years in lieu of the weekly bonuses previously paid of 12s. 3d. for those under 18 years and of 34s. for those 18 years to 21 years Sept. t pay fter Sept. Maintenance craftsmen employed in the tinplate industry Decrease of 4s. per week for skilled men and proportionate decreases for other workers. Rate after change for skilled craftsmen, 96s. Sheet metal workers Sheet metal workers Sept. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 101d. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease to a rate of 72s. 6d. per week, plus 5s. per week and bonus of 121 per cent. on earn-ings. ••• ... Sheet metal workers' ings. Daywork rates established of 1s. 03d. per hour for general work, and of 1s. 03d. per hour for motor work (subject in each case to the addition of war bonuses of 26s. 6d. per week and 123 per cent, on earnings), and piecework prices adjusted so as to enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 333 per cent. over the daywork rate. Sept. Adult male workers employed in the cast-iron hollow-ware trade (black and bright) t pay ay in sept. Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10³d. per week, making the total amount to be deducted from wages under the scale 8s. 6d. per week. Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of is. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 9d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years, and of 6d. per week for those under 18 years. Decreases of 3s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 2s. per week for those under 18 years. Males employed in the edge tool trade pay yin Women and girls (timeworkers and pieceworkers) engaged in the ware-house or on production in the edge tool trade Sept. Goldsmiths, silver and electro-plate workers, diesinkers, stampers and piercers MALES: Decreases of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men (77s. 6d. to 75s.), and for semi-skilled men (60s. to 57s. 6d.); and an increase of 2s. per week (52s. to 54s.) for unskilled men.[‡] men.;
FEMALES: Increases of 4d. per week (33s. 8a. to 34s.) for skilled women; of 2s. per week (28s. to 30s.) for semi-skilled women; of 1s. or 5s. per week (24s. or 20s. to 25s.) for unskilled women.;
MALES: Decreases of 5s. 8d. per week (75s. 8d. to 70s.) for skilled men; of 5s. per week (60s. to 55s.) for semi-skilled men; and of 2s. per week (33s. 8d. to 32s.) for skilled women; of 3s. per week (33s. 8d. to 32s.) for skilled women; of 3s. per week (33s. 8d. to 32s.) for skilled women; of 3s. per week (34s. to 25s.) for semi-skilled women; of 3s. per week (34s. to 25s.) for semi-skilled women; and of 4s. per week (24s. to 20s.) for unskilled women.; veek Sept. Platers, gilders, spoon and fork makers, rolled gold, gilt and imita-tion jewellery workers, case makers and optical goods makers Adult male workers in the screw Decrease of 3s. per week. trade Chain makers and anchorsmiths Sept. Decreases averaging about 122 per cent. on piece prices. Increases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of from is. 9d. to is, per week for males 21 years of age and over, of from 6d, to 34d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of is, per week for females 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years. Rates after change: males 21 and over, 68s. 64d. to 74s. 5d.; females 18 and over, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. Increases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of from is. 114d. to is. 24d. per week for males 21 years and over, of from is. 6d. to 6d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of is, y day week ding Workpeople employed in the electric cable-making industry week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for females 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years. Rates after change: males 21 and over, 62s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.; females 18 and over, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.

s of age and over, except in the case of unskilled labourers 18 years and over who are not covered by agreements rs, armature winders, plumber jointers, etc., engaged on work ordinarily done by electrical contractors were not

† Patternmakers receive an additional 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week "tool money."
 ‡ The changes described took effect under arrangements made by the Birmingham Jewellers and Silversmiths' Association and the Gold, Silver, Electro Plate and Allied Trades Manufacturers' Federation, and were not embodied in any formal agreement made with the trade unions concerned.

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October, 1921.

DODWED DUPING SEPTEMBER, 1921-(continued).

Locality.	which change took	Classes of Workpeople.	(Decreases in italics.)	A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE	A State of the state of the state of the	which
	effect.		(DECIENSES DIE SUMMON)	Trade.	Locality.	change took effect.
)THER METAL TRADES—(continued).	Decreases of 1d. per hour. Rates after			1
England and Wales	1 Sept.	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters)	change: London, 25. 054.; Birminghean, not verhampton, Stourbridge, Walsall and all towns between, together with the Potteries District, Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tam- worth, Burton-on-Trent, Newcastle-on-Tyne and towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, 1s. 114d.; Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Leicester, Cardiff, and parts of Warwickshire, Worcester- ching and Staffordbirg not included above.	Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	'26 Sept.
England and Wales*	1st full pay in Sent	Steelwork erectors	1s. 10 ² d.; all other districts, 1s. 9 ² d. Rates			
London	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2 \text{ July} \\ 13 \text{ Aug.} \end{array} \right\} $	Workpeople employed in the safe { making trade	of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.†	Tailoring.	Great Britain	29 Sept.
		a i l'informant makons	of 7½ per cent. in the percentage datition on piece prices for pieceworkers (75 per cent. to 67½ per cent.); and of 5 per cent. off	To the week		
London District	15 Aug.	Surgical instrument makers	1s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for timeworkers, of 1 ¹ / ₂ a. per cent. in the percentage addition on piece prices for prices for the former (5 ² / ₁ per cent to 60 per cent).		and the second s	
teri in real of read to the terior of terior		Males 21 years of age and over (other than homeworkers)	or 22d. per hour in minimum time rate for makers, machinists, blackers, electro- platers, &c., and of 2d. per hour (1s. 32d. to 1s. 13d.) in minimum time rate for other workers.	Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making.	Great Britain	29 Sept.
		Males under 21 years of age	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in mini- mum time rates varying from id. to 2d. per bourt			Constant of the second
Great Britain	12 Sept. ((other than those employed in card- ing hooks and eyes or snap fasten- ers)	per hour in minimum time rate for charge	Hat	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley Districts; also Car-	1st pay day in Sept.
au us paraitas burn ton			Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in mini- mum time rates varying from 1d. to 1d. per hour.1	Manufacture	Luton, London and St.	11 Sept.
and an an an an area to the	1. 2 or 3		Bonus of 6d, in the shilling increased under		ADOULS.	and a second
Leicester	Sept.	dustry (except workpeople such as engineers) belonging to unions other than the Workers' Union. Workpeople employed in the prepar-	"cost of living" sliding scale, to out. In the shilling. Weekly rates after change: men, 42s. 6d., plus 6 ¹ / ₂ d. in 1s. on earnings; women, 25s. 6d., plus 6 ¹ / ₂ d. in the 1s.		Various ports in Eng- land and Wales.	lst full pay in Sept.
and the state of the second state of	and and a second	ing, spinning or weaving of (a) jute, or (b) of jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp:-	n n 1 n-anda data in mini.		Bo'ness and Grange- mouth	22 Aug.
A DE LE COLLEGE DE LE COLLE COLLEGE DE LE COLLEGE DE LE COLLEGE DE LE COLLEGE DE LE CO	a sortigity	Males	mum time rates of 5s. 3d. per week (ous. 10 43s. 9d.) for those 21 years and over, and of 2s. 9d. to 5s. 7½d per week for those under 21	Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Cork, Waterford, Dundalk, Newry, Drogheda, London- derry and Galway	12 Sept.
Great Britain	9 Sept.	Spinners, etc	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of from 4s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. per week in minimum time rates for spinners, and of 6s. per week in minimum rate for spinning shifting mis-		Belfast, Dublin, Lim- erick, Sligo and other ports. Midlands ⁺	15 Sept. 12 Sept.
the second second second		Other workers	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in mini- mum time rates of 4s. per week (32s. to 28s.)		Carliele	July
Belfast and the North	12 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the flax- spinning industry	3s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years.s Decreases of 4s. per week for skilled men, and	port maus-	Sheffield	3 Sept.
Midlands	in week beginnin	g in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Bonus of 1s. 1d. in the shifting of carting reduced, under " cost of living " sliding scale, to 1s. in the shilling.		Swansea	lst full pay in Sept.
Brighouse	and the second states and the	Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry	and pieceworkers, and "cost of living" with reduced from 125 per cent. to 105 per cent.;	And the second s	art. 6.3 : enfinite internet	
the residence of the second second	A Valo	· · ·	gercentage payable decreased from 548.68. 10 33s. Inclusive rates after change: males: 1st	tion training the second	And Lange and Lange and Annual	
er da gee and.			nor cent anove time tales.	Ágriculture.	England and Wales.	5 Sept.
Macclesfield	in week ending	weavers employed in silk manu- facture	and a strange of the		the second second and	
Nottingham	15 Comt		portionate decrease for juniors. Rate after	Candid T. Stratt	the first strange and data. It is the second strange in the second strange in the second strange is the second	
Belfast and the North of Ireland	and a set of the	ing, dyeing, and finishing trades	Decreases of 4s. per week for men, of 2s. per week for women and young persons and pro-		A DE LE CONTRACTO DE LE CONTRACTÓ DE LE CONTRA	
Great Britain	•	Workpeople employed in the asbes- tos industry	"Cost of living" wage reduced under statud scale, from 104d. to 9d. per hour for males 21 years and over, and from 64d. to 6d. per hour for females 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for other workers. In- clusive hourly rates after change: males 21	Fishing.	Ramsgate	26 Aug. (
	London London District Great Britain Great Britain Great Britain Belfast and the North Midlands Brighouse Brighouse Brighouse Brighouse	Ingrand and wards in pay in pay in Sept. 2 July 13 Aug. 15 July London District 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 17 Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Aug. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 17 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Aug. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 10 Aug. 11 Sept. 11 Sept. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 17 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Sept. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. <td>Image and the works of the sector of the</td> <td>England and Walket Lift fill England and Walket Lift fill Regiond and Walket Lift fill Bardon Taylor London Taylor London Taylor Taylor Taylor London Taylor Taylor Taylor Taylor</td> <td>Indiand and Wales High full Storieward erreited a</td> <td>Zagiand and Waler Hit Mal Maximum and Sage and Same and Sam</td>	Image and the works of the sector of the	England and Walket Lift fill England and Walket Lift fill Regiond and Walket Lift fill Bardon Taylor London Taylor London Taylor Taylor Taylor London Taylor Taylor	Indiand and Wales High full Storieward erreited a	Zagiand and Waler Hit Mal Maximum and Sage and Same and Sam

The decrease took effect under an agreement made between the Bridgebuilding and Constructional Engineering Employers' Association, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union.
 † The reductions are subject to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, thus making a total decrease in the case of timeworkers of 3s. 44d. per week.
 ‡ For further particulars, see p. 561.
 § For further particulars, see p. 561.
 § For further particulars, see p. 561.
 § Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry Districts.
 ¶ The decrease took effect from the day after the first making-up day after 14th September.

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

October, 1921.

CHANGES IN WAGES.

S OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921-(continued).

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Particulars of change. Classes of Workpeople. (Decreases in italics.) CLOTHING TRADES. Apprentices who are apprenticed for a period of five years to rivet and combination making and repair-ing, and not less than one-third of whose time is spent in such. Workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade :bill year." Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts in mini-mum time and piecework basis rates of the following amounts for the classes named re-spectively:--22d. to 3d. per hour.* Cutters, fitters-up, tailors, pres-sers, machinists, under-pres-sers, etc. Warehousemen, packers, and porters. Other male workers 11d. per hour.* 14d. per hour."
24d. per hour for workers 22 years of age and over, and of amounts varying from 4d. to 14d. per hour in the time rates for workers under 22. General minimum time rate for workers 22 and over, 1s. 2d."
14d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change (excepting cutters, trimmers, and fitters-up), 84d."
4d. to 14d. per hour in minimum time rates."
Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in mini-mum time and piecework basis rates of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— 3d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change for men, other than special classes such as cutters, pressers, mach-inists, &c., 1s. 14d."
14d. to 3d. per hour.* Females, other than learners ... All classes of males 22 years of age and over, except ware-housemen, packers and porters. Warehousemen, packers, and porters. Males under 22 years of age ... Females, other than learners ... ¹d. to 1³d. per hour in minimum time rates.*
¹1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change (excepting cutters, trimmers, and fitters-up), 8¹/₂d.*
¹d. to 1¹/₄d. per hour in minimum time rates.* Bonus of 95 per cent., previously paid, reduced to 80 per cent. Rate after change for men: 103d. per hour, plus 80 per cent. Bonus of 100 per cent. on earnings previously paid reduced to 85 per cent. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Majority rate after change for men, 1s. 3d. Pieceworkers Workpeople employed in the straw plait bleaching and dyeing trade. TRANSPORT TRADES. Coaltippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen
Shoremen and hoistmen engaged in tipping coal
Bock labourers and other workers employed in actual handling of
Bock and tonnage rates, reduced to 45 per cent. Minimum rate after change, 80s. per week plus 45 per cent.†
Decrease averaging about 12 per cent. for hoistmen and shoremen tipping cargo coal, bunker and coke, leaving wages approximately 150 per cent. above pre-war rates.
Decrease of 18. per day. [For particlars of rates previously paid, see page 386 of July, 1920, LABOUR GAZETTE.] Dock labourers and other workers employed in actual handling of cargoes in or on a ship, quay, warehouse or craft Decrease of 1s. per day. [For particlars of rates previously paid, see page 386 of July, 1920, LABOUR GAZETTE.] Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc. Decrease of 5s. per week. Carters ... Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 65s. 6d.; two-horse carters, 70s..6d. Workpeople employed in the road transport industry (including coal carters) Workpeople employed in the road transport industry Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 62s. per week; two-horse carters, 65s. per week.
 Decrease of 3s. per week. AGRICULTURE AND FISHING. Males 21 years of age and over Decreases in minimum weekly rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board of 4s. to 6s. per week in the rates for ordinary male labourers, and of varying amounts for special classes. (See p. 455 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.) Males under 21 years of age New schedules of minimum weekly rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board, resulting in decreases varying, generally, from 1s. to 5s. 6d. per week. (See p. 455 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.) Decreases in minimum rates of 1d. per hour for those 18 years and over, and of 2d. per hour for those under 18, except in Yorkshire, where the decreases were 2d. (18 and over), 2d. or 1d. (under 18). (See p. 456 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.) Females

 Trawl fishermen:- Third hands ...
 Third hands ...
 Third hands ...

 Third hands ...
 ...
 ...
 Rate of 70s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 49s. per week plus 4d. in £ nett.

 Chief engineers ...
 ...
 ...
 Rate of 80s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 70s. per week plus 3d. in £ nett.

 Second engineers ...
 ...
 ...
 Rate of 60s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 49s. per week plus 2d. in £ nett.

 Engineer trimmers, cooks and deck hands
 Rate of 50s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 42s. per week plus 2d. in £ nett.

 All hands ...
 ...
 ...

 All hands ...
 ...
 ...

October, 1921.

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Octobe	er, 1921	

	and the second se	Date from which		Particulars of change.		The second second second second	Date
Trade.	Locality.	change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	(Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date fro which change took effect.
		AG	RICULTURE AND FISHING-(continu	ed).	-		
()	A DESCRIPTION ADDRESS	10 61 - 5 	Crews of steam trawlers: Masters	Decrease of 6d. per day shore pay (10s. to 9s. 6d.).	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Various towns in Eng- land and Wales* (ex-	and the second second
	and the second streng .		Mates Second Fishermen	Decrease of 6d. per day shore pay (9s. to 8s. 6d.). Decrease of 7d. per day sea pay and 6d. per	in an un i	cept London)	ending 1 Oct.
	the same process of the same	CARLES TO A	Scont residence in in in in	day shore pay. Rates after change: sea pay 98.9d. per day plus 3d. in £ nett; shore pay, 9. 2d. per day		and a feature for the second	
hing	Aberdeen 4	i Sept.	Chief engineers	Decrease of 11d. per day sea pay (168. 3a. to 15s. 4d.)., and of 9d. per day shore pay			
inued)	* 1969 - 19		Second engineers	Decrease of 10d. per day sea pay (14s. 11d. to 14s. 1d.), and of 7d. per day shore pay (11s. 3d. to 10s. 8d.)		the same paper have the	Decrease
			Deck hand trimmers	Decrease of 7d. per day sea pay and of 6d. per		Tenner In	Contraction (C)
	The second secon	NER L	Deck hands and cooks	98. 9d. per day (or 10s. 9d. if only 9 men are carried); shore pay, 8s. 3d.* Decrease of 7d. per day sea pay (10s. 4d. to 9s. 9d.) and of 6d. per day shore pay (8s. 9d.	d and as as		and and a start of a
	A Section of the sect		TO DEVICE AND ALLED TOAD	to 8s. 3d.).*	in the second	Various towns in England and Walest (except Lon-	Pay day in week
- 1	Automa Parka Program	(Week)	ER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED TRAD	Decreases on the scheduled rates of 5s. per week	Anabian and	don).	ending 1 Oct.
	and the second of the second s	ending 6 Aug.	and a second sec	for men, of 2s. 6d. per week for women, and corresponding decreases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.	- Andrewski	A State of the second second	
2780 14		Week ending 27 Aug.	the analysis presentations W.	Decreases on the scheduled rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men, of 1s. 3d. per week for women, and corresponding decreases on the scheduled			
	London, Hemel Hemp- stead, Manchester, Hyde and Otley.		Workpeople employed in the enve- lope making and manufactured stationery trades	rates for learners and pieceworkers. Scheduled rates after change for adults in London: cutters, packers (for rail or export) and head warehousemen, 81s.; ordinary or assistant		and a fair that	Pay day in
	(packers and assistant warehousemen, 118. 0a.;	al and an a	Various towns in England and	week ending 27
and ery ture.	And the second state of the		· · · · ·	other towns are lower than London, except for cutters and head warehousemen at Man- chester, who receive 82s. per week.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Walest (except Lon- don).	Aug.‡ Pay day in
	A BOUND IN A DU TO THE	(Pay day in		Decrease of 5s. per week for adult male workers,	and the second second		week ending 24.Sept‡
	and a set of the set of the	week ending 27 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the enve-	workers and proportionate decreases for piece- workers, juniors and Learners.	The Part of the States	The second distance of the second sec	
	Scotland	Pay day in week	lope making and manufactured stationery trades (factory section).	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, of 1s. 3d. per week for skilled adult female workers, and proportionate de-	- and the second	an antipati the sources of a	
(ending 24 Sept.		creases for pieceworkers, juniors and learners.	Share added	ALL STATES	
re.	Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, Old- ham, Rochdale, and	lst pay day in Sept.	Paper tube workers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing ratest and sliding scale method of determining wages adopted under which wages are regulated in	Printing and	in the part and the	
/	Castleton.	1	Workpeople employed in general	index number of retail prices, etc.	Bookbinding (continued)	and the state of the	(a) Pay day in
		Pay day	printing offices and warehouses Compositors, linotype and mono- type operators, machine mana	- aneal for male juniors, and of 18. Der week jor	A STATE STATE	Various towns in	week ending 27
		in week ending 1 Oct.	gers, platen machine minders pressmen, press correctors, litho printers (including music prin-	 learners. Minimum rates after change: Com- positors, 95s.; linotype and monotype opera- tors 100s. machine managers, 95s.; press cor- 	- and -	England and Wales* (except Lon- don).	Aug.‡ (b) Pay day in
		Pay)	ters) and stone and plate pre- parers, readers and assistants	Tectors, 998.			week endiug 24Sept
	and the set of the set	day in week ending	Bookbinders and machine rulers (members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine	week for women, and proportionate decreases for juniors and learners.		Service and	
-	London	27 Aug.‡ Pay	Ruling and Paper Workers), litho- graphic artists and designers, and	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for men, of 1s. per week for women. and proportionate decreases for juniors and learners. Minimum rates	aliza anti-	mail is the second	
		day in week ending	women and girls employed in the printing and bookbinding trades, warehousemen, cutters, porters,	after change: Bookbinang trade: men. 928. 6d.; skilled women over 18, 488.; binders' 928. 6d.; skilled women over 18, 488.; binders'	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	the second states and the second seco	
	Cross and Contracts	24 Sept.‡	etc.	cutters, 86s.; bench hands and orality packers, 82s. 6d.; warehouse porters, 75s. 6d.	Albaire Albaire	the state of the states	Aler a
and	to the second	Pay day in week ending	k by members of the London Maste	r change: metal makers and mixers, 928. 64.;		Various towns in Eng- land and Wales* (ex-	Pay day in week
ding.	the second se	1 Oct.		machine with charge responsibility, or two machines without charge responsibility.		cept London).	ending 1 Oct.
	and the second se		Internet in the second states of	97s. 6d., and 5s. extra for each machine over two and up to eight, and over eight by in- dividual arrangement.		The set are been store the	
	Various towns in Eng land and Waless (ex-	Pay day	operators (book, jobbing, and news	e Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after			(Pay day in)
	cept London).	ending 1 Oct.		92s. 6d.; Grade II., 89s. 6d.; Grade III 86s. 6d.; Grade IV., 83s. 6d.; Grade V., 80s. 6d.; Grade VI., 77s. 6d.; linotype operators (jobbing) and		Various towns in	week ending 27
	and the second state and	The state	Contraction of the state of the	VI., 778. 6d.; innotype operators (Jobday) monotype operators on day work, Grade I., 1018.; Grade II., 978. 6d.; Grade III., 948.; Grade IV., 908. 6d.; Grade V., 878.; Grade VI.	and the second second	England and Wales* (except Lon- don).	Aug.‡ Pay day in
2" care	and the second second second		and the second second	83s. 6d.; compositors on morning and evening			week ending 24Sept1
101 M 1		a to short	Barriso anginyeny	than rates for jobbing compositors; into up operators and rotary minders on morning and environments 138, and 28, 6d, respectively of the second seco	Trans and the	1	Pay day in week
				tively more than rates for linotype operators in jobbing offices; monotype operators on night work, 9s. more than monotype rates on	V	arious towns in	ending 27 Aug ‡
2.9.9		Station and	A State of the second sec	day work.		England and // Wales* (except Lon-	Pay day in week ending

* In addition bonuses of from 5s. to 10s. are given at each settling for a period of 7 days or over according to average daily gross earnings, together with all livers

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* In addition bonuses of from 5s. to fos. are given at each secting for a period of a days of over account get a day of over account get a day of the section of t

* For list of towns included in the various grades see note || on page 387 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. Book from Grade IV. to Grade III.
† For list of towns included in the various grades see note * on page 388 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920.
‡ in some cases the decrease took effect a week later.

RATES	OF WAGES REPORTED DUP	RING SEPTEMBER, 1921—(continued).
Date fr which chang took effect	om 1 e Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
PAPE	ALLIED IRADES-	
Pay da in wee ending	and over) employed in newspaper	
Pay day in weel ending 1 Oct.	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, dis- patchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants, and revisers Flyhands, copyholders, and general assistants	 rates after change: Grade I. towns, 87s. 6d. Grade II., 84s. 6d.; Grade II., 81s. 6d.; Grade VI. T2s. 6d.; men on night work to receive 6s. morthan corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work, 4s. less than above rate. for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
ending 27 Aug.‡ Pay day in week ending 24,Sept‡	Lithographic artists, designers and / engravers (excluding process workers)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change :† Grade I. towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II., 90s.; Grade III., 87s. 6d.
	Cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing offices (members of the National Union of Printing, Book- binding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers):-	
(a)Pay day in week ending	Experienced cutters, head stock- keepers, envelope machine ad- justers, monotype caster attend- ants (charge hands) (21 years of age and over) Folding machine minders in charge, relief stampers and em- bossers, and monotype caster attendants (runners' assistants and second hands) (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change, after five years' experience: Grade I. towns, 87s., decreasing by 3s. each successive grade to 72s. for Grade VI.* Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change, after four years' experience: Grade I. towns, 79s., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 69s. for Grade VI.*
27 Aug.‡ (b) Pay day in week endiug 24Sept‡	Packers (ordinary), hydraulic and other bookpress operators, assistant stock-keepers, ware- housemen, male feeders of wharfedale and litho. machines above quad orown, and two- revolution machines up to quad crown, lithographic plate grainers and plate preparers (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change, after three years' experience: Grade I. towns, 75s., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 65s. for Grade VI.;* male feeders of two-revolution machines above quad crown, 2s. per week above these rates.
	General assistants, male feeders of all cylinder machines (except two-revolution machines) up to quad crown, lithographic stone grinders, polishers, and shifters (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change: Grade I. towns, 70s., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 60s. for Grade VI.*
Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Learners (under 21 years of age) Printers' assistants, cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing offices (members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (see entry immediately above for classes of workpeople affected)	Decreases of from 6d. to 4s. per week from date (a) and of 6d. to 3s. per week from date (b). Decrease of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of from 6d. to 4s. per week for learners under 21 years. Minimum rates after change for men 21 years of age and over in the different classes are 2s. 6d. higher than those quoted above for members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.
Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.‡ Pay day in week ending 24Sept‡ Pay days	Male bookbinders and machine rulers (forwarders, finishers, gilders, blockers, rulers, etc.)	 Decrease of 5s. per week for journeymen, and of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen, and of from 6d. to 2s. per week for appren- tices. Minimum rates after change for jour- neymen:^e Grade I. towns, 90s.; Grade II., 87s.; Grade III., 84s.; Grade IV., 81s.; Grade V., 78s.; Grade VI., 75s.
ray day in week ending 27 Aug ‡ Pay day in week ending 4 Sept‡	Women and all a	Decrease of 2s. per week for qualified workers, and of from 6s. to 1s. 6d. per week for learners. Decrease of 1s. per week for qualified workers, and of from 6d. to 1s. per week for learners. Minimum rates after change for qualified women:* Grade I. towns, 40s.; Grade II., 39s.; Grade III., 38s.; Grade IV., 37s.; Grade V., 35s. 6d.; Grade VI., 34s.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES

HANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	ch to eff
	alles a margarite	took effect.	and the second se		A Description of the	and the set of the set	F001
			NITURE AND WOODWORKING TRAD	ES. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, 2s. 1d.; others, 2s. 0hd. Rates after change:		and the state of the state of the	
(Middlesbrough, Stock- ton, and Hartlepool	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ Aug.} \\ 1 \text{ Sept.} \end{array}\right\}$	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and] french polishers	cabinet makers, 28. 1d.; others, 28. 02a. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, 28. 01d.; others, 28.	and Stelas	the second part and the	The sector
			Workpeople employed in the whole- sale furniture trade: C a b i n e t makers, chairmakers, c a r v e r s, upholsterers, wood- cutting machinists, and french polishers	Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers (2s. 2d. to 2s.), and a proportionate decrease for piece- workers.	Flour Milling	Great Britain*	$\begin{cases} 1st \\ aft \\ 3 Sc \end{cases}$
	Sheffield) 1 Aug	Workpeople employed in the retail furniture trade: C a b in e t makers, chairmakers. carrers woodcutting machinists.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.).	and the relies	All Lands (Barbarda - Alla	
A Long Trees	Anna ann an Anna an Anna a'	1 Sept. } 1 Aug. (upholsterers, french polishers, and carpet planners and cutters Carpet and lino fitters	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. to 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$.). Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $11d$. to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.).	Sugar Refining	Liverpool, London and Greenock	16 S 1st
	Liverpool	(1 Sept.) 9 or 10 Sept.	Upholsterers employed in the whole- gale furniture trade Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 01d.).		Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield and Rother- ham)	day Se
The many war	St. Helens Warrington	9 Aug.	french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and { french polishers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.). Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).	Brewing	Accrington, Barrow, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley and Pres-	1st aft 22 S
Furniture Lanufacture	Wigan	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ Sept.} \\ 1 \text{ Aug.} \\ 1 \text{ Sept.} \end{array}\right\}$	Cabinet makers, carvers, machine- men, upholsterers, and french polishers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.).	Other Food	ton Districts Glasgow	1 A
	Reading	1 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, french polishers, and upholsterers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 2s.; others, 1s. 9d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change:	Trades Tobacco Trade	Great Britain	1 50
A sub-	Leicester	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1 \text{ Aug.}\\1 \text{ Sept.}\end{array}\right\}$	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and { french polishers	Decrease of 12d. per hours, 1s. 82d. Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 02d.). Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: 1s. 9d.		A Contraction of the second	
	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending	Journeymen employed in furniture manufacture	0T 18. $92u$.	A STATE STATES		12-12-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-
	Aberdeen	24 Sept. 8 Sept.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, and women	Decreases of 1d. per hour for men (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.) and of 2d. per hour for women (10d. to 92d.).	A STELEVISION	San Arts starts at a rise bit of a start at a start at a start at an a start at a start	CT
March Street Street	Edinburgh	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ Aug.} \\ 1 \text{ Sept.} \\ 1 \text{ Aug.} \end{array} \right\} $	Cabinet makers, carvers and machine {	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 01d.).	and the second s	the total offer an environment to manufacture total and the total the total offer and the	2000 2000 2000
	Glasgow, Edinburgh.	1 Sept.) 2nd pay week in	Upholsterers and french polishers { Workpeople employed in bedding manufacture	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 12d. to 2s.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 02d. to 2s.). Decrease of 22 per cent. on existing rates.*	manning sta	Great Britains	1st p afte
. (Dundee and Aber- deen Bradford and District	Sept. 2 Sept.	Rolling board and packing case makers, and wood-cutting machi- nists in packing case trade	Decrease of 2d. per hour for men and of 1d. per hour for women and boys, and decrease in bonus on output for women. Rates after change: men, 1s. 8d.; women, 10d. plus bonus	Tanning, etc.	Great Diffailly	5 Se
acking Case Making	Aberdeen	1st pay day in Sept.	Packing case makers	on output. Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 7.15 in percentage payable on pre-war rates. Bate after change for timeworkers,	A state of the sta		
	North-East Coast† and Hull	lst pay day in	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills	Decrease of 12d. per nour (28. 24. 10 25. 524.).	Domestic and Persian Roller	Lancashire, Cheshire	1st r
	Hartlepools District Birmingham	Sept. 5 Sept. Pay day in week	Labourers employed in sawmills Workpeople employed in sawmills and timber yards	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 8d.) (See Decision No. 689 on p. 560). Decrease of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers and machinists 1s. 8d.; deal carriers and labourers, 1s. 5d.	Leather Manufacture	and North Wales Birmingham and Wal-	5 Sej
Mill Sawing	Leicester	ending 10 Sept. 1 4 July 1 Aug	Sawyers and machinists employed {	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.). Decrease of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (1s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 9 ^d / ₂).	Saddlery, etc. Manufactu.e	sall districts	1st day Se 1 A
and a series of the	London	Sept.	Sawyers and woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills owned by members of the London Sawmill	Decrease of id. per hour. Minimum rate after change for sawyers, 1s. 9d.	Hide and Skin Trade	Belfast	1 J
	Bristol, Gloucester, Cardiff, Newport	Pay	Owners' Association I abourers employed in timber yards	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.).	Oricket Ball Manufacture	Tonbridge and Dis- trict	3 Se
Vehicle Building	and Swansea London	9 Sept. 22 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the coach- building section by certain tram and omnibus companies	of 4d. per hour. Rates after change. makers, coach-joiners, finishers, trimmers, painters, french polishers and smiths, 2s. 14d.; brush hands and sprayers, 1s. 83d.; spindle bands, 2s. 34d.; general machinists, 2s. 13d.;			
	and the most of the second second	G	ASS, BRICK, CHEMICAL, ETC., TRA	DES.	Wholesale Textile Warehousing	London	1 Se
Brick Manufacture	Buckley and District	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of firebricks	Decreases of 4s. 6d. per week for men (58s. 6d. to 54s.) and of 2s. 3d. per week for boys. Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.).	are search and		
Chemical	Birmingham Huddersfield Manchester Widnes, Runcorn and	1 Sept. 1 Sept. 10 June	Plumbers employed in chemical works	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. $\frac{1}{2}d$.). Decrease of $\frac{2}{2}d$. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. $\frac{3}{2}d$.). Decrease of $\frac{2}{2}d$. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. $\frac{3}{2}d$.).		M. And Black and Arrive	
Manufacture	Swansea Plymouth	1 Sept. 5 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of chemical fertilizers	Decrease of 2d. per hour for adult male time- workers (1s. 32d. to 1s. 3d.). and proportionate decreases for shift and pieceworkers.	classified as follow Ellesmere Port, En	cook effect under an Agreem vs:- <i>Class A.</i> -Barnsley, Ba rith, Glasgow, Goole, Grimsby	rrow, . Halif
	Leigh	18 July	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADI	S. Decrease of 6s. per week. Rate after change for	Oldham, Portsmou Class AA.—Altrin Plymouth, Sharph	th, Rotherham, Selby, Sheft cham, Birmingham, Chorley, ess, Silloth, Southsea, Uxbrid	field, S Crayfe dge, W
	1:	29 Aug.	pulare, blackers rules, cost	table hands, 80s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 80s. Decrease of 6s. per week for adults and a pro- Decrease of 6s. per week for adults and a for-	Addlestone, Alders Chesterfield, Colche Louth, Luton, Mai	shot, Bath, Bedington, Bedfo ester, Dover, Driffield, Dundee dstone, Malton, Mansfield, M	ord, Bi , Durs Naffert
and and sur	Leicester	18 July		portionate decrease for youths. Rate after change for tablehands 76s. 6d. Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for	(Kent), Astwick, A Ewell, Fareham, Fa	don, Todmorden, Warmley, V ylesbury, Barnstaple, Beccle iversham, Great Cornard, Gui	es, Bet
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Northampton Rochester, Chatham	A SCHOOL STREET.	Bakers and confectioners	tablehands, 68s. Decrease of 4s. per week, and sliding scale in the second state of the second scale of the second	worth, Shalford, S Alcester, Ampthill	Aill, Leighton Buzzard, Little tandon, Stanstead Abbots, St I, Atherstone, Axminster, B Prophan Buckdon, Burk	towma Berkhai
	and Gillingham	-	all at sometimes a distance constrained	accordance with the Ministri of Labour inter- number of retail prices etc. Rate after change	Great Chesterford.	, Brantham, Buckden, Burgl Dunbridge, Durley, East De Great Ryburgh, Great Shel ford Huntingdon Itchin Al	ford.]
1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	Drogheda			Jor tablehands, 80s.; ovensmen, 86s. Increase of 10s. per week (80s. to 90s.).	Skirbeck, Soham, S	ford, Huntingdon, Itchin Al mouth, Montford Bridge, M ; Penzance, Pershore, Petwo sonning, Southwell, South V	orth, P Vingfie
	Limerick	12 Au *.	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		† Further decr	r Newton, Wells on-Sea, West eases of 2s. per week in Octo luction of 3s. per week has be	t End, ber, an

• For rates previously in operation see p. 389 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. The present rates are 7½ per cent. less. † Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartlepools, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby).

	A Provide State of the State of
Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
NK, AND TOBACCO TRADES-(c	ontinued).
Ien 21 years of age and over (incl ing motor lorry drivers, carri and horse carmen where previou included with mill employees)	ers Minimum rates after change: first rollermen
ouths between 16 and 21 years age forkpeople employed in sugar	of New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week. Mini mum rates after change: 18s. to 22s. at 14 years of age, increasing to 52s. to 62s. 6d. at 20½ years.
fineries Brewery workers	Decrease of 4s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and proportionate decreases for youths under 21 years, and for women. Rate after change for men 21 years and over, 67s.
Brewery workers 18 years of age a over Porters employed in wholesale to market Certain classes of male and fem apprentices employed in cigar m ing or cigar sorting and bundling	 2s. 6d. per week for females. Rates after change: males, 18 years 36s.: 19 years and over, 66s.; females, 42s. 6d. (See Decision No 688 on p. 560.) Becrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 65s. Scale of minimum piece rates fixed under Trade ak- Boards Acts. (See p. 506 of September LABOUR
LLANFOUS TRADES AND OCCUP	PATI ONS.
Workpeople employed in the tanni	ng,
Workpeople employed in the tanni currying, etc., trades, and in l leather manufacture: Timeworkers: Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over	ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who ar
ourrying, etc., trades, and in 1 leather manufacture: Timeworkers: Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over Women and youths	ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who ar members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUN GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Fiece rates adjusted so as to enable a worker
Timeworkers: Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over	ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who ar- members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUR GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour.
University of the second secon	 ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who are members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUL GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Piece rates adjusted so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. above the new basic time rates for cor responding grades of skill. Decreases of 13d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of \$d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of \$d. per hour for women 1s. 6d.; semi-skilled men - Lancashire Cheshire and Wreaham, 1s. 3d.; other dis tricts, 1s. 13d.; youths- up to 18 years, 63d.
<pre>currying, etc., trades, and in 1 leather manufacture : Timeworkers : Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over Women and youths Pieceworkers</pre>	 ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who are members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUR GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Piece rates adjusted so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. above the new basic time rates for cor responding grades of skill. Decreases of 13d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of 1d. per hour for semi-skilled men and for youths, and of 1d. per hour grades : skilled men fis. 6d.; semi-skilled men — Lancashire Cheshire and Wrexham, 1s. 3d.; other dis tricts, 1s. 11d.; youths—up to 18 years, 61d. 18 to 21 years, 10d. Decrease of 72 per cent. on existing rates. Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworker (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 11 per cent. for pieceworkers.
 currying, etc., trades, and in 1 leather manufacture : Timeworkers : Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over Women and youths Pieceworkers Timeworkers Pieceworkers Gig saddle makers Saddlery workers 	 ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who are members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUR GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Piece rates adjusted so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. above the new basic time rates for cor responding grades of skill. Decreases of 13d. per hour for skilled men, o. 14d. per hour for semi-skilled men and for youths, and of 2d. per hour for women Minimum rates after change: skilled men 1s. 6d.; semi-skilled men - Lancashire Cheshire and Wreaham, 1s. 3d.; other dis tricts, 1s. 12d.; youths-up to 18 years, 6d. 18 to 21 years, 10d. Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworker (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 111 per cent. for pieceworkers. Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.).
 ourrying, etc., trades, and in 1 leather manufacture : Timeworkers : Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over Women and youths Pieceworkers Fimeworkers Fimeworkers Pieceworkers Saddlery workers Eide and skin workers 	 ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who are members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUL GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Piece rates adjusted so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. above the new basic time rates for cor responding grades of skill. Decreases of 1¹/₂d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of ¹/₂d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of ¹/₂d. per hour of the worker of average ability to earn. Above for a semi-skilled men and for youths, and of ¹/₂d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of ¹/₂d. per hour for skilled men and for youths, and of ¹/₂d. per hour for semi-skilled men and for youths, and of ¹/₂d. per hour for semisting rates. Decrease of ¹/₂d. per cent. on existing rates. Decrease of ¹/₂d. per hour for timeworker (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 11¹/₃ per cent. for pieceworkers. Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on list of April, 1919, leaving wages 124 per cent. above the list. (See Decision No. 664 or sent. above the list. (See Decision No. 664 or sent. above the list.)
 ourrying, etc., trades, and in 1 leather manufacture : Timeworkers : Able-bodied men 21 years of a and over Women and youths Pieceworkers Timeworkers Timeworkers Gig saddle makers Saddlery workers Workpeople employed in the ma 	 ng, hat age Decrease of 1d. per hour. The basic rates after the change (applicable to workpeople who are members of Unions affiliated to the Nationa Leather Trades' Federation) are 1d. less than those given on p. 500 of September LABOUT GAZETTE. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Piece rates adjusted so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. above the new basic time rates for corresponding grades of skill. Decreases of 1d. per hour for skilled men, on 14d. per hour for semi-skilled men and for youths, and of 4d. per hour for women Minimum rates after change: skilled men 1s. 6d.; semi-skilled men - Lancashire Cheshire and Wrexham, 1s. 3d.; other dis tricts, 1s. 14d.; youths—up to 18 years, 64d. 18 to 21 years, 10d. Decrease of 7d per cent. on existing rates. Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworker (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 11 per cent. for pieceworkers. Increase of 6s. per week. Rate after change for adults, 54s. Decrease of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on list of April, 1919, leaving wages 124 per cent. above the list. (See Decision No. 664 or p. 380 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.)

Louth, Luton, Maidstone, Malton, Mansfield, Nafferton, Newark, Northampton, Nuneaton, Poole, Portslade, Ramsgate, Reading, St. Albans, Salisbury, Slough, Sturbridge, Swindon, Todmorden, Warmley, Warwick, Watford, Wellingborough, Winchester, Worescer, Workson, and Yarmouth. Class BB.-Andover, Ashford (Kent), Astwick, Aylesbury, Barnstaple, Beccles, Betchworth, Bishopstoke, Bishop's Stortford, Brundon, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Christehurch, Dorchester, Ewel, Fareham, Faversham, Great Connard, Guildord, Halstead, Hanwood, Hereford, Hertford, Hertingfordbury, Hitchin, Ickleford, Kempston, King's Langley, Kirton Lindsey, Langley Mill, Leighton Buzzard, Little Hallingbury, Maldon, March, Milton, Newport (I.W.), Parndon, Plympton, Remenham, Romsey, Roydon, Sawbridgeworth, Standon, Stanstead Abbots, Stowmarket, Sudbury, Sutton, Swaythling, Tewkesbury, Totton, Walkern, Ware, Wendon, and Willenhal. Class C.-Alcester, Ampthill, Atherstone, Axminster, Erkhamsted, Bidford on Avon, Biggleswade, Bishops Stortford, Walkern, Ware, Wendon, and Willenhal. Class C.-Alcester, Ampthill, Atherstone, Axminster, Berkhamsted, Bidford on Avon, Biggleswade, Bishops Waltham, Blandford, Boro' Green, Bosham, Botkler, Burghfeld, Calcot, Calne, Chelmondiston, Chippenham, Chipsted, Cirencester, Clifford Hill, Cossey, Cullompton, Dalkeith, Dedham, Dorking, Dunbridge, Durley, Lass Dercham, East Malling, Emsworth, Ermington, Exwick, Fakenham, Fingringhoe, Fiskerton, Fordingbridge, Godstone, Great Chesterford, Great Ryburgh, Great Shelford, Harston, Havet, Newly, Kingsbridge, Lavenham, Lesbury, Lifton, Loughborough, Maesbury, Maldock, Melksham, Mitcheldean, Monmouth, Montford Bridge, Montrose, Needham Market, Newington, Newport Pagnell, North Tawton, Nursing, Okehampton, Old Walsingham, Witcheldean, Monmouth, Montford Bridge, Montrose, Needham Market, Newington, Newport Pagnell, North Tawton, Nursing, Okehampton, Old Walsingham, Witcheldean, Monmouth, Montford Bridge, Montrose, Needham Market, Newington, Newport Pagnell, North Taw

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556	T OTTANONO IN T		E LABOUK GAZEII	ING SEPTEMBER, 1921—(continued).		LOTIANOES
PRINCIPA	L CHANGES IN F	ATES U	WAGES WEI OTHERD DOIN		PRINCIPA	L CHANGES
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.
Alter and a real of	Cardiff, Newport and Port Talbot	MI { 1 Aug. 1 Sept. }	SCELLANEOUS TRADES-(continued). Patent fuel workers	Decrease of 2s. per day for daywagemen, and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers. Decrease of 1s. per day for daywagemen, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.	Waterworks Undertakings	South Wales and mouthshire*
	Swansea	1 Aug.	Patent fuel workers Co-operative employees : Distributive departments	Decrease of 5s. per day.		Leeds
	Durham, Northumber- land, Oumberland, North Riding of Yorkshire, and part of Westmorland [®]	5 Sept.	Productive departments	Decreases* of 3s. 6d. per week for males 21 years of age and over, of 2s. 6d. per week for females 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 9d. per week for juniors between 18 and 20 years, and of 1s. per week for juniors under 18 years of age. Minimum rates after change can be calculated by deducting the above decreases from the rates shown on p. 501 of September LABOUR GAZETTE. Decrease of 4 1-6 per cent. on rates paid pre- vious to the increase granted as from July, 1920, leaving rates 4 1-6 per cent. above these rates.		East Midland (Derby, Leic Lincoln, I Northants and of Peterboroug Rutland)† Holborn
			Employees of Co-operative Societies (except laundry, transport, and boot repairing departments):	Decrease of 7s. per week. Decreases varying from 2s. to 7s. per week. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increas- ing to 75s. at 25 years. Decreases varying from 2s. to 7s. per week for those 16 years and over. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, 19s. at 15 years, increasing	Local Authority Services	Heston and Islev (U.D.C.) Southend-on-Sea South-Western
in alter all	London	1st pay after 9 July	Male clerks	to 51s. at 24 years. Decreases varying from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per week. Rates after change: 21s. 6d. at 15 years, in-	an anna an	ties (Devon, I and Cornwall);
and coupations	and the second se		Female clerks Warehousemen, packers, and por-	Rates after change: 22s. at 16 years, increas- ing to 68s. at 25 years. Decreases varying from 2s. to 7s. per week for these 29 wears of age and minimum rates	·	South Wales and mouthshire*
	Are and the second	1	ters	adopted of 65s. at 25 years, and 65s. at 24 years. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increas- ing to 68s. at 24 years and over.	PRIN	CIPAL CHAN
	Merthyr, Dowlais, Treharris and Troe- dyrhiw	12 Sept.	Olerks, cashiers, assistants, etc., em- ployed by Co-operative Societies	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates. Mini- mum rates after change: males—21s. 9d. at 16 years, increasing to 58s. 6d. at 21 years, and to 72s. at 26 years; females—18s. at 16 years, increasing to 57s. 9d. at 26 years.	Trade.	Locality.
	Great Britain	12 Sept.	Males employed in the coffin furni- ture making trade: Timeworkers: Dressers, stampers, polishers, or planishers (including wheelers) Employed in packing, rough	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5s. 6d. per week in minimum rates for those 21 years of age and over, and of from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per week for those under 21 years. Minimum rates after change for those 21 years and over: dressers and stampers, 74s. 6d. to 86s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers). 76s. to 90s.† Minimum encelly rates fixed under Trade Boards	Building	Belfast
			warehousing, despatching, etc. Pieceworkers (21 years of age and over)	Acts at 14s. for those under 15 years of age, increasing to 29s. at 17 years, and decreases of from 1s. to 4s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, except in the case of those 21 years and over with less than one year's experience. Minimum rates after change for those 21 years and over, 56s. 6d. to 66s.† Minimum piecework basis time rate fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 122 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.†	Merchant Shipping Service	United Kingdom
7.68 34 9	Great Britain:	15 to 23	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES. Workpeople employed in electricity	Decrease of 3s. per week, such decrease to be	of 1d. per hour ar	es described form the e to be made in Octob se described took effe
		Sept.	undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and dis- tribution of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc. (excluding workpeople whose wages are regulated by	subject to the bonus of 124 per cent. where paid in cases where consolidation of wages has taken place (the amount of decrease to be 3s. 4½d.)‡	hour is to be mad this figure is reac date shown, are a and Urban Distric Ashby Woulds, H The decreas	e from the first pay in hed, such reduction to as follows:-Grade A. the Councils of Mansfie inckley and Worksop. es described took effe
Electricity Under- takings	Devon and Cornwall§	July	movements in other trades) Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the gen- eration, transmission and distribu- tion of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc.	Area grading scheme adopted, under which the districts affected are divided into three zones, and a schedule of minimum rates (to include all war advances and the bonus of 12½ per cent.) made applicable to each. The follow- ing are examples of the new rates§ :	Newton Abbot, Pa <i>See</i> also und <i>Men</i> whose assistants, lamp tr	hich are reported as p aignton, Swanage, Tor er "Changes in Rates time at sea is not div immers, and any seam tated do not apply to
	Anti-Accession of the second s		Zone A undertakings Zones B and C undertakings	Electricians, 86s. 2d.; electricians' mates and labourers, 73s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. Zone A rates less 4s. per week for Zone B, and less 8s. per week for Zone C for the above occupations.		PRI of recent ascertai
Gas Under- takings	Great Britain	16 Sept.	Men 18 years of age and over em- ployed in the gas industry	Decreases of 6d. per shift for shift workers and of 3s. per week for other workers.	iron are given	Price a

The decreases shown apply to districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. In the case of number 3 district the advances arranged to operate as from July, 1920, were not generally paid in full, and under the terms of the Decision of the Industrial Court the present decreases were to beer the same proportion to the full decreases as the increases granted as from July, 1920, bore to the full increases arranged. For societies affected see page 501 of September GAZETTE.
the decrease described took effect under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, and applied only to those undertakings which have carried out the Council's Awards and Agreements for increases of wages. The decrease shown forms the second instalment of a total reduction of 6s. per week, the first instalment of which took effect generally in July. In the East Coast Area the second instalment takes effect from the terms of recommendational Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. They are, however, subject, under the terms of recommendational Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. They are, however, subject, under the terms of recommendational Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. They are, however, subject, under the terms of recommendational Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. They are, however, subject, under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for 3s. 4/d. per week from 16th September. The undertakings reported to have recognized the have recognized the minimum rates shown are as follows: -Zone A. --Plymouth. Zone B. --Externa and Torquay.

Exeter and Torquay. || The decreases described took effect under an Agreement made between the Federation of Gas Employers and the National Federation of General Workers; decreases of similar amounts took effect under the same Agreement from 15th July. In the case of undertakings which have previously paid bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings to time-workers and piece workers respectively who are 21 years and over, the decreases are subject to the addition of such bonuses. The Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry has divided Great Britain into 11 Areas, for each of which a Regional Joint Council has been elected. During the past year grading schemes have been put into operation by each of these Councils, with effect from varying dates from 1st August, 1920, to 1st April, 1921, under which minimum rates of wages have been fixed for various classes of workpeople. With the exception of the Manchester Area Regional Council London Regional Council, which have fixed rates for all classes of workpeople, the minimum rates agreed upon apply principally to stokers and labourers, and negotiations are still proceeding in regard to other classes. In the case of labourers the rates so fixed, outside London, usually vary from 18. 2½ d. to 1s. 4d. per hour in the smaller undertakings, to 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per hour in the large industrial centres, while for stokers they vary from 10s. 6d. to 12s. per shift in the smaller undertakings, to rates ranging from 14s. to 15s. per shift in large towns. These rates are taken as inclusive of war advances or bonuses for the purposes of calculation only, without prejudice to the question of consolidation, and are subject to the reductions referred to above.

ANUFACTURED IRON: North of England.... (Bars and angles). West of Scotland... (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hooks and rade) rods). * In previous issues particulars have been given in this article of the Quarterly Ascertainment of the selling price of Coal in Northumberland. This ascertainment has now ceased to be made. † Stated to the nearest farthing.

PIG IRON :

Cumberland...

UHANGES IN WAGES AND HUUKS.

10000							
s o	F WAGES REPORTED DURI	NG SEPTEMBER, 1921—(continued).					
from ch nge ok ct.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)					
P	UBLIC UTILITY SERVICES-(continu	ed).					
ept.	Workpeople employed at waterworks undertakings (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: mains and service layers. etc. 1s. 10d.; semi- skilled labourers, water fitters' helpers and drain flushers, 1s. 8½d.; ordinary labourers, 1s. 8d.*					
pt. opt.	Paviors and street masons Corporation employees (all depart- ments except Electric Supply and Tramways)	Decrease of 1d per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 01d.). Decreases of 3s. or 5s. per week, or 3d. or 11d. per hour for men; of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour for women; and of 2s. 6d. per week or 3d. per hour for wouths and lads.					
pay ept.	Manual workers employed in non- trading departments of local authorities which previously paid the minimum rates recommended by the Joint Industrial Council	Decrease of 1d. per hour. [†] [Details as to the minimum rates previously in force are given on p. 39 of the January LABOUR GAZETTE.]					
pt	Borough Council employees (adult male manual workers)	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{2}$ the of the original bonus of 130 per cent.					
opt.	Manual workers employed in Coun- cil's non-trading departments	on basic rates. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of It is of the total bonus previously paid, leaving the bonus, payable on basic rates, at 130 per cent.					
ept.	Corporation employees	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. [Particulars of the rates previously in force are given on p. 439 of the August LABOUR GAZETTE.]					
full veek ept.	Able-bodied male manual workers, excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades, employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	Decreases in the minimum rates of 5s. 6d. per week for Grade A areas; of 3s. per week for Grade B areas; of 2s. per week for Grade C areas; and of 1s. per week for Grade D areas. Rates after change: Grade A, 65s.; Grade B, 57s.; Grade C, 50s.; Grade D. 46s. per week.					
ept.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading depart- ments of local authorities	Decrease of 1d. per hour.* [Particulars of the minimum rates previously in force are given on p. 503 of the September LABOUR GAZETTE.]					

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GES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921.

rom ge k	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of changé.
ug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, labourers and	Decrease of 2 hours per week in winter (44 to 42).§
5	hodsmen Plumbers	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 3 hours per week.§
lly	Stonecutters	Increase of 2 hours per week in summer, and a decrease in winter hours, making an average increase for the year of about 1 hour per week.§
. {	Deck and engine room hands on vessels on weekly articles and on foreign-going vessels when in port and the usual watches are sus- pended	Ordinary hours of labour fixed at 8 per day on Monday to Friday, and 6 on Saturday.¶
	Dayworkers in deck and engine room departments of foreign going vessels when at seal	Ordinary hours of labour fixed at 8 per day, Monday to Friday, 6 on Saturday, and 4 on Sunday.¶
nt of	a total reduction of 4d. per hour, the first inst	alment of which took place in August. Further reductions

t as a result of recommendations made by the East Midland Area Joint Industrial Council. A further reduction of 1d. per December, if the "cost of living" index figure of retail prices, etc., has then fallen to 110 per cent., or from a later date when remain in operation for three months. The authorities which are reported to have applied the reduction, generally from the - Great Grimsby, Lincoln, Mansfield, Northampton and Nottingham. Grade B.—Borough Councils of Boston and Grantham, Id-Woodhouse, Kettering, Swadlincote District and West Bridgford. Grade C.—Urban District Councils of Ashby-de-la-Zouch,

ect, generally from the date shown, as a result of recommendations made by the South-Western Area Joint Industrial Council. aying the revised minimum rates are as follows:—*Grade A.*—(No information yet available.) *Grade B.*—Barnstaple, Exeter, uay and Weymouth. *Grade C.*—Axminster (U.D.C.), Seaton and Sidmouth. *Grade D.*—Axminster (R.D.C.) and Tiverton.! of Wages."

ided into watches, who normally work only during daytime, viz.: donkeymen, carpenters, bosuns, storekeepers, and their en or engine room rating in similar employment. arrival and sailing days. Overtime rates were fixed for all time worked in excess of the scheduled number of hours.

CES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADES.*

uments of the selling prices of										
cording to last Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit † on										
by it.	Avera Selling'J Per Te	Price	Previ Aud		A Year ago.					
ıg. pt.	s. 0 164 1 131	.0	- 41	d. 4 5]	s. 118 86	3				
ıg.	333	43	- 50	$3\frac{1}{2}$	- 267	61				
ıg.	340	11	- 52	2 3	- 273	5				
	Philod Alig	u la co			1 10 200					

Pig Iron.-In Cumberland the ascertainment for the two Pig Iron.—In Cumberland the ascertainment for the two months of July and August resulted in decreases in wages from the first bargain-letting day after 9th September, of 3s. 5d. per shift in the bargain price and 2s. 4d. per shift in the minimum rates of iron-ore miners, of 2s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. per shift for winding enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers, of 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per shift for men and $10\frac{1}{4}d$. per shift for boys. It was also mutually arranged that further reductions, based on an agreed calling mice of 140s per top, should take effect from agreed selling-price of 140s. per ton, should take effect from 19th September as follows :--2s. 1d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum rates for miners, of 1s. 6³/₄d. per shift for winding enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers, of enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers, of 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per shift for men and boys respectively. The wages of limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland were also de-creased in two instalments in September, particulars of which are given on p. 548. The Cleveland ascertainment for the quarter ended September resulted in an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919 for blastfurnacemen.

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

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

200

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1920 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and females, respectively, comprised within their total membersh p, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and females, therefore, are only approximate. The classification by groups of trades is necessarily imperfect, since Trade Union organisation is in many cases occupational and not industrial. The total membership of each Union has been included in the industry group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, except in the case of general Unions of labourers, clerks and enginemen, whose membership it has not been possible to distribute by industries. A special article dealing with these figures appears on page 517].

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

and the second sec	No. of	Membership at end of Decrease (+) of Decrease (-) in Membership													
Trade Group.			Unions at end of	1920.			0.5 11	1919.			at en	at end of 1920 compared with end of 1919.			
(state Case (Alere)				1920.	Males.	Females	s. Tota	al.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male	s. Fei	males.	Total.
Building: Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters and Joiners* Painters and Decorators Builders' Labourerst Others	······································			11 2 8 7 41	83,090 172,274 86,030 176,076 55,708	 	172, 86, 176,	030 076	66,884 151,5?5 71,568 95,993 44,639	 	66,884 151,525 71,568 95,993 44,663	+ 10 + 20 + 80	4·2 3·7 0·2 3·4 1·8 –	- - - 8·3	$ \begin{array}{r} + 24 \cdot 2 \\ + 13 \cdot 7 \\ + 20 \cdot 2 \\ + 83 \cdot 4 \\ + 24 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
Coal Mining		• ••		101 10	1,105,739 38,433	8,062		801 1, 433 1,	027,739 34,838	6,458	1,034,197 34,838		7.6 +)·3 +	- 24.8	+ 7.7 + 10.3
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Iron and Steel Manufacture Ironfounding, Engineering and Shi Other		s*		11 65 62	162,374 887,049 78,552	1,636 1,221 14,599	. 888,	270	143,391 849,349 80,608	1,782 1,364 13,869	145,173 850,713 94,477	+ 4		- 8·2 - 10·5 - 5·3	+ 13.0 + 4.4 - 1.4
Textile: Cotton		 	··· ·· ·· ··	171 29 23 11 26 32	165,778 45,220 13,965 7,468 14,034 84,586	292,575 78,514 45,032 26,463 24,516 29,936	123, 58, 33, 38,	734 997 931 550	160,411 40,363 13,057 7,338 13,923 78,414	281,791 86,547 54,357 25,340 22,298 27,456	442,202 126,910 67,414 32,678 36,221 105,870			- 9·3 - 17·2 - 4·4 - 9·9	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 3.7 \\ - & 2.5 \\ - & 12.5 \\ + & 3.8 \\ + & 6.4 \\ + & 8.2 \end{array}$
Boot and Shoe	H 011			12 22	66,003 43,441	32,734 93,849			73,862 43,490	33,352 111,951	107,214 155,441		0.6 -	1.9 16.2	-7.9 -11.7
Railway Tramway and other Road Transpor Seafaring Dock, Canal, and Riverside Labour Agriculture and Fishing† Paper, Printing and Allied Trades		 		10 14 16 26 13 28	605,685 215,932 177,048 110,526 218,241 146,177	12,325 60 240 1,128 3,153 70,347	215, 177, 111, 221.	992 288 654 394	611,634 222,503 171,121 112,149 199,323 132,080	12,751 336 250 1,153 3,403 60,760	624,385 222,839 171,371 113,302 202,726 192,840		.4 -	0.4	$\begin{array}{r} - & 1.0 \\ - & 3.1 \\ + & 3.5 \\ - & 1.5 \\ + & 9.2 \\ + & 12.3 \end{array}$
Woodworking and Furnishing : Furnishing Coach Building Other Pottery, etc Chemical and Glass	······································	 		8 4 26 4 26	37,949 40,241 37,895 17,214 21,024	5,086 632 27,166 3,005	40, 38, 44, 24,	241 527 380 029	35,484 33,438 36,665 15,427 21,665	5,682 624 24,950 3,274	41,166 33,438 37,289 40,377 24,939	+ 20 + 1 + 1 - 3	0·3 5·4 + 1·6 + 5·0 -	- 8·9 - 8·2	+ 4.5 + 20.3 + 3.3 + 9.9 - 3.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco Leather Teacherst Entertainments Workers Banking and Insurance Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. § Enginemen Miscellaneous General Labour Employees of Public Authorities		··· ··· ··· ···		26 25 14 9 18 57 14 55 16 338	51,325 20,496 69,329 39,819 86,451 179,419 55,151 45,019 1,320,209 358,155	7,341 6,719 138,490 12,062 10,416 97,306 97,306 31 8,038 221,838 88,178	27, 207, 207, 51, 54, 56, 96, 276, 55, 55, 55, 31,542,	819 881 867 727 182 057 047 1,	56,755 21,318 58,901 32,677 60,263 173,640 54,538 54,082 280,850 323,765	7,682 7,512 128,239 8,726 5,266 94,346 67 16,702 211,663 85,428	64,437 28,830 187,140 41,403 65,529 267,986 54,605 70,784 1,492,513 409,193	- + 1' + 2 + 4 + 4 + - 10 + - 10	1.7 + 1.9 + 3.5 + 3.3 + 1.1 - 5.8 -	- 97·8 - 3·1 - 53·7	$\begin{array}{r} - & 9 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ + & 11 \cdot 1 \\ + & 25 \cdot 3 \\ + & 47 \cdot 8 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 25 \cdot 0 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
TOTALS*			[1,391	7,139,125	1,362,722	8,501,	847 6,	705,670	1,345,403	8,051,073	5	6·5 -	+ 1.3	+ 5.6
IIMEMBERSHIP (M.	ALE,	FEMA	LE .	AND T	OTAL)	AT TH	HE EN	ND O	F EAG	CH OF	THE	YEAR	5 1910	6 to 1	920.
The second second	in a sin	RUI SA B.	Male	ε.		t and a	ala serie La serie	Female	s. *				Total.		
Trade Group.	1916.	1917.	1918	8. 1919.	1920.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thorsand		Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.			Thou: sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou sands.	Thou- sands.
Building*† Mining and Quarrying Metal,Engineering and Shipbuilding* Textile :	232 881 699	260 935 850	326 97 9 952	9 1,063	573 1,144 1,128	 3 6	6 9		6 17	- 8 17	232 884 705	260 941 859	326 989 963	431 1,069 1,090	573 1,152 1,145
Cotton Other Textile Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finish- ing, etc.	131 53 60	137 59 66	142 69 69	9 75 9 78	166 81 85	224 49 16	245 96 22	261 145 24	282 188 28	292 174 30	355 162 76	382 155 88	403 214 93	442 263 106	458 255 115
Clothing : Boot and Shoe	54 29	60 28	63 31	3 74 1 44	66 43	18 22	21 50	28 89	33 112	33 94	72 51	81 78	91 120	107 156	\$9 137
Transport (Land and Water): Railway Other† Agriculture and Fishing† Paper, Printing, &c. Woodworking and Furnishing Pottery, Chemical, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Teachers‡ Shop Assistants, Cler_s, etc** Miscellaneousit General Labour Employees of Public Authorities	407 301 29 89 62 25 31 53 87 97 506 220	460 305 57 93 71 27 31 54 105 114 689 254	480 366 12: 102 81 32 35 57 115 146 977 270	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	606 503 218 146 116 38 52 69 180 247 1,320 358	18 12 10 1 8 4 84 33 5 84 35	39 21 20 3 14 5 92 46 8 127 61	44 10 2 41 5 22 7 114 74 18 235 83	13 2 4 61 6 28 8 128 94 38 212 85	12 2 3 71 6 31 7 139 97 37 222 88	425 313 29 99 63 33 35 137 120 102 590 255	499 326 59 113 74 41 36 146 151 122 816 315	524 376 130 143 86 54 46 171 193 161 1,207 359	624 507 203 193 112 65 65 187 268 261 1,493 409	618 505 221 217 122 69 59 208 277 284 1,542 446
Tomate*	1.016	4 655	5.42	9 6 706	7 1 3 9	632	887	1 223	1 345	1.363	4.678	5.542	6.652	8.051	8,502

.. 4,046 4,655 5,429 6,706 7,139 632 887 1,223 1,345 1,363 4,678 5,542 6,652 8,051 8,502

* The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in Colonial and Foreign branches to the number (in 1920) of 72,000, of whom 31,000 belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, and 34,090 to the Amalgamated Engineering Union.
* The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See note in italics at head of page.
‡ In compiling these figures certain associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted. Some of the Associations included have also members in the National Union of Teachers, and there is, therefore, some duplication of membership in the totals shown. The extent of such duplication is not ascertainable precisely, but from such information as is available it would appear that the net membership would probably be less than that shown by between 10,000 and 15,000, the great majority of whom would be women.
§ The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions confined to Government, bank, railway or shipping clerks, which are included under " Employees of Public Authorities," "Banking and Insurance," and "Transport" respectively.
The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions wholly or mainly confined to colliery enginemen, included under " Coal Mining."
§ The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions, for which see "Teachers," "Transport," and General Labour.
** See §. In this Table " Banking and Insurance " is included with " Miscellaneous."
** See §. In this Table " Banking and Insurance " is included with " Miscellaneous."
** See §. In this Table " Banking and Insurance " is included with " Miscellaneous."
** Comprising the Leather, Entertainments Workers, Banking and Insurance, Enginemen and Miscellaneous groups shown in the preceding Table.

TOTALS*

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.*

October, 1921.

B

F

October, 1921.

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

ades is as follows :		
RAILWAY SERVICE.	-	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-
rakesmen and Goods	110	(continued) :
Guards	5	Non-Textile-continued :
ngine Drivers	1	Gas 2
iremen	1	Wood 1
uards (Passenger)		Clay, Stone, etc 3
ermanent Way Men	4	Chemicals 3
orters	2	Làundries 1
hunters	2	Food 3
lechanics	1	Drink4
abourers		Paper, Printing, etc 1
liscellaneous	3	Other Non-Textile In-
ontractors' Servalts		dustries 15
	-	- In Million Ridney Marine
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
MINES.	10	WORKSHOPS 64
nderground	63	and a state function of the state of the sta
irface	9	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER
	44	FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5-
TOTAL, MINES	72	Docks, Wharves and
individual da ca i a	-	Quays 3
UARRIES over 20 feet deep	2	Warehouses
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	-	Buildings to which Act
extile—		applies 8
Cotton	3	and said and hand of approximation
Wool and Worsted	1	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY
Other Textiles	-	ACT, SS. 104-5 11
on-Textile—	69.00	
Extraction of Metals	2	Accidents reported under
Conversion of Metals	3	Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 1
T		
Marine, Locomotive, and		Total (excluding Sea-
Motor Engineering	3	men) 169
Ship and Boat Building	19	
only and boat building	10	

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases⁺ of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1921, was 21. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were reported during the month, one in smelling works and one in the shipbuilding industry. Five cases of lead poisoning (includ-ing one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and a uthrax are analysed below :-

) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASE
mong Operatives engaged in-	No. of Contraction
Smelting of Metals 2	Mercuria
Plumbing and Soldering	Barom
Printing	mon Other
File Cutting and	Phospho
Hardening	Arsenic
Tinning of Metals 1	Toxic Ja
Other Contact with	Arseni
Molten Lead	Gas
White and Red Lead	Other Epithelia
Works 1	tion
Pottery 1	Paraff
Vitreous Enamelling	Pitch
Electric Accumulator	Tar
Works	Chrome
Paint and Colour Works 2	momente
Indiarubber Works 1	TOTAL O POISON
Coach and Car Painting 1	PUISOF
Shipbuilding 2	(c) CASES
Paint used in other In-	Wool
dustries 1	Hand
Other Industries 1	Handli
	of I
OTAL OF ABOVE 13	(Tan &c.)
white the second second	Other
OUSE PAINTING AND	Conci
PLUMBING 5	TOTAL A
The stand but the second second	

the numbers included for the Sheffield and Bristol Unions do not cover changes which have taken place since 20th August, 1921, and 27th August, 1921, respectively. § The figures for Scotland include destitute able bodied unemployed in receipt of Poor Relief owing to trade depression. In most cases these figures are approximate as, owing to the sudde i rush of applicants and the emergency measures adopted, Parish Councils were unable to give exact figures as at 15th September, 1921. Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport returns.
† Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
‡ The person affected in the Pottery industry was a female.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

S OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING. al Poisoning— neter and Thereter Making Industries rus Poisoning ... Poisoning undiceuretted Hydrogen matous Ulcerain Ulceration ... THER FORMS OF ING ... OF ANTHRAXng of Horsehair ing and Sorting Hides and Skins oners, Fellmongers, ... Industries ... NTHRAX

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

559

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

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

and Dunfermline district (303 per 10,000) and in the Birming-ham district (224 per 10,000). Compared with September, 1920, the total number relieved in-creased by 478,156 (or 198.6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 13,487 (or 12.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 464,669 (or 345.7 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (673 per 10,000), in the Birmingham district (658 per 10,000), in the Sheffield district (647 per 10,000), and in the East Metropolitan district (559 per 10,000). Eleven districts showed increases ranging from 214 to 440 per 10,000, nine showed increases ranging from 102 to 195, and seven showed increases ranging from 15 to 84 per 10,000 of population.

	of poor	r of per law rel Septe	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate pcr 10,000 of				
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Population as compared. with a		
				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District North District	8,900 10,322 2,726	13,049 27,820	21,949 38,142	272 385	+ 94 +103	+150. +234	
Central District East District South District	2,726 9,670 18,960	13,049 27,820 3,244 41,530 72,702	5,970 51,200 91,662	470 788 473	$^{+ 94}_{+ 136}_{+ 125}$	+195 +559 +315	
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,578	158,345	208,923	463	+115	+299	
West Ham	4,167	45,127	49,294	597	+110	+440	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees Dis-	2,329	13,712	16,041	312	+ 71°	+179	
trict	1,105 3,587 1,681 8,363 10,051 1,781	20,412 5,333 16,136 32,631 34,413 7,281	21,517 8,920 17,817 40,994 44,464 9,062	804 106 388 382 372 239	+168 + 21 + 186 + 76 + 108 + 57	+673 + 40 +258 +271 +214 +161	
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire Leicester District	1,172 2,257 847 2,591 1,732 1,707 1,992 1,145	5,562 6,488 4,820 36,381 12,601 5,025 8,861 2,820	6,734 8,745 5,667 38,972 14,333 6,732 10,853 3,965	171 178 167 752 425 159 220 163	$ \begin{array}{r} + 41 \\ + 31 \\ + 7 \\ -169 \\ + 34 \\ + 14 \\ + 81 \\ + 22 \end{array} $	+102 + 84 + 24 + 647 + 239 + 36 + 107 + 59	
Wolverhampton Dis- trict Birmingham District Bristol District ‡ Cardiff and Swansea	3,097 6,631 2,553 2,229	36,012 59,317 3,474 18,178	39,109 65,948 6,027 20,407	541 762 150 424	+184 +224 + 94	+437 +658 + 28 +272	
Total "Other Districts"	56,850	329,457	386,307	370	+ 76	+254	
SCOTLAND.†§ Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	4,425 730 1,517 688 481 387	37,988 4,144 10,400 8,491 2,082 3,039	42,413 4,874 11,917 9,179 2,563 3,426	438 244 293 452 149 317	+189 + 88 + 136 + 303 + 5 + 69	+239 +123 +163 +333 + 165 +134	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,228	66,144	74,372	361	+158	+197	
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Sept., 1921	119,823	599,073	718,896	403	+ 97	+267	

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

Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district. † Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving, out-door medical relief only. ‡ The numbers included for the Sheffield and Bristol Unions do not cover cover which house taken place times 20th the next 1001

OFFICIAL NOTICES. ETC.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

560

UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

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

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Building and Allied Trades.

WAR OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS (BUILDING WORKS DEPART-MENTS).-Trade Union Side of the Building Trade Joint Council Decision—Claim that building trade workers in War Office. Decision—Claim that building trade workers in War Office estab-lishments at Woolwich, Pimlico, Waltham Abbey and Enfield be paid building trade district rates not established. Issued 5th September, 1921. (685)

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.

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

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

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

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

BREWERY WORKERS-BLACKBURN AND DISTRICT.-Workers' Union; National Union of General Workers v. Blackburn Brewers' Association, representing certain firms in Blackburn, Preston, Burnley and other towns. Decision-The wages of Preston, Burnley and other towns. Decision—The wages of male workers aged 19 years and over and of youths aged 18 years shall be reduced by 4s. per full ordinary week from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision, and by a further 3s. from 31st October, 1921. The wages of female workers aged 18 years and over shall be reduced by 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision. The new rates shall continue in operation until 1st Factorian 1022. rates shall continue in operation until 1st February, 1922. The Court are of opinion that in view of the existing agreement for the revision of wages the introduction of a sliding scale is un-necessary. Issued 22nd September, 1921. (688)

Public Utility Services.

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

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

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

October, 1921.

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

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

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

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

Textile Trades.

GAZETTE. Issued 4th October, 1921. (I.R. 441/3.) Textile Trades. SILK WEAVERS, EMBROIDERERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION : MACCLESFIELD.—National Silk Workers' Association v. Maccles-field Silk Trade Employers' Association. Difference—As to the interpretation of Mr. A. B. Pilling's award of the 15th July, 1921, in a difference between the above-mentioned parties (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921, page 442). Arbitrator— Mr. A. B. Pilling (Mr. A. Fogg and Mr. T. Birch, Assessors). Award—The reduction of wages in the case of warehousemen, overlookers, card cutters and knitting tacklers was two shillings per week and not four shillings. The 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of weavers on piecework applied to rich cut ups, 28-inch squares, scarves and four-fold scales in the case of weavers of those goods who had been paid the 1124 per cent. under the agreement of May, 1920. Where wages of 60s. or over were paid to males a reduction of 4s. per week should be made, and any male receiving less than 56s. per week should not suffer a reduction of wages. The minimum of 56s. per week was not prescribed for all adult male time workers. The mini-mum rate for female knitters was 34s. 6d. per week; rates of 37s. 6d. per week and upwards were to be reduced by 3s. The method of adjustment of piece prices was dealt with. Pending consideration by the parties, the former award prescribed a reduction of 4s. for males and 3s. for females in the embroidery section, subject to minimum rates of 56s. and 33s. respectively. Issued 17th September, 1921. (I.R. 238/7.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Clothing Trades.

Clothing Irades. TAILORS AND TAILORESSES: GLASCOW.—United Garment Workers' Union v. Messrs. Sunderland. and Sons, Glasgow. Difference—As to a proposed reduction in wages. Agreement— A reduction of the wages of the workpeople concerned should be made on a percentage basis, as from the first pay day follow-ing 1st October, and the parties should confer with a view to an adjustment of the piece price list. Agreed 1st September, 1001 (J. D. 1074). 1921. (I.R. 1974.)

Transport Trades.

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

October, 1921.

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

Chemical Trades.

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

Public Utility Services.

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

Miscellaneous Trades.

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

1921. (I.R. 600/9; I.B. 1630.) WASTE PAPER WORKERS: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union, National Union of Vehicle Workers, United Vehicle Workers' Union, and National Union of General Workers (Women's Section), v. Waste Paper Merchants' Asso-ciation and Messrs. Robert Hough, Paper Stock Merchants, Limehouse. Difference—As to reductions of wages. Agreement— The men concerned should return to work under the terms of the agreement of 16th March, 1921, with such modifications as had been agreed upon since that date, to remain in operation until 31st December, 1921. The firm or their Association shall be at liberty to give notice of any alteration in the agreement after 30th November, 1921. Signed 28th September, 1921. (I.R. 2151.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918. ORDERS.

ORDERS conferring minimum rates of wages, as fixed and/or as varied by the following Trade Boards, have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act,

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

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

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

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

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

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general mini-mum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers; and specifying 29th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective. The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(a) Male workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 2d. per hour, and for

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certain specified operations, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (b) all female workers (other than learners), $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, lower rates being fixed for learners. The piece-work basis time-rates are as follows:—(a) Male workers of all ages, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, and for certain specified operations, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (b) All female workers, $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board

(Scotland).

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

Hollow-Ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates of 1s. 2¹/₂d. per hour for male workers and 8d. per hour for female workers, lower rates being fixed for learners in both cases, a piece-work basis time-rate of 9d. per hour for female workers of 18 years of age and over, and overtime rates for male and female workers; and specifying 1st October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

which these rates are effective. The general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours are as follows:—Male workers of 21 years of age and over, 43s, 9d., and under 21 years of age, from 19s. 3d. to 39s. 4½d., according to age; female workers of 18 years of age and over, 28s., and under 18 years of age, 19s. 3d. or 24s. 6d., according to age, female weaving learners, 15s. 9d. during period ending 8th January, 1922, spinning shifting mistresses, 42s., orra (or spare) spinners of 18 years of age and over, 33s. 3d., spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners (all ages)), from 32s. 10d. to 51s. 4d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, etc. attended, etc.

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

Order, dated 3rd October, 1921, confirming a general minimum order, dated 3rd October, 1921, confirming a general minimum time-rate of 8d. per hour (as varied) for female workers of 18 years of age and over (other than learners), a piece-work basis time-rate of $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (as varied) for female workers (all ages), and general minimum piece-rates (as fixed) for certain classes of female workers; and specifying 6th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

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

Order, dated 7th September, 1921, confirming general mini-mum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, a piece-work basis time-rate of 8³/₂d. per hour for certain classes of female workers, and a general minimum time-rate of 6¹/₂d. per

of female workers, and a general minimum time-rate of $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour and general minimum piece-rates for home-workers em-ployed on carding; and specifying 12th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective. The general minimum time-rates for (a) male workers (other than home workers) of 21 years of age and over are 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, and from 1s. 3d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour when employed on certain specified operations; (b) female workers (other than home workers) of 18 years of age and over, 8d. per hour, and $8\frac{3}{4}d$. per hour when employed as charge hands; lower rates being fixed for male and female workers.

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

(Great Britain). Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers; and specifying 29th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective. The general minimum time-rates are (a) for male workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 2d. per hour, lower rates being fixed for younger workers, and rates ranging from 1s. 14d. to 1s. 9d. per hour for workers employed on certain specified operations; (b) for all female workers, 84d. per hour, with special rates of $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. 9d. and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (according to age) for Cutters, Trim-mers and Fitters-up, lower rates being fixed for learners. The piece-work basis time-rates are :--(a) For male workers of all ages, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, with rates ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for workers (except Cutters, Trim-mers and Fitters-up, etc.), $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

The general minimum time-rates are :—(a) For male workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$ per hour, with lower rates for younger workers, and rates ranging from 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to 1s. 9d. per hour for workers employed on certain sectified operations; (b) for all female workers, $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, with special rates of $8\frac{1}{2}d$, 9d, and $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (according to age) for Cutters, Trimmers, and Fitters-up, lower rates being fixed for learners. The piece-work basis time-rates are :—(a) For male workers of all ages, 1s. $2\frac{3}{2}d$. per hour, and rates ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for workers employed on certain specified operations; (b) for all female workers (except Cutters, Fitters and Trimmers-up, etc.), $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards :---

Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales). Notice of proposal, dated 7th October, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours are (a) for male workers of 21 years of age and over, 58s.; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 31s. The piece-work time-rates proposed for all male and female workers are 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d. per hour respectively. For the purpose of reckoning overtime, the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week and $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Setundar. Saturday

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Ireland).

Notice of proposal, dated 23rd September, 1921, to fix general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of proposal, dated 6th October, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers set out in the Trade Board's Notices dated 3rd June, 1920, 22nd October, 1920, and 1st April, 1921, by providing that the period of operation of the minimum rates set out in the Board's Notice J (13 A), dated 8th September, 1921, shall be extended for a further period from 9th January to 8th February, 1922, inclusive.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of proposal, dated 22nd September, 1921, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates are (a) for male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 14d. per hour, and for certain specified operations, 1s. 4^t/₂d. per hour; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7^t/₄d. per hour, and for cer-tain specified operations, 8d. per hour; while lower rates are proposed for younger male and female workers. The proposed piece-work basis time-rates are (a) for male workers. The proposed piece-work basis time-rates are (a) for male workers of all ages, Is. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour, and for certain specified operations, Is. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (b) for female workers of all ages, $8\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour, and for certain specified operations, 9d. per hour.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

(Great Britain). Notice of proposal, dated 30th September, 1921 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers. The general minimum time-rates proposed for female workers of are and over employed as ((a) Polichers on as

The general minimum time-rates proposed for female workers of 18 years of age and over employed as ((a) Polishers or as Drop Stampers, range from 9d. to 11d. per hour according to experience; (b) hand-brush japanners, etc., hand-brush lacquerers, blow-pipe braziers or solderers using ordinary hand-iron or blow-pipe with bar solder, from 8d. to 10d. per hour, lower rates being proposed in each case for younger workers. The piece-work basis time-rates proposed for the classes of workers specified in (a) and (b) above are 1s. and 11d. per hour respectively.

Toy Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of proposal, dated 20th September, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The general minimum time-rates proposed for workers of 21 years of age and over are (a) male workers, 1s. 2d. per hour; (b) female workers $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, with lower rates for younger male and female workers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

October, 1921.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

VOLUMES containing the collected decisions of the Umpire appointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, respecting disputed claims to benefit, are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. The following are recent decision general interest :-

SE No. 1,067, Section 7 (1) (iii) Suitable Employment, Unable to Obtain-Workman Took Part in Unemployed March-Issue of Vacant Tickets not Material. CASE

MARCH-ISSUE OF VACANT TICKETS NOT MATERIAL. Payment of benefit, to some men who had taken part in a march of unemployed men, was suspended for the period from the 18th June to the 25th June on the ground that during this week they had not satisfied the conditions for the receipt of benefit in that they were not genuinely seeking employment. It ap-peared that the applicants took part in an "unemployed" pro-cession from London to Brighton between the above dates, but that prior to the commencement of the march they had obtained vacant tickets for the period. They signed the unemployed regis-ter at various Employment Exchanges en route, and, accordingly, they submitted that they were entitled to benefit for the days of signature. At the hearing before the Court of Referees it was stated that some of the processionists obtained work on the march. *Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that the applicants were genuinely seeking work. The march was to the Labour Conference at Brighton. The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. In his opinion there was no evidence that the march was undertaken to procure employment, but that it was to demonstrate before and interview the Labour Conference assembled at Brighton. *Decision*: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claims should be disallowed from 18th to 25th June inclusive. "The applicants' prospects of obtaining employment could not, in my judgment, fail to be diminished by reason of their taking part in the march under the circumstances stated, and thus getting out of touch with the industrial area in which they had been at work previously. They have failed to fulfil one of the Payment of benefit, to some men who had taken part in a

taking part in the march under the circumstances stated, and thus getting out of touch with the industrial area in which they had been at work previously. They have failed to fulfil one of the statutory conditions set out in Section 7, *i.e.*, they have not proved to my satisfaction that they were from 18th June to 25th June inclusive unable to obtain suitable employment. The fact that they induced an official of the Employment Exchange to give them vacant tickets does not seem to me to be material." CASE No. 1,081, SECTION 7 (i) (ii) NOT UNEMPLOYED-FACT THAT CUSTOMARY AUGUST HOLIDAYS BROUGHT FORWARD TO JULY.

NOT MATERIAL-WORKPEOPLE ON SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME.

NOT MATERIAL—WORKPEOPLE ON SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME. The applicant, who was employed for 20 years in the boring department of an engineering firm, had been working under a short-time arrangement since November, 1920. In normal years the firm's customary holidays were seven working days, including August Bank Holiday, in August, but in July, 1921, the firm issued a notice to the effect that the works would close from 8th July to 18th July for the annual holiday. The firm reported, however, that in August there would be no holiday. Payment of benefit was suspended on the ground that the period 9th to 16th July inclusive was a customary holiday. 16th July inclusive was a customary holiday. The applicant's Association submitted that the custom of this

The applicant's Association submitted that the elaston of this firm for the past 20 years had been to close down for their cus-tomary holiday at August Bank Holiday time. This year the works were closed from 8th July to 18th July to suit the employers' convenience, and it was contended, therefore, that this could not be regarded as a customary holiday, and that benefit should be allowed. Further, it was alleged that the firm were closing down as usual in August, and that this would mean that workpeople would be unemployed for a period of 11 days. Upon further questioning, however, it appeared that this would have applied only to the systematic short time workers who have applied only to the systematic short time workers who were at the time working only two days weekly. It was also stated that the premises were not closing down for 11 days in August, but would be closed for one day, *i.e.*, August Bank Holiday. Until about two years ago it was customary for this firm to have either Bank Holiday Monday and Tuesday, or Bank Holiday Monday and Tuesday and the previous Saturday, but during the last two years 8 days had become the recognised holiday holiday.

during the last two years 8 days had become the recognised holiday. *Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed for the period in question. The Court of Referees found that the customary holiday had been Bank Holiday and an extension which for the last two years had been six working days. This year the firm closed down for the work-ing days between 8th July and 18th, and would also close down for Bank Holiday. The Chairman of the Court was of opinion that the proper thing to do was to treat six out of the seven days given in July as customary holiday and the seventh given as a holiday to suit the employers' convenience, and in August to treat Monday, 1st August, as the only customary holiday. The men would have one day's benefit for the period between 8th July and 18th, and if they did not work in Bank Holiday week they would obtain benefit for all days except Monday in that week. The Association declined to accept the recommendation of the foliday period had been altered for thirty years, and that slack-ness of work was the sole reason for the closing of the works, otherwise, in their opinion, any firm would be able to close down promiscuously and term the periods of closing " annual holidays." *Decision :* " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed.

"I agree with the Court of Referees. It does not appear to be really material whether the annual holidays are taken in July or August so long as the number of working days which are included in those holidays remains the same.'

Case No. 1,109, Section 8 (1) TRADE DISPUTE—COLLIERY LABOURER UNEMPLOYED THROUGH MINERS' DISPUTE— OBTAINED SIX WEEKS' WORK AS BUILDERS' LABOURER—REGU-LARLY ENGAGED ELSEWHERE.

The applicants, whose last employment was as builders' bourers, had lost this employment on the 14th May on account about this employment on the 14th May on account of trade depression. Prior to this engagement they had been employed at a colliery as labourers, but they had become unem-ployed on 31st March owing to the general stoppage in the mining industry. The question arose as to whether the six weeks they were engaged as builders' labourers removed the disqualification under Section 8 (1) with regard to bong fide employment else under Section 8 (1) with regard to bonâ fide employment else-

where. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were not satisfied that the applicants had either become bonâ fide employed elsewhere in the occupation they usually followed, or become regularly engaged in some other occupation. The Association declined to accept the recommendations of the Court of Referees and appealed to the Umpine Jmpire. Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the

claims should be allowed.

"The usual term of engagement for labourers in the building trade is comparatively short, and, in my opinion, these applicants having secured work lasting six weeks must be held to have become regularly engaged as builders' labourers."

Case No. 1,118, Section 8 (1), TRADE DISPUTE-MINERS' DISPUTE -Employers Performed Outstanding Repairs When Dis-PUTE INEVITABLE.

The applicants, who had last been employed as miners, lost their employment on the 26th March. About 260 miners were affected at this colliery, and they received on 17th March the usual notices terminating their contracts on the 31st March. On the 26th terminating their contracts on the 51st March. On the 26th March the men were stopped in consequence of the decision of the management to repair the bed of the colliery engine. These repairs were completed on the 16th April, and work would have been resumed on that day. The applicants' Association submitted that as work was not available for their members until the latter date, unemployment benefit was payable for the period 26th March to 16th April, and that up to the 16th April the trade dispute them in progress was immaterial as far as this pit was March to 16th April, and that up to the 16th April the trade dispute then in progress was immaterial as far as this pit was concerned. The employer had stated that the repairs had been contemplated since November, 1920, and that it would be neces-sary to stop work for three weeks. The usual notices common throughout the coalfields were posted on the 29th March. *Recommended* by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of opinion that Decision No. 2,898 (O.W.D.) applied in this case. The Asso-ciation declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claims should be disallowed. "The applicants received the usual notices on 17th March to terminate contracts of service at the end of the month, coupled with the invitation to negotiate for fresh terms. On 26th March the employers decided to undertake some repairs which had been contemplated for a considerable time. It is a reasonable infer-ence that the decision to undertake them was made because it had become evident that negotiations over the wages question were not going to succeed.

"In these circumstances I agree with the Court of Referees that the principle laid down in Decision 2,898 (O.W.D.) must be held to apply.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, UNDER SECTION 10 (1). PURSUANT to paragraph 6 of the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1920, the Minister of Labour hereby gives notice of his intention to refer to the High Court for decision the following questions that have arisen in applications made to him for his decision under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, namely, whether the employment of a person as a :--

Private Secretary employed in connection with the per-sonal affairs of his employer, who is the owner of a private

estate. Cook employed at a boarding-house, run in connection with a Grammar School which is a grant-aided Secondary School. The conduct of the boarding-house forms one of the terms of the Head-Master's engagement, and he has not the option of refusing to take boarders. The fees are fixed by the Governing Body, the Board of Education, and the County Council County Counci.

County Council. Driver of a Motor Lorry, employed by a farmer and market gardener to carry vegetables from a farm and market garden to stalls at various London markets, and to convey town manure to the said farm and market gardens on the return journey

Housemaid at a boarding-house carried on by the Y.M.C.A. where a profit is made, such profit being devoted to the work of the Branch.

Porter employed to clean a hospital and deliver messages nd answer calls, the said hospital being supported by volunand answer calls, th tary contributions.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

River-keeper on a portion of a river which is private to an estate and in which the fishing is strictly preserved for

an estate and in which the fishing is strictly preserved for the enjoyment of the owner. Attendant at a museum to open and close the galleries, to invigilate during the hours the museum is open to the public, and also to dust and keep tidy the objects exhibited and the cases and galleries therein. Trainer of Greyhounds employed by the owner of a private keenel of greyhounds

kennel of greyhounds.

kennel of greyhounds. Game-keeper employed in the preservation of game and the destruction of vermin on a privately owned estate. Repairer of fences, gaps in hedges, posts and rail fencing and iron fencing upon a private agricultural estate, the greater part of which is let out to tenants.

Carter employed by the owner of an agricultural estate to haul home-grown timber, quarried stone tiles and other materials for repairs to agricultural buildings on the estate, and to haul stone quarried on the estate for the repair of accommodation roads to the farms.

Huntsman employed by the Master of a Hunt First whip employed by the Master of a Hunt Kennel-man employed by the Master of a Hunt Second whip and stable-man employed by the Master of a Hunt Second whip and Master of a Hunt

Master of a Hunt Caretaker employed by the Standing Joint Committee of a County Council to take charge of their offices. Under Rules 5 and 18 of the Rules of the Supreme Court for regulating appeals and references to the High Court, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, Section 10, any person who claims to be affected by the decisions to be given in the above-mentioned cases, may apply to the judge for leave to intervene intervene.

Intervene. The cases have been set down in the High Court, and will probably be heard early in October. In the event of any person desiring to intervene, all the necessary information and docu-ments can be obtained by applying to the Solicitor to the Ministry of Labour, 3, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' AND UNDER MANAGERS' CERTIFI-CATES, 26TH AND 27TH OCTOBER, 1921.

THE Board for Mining Examinations gives notice that any candi-date who is able to satisfy the Central Examiners that, owing to the recent stoppage of the mines, he has been unable within the past twelve months to obtain facilities for making the survey past twelve months to obtain facilities for making the survey and the underground levelling, and in consequence cannot pro-duce the plan and section and other details in respect thereof as required by the rules of the Board, will not be debarred from sitting for the examination, provided he is otherwise qualified. If such a candidate succeeds in passing the examination he will be required to produce the plan and section, etc., before a cer-tificate of competency is issued to him.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. (a) Letter Regarding the Washington Recommendation Concerning Unemployment.

THE following letter explaining the action taken by the British Government upon the Recommendation concerning unemploy-ment, which was adopted at the first meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, has been communicated by the Secretary of the Cabinet to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General has in turn communicated the latter to the Secretary-General has in turn communicated the letter to the Director of the Inter-national Labour Office.

Ational Labour Office. Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, 10th September, 1921. Sir,—I am directed by the Minister of Labour to refer to the Recommendation concerning unemployment which was adopted at the meeting of the General Conference of the International at the meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation held at Washington from 29th October to 29th November, 1919, and to request that you will, in accord-ance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the following information regarding the action taken in this country in respect of the Recommenda-tion

The Recommendation under reference contains four Clauses :--CLAUSE 1.—A proposal that the establishment of Fee-Charging Employment Agencies should be prohibited and that such Agen-cies as already exist should operate only under Government

H.M. Government are not satisfied that such a provision is necessary or desirable in the United Kingdom, and they are, therefore, not prepared to adhere to this clause.

therefore, not prepared to adhere to this clause. CLAUSE 2.—A proposal that the recruiting of bodies of workers in one country for employment in another shall be per-mitted only by mutual agreement between the countries con-cerned and after consultation with the employers and workmen in the industries affected in each country. The situation contemplated in this Clause is one which hardly arises in connection with British industries in normal times, and the suggested prohibition, in relation to the United King-dom, would place difficulties quite unnecessarily in the way of the legitimate interchange of workers. His Majesty's Govern-ment have accordingly decided not to adhere to this Clause.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages proposed or fixed and varied by the Trade Boards may be ob-tained 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 Trade Boards in Ireland.

CLAUSE 3.—A proposal to establish an effective system of Un-employment Insurance. This proposal is fully covered by the system of Unemploy-ment Insurance established by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1911-1921. H.M. Government have therefore accepted this Clause.

CLAUSE 4.—A proposal that the execution of all work under-taken under public authority shall be co-ordinated with a view to reserving such work as far as practicable so as to relieve unowment

employment. This matter is complicated and difficult, but it is recognised as a general principle that the available amount of public work should, so far as is practicable, be distributed to provide the greatest public assistance during periods of unemployment. His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the principle em-bodied in this Clause.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. J. WILSON, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

The Secretary, Offices of the Cabinet, 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

(b) Third Meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

The third meeting of the General Conference of the Inter-national Labour Organisation will be opened at Geneva on the 25th October. The agenda for the Conference was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1921, at page 72. The following is the list of British Delegates :--

October, 1921.

Government Delegates.—Sir Montague Barlow, M.P., Parlia-mentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and Sir D. Hall, chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture. The technical advisers to the Government delegates will be :— Messrs. R. R. Bannatyne, G. E. Duckering, E. A. R. Werner, of the Home Office; Mr. R. J. Thompson, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Sir R. B. Greig, M.C., or Mr. H. M. Conacher, of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland; Messrs. H. Wolfe, I. Haig Mitchell, O. C. Allen, Miss I. Sloan, and Mr. A. B. Valentine, of the Ministry of Labour. *Employers' Delegate.*—Brigadier-General A. C. Baylay. The technical advisers to the employers' delegate will be :— Messrs. A. Batchelor, James E. Butterworth, James Donaldson, Colonel E. H. Foster, Sir Kenneth Goadby and Mr. Arthur Whitworth.

Workpeople's Delegate.-Mr. E. L. Poulton

The technical advisers to the workpeople's delegate will be :--Mr. John Beard, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Messrs. J. T. Chambers, J. F. Duncan, J. A. Gibson, J. Hill, Miss T. Livesley, Messrs. A. B. Swales, J. H. Thomas, M.P., and R. B. Walker.

(c) Change of British Government Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, to be the representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in place of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B., and Mr. Humbert Wolfe, C.B.E., Principal Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, to be British Substitute Member on the Coverning Body Governing Body.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished as Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publication) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIOVERY 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, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from Eason & Son, Ltd., 41 and 42, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

CIVIL SERVICE.—(1) Sixty-fifth report of His Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners. [Cmd. 1477 : price 1s.] (2) Statement showing staffs employed in Government departments on 1st July, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1497 : price 1d.] (3) Statement show-ing staffs employed in Government departments on 1st August, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1501 : price 1d.] 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1501 : price 1d.]

Ex-SERVICE MEN.—(1) Ex-Service men in Government offices on 1st July, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1495 : price 1d.] (2) Ex-Ser-vice men in Government offices on 1st August, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1496 : price 1d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1919. Part D., Building Societies. [S.O. publication : price 10s.]

HOUSING.—Report of the Sub-committee of the Housing Advisory Council on co-operative and communal arrangements. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication : price 2d.]

MINES.—(1) Coal output for four weeks ended 30th July, 1921. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 137-III.: price 1d.] (2) Cocd output (weekly statistics) to 30th July, 1921. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 63-II.: price 1d.]

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—First, second, third and special re ports from the Select Committee on Public Accounts, together with proceedings of the Committee, minutes of evidence and appendices. [H.C. 36, 40, 212, 171 : price 6s.]

POLICE.—Annucl'report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1920. [Cmd. 1508: price 3d.]

price 5d.]
DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—REPORTS.—(1) Czecho-Slovakia.
Report on industrial and economic situation to June, 1921.
Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 6d.]
(2) Fiji. Report No. 1080 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication : price 9d.] (3) Gibraltar. Report No. 1081 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication, price 6d.] (4) Grenada.
Report No. 1073 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication : price 6d.] (5) Kenya Colony. Despatch relating to native labour, September, 1921. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1509 : price 1d.] (6) South Africa. Report on economic and financial conditions, June, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 5d.] (7) Uganda. Report No. 1079 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication : price 9d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

AUSTRALIA.—Statistics as to education, hospitals and charities and law and crime for the years 1908 to 1918. Social statistics. Bulletin No. 10. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne : McCarron, Bird & Co.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) The New South Wales Industrial Gazette, 30th June, 1921. Reports of enquiry under the Eight Hours Act, 1916, on the ordinary working hours in specific indus-

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tries, etc. Department of Labour and Industries. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921.] (2) Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, March, 1921. Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick.] (3) The industrial arbitration reports, New South Wales, 1920. Vol. XIX., 1920. Table of cases and Index. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921.] W. A. Gullick, 1921.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Statistical Register for the year 1920-1 and previous years, Part IV. Interchange, 1920. Government Statistician. [Perth : F. W. Simpson, 1921.]

NEW ZEALAND.—Monthly abstract of statistics, July, 1921. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M.F. Marks.]

CANADA.—(1) The Juvenile Division of the Employment Ser-vice. Department of Labour. [1921.] (2) The Labour Gazette, August, 1921. Wage reduction endorsed by a Works Council; government action on the unemployment situation; apprenticeship in the United States; methods of wage payment; etc. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: F. A. Acheddi Department of Labour. [Ottawa : F. A. Acland.]

INDIA.—(1) Factory construction and installation in Bengal.
Bulletins of Indian industries and labour. No. 14. Department of Industries. [Calcutta : Superintendent Government Printing.] (2) First cotton forecast, 1921-2. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta : August 17th, 1921.] (3) Final general memorandum on the wheat crop of 1920-1. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta : August 10th, 1921.]

South AFRICA.—(1) Statistics of production. Statistics of fac-tories and productive industries (excluding mining and quarry-ing) in the Union for the year 1918-19. (Fourth Industrial Census, 1920.) Office of Census and Statistics. [Pretoria : Government Printing and Stationery Office.] (2) Social Statis-tics. Statistics of wages and industrial matters and of retail and wholesale prices, rents, and cost of living (1895 to 1921). No. 3, 1921. Comparison between wages in South Africa and other countries; serious unemployment in 1920; etc. Office of Census and Statistics. [Pretoria Government Printer.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES. INTERNATIONAL.—(1) International crop report and agricultural statistics, August, 1921. (a) Part II. Production. (b) Part III. Trade and stocks. International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. (2) International crop report and agricul-tural statistics, September 1921. Part I. Prices. International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. [Rome: Printing Office of International Institute.] (3) Official Bulletin of the International Labour Office. Weekly from 17th August to 21st September. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (4) Ninth congress of the International Federation of Hat Makers. Studies and Reports, Series A. No. 23. Inter-national Labour Office. [Geneva: 16th August, 1921.] (5) Compensation for war disabilities in Germany, Austria, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. Studies and Reports. Series E. No. 3. International Labour Office. [Geneva: September, 1921.] ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Cronica Mensual del Departamento

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, July 1921. Monthly bulletin of the National Labour Department. [Buenos Aires.]

AUSTRIA.—(1) Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundes-Ministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, 1st September, 921. Department for Social Administration, Insurance, etc. 1921

[Vienna.] (2) Mitteilungen der Statistischen Zentralkommis-sion, No. 9, 1921. Retail prices of food in the chief Austrian towns in first six months of 1921; index figures of cost of food during same period. Central Statistical Commission. [Vienna.] (3) Statistische Monatschrift, No. 3. Course of retail prices and cost of living in Vienna, July, 1914-December, 1920. Central Statistical Commission. [Vienna.] (4) Bundesgesetzblatt. Nos. 1-178 and 184-185 (inclusive), 1921. Collection of laws of the Austrian Republic. [Vienna.]

October, 1921.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—(1) Bulletin Statistique de la République Tchecoslovaque, August, 1921. Activities of Employment Ex-changes in first quarter of 1921; index numbers of food, etc.; prices in first six months of 1921, compared with July, 1914. National-Statistical Office. [Prague.] (2) Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchecoslovaque, No. 19, 1921. Reports of the Statistical Office of Czecho-Slovakia, No. 19. [Prague.]

DENMARK.—(1) Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th August and 6th and 26th September. Wages of smiths and engineers in Denmark at end of 1920; unemployment in July and August, 1921; growth of population in Denmark, 1916-1921. (2) Social Forsorg, July and September, 1921. Texts of law of 20th June, 1921, on registered Sickness Insurance Funds, and of law of 6th May, 1921, on apprenticeship. Unemployment Council, Workmen's Council, etc. [Hellerup.]

FINLAND.—Social Tidskrift, No. 8, 1921. Cost of living and retail prices in July. Department for Social Affairs. [Hel-singfors.]

singfors.] FRANCE.—(1) Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France et du Service d'observation des Prix, July, 1921. Retail prices in France, July, 1914, to June, 1921, cost of living in various towns, wages in certain trades in 1920 and 1921. General Statistical Department. [Paris.] (2) Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1919-20. Statistics as to trade unions, employment exchanges, disputes, wages, sickness insurance, etc. Ministry of Labour. [Paris.] (3) Rapports sur l'Application des Lois réglementant le Travail en 1912 et 1913. Reports on the ad-ministration of labour laws in 1912 and 1913. [Paris.] (4) Journal Officiel (Daily). Issues from 30th August to 28th September (inclusive). [Paris.]

September (inclusive). [Paris.] GERMANY.--(1) Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 31st August and 15th September, 1921. Decree increasing rates of unemployment pay, amendment of maternity regulations in insurance law, text of bills on eight-hour working day and regulation of domestic service, collective agreements, employment in July, 1921, employment exchanges at 19th August. Ministry of Labour. [Berlin.] (2) Wirtschaft und Statistik, Nos. 1-8, 1921. Statistics of prices, wages, population, etc. National Statistical Department. [Berlin.] (3) Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Statistical Year Book of Germany for 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. Statistics of employers' federa-tions, trade unions, labour disputes, activities of employment exchanges, population, industrial output, wages in various industries, etc. National Statistical Office. [Berlin.] (4) Reichs-Gesetzblatt. No. 78-85 (inclusive) and No. 87 of 1921. Federal Gazette of Laws. [Berlin.] (5) Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger (daily). Issues from 28th August to 27th September (inclusive). [Berlin.] HOLLAND.--(1) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor

(inclusive). [Berlin.]
HOLLAND.—(1) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August, 1921. Unemployment in March, 1921, labour disputes in July, collective agreements, retail prices and cost of living. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.] (2) Statistiek van de Voortbrenging en het Verbruik van een aantal takken der Nederlandsche Nijverheid in 1919.
Statistics of production and consumption of certain articles of Dutch industry in 1919. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague.] (3) Verslag over het jaar 1920, uitgebracht aan den Minister van Waterstaat door den Raad van Toezicht op de Spoorwegdiensten. Report of the Railway Supervision Council on railways in Holland in 1920. (4) De Gemeentelijke Inkom-stenbelasting in het Belasting-jaar 1917-1918. Municipal income tax statistics, 1917-1918. Municipal Statistical Bureau. [Amsterdam.] (5) Ongevallenstatistiek, 1913-1914. Statistics of industrial accidents in 1913 and 1914. [Amsterdam.]
ITALY.—(1) Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e

ITALY.—(1) Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale, 16th August, 1921. Official bulletin of the Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (2) La Disoccupazione in Italia. July, 1921. Report and statistics

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1921. ADMIRALTY

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.) (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.) Casks, Drums, etc.: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Francis, F., & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Jukes, Coul-son, Stokes & Co., London, E.; McHaffie & Co., Glas-gow; Mitchell, P. D., Ltd., Dundee.—Cells, Accumulator: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.—Fan Spares: Scott, J., Ltd., Liverpool.—Flour, Straight Run: Marriage, E.,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

relating to unemployment in July, 1921. (Reprinted from Bollettino del Lavoro.) Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (3) Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. July, 1921. Employment in Italy in July, 1921, labour disputes in first quarter, emigration in 1920. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (4) Gazzetta Ufficiale (daily). Issues from 26th August to 24th September (inclusive). [Rome.]

MEXICO.-Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo, June, 1921. Retail prices in Mexico in June. Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Mexico City.] Ministry of

Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Mexico City.] Norway.-(1) Arsberetninger fra Arbeidsrådet og Fabrikk-tilsynet for 1920. Report of Council of Labour and Factory Inspection Service for 1920. [Christiania.] (2) Norges Offi-sielle Statistikk, Ulykkesforsikringen for Industriarbeidere m.v. 1918. Statistics as to accident insurance, pensions, etc., for 1918. State Insurance Department. [Christiania.] (3) Norsk Lovtidende, Nos. 37-41. Norwegian Gazette of Laws. [Christiania.] Christiania.]

[Christiania.] POLAND.—(1) Annuaire Statistique de la République Polonaise, 1920-21. Annual Statistical Year-book of Poland. Central Statistical Bureau. [Warsaw.] (2) Revue Mensuelle du Tra-vail, April-May, 1921. Retail prices at Warsaw and other towns, cost of living of a working-class family in the chief towns. Central Statistical Bureau. [Warsaw.] (3) Revue Mensuelle de Statistique, No. 4-5. Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Central Statistical Office. [Warsaw.] (4) Le Travail et l'Assistance Sociale, July, 1921 (1st issue of a new journal of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs). Text of law as to organisation of the Ministry of Labour. [Warsaw.] BOUMAND — Buletinul Muncii si al Occutirilor Sociale (Bul-

ROUMANIA.—Buletinul Muncii si al Ocrotirilor Sociale (Bul-letin of Labour and Social Affairs), June-July, 1921. Labour disputes in Transylvania, June-October, 1920; text of bill on employment exchanges. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Bucharest.]

SPAIN.--(1) Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales. Retail prices from October, 1920, to March, 1921; labour disputes during May, 1921. Institute of Social Reform. [Madrid.] (2) Butlleti del Treball, 1st September, 1921. Cost of living at Barcelona in July-August, 1921. Section of Social Politics of Provincial Government of Catalonia. [Barcelona.]

Provincial Government of Catalonia. [Barcelona.]
SWEDEN—(1) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 9, 1921. Employment in July, employment exchanges in July, trade union unemployment, June, 1921, wages of State railway construction workers and of water-power workers in 1920, reciprocity in social legislation between the three Scandinavian countries, retail prices and cost of living in July, 1921. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (2) Statens Förlikningsmäns för Medling i Arbetstvister Verksamhet år 1920. Report of State Conciliator on intervention in labour disputes in 1920. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (3) Dodsorsaker år 1916. Statistics of causes of deaths for year 1916. (4) Folkmängden inöm Administrativa Områden den 31 December, 1920. Population statistics as to agriculture and cattle rearing for 1919.
SWITZERIAND.—(1) Der Schmeizerische Arbeitsmarkt 20th

SWITZERLAND.-(1) Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, Switzerland.—(1) Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 20th September. Statistics as to employment on 31st August, 1921; emigration from January to August; weekly statistics on un-employment. Central Employment Exchange. [Berne.] (2) Annuaire Statistique de la Suisse, 1920. Statistics as to cost of living and wages in 1919, retail prices, trade unions, etc. Federal Statistical Bureau. [Berne.] (3) Feulle Fédérale et Recueil des Lois Suisses, 31st August-14th September (weekly) inclusive. [Berne.] inclusive. [Berne.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) FEDERAL. Changes in retail prices of food. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington : 3rd September, 1921.]

(Valshington . Old September, 121.) -(b) STATES.-NEW YORK. (1) Court decisions on workmen's compensation law, January, 1920-June, 1921. Constitutionality and coverage. Special bulletin, No. 106. Department of Labor. [July, 1921.] (2) New York Labor Laws enacted in 1921. Special bulletin, No. 107. Department of Labor. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., July, 1921.] (3) Sickness among New York State factory workers in 1919. Special bulletin No. 108. Department of Labor. [August, 1921.]

- WISCONSIN.-The Wisconsin labor market in June, 1921. Bulletin 10. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Statistical Departmeni

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

& Son, Ltd., Felixstowe.—Gas Bottle Rumbling Machines: Field-ing & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Hydraulic Pumps and Accumu-lator: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Hollow Spindle Gap Lathe: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Iron Plate Workers' Wares: Bullas, S. W. & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Sankey, J. & Sons, Ltd., Bil-ston; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Cradley.—Jam, Blackberry and Apple: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E..—Lampholders: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Locks: Baker, S., & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe.-Gas Bottle Rumbling Machines: Field-

Willenhall; Harrison, H., & Sons, Willenhall; Hunt, G., Jun., Willenhall; Marston, A., & Co., Ltd., Willenhall; Tonks, E., & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd., Wal-Masts, Wireless Telegraphy: Elwell, C. F., Ltd., London, sall.—Masts, Wireless Telegraphy: Elwell, C. F., Ltd., London, W.C.—Motor Fire Engines: Merryweather & Sons, London, S.E.
—Nails, Copper, etc.: Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Powis, D. & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E..—Oatmeal: Vernon, W. & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes, Hydraulic Pressure: Stanton Ironworks, Ltd., Nottingham.—Spreader Discs: Brownlee & Co., Ld., Glasgow.—Screwing Machines: Maiden & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—Shees, Gymnasium: New Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Twist Drills: The Stalker Drill Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Wire Rope: Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunder-Sheffield.—Steel Wire Rope: Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Wire Rope: Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunder-land; Smith, T. & W., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Web Equip-ment: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Web Leg-gings: Frenchs', Ltd., London, E.C.; Jackson Manufacturing Co. (Bermondsey, Ltd., London, S.E.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Railway Materials for Malta (i.e., Rails, Fishplates, etc.) : Bar row Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C

WAR OFFICE.

Attachments v. Girth: D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham.—Caps, Service Dress, etc: E. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.; Myers & Co., London, W.—Cloth, White: Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Co., London, W. — Cloth, White: Huht & Whitebotham, Edd., Dursley.—Clothing, Miscellaneous: Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Leeds; Kettering Clothing Mfg. Co-op. Society, Ltd., Kettering.—Copper Sheet: Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—Cordage: Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E. 1.—Cylinders, Iron: P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Dust Control Automatic, with Motor: J. M. Adam & Co., Dalmarnock.—Ferry Boat, Restoration of: Port of Queen-tering Duration of the Port of Queen-Co., Dalmarnock.—Ferry Boat, Restoration of: Port of Queenborough Development Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gas Mantles (high pressure): Messrs. Plaissetty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Leyton, Essex.—Gas Mantles (low pressure): The Welsbach Light Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Metal Rod ("G"): T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Staffs.—Metal Rod ("A"): J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Mosquito Netting: Benoit & Booker, Nottingham.—Motor Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Paint, Dry Blue Prussian: Burrell & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.— Pneumatic Covers, Tyre: Beldam Tyre Co., Brentford; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trowbridge; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W., and Birmingham.—Pneumatic Tubes: Capon Heaton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates (Dinner, Soup and Tart): W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall.—Reconditioning Motor Cars: Sunbeam Motor Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates (Dinner, Soup and Tarly) W. Adams & Sons, Tunstall.—Reconditioning Motor Cars: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Wolverhampton.—Repairs and Renewals to Watercraft: Baird Bros., Ltd., North Shields.—Spares—Generating Set: A. Lyon & Co., London, S.W.—Spares—Road Roller: Barford & & Hall, Ltd., Cheddle.—Weighbridge: C. Ross & Co., Ltd., Sh Reid. Winches: G. Smith, Ltd., Keighley. Wire, Electric: The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot. Periodical Services Artificers' Works: South London District: C. P. Roberts Newcastle-on-Tyne: G. R. & Co., London, E. Yorks. Burscough: Jas. Whittle, Ormskirk.—Building Works: Q.A.M. Hospital, Millbank: F. Holdsworth, Shipley. Central London Recruiting Depôt: F. Holdsworth, Shipley.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aeroplanes: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aeroplane Spares: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; West-land Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. Airmen's Boxes: T. & H. Adamson & Sons, Putney.—Aluminium Ingots: The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bed-steads: Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick:—Bedsteads and Mattresses: Smith, Cartwright Bedstead Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Bomb Gear: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Coal and/or Coke to R.A.F. Stations: Flowerdown, Halton: Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Isle of Grain, Milton, Ux-bridge: Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Andover, bridge: Dinham, Fawcus & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Andover, Cranwell, Eastchurch, Felixstowe, Gosport and Lee-on-Solent, Halton, Harlescott, Isle of Grain, Kenley, Kidbrooke, Man-ston, Milton, Netheravon, Old Sarum, Ruislip and Icken-ham, South Farnborough, Spittlegate, Upavon, Uxbridge: Peake, Oliver & Peake, London, E.C. Martlesham Heath: T. Moy, Ltd., Colchester. Cranwell, Duxford, Netheravon: A. G. Dawbarn, London, E.C. Hawkinge: Folkestone Gas and Coke Co., Folkestone. Henlow: C. Franklin, London, N.W. Man-ston: P. Hawkesfield & Son, Dover. Duxford, Henlow: T. McLeod & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C. Farnborough: Cleeves Western Valley Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., London, E.C. Catte-water: Jennings, Davis & Co., Ltd., Plymouth. Calshot: Mr. W. Tickle, Southampton. Donibristle and Leuchars: J. Waldie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Completion and Packing of Aeroplane: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Conversion of Aircraft: H. G. X Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Completion and Packing of Aerophane: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Conversion of Aircraft: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Cooking Plant: E. Dean & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cottages, Erection of: Hinkins & Frewin, Oxford.—Curtain Hoods: Auster, Ltd., London, W.C.—Electrical Equipment: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Engine Gear: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London,

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and Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Gloucester Rly. Carr.

W.—Engine Modifications: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.— Engine, Installation of: Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Air-craft, Ltd., Coventry.—Engine Spares: The Weyside Engineering Works, Ltd., Guildford.—Engine Units: Ricardo & Co., Engi-neers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines: Armstrong Siddley Motors, Ltd. Coventry: D. Napier & Son, Ltd. Londor, W. Clever, D. Son, Stat. works, Int., Undon, S.W.—Engines: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, neers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Flare Car-riers: James Gibbons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Granite, Tarred: J. Wainwright & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet.—Hucks Aero Starters: Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hendon.—Ignition Sets: The British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Local Pilotage Light (Lympne): Gas Accumulator (U.K.) Co., Ltd., Brentford. Married Quarters, Erection of: Guest & Goodall, Ltd., Ascot; H. G. Ross. Netley Abbey.—Motor Spares: Lacre Motor Car Co., H. G. Ross, Netley Abbey.—Motor Spares: Lacre Motor Car Co. Ltd., Letchworth.—Pumps, Electric Driven: Rees Roturbo Manu Refills for Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.; Minimax, Ltd., Feltham.—Repair of Bomb Carriers: Monarch Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Repairs, etc., to Buildings: Calshot: F. Cole, Fawley. Spittlegate: T. W. Heath, Ltd., Chelsea. Worthy Down and Flowerdown: H. G. Ross, Netley Abbey.—Seaplane Spares: Vickers, Ltd., London, Koss, Netley Abbey.—Seaplane spares: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Stove Pipes (Gast Iron): Teuton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Larbert.—Switchboard: Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tools, Small: Buck & Hick-man, London, E.—Transport and Packing of Seaplane: English Electric *Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Washing Blankets: French Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Ltd., London, N.

POST OFFICE.

Heating Installation: Derby H.P.O.: Kyfin Hughes, Notting-ham.—Laying Conduits: Norwood Road and Palace Road: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lewisham (Loampit Hill); J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Limehouse (Three Colt Street): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hither Green: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Limehouse (Three Colt Street): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hither Green: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lewisham (Varianti Street): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cam-berwell (Southampton Street): Roads & Public Works, Ltd., London, S.W. King's Cross (Albion Street): Roads & Public Works, Ltd., London, S.W. Brighton-Worthing (Section I.): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Waltham Cross-Epping-Bishop's Stortford (Section III.): H. Farrow, London, N.W. Edinburgh (E.) and Tranent: R. Thorburn & Son, Edinburgh. Brockley: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Brighton-Roedean, etc: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Waltham Cross-Epping-Bishop's Stortford (Section I.): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. St. Pancras: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Huddersfield-Hali fax: E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffs. Oldham-Huddersfield (Section II.): Wm. Pollitt and Co., Ltd., Bolton. Horbury: Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Upton: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs. Stanmore-Chesham (Section II.): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Stanmore-Chesham (Section II.): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Stanmore Stanm Heating Installation: Derby H.P.O.: Kyffin Hughes, Nottingham (Section I.): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Stanmore-Ches-ham (Section I.): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. St. Helens: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham. Port Talbot: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham. Blackwood (Mon.): Trentham Ltd Birmingham -Manufacture, Supply, G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham.—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in, and Jointing Cable: Elizabeth Terrace-Widnes-Run-corn: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Weybridge-Woking, etc.: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Glasgow-Paisley: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Birmingham-Dudley-Tipton: Dudley-Stourbridge-Cradley Heath: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., London E.C. Telephone Exchange Equipment: Chorlton-com Hardy: Automatic Telephone Manufg. Co. Ltd., Liverpool. cum-Hardy: Automatic Telephone Manufg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Sub-Contractors: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Man-chester, for Batteries. Crompton & Co., Chelmsford, for Charg-ing Machine.—Buildings: Banbury Wireless Station: J. F. Booth ing Machine.—Buildings: Banbury Wireless Station; J. F. Bobth & Son, Banbury, Oxon.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Phœnix Tele-phone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Thom-son Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Leach S.G. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: British Insulated & E.C.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.— Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville.—Kiosks, Concrete: D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Motor Cars: Cubitts Engineering Co., Ltd., Aylesbury.—Panels, Charging: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Screws for Wood: Nettle-told & Song Ltd. Birmingham fold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Accumulator Cells, etc.: The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Air Vessel, etc.: Messrs. Hathorn, Davey & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Ammunition: Disposal and Liq. Commr., London, S.W.—Axes, etc.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.— Axles and Tyres: Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Axleboxes: The Patent Axlebox and Foundry Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.— Beacon Light, etc.: The Secretary, Trinity House, London, E.C.— Blankets, G.S.: Hepworth & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blouses and Knickers, etc.: T. Briggs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Brushes: A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.—Canvas Hose and Couplings: Messrs. McGregor & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; The Metropolitan Carr., Wgn.

and Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wgn. Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Cast Iron Chairs: The Ander-ston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.—Control Apparatus: The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Desks, etc.: A. Brown & Sons, London, E.C.—Drill, Khaki: A. & S. Henry, Manchester.—Drill, White: J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Dungaree: Cottrill & Co., Manchester; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Drums: F. Robinson & Co., Hull.—Engines and Pumps: Messrs. R. Warner & Co., Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex.—Expanded Metal: Messrs. Wm. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—Fan, etc., Motor Driven: Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.— Flatteners, Blacksmith, etc.: Messrs. Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Galvanised Sheets: The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., near Birkenhead.—Generating Set: Messrs. Norris, London, E.-Galvanised Sneets: The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., near Birkenhead.—Generating Set: Messrs. Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., London, E.C.—Glass: Messrs. Pilk-ington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Greatcoats: Milns, Cart-wright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Hand Cars: Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Iron and Steel, etc.: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Locoo., Ltd Steel, etc.: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Loco-motive Spares: The North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow; The Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Motor Roller: The Agri-cultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.-Oak Keys: Messrs. Bartlett, Bayliss & Co., Ltd., Bideford, Devon.-Paint: Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, London, W.C.; Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; International Paint Co., London, E.C.; Docker Bros., London, E.C.-Paper: L. S. Dixon & Co., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.; C. Baker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Dunster & Wakefield, London, E.C.-Pipes: Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield.-Pipes, etc.: The Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.-Pipes, Valves, etc.: Messrs. Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Dudley, Worcester.-Pipework: Messrs. Alton & Co., Ltd., Derby.-Valves, etc.: Messrs. Cochrane & Co. (Woodshee), Ltd., Dudley, Worcester.—Pipework: Messrs. Alton & Co., Ltd., Derby.— Puttees: T. & J. Tinker, Huddersfield.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ilford.—Rail Keys: Messrs. G. Turton, Platts & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Repairs and Alterations to Drifter: Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Reservoir, Valve Tower and Gangway: Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.— Roofing: The Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Road Rollers: The Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, Roofing: The Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Road Rollers: The Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Sanitas Okol: Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Screws, etc.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Serge: T. & J. Tinker, near Huddersfield.—Signalling Instruments and Spares: The Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Signalling Materials: Messrs. Tyer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Springs: Messrs. G. Spencer Moulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stellonery, etc.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Rails and Fishplates: The United Steel Companies, Ltd., Work-ington; The United Steel Companies, Ltd., Work-ington; The United Steel Companies, Ltd., Motherwell; Messrs. F. Morton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steelwork: The Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Steel Tipping Boxes: Messrs. Horseley Bridge and Eng. Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Messrs. Braby & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Superheater Elements: The Marine and Locomotive Superheaters, Ltd., London, S.E.—Switches and Crossings: The Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Switches and Crossings, etc.: The Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Timber: Messrs. C. Leary & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Timber: Messrs. Elec. Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Truck and Tramline: Messrs. R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Tubes, etc.: Messrs & Lloyds. Ltd., Glasgov.—Weighing Metropolitan-Vickers Elec. Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.--Truck and Tramline: Messrs. R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.--Tubes, etc.: Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.--Weighing Machines: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.--Wheels Machines: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.--Wheels and Axles: Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.---Winch and Boiler: The British Steel Piling Co., London, E.C.---Wire Rope: Messrs. W. J. Glover & Co., St. Helens, Lancs.---Wireless Sets: Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd.,

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA. Badges: Wm. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bolts and Nuts: Phœnix Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Carriage Ironwork: J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chloroform: W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Couplers: Clayton Wagons, Ltd., Lincoln.—Crane: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Cruet Stands, etc.: Jas. Dixon & Sons, Sheffield.—Drugs: F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Fire: Shand, Mason & Co., London, S.E.: Merryweather & Sons, London, S.E.—Files: Patent File Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Fire: Shand, Mason & Co., London, S.E.; Merryweather & Sons, London, S.E.—Files: Patent File and Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Generating Sets: Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Ground Sheets: Broadhurst & Co., London, E.C.; C. Macintosh & Co., London, E.C.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Hammer: Thwaites Bros., Ltd., Bradford.—Iodoformum: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Iron: Ernst B. Westman, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Linotype: Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Mathines, Linotype: Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Motor Car: Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Spares: Automotive Spares, Ltd., Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Spares: Automotive Spares, Ltd., London, S.W.; Leyland Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.—Musical Instruments: H. Potter & Co., London, W.C.—Paper: Wiggins, Teape & Co. (1919), Ltd., London, E.; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Barnsley; Spicer Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Stanton

ondon, W.C

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Ironworks Co., Ltd., Near Nottingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pipes, Branch: Shand Mason & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. – Posts, Stiffening, etc.: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London E.C.—Posts, Straining, etc.: Anderston Foundry Co., S.E. – Posts, Stiffening, etc.: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Itd., London E.C. – Posts, Straining, etc.: Anderston Foundry Co., Itd., Middlesbrough. – Serge: J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge. – Sluices: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, E.C. – Spectacles: G. Culver, Itd., London, N. – Sponges: International Sponge Im-porters (I. & M. Cohen), London, E. – Steel, Cast: Watson, Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. – Steel, Strip: A. Lee & Sons, Itd., London, S.W. – Switchboards: Peel Conner Telephone Works, Itd., London, W.C. – Syringes: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. – Tape, Paper: Waterlow & Sons, Itd., London, E.C. – Telephones: Peel Conner Telephone Works, Itd., London, W.C. – Telephone Equipment: Relay Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. – Type: H. W. Caslon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. – Waterproof, Sheeting: British Pluviusin Co., Ltd., London, E.C. – Wheels, Grinding: Universal Grinding Wheel Co., Ltd., Stafford. H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, etc.: Bethnal Green Housing Scheme—Steel-work: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Birmingham Factory—Erection of Smith's Shop: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Bir-mingham. Buckingham Palace—External Painting, etc.: Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London, W.C. Camberwell Housing Scheme—Tiling: E. Parkinson, London, N. Chester Head Post Office—Alterations and Additions: W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., Durgen Chester Housing Scheme Birtley Site, Scheme—Tiling: E. Parkinson, London, N. Chnester Head Post.
Office—Alterations and Additions: W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd.,
Runcorn. Chester-le-Street Housing Scheme, Birtley Site—Slating: John E. Nelson, Sunderland. Coventry New Sorting Office—Asphalting: The Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co.,
Ltd., London, E.C. Granolithic Work: The Empire Stone Co.,
Ltd., London, W.C. Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham. Crewe Station Sorting and Parcels Office—Alterations and Extensions: W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., Runcorn. Crook Post Office—Adaptation: Walton Brothers, Crook. Doncaster Head Post Office—Painting: Alfred Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley.
Edinburgh General Post Office—Painting: W. A. Campbell & Sons, Edinburgh. Houses of Parliament—External Painting: F. Kinnaird, London, S.W. Hull (East) Housing Scheme—Slating: Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd., Hull. Imperial House—Renewal of Floors, etc.: W. J. Maddison, London, E. Ipswich.
New Sorting Office—Steelwork: Dortan, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stonework: Collins & Curtis, Ltd., Ipswich.
Leonard Street Insurance Office—External Painting: H. G.
Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C. London District—Plumber's Work: Matthew Hall & Co., London, W. Signwriting: C. A. Geyton, London, N. Marlborough House—Painting, etc.: H. G. Cooper, Ltd., London, S.W. Steel Windows: John Williams & Sons (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff. Natural History Museum—External Painting: T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W. Northolt Wireless Station—Erection: Harry Neal, Northwood. Oldham Sorting Office—Erection: Varley & Hartley, Oldham. Asphalting: W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Jonery: E.
Whittaker, Ltd., Oldham. Painting: Edge & Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne. Plastering: James Glynn, Oldham. Plumbing: A. Young, Manchester. Steelwork: D. T. Brown, Son & Co., Liverpool. Stonework: S. & J. Whitehead, Oldham. Osborne House—External Painting: A. Woung, Manchester. Steelwork: D. T. Brown, Son & Co., Liverpool. Stonework: S. & J. Young, Manchester. Steelwork: D. T. Brown, Son & Co., Liver-pool. Stonework: S. & J. Whitehead, Oldham. Osborne House —External Painting: A. B. Ross, Southampton. Reading New Post Office—Plumbing: G. H. Tucker, Reading. Royal College of Art, South Kensington—Re-roofing, Block "A ": A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Rowley Regis Housing Scheme— Plastering: C. Trumper & Sons, Birmingham.—Savings Bank, West Kensington—Patent Stonework: Stuarts Granolithic Co., London, E.C. Stonework: The Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works, London, S.W. Science Museum—Internal Painting: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Southampton Ordnance Sur-vey Office, etc.—Painting: Brazier & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Victoria and Albert Museum—External Painting: Tasker & Booth, Ltd., London, N. Wellington House—External Painting H. G. Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Engineering Services**: Acton Ministry of Pensions—Steam and Condense Mains: The Thames Bank (Blackfriars) Iron Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Cardiff— Supply of Engineering Labour: The Alpha Manufacturing Co., London, S.W. Houses of Parliament—Alterations to Ventilating Plant: Ewart & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. National Physical Laboratory—Additional Plant: Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Pontypridd Housing Scheme—Electric Wiring: D. G. Ball, Pontypridd Housing Scheme—Electric Wiring: D. G S. W. Sherving and Figeontoic Cases . Stenens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Show Cases: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Teak Screens: H. G. Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C. Screens: J. & J. Boothman, Brierfield; H. Hann, London, S.W.; Heggie & Aitchison, Edinburgh.—Joinery: East Hull Housing Scheme: J. Gerrard & Sons (1920), Ltd., Manchester; Needler Brothers Sawmills, Ltd., Hull; H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gains-borough; S. Nusenbaum & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne: Llan-trissant Housing Scheme: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; J. Gerrard & Sons (1920), Ltd., Manchester; H. New-sum, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough. Stationery Office: Hibberd Brothers, Ltd., London, S.E.—Miscellaneous: Cartage— Edinburgh District: D. Y. Abbey, Edinburgh. Clothing: Israel Eker, London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth. Fire Extincteurs: The General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C. Gas Radiators: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N. Linoleum: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Hooley Hill; The Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh. Soaps: Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

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E.C.—Targets: McCaw, Stevenson & Orr, Ltd., Belfast.—Type-writing Machine (Book): Elliott, Fisher Co., London, E.C.— Wallets: Smith & Young, London, E.C.—Web Straps: Spickett & Downs, London, E.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

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PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

Cottages for Ex-Service Men: Abbeyleix Rural District: M. J. Sweeney, Portarlington. Ballymahon Rural District: P. Kelly & Sons, Longford. Belfast Rural District: R. M. Allison, Dun-murry, Co. Antrim. Clogheen Rural District: Messrs. Roche, Morrissey & Kennedy, Clonmel. Crossmaglen Rural District: J. Fleming, Newry. Delvin Rural District: L. M. Coghlan. Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath. Dungannon Rural District: J. McKeown & Sons, Cookstown. Mountmellick Rural District: J. Beckett, Ltd., Dublin. South Dublin Rural District: J. Beckett, Ltd., Dublin. Thurles Rural District: Meagher & Hayes, Cork. Trim Rural District: T. Hobbs, Kilmessan, Co. Meath.—Chimney Sweeping, Cork: J. B. Winsley, Cork.—Electrical Works and Supplies, Dublin: Handley & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin.—Horti-cultural and Forestry Tools and Requisites, Supply of: Hogg & Robertson, Ltd., Dublin.—New Crown Post Office at Bagenals-town: D. & J. Carbery, Athy.—Painting Supplies, Cork: The Cork Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd., Cork.

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND.

Provisions (Groceries): Terence O'Gorman, Dublin.—Bread: Christopher Downes, Dublin.—Meat: John O'Connor, Dundrum, Co., Dublin.—Clothing Materials: McBirney & Co., Dublin.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Fish: R. Pearson, Grimsby.-Meat: B. Covell, London, N.W.; Curnick & Co., London, W.

NOTICE.

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