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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in October continued bad generally, and there was much unemployment and short-time working in most of the principal industries. In certain trades, particularly in iron and shale mining, the tinplate and steel sheet industry, and the textile trades, some improvement was reported, but in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, and the pottery trade, there was a further decline.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 15·6 at the end of October, compared with 14·8 at the end of September. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 12·8 on 28th October, as compared with 12·2 on 30th September; the figures on which these percentages are based are exclusive of those persons who had removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit. On November 4th the second special benefit period commenced, and persons who had exhausted benefit were able to make fresh claims, and the percentage at that date was 14·5. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th October was approximately 1,611,000, of whom 1,252,000 were men and 263,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At 30th September the number on the live register was 1,405,000, of whom 1,078,000 were men and 229,000 were women. At 4th November the number on the live register was 1,729,000.

In addition to those unemployed, 152,000 males and 100,000 females were registered on 28th October as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 30th September the corresponding figures were 177,000 males and 145,000 females.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to exchanges and unfilled at the end of October was 21,600, of which 6,300 were for men and 13,100 for women, compared with 21,000 at the end of September.

WAGES.

Changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in October in the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department affected over 2,100,000 workpeople, of whom over 1,700,000 sustained decreases, while about 400,000 received increases. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction in weekly full-time wages of over £430,000.

In the coal mining industry the rates of wages for October, which were based on the proceeds of the industry in August, were adjusted in each district to percentage advances over standard rates. In Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midlands and Lancashire the adjustment resulted in increases to the higher paid workers and reductions in the case of the lower paid workers, whilst in other districts all classes of workers sustained decreases.

The principal groups of workpeople, other than coal miners, affected by reductions in October included blast furnace workers in most districts except Cleveland (where there was a small increase), iron puddlers and iron and

steel millmen in the Midlands, various classes of pieceworkers in shipyards, makers of light castings, hosiery workers in the Midlands, textile dyers, bleachers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, and workpeople in the heavy chemical and soap and candle trades.

Since the beginning of 1921 changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of over £4,370,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 6,800,000 workpeople, and a net increase of over £23,000 in the wages of nearly 130,000 workpeople.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 64. In addition, 49 disputes, which began before October, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress at any time in October (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 25,000, as compared with 20,000 in the previous month, and 1,200,000 in October, 1920, when a dispute involving over 1,000,000 workpeople was in progress in the coal mining industry of Great Britain.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during October was nearly 200,000 working days, as compared with 150,000 days in September, 1921, and with over 13,000,000 days in October, 1920.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes reported as in progress during the first ten months of the present year was over 84,000,000 working days. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was approximately 1,700,000. In the corresponding period of 1920 nearly the same number of workpeople were involved in disputes having an aggregate duration of approximately 23,000,000 working days.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st November 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 103 per cent. above that of July, 1914. This figure is the lowest recorded since July, 1918. The corresponding figure for 1st October, 1921, was 110 per cent. The decrease in the percentage since 1st October is mainly due to reductions in the prices of food, the prices of nearly all the principal articles, including meat, bacon, flour, bread, butter, cheese, potatoes, sugar and margarine being considerably cheaper on 1st November than a month earlier. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 575.

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT—REMEDIAL MEASURES.

THE Houses of Parliament met on the conclusion of the autumn recess on the 18th October, and from that date to the 10th November the business of Parliament has been almost entirely to consider and approve various legislative and administrative measures for the alleviation of the present unemployment position.

The Prime Minister gave a general outline on the Government's proposals, in the House of Commons, on the 19th October, and the following is an account of the various measures which have been adopted.

The *Trade Facilities Act*, which received Royal Assent on the 10th November, is intended to encourage the revival of industry by facilitating the provision of capital for public undertakings and by assisting export trade, and so to stimulate the provision of employment for the unemployed in their several vocations.

In the first place, as regards export trade, the Act extends and amplifies the provisions of the Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act of 1920, and the amending Act of July this year. The scope of the credits and insurance scheme is extended both as regards the number of countries covered and as regards its time of operation. The scheme will now apply to trade transactions between the United Kingdom and any other foreign country or British possession; and the latest possible date for the liquidation of credits is postponed from the 8th September, 1925, to the 8th September, 1927. Together with these legislative changes, certain administrative changes will be made with a view to adapting the scheme more closely to commercial conditions.

The new provision of the Trade Facilities Act is the power granted to the Treasury, after consultation with an advisory committee,* to guarantee the payment of the interest and principal, or of either the interest or the principal, of any loan proposed to be raised, within or without the United Kingdom, by any Government, public authority, corporation or other body of persons. The conditions for the guarantee are that the proceeds of the loan be applied in connection with the carrying out of any capital undertaking, or in the purchase of articles manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom for the purposes of the undertaking, and that the application of the proceeds of the loan in the proposed manner is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom. This power is given to the Treasury for a period of twelve months from the commencement of the Act, and it is provided that the aggregate capital amount of the loans, the principal or interest of which may be guaranteed, shall not exceed the sum of £25,000,000.

The second group of measures is intended to provide employment directly by aiding local authorities and others to carry out various forms of beneficial public works. An additional sum of £5,500,000 is allotted to general unemployment relief for the financial year ending 31st March next; and it is estimated that a further sum of £630,000 will be required in the next financial year for the Unemployment Grants Committee, as a result of the present proposals. This sum of money may be allocated with Treasury approval, to meet expenditure by way of grants or loans under the direction of the competent Government Departments in connection with schemes for the employment of labour on land improvement and drainage, forestry, roads, light railways; and also, by way of loans, to boards of guardians and parish councils in necessitous areas who are unable to meet claims upon them for relief. The State will also assume liability for a share of the loan charges on loans raised by local authorities to meet capital expenditure on approved public works put in hand or accelerated for the purpose of providing employment in the present emergency. In the case of non-revenue producing works, the grants will be equal to 65 per cent. of the annual interest and loan repayment charges, and will be paid for half the period of the loan, but in no case for more than 15 years; in the case of revenue producing works, the grants will be equal to 50 per cent. of the annual interest, and will be paid over a period of 5 years.

Further new measures falling within this group are the *Local Authorities (Financial Provisions) Act*, which applies to England and Ireland, and the *Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act*, which deals with Scotland. The former Act, in addition to increasing the sum chargeable against the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund in respect of the maintenance of indoor paupers by Boards of Guardians in the London area, and making the cost of all outdoor relief a charge upon the Common Poor Fund instead of upon the individual Unions until at least the 31st December, 1922, enables a local authority to borrow by way of temporary loan or overdraft, from a bank or otherwise, sums of money not exceeding at any time such amounts as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Health, for the purpose of providing temporarily for any current expenses that may be incurred in the execution of any of their powers or duties. As a general rule, such sums shall be repaid out of the revenue of the local authority within the financial year in which the expenses were incurred; but as respects money borrowed under this provision before the 1st April, 1923, the Minister of Health for England, or the Local Government Board for Ireland, may extend the term within which such repayment is to be made, for a period not exceeding 10 years from the date on which the money is borrowed. Further provisions of the Act are intended to alleviate the immediate burden of sinking fund charges in respect of new capital expenditure on works which will be ultimately revenue producing, and in respect of old capital expenditure on the part of authorities who, owing to circum-

* The members of this committee are Sir Robert A. Kindersley, G.B.E., Sir William Fleuder, G.B.F., and Lieut.-Colonel George Schuster, C.B.E., M.C.

stances arising out of the war, are unable to make the required provision for the discharge of their loans. Money borrowed before the 1st April, 1923, for the purpose of any work undertaken by a local authority with a view to the provision of employment for unemployed persons will not be reckoned as part of the debt of a local authority for the purpose of those enactments which limit the borrowing powers of local authorities.

The Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act contains provisions with regard to the borrowing powers of parish councils in Scotland, and also enables those councils, at least until the 15th May, 1922, and in certain circumstances until the 15th May, 1923, to provide poor relief to destitute able-bodied persons out of employment.* The application for, or the receipt of relief by, any such destitute able-bodied person under the provisions of the Act will not affect the acquisition or retention of a settlement by such person. This provision with regard to relief for able-bodied persons is made retrospective as from the 19th April, 1921.

The Government's third measure, the *Unemployed Workers' Dependents (Temporary Provision) Act*,† is intended, along with the already existing unemployment insurance system, to help those people who remain unemployed in the next six months by the provision of grants in respect of wives and dependent children. The Act establishes an Unemployed Workers' Dependents Fund, into which shall be paid, in respect of each employed person insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, by contributions from the worker, his employer and the State, a total sum of 7d. per week in the case of men and of 4d. per week in the case of women, boys and girls. Out of the fund will be paid to each unemployed worker who is in receipt of unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts a weekly sum of 5s. in respect of a wife or dependent husband, as the case may be, and 1s. in respect of each dependent child. Contributions under the Act are payable in respect of the period beginning on the 7th November, 1921, and ending on the 7th May, 1922, but the period for the collection of contributions may be extended so as to ensure the solvency of the Unemployed Workers' Dependents Fund. It is estimated that the cost of the State contribution to the Unemployed Workers' Dependents Fund in the current financial year will be £2,192,000, and in respect of the next financial year £670,000.

Finally, an additional sum of £330,000 during the current financial year has been provided towards the cost of free passages, etc., under the Overseas Settlement Scheme for ex-Service men and women and their dependents, who have been accepted as approved settlers. The total contribution for this purpose for the whole financial year is thus £980,000. The cost of accelerating, where possible, Government works and contracts is estimated at £563,000, while a further sum of £2,000,000 will be available from the Road Fund for expenditure by the Ministry of Transport on roads to relieve unemployment in necessitous areas. The difficult position of workers under the National Health Insurance Acts, who cease to be insured on completing twelve months' unemployment, has been met by the passing of the National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Act, which prolongs the insurance of persons who are able to show that their absence from work has not been due to any change in normal occupation, but to inability to obtain employment. The cost of providing benefits in these cases will fall on the funds of private societies, and no additional cost to the Exchequer beyond the normal statutory contribution is involved. This Act is retrospective from 31st December, 1920, and will continue until 31st December, 1922.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' DEPENDANTS (TEMPORARY PROVISION) ACT, 1921.

THE Unemployed Workers' Dependents (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, which became law on 8th November, provides for the payment of temporary grants for a period of six months from 10th November, 1921, to unemployed workers towards the maintenance of their wives, dependent husbands, and dependent children.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The necessary funds for the payment of the grants and administrative expenses will be provided by means of special contributions payable from and including Monday, 7th November, by workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, their employers, and the State. The weekly rates of these special contributions are as follows:—

In respect of	Employer.	Employed Person.	State.
Men	d.	d.	d.
Women	2	2	3
Boys and Girls of 16 and under 18 years of age.	1	1	2

The special contributions will be continued until 7th May, 1922, and, if necessary, until such later date as will enable any deficiency that may arise to be met.

* Scottish law does not permit, save in exceptional circumstances, the provision of poor law relief to able-bodied persons.
† For full details of this Act, see the following Article.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE third meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations opened at Geneva on the 25th October. This Geneva Conference is the third of the series of annual General Conferences of the International Labour Organisation prescribed by Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles. The first meeting was held in October and November, 1919, at Washington, U.S.A., and the second at Genoa in June and July, 1920. The agenda of the present meeting has already been published in THE LABOUR GAZETTE,* as also the list of British Delegates and their Technical Advisers.†

At the first session, on the 25th October, Viscount Burnham was elected president of the Conference. In the following sittings the Conference discussed the objection of the French Government to the inclusion in the agenda of the Conference of any item concerning agricultural labour. A resolution was passed on the 27th October, by 74 votes to 20, declaring the competence of the Conference to deal with matters relating to agricultural labour, in the following terms:—

"The Conference, considering that it has jurisdiction to deal with matters relating to agricultural labour, and considering that the agenda as proposed by the Governing Body is in accord both with the decisions taken by the Washington Conference and with the reasonable demands of the agricultural workers, decides to consider the expediency of retaining the question under 2, 3 and 4 of the agenda, taking each of these questions in succession."

On the 28th October the Conference voted on the specific question whether item 2 of the agenda should be retained, that is: "The adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the regulation of the hours of work." There voted 63 in favour of retention and 39 against. The requisite two-thirds majority in favour of the item remaining on the agenda was therefore not obtained, and the question of hours of work in agriculture was removed from the scope of the Conference. On the 31st October, however, a resolution was carried, by 73 votes to 18, proposed by the British, Italian and Dutch Government Delegates, in the following terms:—

"The third session of the International Labour Conference decides that the regulation of the hours of work in agriculture be inserted in the agenda of a future session of the Conference."

On the 29th October it was resolved to retain items 3 and 4 on the agenda by votes of 90 against 17, and 95 against 13, respectively.

On the 31st October, in accordance with the procedure established at Washington and Genoa, the Conference proceeded to set up a commission to deal with each item of the agenda. To these commissions are referred the results of the preliminary investigations of the International Labour Office. The appropriate commission arrives at decisions upon each topic of the agenda, which may take the form either of draft conventions, recommendations or resolutions, and the reports of the commissions, embodying the texts of these decisions, are then to be discussed by the full Conference.

Eight different commissions of this kind have been set up, each consisting of an equal number of representatives of Governments, employers and workers. Three of the commissions will deal with matters relating to agriculture, the first dealing with the questions of unemployment and the protection of workers in agriculture against accidents, sickness, invalidity and old age; the second with the protection of women and children and the living-in conditions of agricultural workers; and the third with the question of technical agricultural education and the guarantee to agricultural workers of the rights of association and combination. The other commissions deal with the questions of the reform of the constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment, the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting, the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores, and two matters left over from the Genoa Conference, namely, the prohibition of the employment of persons under the age of 18 years as trimmers or stokers, and the compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

On the 9th November the full Conference discussed a report by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on the work of the Office since its foundation.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

NATIONAL SCHEME.

Up to and including the 10th November, 1921, 28,926 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 364,866 disabled ex-Service men.

The following statement gives particulars of the number of Local Authorities in Great Britain, of the categories referred to

The above-mentioned contributions will be paid by employers and their workpeople in the same way and at the same time as the contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; that is, a single stamp representing the combined value of both contributions must be affixed to the existing Unemployment Books. The combined weekly rates of contributions thus payable (apart from the State's contributions) as from Monday, 7th November, will be as follows:—

In respect of	Total value of Stamp.	Employer's Share.	Employed Person's Share (i.e., deduction from wages or salary).
Men	s. d.	d.	d.
Women	1 7	10	9
Boys of 16 and under 18 years of age	1 3	8	7
Girls	0 9½	5	4½
	0 8½	4½	4

The special contributions under the Act will not be payable in respect of exempt persons or persons engaged in excepted employments, as both these classes are excluded from the scope of the Act. Employers of exempt persons will, of course, remain liable to pay contributions at the same rates as heretofore under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The special contributions are payable in respect of persons insured under a "Special Scheme" set up under Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920; arrangements are being made in such a case for the collection of the contributions through the agency of the body administering the scheme.

GRANTS FOR DEPENDANTS.

The grants may be obtained only by unemployed workers who are in receipt of unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921 (including persons in receipt of such benefit under a Special Scheme). A person in receipt of unemployment benefit who establishes his claim to a Dependant's Grant will receive the grant weekly at the same time as he receives his unemployment benefit.

Grants are payable at the rates of 5s. a week for a wife (and in certain cases for a woman residing with a claimant who is a widower or an unmarried man), or an invalid husband; and at the rate of 1s. a week for each dependent child. A claimant cannot obtain a grant for his wife unless she is living with him or is being maintained wholly or mainly by him. A widower or an unmarried man may claim for a housekeeper who is actually residing with him for the purpose of having the care of his dependent children, and who is being maintained by him, or for a woman who has been and is living with him as his wife. A grant is not payable in respect of a wife or any other woman dependant who is in receipt of unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts or is in regular wage-earning employment or is engaged in any business or other occupation ordinarily carried on for profit.

A woman claimant may obtain a grant for her invalid husband if he is prevented by mental or physical infirmity from supporting himself and is being maintained wholly or mainly by his wife (the claimant).

Both men and women may claim grants in respect of children under the age of 14 who are maintained wholly or mainly at the claimant's cost. In the case of children under full time instruction at a day school the maximum age is 16 instead of 14. Claims may be made for step-children or adopted children as well as for the claimant's own children.

The final decision on claims to grants rests with the Minister, but he has the power to refer cases to the Local Employment Committees for consideration and examination in the same way as claims under the Unemployment Insurance Acts are so referred, and, in practice, such references will be regularly made.

The grants are payable for a period of six months as from the 10th November.

The Minister has power to make arrangements for the payment of grants through the associations already having arrangements with the Minister for the administration of the State Unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The expenses incurred in administering the Act will be paid out of the Dependants' Fund.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The Act modifies the position regarding the grant of outdoor relief. During the duration of the Act, the Relieving Authority must take into account the whole amount of unemployment benefit received under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (and not, as previously, only so much of such benefit as exceeds 10s. a week), and also the amount of any Dependants' Grant received under the Act.

APPLICATION OF THE ACT.

The Act applies to Ireland in the same way as to Great Britain.

Leaflets explaining the provisions of the Act are obtainable from all Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices of the Ministry of Labour.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1921, at p. 72.
† See LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1919, at p. 564.

below, who have enrolled under the Scheme, and whose names are accordingly entered on the King's Roll.

Authority.	Number on Roll.	Number not on Roll.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
LONDON—			
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	26	2	28
Corporation of the City of London ..	1	—	1
County Council ..	1	—	1
Boards of Guardians ..	16	15	31
Total ..	44	17	61
PROVINCES—			
County Boroughs ..	79	3	82
Town Councils ..	145	102	247
County Councils ..	31	31	62
Boards of Guardians ..	94	519	613
Urban District Councils ..	350	448	798
Rural District Councils ..	117	532	649
Total ..	816	1,635	2,451
SCOTLAND (excluding Parish Councils).			
Town Councils ..	57	146	203
County Councils ..	7	26	33
County District Committees ..	9	90	99
Total ..	73	262	335
Total for Great Britain ..	933	1,914	2,847

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the 1st November the number of men in training was 22,533. Since 1st August, 1919, 44,162 men have terminated training. The number of men awaiting training on 1st November was 36,753.

At the end of September the number of men in training was 22,654. The following Table shows how they were distributed among the chief trades in which training is given under the scheme:—

Trade.	Number in Training.
Building ..	4,065
Tailoring ..	2,419
Furniture ..	2,281
Vehicle Building ..	1,812
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades ..	1,320
Commercial ..	1,469
Engineering, General and Electrical ..	1,286
Motor Driving and Mechanics ..	1,260
Rural Handicrafts ..	936
Manual Instructors ..	926
Boot and Shoe ..	639
Distributive Trades ..	772
Other Trades ..	3,469
Total in Training ..	22,654

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to October 26th, 1921, 44,543 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,741 employers, as compared with 44,507 apprentices with 17,725 employers on September 28th, 1921. Of the 36 apprentices accepted during the four weeks ending October 26th, the largest number was under Engineering (14). The apprentices rejected up to October 26th numbered 2,143, compared with 2,137 on September 28th. Of those accepted 32,744 terminated training and 11,799 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on September 28th were 31,658 and 12,849 respectively. The number of apprentices who have received Institutional Training has been increased during the four weeks from 1,640 to 1,740.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

The Department has been advised of eighteen meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and two of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees which took place between 1st and 30th October, and of a number of meetings of District and Provincial Councils and Sub-Committees.

WAGES.

Adjustments in accordance with sliding scales already adopted and new reductions were agreed upon by the following joint bodies, subject in some cases to the concurrence of the constituent Unions:—

Lock, Latch and Key; Needle and Fishhook; the South Midlands District Council of the Waterworks Joint Industrial Council; the London District Council of the Export Packing and Clothworking Trades; the Cocoa and Chocolate Panel and the Sugar Confectionery and Jam Panel of the Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee; the Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee; and the North Midland Joint Industrial (District) Council for Indoor Brewery Workers, etc. (Details of these changes are given in the article on Changes in Rates of Wages.)

The South Midlands Provincial Council of the Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) Joint Industrial Council has recommended a revision of wages according to a sliding scale and

the West Riding of Yorkshire Provincial Council of the same Joint Industrial Council reached an agreement for the regular and automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with the cost of living. The Home Counties District Council of the Waterworks Joint Industrial Council have agreed on a sliding scale and the Yorkshire District Council are to revise wages under their sliding scale agreement.

The workers' side of the *Welsh Plate and Sheet* Joint Industrial Council requested that, owing to the abnormal position created by the fall in the price of steel bars, the sliding scale should be suspended at the point reached by the May ascertainment, and revised when the agreement came to an end or when the variation in the price of steel bars corresponded more closely with the fluctuation in the cost of living. The employers could not accede to this request, but agreed to reopen the discussion when the results of the next ascertainment are made known.

A new scale of standard rates for Navigating and Engineer officers on weekly vessels has been adopted by the *National Maritime Board*, and operates from 17th October.

On 17th October the District Council for No. 1 (*North East Coast*) area of the *Electricity Supply* Joint Industrial Council agreed to recommend to the National Council that the industry should follow variations in the war wage and/or war bonus in the Engineering and Foundry Trades.

OTHER TOPICS.

The question of extra payment for overtime, raised on 30th August, was discussed by the *Hosiery Trade* Joint Industrial Council on 13th October, and adjourned again until January next. Meanwhile, employers' and workpeople's organisations are to impress upon their members the desirability of uniformity of overtime arrangements in the various districts.

The Trade Union side of the *Wool and Allied Textile* Joint Industrial Council, discussing overtime at meetings of the Council on 3rd and 10th October, considered that the state of trade was such that the employers' application for permission to work overtime on certain emergency orders should not be complied with. The employers held that the unemployment position would not be alleviated by withholding this concession from individual firms, and that it was impracticable to adopt the operatives' suggestion of placing out orders on commission, but the Trade Union side could not see their way to agree to any extension of working hours beyond the maximum of 48 per week for "protected" persons.

The second annual meeting of the National Council was held on 28th October. It was decided to suspend the preparation of a special unemployment insurance scheme until the industry was working under more normal conditions. The Emergency Committee were instructed to report on a proposal of the Home Office to extend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the disability known as Twisters' Cramp.

It has been decided by the *Seamen's and Firemen's* Panel of the *National Maritime Board* that the dumping of ashes at sea shall be done during watch-keeping hours, and that, except in cases of hardship, no overtime payment shall be made for this work.

The Trade Union side of the *Tramways* Joint Industrial Council, on 13th October, could not agree to the employers' proposal that action should be taken by the Council whereby undertakings, requiring the services of men on Christmas Day, could ascertain in advance how many would be available.

The *Printing* Joint Industrial Council met on 26th October, and decided to send a further deputation to the Postmaster-General on the subject of postal rates. Consideration of a supplementary unemployment insurance scheme was postponed owing to the state of trade. The work done by the Conciliation Committee received the warm commendation of the President, and it was reported that a letter of appreciation had been received from the Typographical Association.

The official side of the *War Department* Industrial Council on 17th October explained the position existing at Woolwich Arsenal owing to the system under which redundant employees have been discharged up to the present. Skilled men are being discharged and less efficient workers retained, so that considerable dislocation has arisen. A new system has now been approved by the Government whereby discharges are to be dependent upon the degree of efficiency of the worker and his suitability for the work available. The Trade Union side agreed as to the necessity for the new scheme.

H.M. Stationery Office Departmental Council met on 25th October and considered a protest made by a deputation from the London Branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation against the substitution of non-ex-Service men and the engaging at *H.M. Stationery Office* establishments of ex-Service men only. Older men, who have been notified of vacancies by the Trade Union in order of their seniority on the Trade Union books, have had to give way to ex-Service men who are junior to them in membership. The workers' side of the Council recognised that the matter was entirely one of Government policy, and it was decided that the Council should inform the Government through official channels of the views put forward by the deputation.

The Mines Department have informed the National Joint Industrial Council for the *Quarrying Industry* that they cannot accede to the Council's request for representation on the Metalliferous Mines Advisory Committee. Draft Safety and Welfare Rules are being submitted to the Council by the Mines Department for consideration.

The *Chalk* Sectional Council of this Joint Industrial Council has endorsed Working Rules drawn up on the basis of those oper-

ating in the Cement industry, with a qualifying statement that they are Rules for the whole industry which have been adopted in such districts as had been working in accordance with the Awards and Agreements in the Cement Industry.

The Provincial Council for *Lancashire and Cheshire* of the *Local Authorities' Administrative, Technical and Clerical Services (England and Wales)* met on 11th October, when it was reported that the Council had brought about the settlement of a difference caused by the decision of the Liverpool Corporation to reduce the bonus of Official Staffs. A questionnaire respecting conditions of service of official staffs has been issued to Local Authorities in the area. The Council has expressed the view that these services should have direct representation on the National Council.

The *Paper Making* Joint Industrial Council is to consider the question of relating wage-rates for juveniles rather to the nature of the work done than to the age of the worker, as has hitherto been the practice.

The Joint Industrial Council for the *Silk Industry* proposed on 29th October to collaborate with the Industrial Fatigue Research Board in the investigation and classification of methods of illumination in industries where fine processes are carried on.

A joint committee has been formed of representatives of the Joint Industrial Councils for the *Electricity Supply, Electrical Cable Making and Electrical Contracting Industries*, which, together with representatives of the Associations of Electrical Manufacturers, the Wholesalers and the Electrical Development Association, has discussed measures calculated to restore finance and trade within the industry for the improvement of the employment position.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1920.

The annual report* and returns relating to the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1920 have been issued by the Ministry of Transport.

The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways in 1920 and in 1919, classified according to the three groups by which accidents are distinguished in the statistics:—

	1920.		1919.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(1) Accidents to Trains (Collisions, Derailments, &c.)—				
Passengers ..	6	684	3	513
Railway & Contractors' Servants ..	5	177	7	114
Other Persons ..	3	42	8	30
(2) Other Accidents in which the movement of Trains or Railway Vehicles was concerned—				
Passengers ..	115	1,991	84	1,835
Railway & Contractors' Servants ..	371	4,237	318	3,945
Other Persons ..	406	244	426	217
(3) Accidents not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles—				
Passengers ..	8	548	12	495
Railway & Contractors' Servants ..	44	17,314	52	16,489
Other Persons ..	33	496	23	445
ALL ACCIDENTS ..	991	25,933	932	23,983

All injuries to passengers or to "other persons" are included, but reports as regards "railway and contractors' servants" are rendered only in cases which cause the injured person to be absent from his work for at least one whole day.

In train accidents 605 passengers and 132 servants were injured by collisions during 1920.

In other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned, 90 servants of the companies and of contractors were killed and 2,317 injured by accidents occurring during shunting operations, of whom 15 were killed and 545 injured while coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Of the total number of accidents to railway servants under this heading, 27 per cent. of the fatal cases and 66 per cent. of the non-fatal cases were attributed to misadventure, and 64 per cent. of the fatal and 24 per cent. of the non-fatal cases to want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person.

Of the accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles, 16,690, or 95 per cent., of those to railway and contractors' servants are described as industrial accidents of a more or less non-preventable character, the most common types of accidents under this heading being those which occurred when dealing with the loading, unloading and movement of goods, when attending to engines at rest, or when working on the permanent way, and those caused by falls.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants and of contractors' servants, among which the largest number of accidents occurred in 1920:—

* Cmd. 1366. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d. net. The Returns of Railway Accidents, which were formerly included as an Appendix to this Report, are now issued separately as a Stationery Office publication, price 2s. 6d. net.

Classes.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Other Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Engine Drivers and Motormen ..	15	472	1	898	16	1,370
Firemen ..	27	820	—	1,323	27	2,143
Engine Cleaners ..	7	238	1	1,438	8	1,676
Goods Guards and Brakesmen ..	41	728	2	347	43	1,075
Shunters ..	46	913	1	306	47	1,218
Loaders and Sheeters ..	2	30	1	511	3	541
Goods Porters ..	17	250	4	3,503	21	3,753
Passenger Porters ..	10	115	4	1,049	14	1,164
Permanent Way Men ..	105	205	10	3,011	115	3,216
Labourers ..	13	85	5	964	18	1,049
Mechanics & Artisans ..	11	32	4	951	15	983
All other classes of Railway Servants ..	78	519	11	3,123	89	3,642
Total Railway Servants ..	372	4,407	44	17,423	416	21,830
Contractors' Servants ..	4	7	—	91	4	98
Total ..	376	4,414	44	17,514	420	21,928

SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE IN DENMARK.*

SINCE 1892 State aid has been granted in Denmark to the voluntary sickness insurance funds existing in various trades and districts. In 1915 there were 1,547 such funds, with a total membership of 843,448. Membership was limited to persons of the working class who were "without means." A law of 10th May, 1915, provided for the appointment of a committee to define at intervals of five years the limits of property and income which should determine eligibility for membership.

Three further laws passed in May, 1921, came into force in October. These provide respectively that (1) In future, chronic invalids who are still capable of work may be accepted as members of Sickness Insurance Funds, with right to benefit in respect to their chronic form of sickness; (2) Chronic invalids who are incapable of work, and for three years have been ineligible for membership of Sickness Insurance Funds, are to be entitled to receive assistance under the Poor Law without prejudicing their civil rights; (3) Invalidity insurance is superimposed on sickness insurance, an additional premium being exacted and supplementary grants made by the State and the communes in order to provide a pension fund. "Invalidity" consists in the reduction of earning capacity to one-third. The maximum pension is 800 kroner.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK, SECOND QUARTER OF 1921.

The issue for 21st October of the journal (*Statistiske Efterretninger*) of the Danish Statistical Department contains figures compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The data relate to a series of trades which, it is stated, may be taken as representative of manufactures and handicrafts in Denmark generally. The figures bring former similar compilations (see *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August last, p. 399) concerning the general movement of wages in the principal trades in Denmark down to the second quarter of 1921.

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 87,300, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (16,200), food preparation (11,900), building (11,000), pottery, glass and stone (8,700), paper and printing (6,100), textile (4,200) and tobacco (4,100).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, although the average hourly earnings in the industries covered had fallen by 7 per cent. (viz., from 2.00 to 1.86 kroner) since the previous quarter, they were still 271 per cent. above the level of 1914. For the skilled workman the average hourly earnings fell from 2.36 kroner in the first quarter of 1921 to 2.18 in the quarter under review, and for the unskilled workman from 1.93 kroner to 1.84 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers during the same period fell from 1.31 to 1.22 kroner.

WAGES OF PRUSSIAN COAL MINERS, 1913 TO 1921.†

The Journal of the Federal Statistical Office for October, 1921, publishes statistics of the earnings of coal miners in Prussia in the second quarter of the current year, together with the increase as compared with 1913. (A caution appears advisable against using these figures in connection with similar calculations published in preceding issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the latter case the comparison was made with the first six months of 1914, whereas the German estimate gives the rise since 1913.)

* *Social Forsorg*, May, 1915, and May and June, 1921.

† *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Vol. I., No. 10. Published by the Federal Statistical Office, Berlin.

The average earnings per shift of men employed in the principal mining districts of Prussia during the second quarter of 1921 are shown in the following Table, the increase, as compared with the pre-war period, being given in the form of a percentage. For all coal miners included in the Table the shift earnings in the second quarter of 1921 were from 12½ to 13½ times as great as in 1913; for lignite miners they were from 13½ to 15 times the 1913 figure :-

Mining Districts.	Hewers and Trammers.		Other Underground Workers.		Men Surface Workers.	
	Average Earnings per Shift 2nd Quarter, 1921.	Increase over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift 2nd Quarter, 1921.	Increase over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift 2nd Quarter, 1921.	Increase over 1913.
Coal—	Marks.	Per cent.	Marks.	Per cent.	Marks.	Per cent.
Lower Silesia ..	51-03	1329	46-15	1353	44-11	1428
Dortmund ..	69-85	1077	54-53	1201	54-83	1263
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	58-14	1035	45-24	1045	44-32	1089
Rhine, Left Bank ..	74-00	1169	54-44	1045	54-37	1244
Average ..	63-21	1135	50-09	1146	49-41	1245
Lignite ..	Marks.	Per cent.	Marks.	Per cent.	Marks.	Per cent.
Halle ..	52-56	1245	48-71	1361	48-71	1404
Rhine, Left Bank ..	57-57	1204	58-09	1329	58-69	1478
Thuringia ..	60-80	1322	49-70	1284	48-63	1300
Average ..	56-98	1258	52-17	1324	52-01	1394
Average for Coal & Lignite Mining.	60-10	1190	51-13	1229	50-71	1317

The mining district of Upper Silesia is omitted from the Table owing to disturbances which occurred during the period under review.

STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN ROUMANIA.

H.M. COMMERCIAL Attaché at Budapest, in a despatch dated 10th October, 1921, transmits the text of a law passed in July last establishing a system of State employment exchanges in Roumania.

The services rendered by the exchanges are to be gratuitous. Private exchanges even when they work gratuitously are required to be licensed by the local inspector of the Ministry of Labour. Those which do not comply with the conditions laid down may be closed. Employment exchanges carried on for gain must cease to operate within three months from the promulgation of the law, no compensation being paid.

Exchanges will continue to work as usual during strikes or lock-outs, but applicants concerned must be informed of the existence of such disputes.

Workers for whom situations are found at a distance from the locality in which they reside will be allowed to travel half-fare, together with their families.

A central office which will link together the municipal exchanges will be established in each district, while a Head Exchange at the Ministry of Labour will act as a clearing-house for the whole country.

Each exchange will be under the supervision of a committee composed of an equal number of employers and employed, with an impartial chairman.

The communes will defray 40 per cent. of the cost of the exchanges, the provincial governments a further 40 per cent., and the State the remaining 20 per cent. The cost of the Head Exchange will be borne entirely by the State.

WAGES IN JAPAN, 1912-1920.*

THE following index numbers serve to illustrate the advance which has taken place in wages in Japan during recent years. The figures were compiled in the first place by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce :-

Industry.	Index Numbers of Rates of Wages per Day. (1912 = 100.)			
	1914.	1917.	1919.	1920.
Agriculture ..	104	117	236	281
Clothing and Ornaments ..	102	123	232	306
Foodstuffs ..	103	126	233	272
Building trades ..	99	113	210	287
Cabinet making ..	101	120	227	294
Miscellaneous ..	103	121	226	301
Average ..	102	119	226	291

These figures apply to the country as a whole. A similar series of index numbers, prepared by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, gives 279 as the average index number for Yokohama

* Based on Report on the Commercial, Industrial and Financial Situation in Japan and her Dependencies in 1920, and up to June 30th, 1921, by Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G., and Mr. G. B. Sansom. H.M. Stationery Office, 1921.

alone in 1920. The following are instances of the wage rates current in certain trades in that city in May, 1921 :-

Trade.	Average Rate Per Day.	
	1920.	1921.
Carpenters ..	Yen. 2-95	2-80
Bricklayers ..	3-50	3-00
Stonemasons ..	3-80	3-00
Paperhangers ..	2-85	2-60
Compositors ..	2-58	2-70
Tailors ..	2-55	2-30
Bootmakers ..	2-80	2-70
Blacksmiths ..	3-30	2-60
Coolies ..	2-50	2-20

All these rates are exclusive of board, but very often a rice allowance is given, and bonuses are also paid at the New Year.

Roughly speaking, it may be said that, taking the country as a whole, 2-00 yen is about the average daily wage for a male labourer.

These rates are not high, judging by British or American standards, but they represent a great advance on what was paid in former years. It is also claimed in the report that wages have increased more rapidly than the cost of living.

THE BELGIAN WORKERS' LEISURE.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF HAINAUT.

IN April, 1919, the Permanent Deputation of the Province of Hainaut appointed "a Committee on Workers' Leisure Hours" to enquire into the methods of enabling workers profitably to occupy their new-found spare time, in view of the introduction of an 8-hour day, and to make recommendations. At the first meeting on 4th May, 1919, 7 sub-committees were formed to investigate the various aspects of the question. After the sub-committees had reported, the Main Committee adopted their conclusions and recommendations on 8th May, 1921, and these were adopted by the Permanent Deputation on 27th May, 1921.

The main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are briefly summarised hereunder.

With regard to housing, it is urged that energetic measures should be taken for the repair and occupation of damaged houses and to form an official Town Planning and General Advisory Committee to advise and assist in the development of towns and communes, and in preserving their picturesque character. Steps should also be taken for the replanning of slum areas and the extension of important existing communities. Legislation should be passed to facilitate expropriation and to regulate the minimum area of land to be devoted to each house. Provincial and State aid should be provided for road, paving, drainage, etc., schemes. The minimum size and accommodation for two types of houses is defined, and the suggestion is made that the Province should offer premiums for the design and erection of attractive houses. Other suggestions include schemes for arousing public interest in artistic furniture and decoration, and for supplying cheap reproductions; the selection by competition of the best heating systems; the planting of trees in streets, etc., and the encouragement of floral decoration.

The Committee recommends compulsory provision of a garden for every house (minimum size approximately 360 square yards). Public authorities should encourage, subsidise and control allotments, which should be organised and managed by private enterprise. The holders of allotments should have permanent tenure.

It is concluded that it would be to the ultimate advantage of communes and of charitable and industrial bodies to create workers' gardens and allotments, thereby reducing their financial burdens in connection with alcoholism and tuberculosis. Communes should be given power of expropriation. Furthermore, the taste for gardening should be inculcated in the primary schools. Suggestions are made for extending and financing the operations of horticultural societies, etc., and the collaboration of interested bodies is invited.

The keeping of fowls, rabbits, pigeons, goats, dogs and bees is recommended. Propaganda, competitions, and the creation of a provincial school are advocated as well as instruction in primary schools on the rearing of domestic animals. The Government is invited to supply funds towards such teaching.

The question of education receives attention. The institution of courses in domestic economy, etc., is suggested, and the collaboration of employers' and workers' associations is invited. The Committee also suggests the establishment of schools for instruction in industrial and professional matters. Interest in physical education should be stimulated by the creation by the Province of an Institute of Physical Culture and a Board of Eugenics, and by propaganda and subsidies to athletic bodies, etc. The Committee elaborates recommendations in connection with elocution, music, dramatic art, etc. They suggest an annual musical festival in Hainaut and the establishment of a Walloon Theatre. Finally, recommendations are made for the organisation of popular education, the institution of public libraries, the use of the cinema in education, the arrangement of educational tours, and the establishment in each locality of a Communal *Maison de Tous*.

A budget is proposed for 1921 dealing with the expenditure of 1,000,000 francs voted by the Provincial Council on the 11th October, 1920, for carrying out the Committee's recommendations.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st NOVEMBER, 1921.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

All Items 103%
Food only 100%

FOOD.

At 1st November the average increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 100 per cent., as compared with about 110 per cent. at 1st October. During October there was a further fall in the prices of meat, those of the better cuts of British meat on 1st November averaging 2d. per lb. less than a month earlier, the inferior cuts being cheaper in similar proportion; with imported meat the decline in prices was smaller, though considerable. Bacon was nearly 2½d. per lb. cheaper on the average; bread showed a further fall of 1d. per 4 lbs., and flour a corresponding reduction. There were also substantial decreases in the average prices of butter (1½d. per lb.), cheese (1½d. per lb.), sugar, potatoes and margarine. Against these decreases were large increases in the prices of eggs, which averaged dearer on 1st November than on 1st October by over ¾d. each.

The following Table gives a comparison of average prices :-

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1921, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1921.	1st Nov., 1921.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1921.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ..	0 9½	1 9½	1 7½	+ 0 9½	- 0 2
Thin Flank ..	0 6½	1 1½	1 0½	+ 0 5½	- 0 1½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ..	0 7½	1 0½	1 0	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½
Thin Flank ..	0 4½	0 7½	0 7	+ 0 2½	- 0 0½
Mutton, British—					
Legs ..	0 10½	1 9½	1 7½	+ 0 9½	- 0 2½
Breast ..	0 6½	1 0½	0 11½	+ 0 5	- 0 14
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ..	0 6½	1 1½	1 0½	+ 0 5½	- 0 14
Breast ..	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1½	- 0 0½
Bacon (streaky)* ..	0 11½	2 1½	1 10½	+ 0 11½	- 0 2½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 10½	1 8½	+ 0 10	- 0 2
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	1 0½	0 11½	+ 0 5½	- 0 1
Tea ..	1 6½	2 6½	2 6	+ 0 11½	- 0 0½
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 6½	0 5½	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 8	0 8	+ 0 4½	-
Butter—					
Fresh ..	1 2½	2 4	2 2½	+ 1 0½	- 0 1½
Salt ..	1 2	2 2½	2 1½	+ 0 11½	- 0 1½
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* ..	0 8½	1 4	1 2½	+ 0 5½	- 0 1½
Margarine ..	0 7½	0 9	0 8½	+ 0 1½	- 0 0½
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 3½	0 4	+ 0 3	+ 0 0½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 9½	0 8½	+ 0 3½	- 0 1½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st November, 1921, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at 1st Oct., 1921.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ..	97	97	97	117
Thin Flank ..	84	88	86	109
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ..	66	63	64	77
Thin Flank ..	44	46	45	57
Mutton, British—				
Legs ..	90	89	90	111
Breast ..	81	77	77	97
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ..	83	77	79	95
Breast ..	26	25	25	33
Bacon (streaky)* ..	114	94	104	128
Fish ..	118	103	111	107
Flour ..	88	99	94	112
Bread ..	95	99	97	115
Tea ..	59	65	62	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	189	180	185	210
Milk ..	130	136	133	134
Butter—				
Fresh ..	78	90	84	93
Salt ..	79	81	80	89
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* ..	60	68	64	83
Margarine ..	19	19	19	25
Eggs (fresh) ..	255	262	258	186
Potatoes ..	100	56	78	104
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	101	100	100	110

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and from the results of these enquiries it is estimated that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1921 (taking into account the rates for the new half-year), was about 55 per cent. Of the total increase 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.

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 men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st November the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged approximately 160 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, prices showing a slight reduction, on the average, since 1st October.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal, as compared with July, 1914, was about 135 per cent. at 1st November, reductions in prices having been made in a considerable number of places since a month earlier. For gas the increase was about 115 per cent., for lamp oil 100 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) 95 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average increase at 1st November is estimated at between 130 and 135 per cent., as compared with between 135 and 140 per cent. a month earlier.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 110 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st November, 1921, is about 103 per cent.* as compared with 110 per cent. for 1st October. As will be seen from the Table given below, the percentage for 1st November is the lowest recorded since July, 1918.

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 trustworthy 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)	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)						
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132	133
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141	128
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	169	-

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

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

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 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 (PARIS).*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in October was 0.6 per cent. higher than in September, and 231 per cent. above that for July, 1914. 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 September, 1921, was 323 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs showed an increase of 319 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 322 per cent. In the computation of the general index number allowance is made for the relative expenditure upon the various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered.

The general level (unweighted) of retail prices of food and other necessities on 15th September, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 15th August, 1921, but an increase of 236 per cent. as compared with 15th April, 1914.

ITALY (MILAN).‡

The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in October, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 2.9 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, and of 461 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 October an increase of 2.8 per cent. as compared with September, and is 435 per cent. higher than in 1914.

GERMANY.§

According to the official index number representing the cost of necessities assumed to be required by a family of five persons, an increase of 8 per cent. was recorded in October as compared with the preceding month, and of 1046 per cent. as compared with the average for 1913-14. The increase in the cost of food alone in October was also 8 per cent., as compared with September, but 1432 per cent. as compared with the figure for 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.

SWEDEN.¶

At the prices prevailing in October 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 4.4 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 118 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 £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together; but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, the October index number shows a decrease of 4.8 per cent. as against September, but an increase of 116 per cent. as compared with the July, 1914.

The above computations are based on a comparison of expenditure upon articles of food, fuel and lighting only. The total family expenditure, including also the computed expenditure on rent, clothing, taxation and other items at the prices current on 1st October shows a decrease of 2.1 per cent. when compared with the last quarterly computation, viz., 1st July, 1921, but an increase of 131 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

NORWAY.

According to a statement issued by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the expenditure of a working-class family upon food in September shows a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 190 per cent. as compared with the expenditure in July, 1914. If fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, etc., be also considered, the total expenditure based on the prices prevailing in September shows a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with June (the date

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

† *Revue du Travail*, October, 1921. Brussels.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Milan.

§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Statistical Office, Berlin.

¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of Director of the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

of the preceding computation), but an increase of 196 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.

SWITZERLAND.*

According to figures compiled by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, the general level of retail prices of food in 23 Swiss towns on 1st October was 3.2 per cent. lower than in the preceding month, but 98 per cent. above the level of June, 1914. If the computation be extended to cover also fuel, lighting and soap, the index number for 1st October shows a decrease of 3.1 per cent. when compared with that of 1st September, but is 100 per cent. above the level of June, 1914.

FINLAND.†

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard in regard to food consumption in the case of a family of five persons in Finland in August, 1921, was 3.6 per cent. above that of the preceding month, and 1,224 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. If the computation be extended to cover other items of household expenditure (in addition to food), the figures show a rise since July, 1914, of 959 per cent. in the cost of clothing, 475 per cent. for rent, and 1,175 per cent. for fuel. If these items be combined, allowance being made for their relative importance, the total expenditure in August, 1921, is estimated to have been 3.2 per cent. above that of the preceding month, and 1,075 per cent. above July, 1914.

INDIA (BOMBAY).‡

The index number compiled by the Bombay Labour Office shows an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the general level of retail food prices in September as compared with the preceding month, and of 63 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 September shows an increase of 2.8 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 85 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in household expenditure.

UNITED STATES.§

The index number of the cost of living in the United States, based on the prices of food, clothing, house rent, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous items, in September, is 1.7 per cent. below the corresponding figure for May, 1921 (the date of the preceding computation), but 77.3 per cent. above that of 1913. The above figures are based on returns from 32 cities in the States, and in the computation of the general index number allowance is made for the relative importance of the various groups of commodities.

* *Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein*, 5th November, 1921. Basle.
† *Social Tidsskrift*, No. 9, 1921. Helsingfors.
‡ Information furnished by the Director of Bombay Labour Office.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.					Latest figures available.	Rise. Date.
	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.		
UNITED KINGDOM ..	104	110	109	158	120	100*	1921. Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium .. ..	..	..	..	359	310	323	Sept.
Denmark	66	87	112	153	136	136	July
Finland .. ..	..	..	..	882	1,178	1,224	Aug.
France (Paris)†	83	106	161	273	206	231	Oct.
(other Towns)‡	84§	144§	188§	288§	250§	250§	3rd Qr.
Germany .. ..	..	..	..	1,056	1,174	1,432	Oct.
Holland (Amsterdam) ..	42	76	110	117	85	73	Oct.
Italy (Rome)	37	103	106	218	302	361	Oct.
(Milan) .. ..	..	225	210	345	406	461	Oct.
(Florence)	84	198	178	313	350	365	Aug.
Norway	114¶	179	189	219	195	190	Sept.
Sweden†	81	168	210	197	132	118	Oct.
Switzerland .. ..	..	..	129	135	113	98	Oct.
United States	43	64	86	115	45	50	Sept.
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS							
Australia	26	31	47	94	61	54	Sept.
Canada	57	75	86	127	48	59	Sept.
India (Bombay) .. ..	..	..	..	88	74	83	Sept.
New Zealand	27	39	44	67	64	61	Sept.
South Africa	23	34	39	97	39	33	Sept.

* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 103 per cent. (see p. 575).
† The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in September the increase for all working-class families ranged from 319 to 323 per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures.
§ Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figures for August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

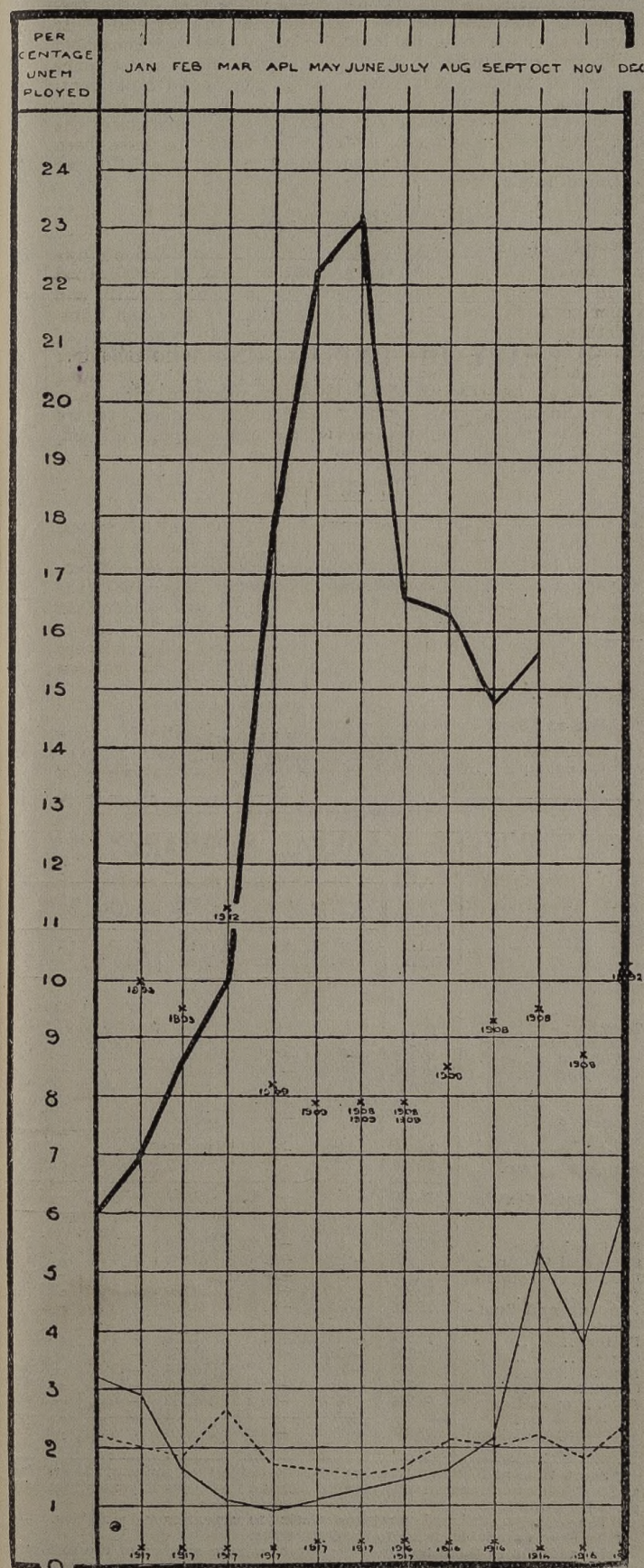
EMPLOYMENT CHART.*

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1911-20.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 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 579

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT in October continued bad generally, and there was much unemployment and short time working in most of the principal industries. In certain trades, particularly iron and shale mining, the tinplate and steel sheet industry, and the textile trades, some improvement was reported, but in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, and the pottery trade there was a further decline.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received was 15.6 at the end of October, compared with 14.8 at the end of September and 5.3 at the end of October, 1920.

Among the workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering over 12,000,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 28th October, 1921, was 12.8. At 30th September it was 12.2. For males alone the percentage claiming benefit was 14.3 at 28th October, as compared with 13.6 at 30th September; for females the corresponding figures were 8.6 and 8.5. The figures on which the percentages for September and October are based, however, are exclusive of those persons who had removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit. On 4th November, when the second special benefit period had commenced, the percentage was 14.5.

The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 28th October was approximately 1,611,000, of whom men numbered 1,252,000 and women 263,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 30th September was 1,404,700, of whom 1,078,400 were men and 229,300 were women. Some unemployed persons, not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, do not register at the Employment Exchanges. The Live Register figures, therefore, do not indicate the total number unemployed. On 4th November, when payment of benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act for the second special benefit period had commenced, the number on the Live Register was 1,723,000.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 28th October was 21,600, of which 6,300 were for men and 13,100 for women; the corresponding number at 30th September was 21,000, of which 5,250 were for men and 13,500 for women.

Employment at coal mines continued bad; short time was worked at the great majority of the collieries, and some pits were closed down. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th October was 1,045,085, a decrease of 3.2 per cent. as compared with 24th September. The average number of days worked by the pits during the fortnight ended 29th October was 4.58, as compared with 4.60 in the fortnight ended 24th September.

At iron mines employment continued to improve, but was still bad generally; a large number of mines were still closed, and with few exceptions those which were open were working short time. At shale mines there was also some improvement, but employment was still greatly below the level of a year ago. At lead and zinc mines employment was bad on the whole, and a number of mines were closed; at tin mines work continued to be suspended. In the quarrying industry employment on the whole showed a slight decline, but slate quarrymen and those producing granite for road making were generally well employed. At sandstone and at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, &c., however, employment continued slack.

Employment in the pig-iron industry continued bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of October was 70, a decrease of 200, or about 75 per cent. as compared with September, 1920. During October last year the industry was disorganised by the coal dispute, and at the end of that month only 60 furnaces were working.

At iron and steel works employment also continued bad generally, and showed a decline compared with September. In the tinplate and the steel sheet trade there was a further improvement, and employment was fair on the whole. At the end of the month 391 mills were reported to be in operation as compared with 361 in September and 412 in October, 1920.

In the engineering trades employment continued bad, little improvement being reported from any important centre, while in many cases a further decline was experienced. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment was also bad, and there were further discharges of workpeople. In some sections of the other metal trades employment slightly improved, but it was still bad on the whole, and much short time continued to be worked.

In the cotton trade employment continued slack in most of the principal districts. A slight improvement was reported in some departments and some districts, but generally speaking there was little change as compared with September. Employment in the woollen and worsted trades, though still bad, showed a further improvement in almost all the principal sections. There was also an improvement in the hosiery trade, but employment was still moderate and short time continued to be reported in all districts.

In the linen, jute, silk, lace and textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades employment was still slack, though some improvement was shown as compared with the previous month. In the carpet trade also a further slight improvement was reported, and employment was fair on the whole.

In the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade employment was moderate on the whole; in the ready-made section it declined and much short time was worked. With dressmakers and milliners in London employment was fair on the whole. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades it showed a decline in London; in Manchester and Glasgow, however, some improvement was reported. In the felt hat trade employment continued slack on the whole; in the shirt and collar trades it continued to improve, but was still slack; in the corset trade there was also a slight improvement.

Employment in the leather trades continued slack on the whole. In the boot and shoe industry there was a slight improvement in some of the principal districts, but employment was still slack with much short time and unemployment. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued bad generally, with a considerable amount of short time in all branches.

Employment in the building trades showed a slight decline on the whole. It was good generally with plasterers, fairly good with bricklayers, fair with carpenters and plumbers, and moderate with masons. With painters employment still further declined, and there was also much unemployment among builders' labourers. In the brick trade employment was worse than in September; in the cement industry there was also a decline; and in the Thames and Medway district employment was bad. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued bad generally; with coopers, however, it was fair on the whole.

In the pottery trades employment showed some decline, and was slack generally; in the glass trades it continued bad. In the food preparation trades it was moderate on the whole.

In agriculture, apart from occasional local shortages of skilled men, the supply of labour continued to be in excess of the demand, and there was much unemployment, especially among unskilled workers.

With dock and riverside workers employment continued slack. With seamen also it was slack, and in almost all ports a considerable number of men were unable to obtain berths. With fishermen employment showed an improvement, and was fairly good.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1920 and 1921 is estimated at about 12,200,000. Of these 1,554,973, or 12.8 per cent., were totally unemployed at 28th October, 1921, as compared with 12.2 per cent. at 30th September, 1921.

In addition, at 28th October 251,800 persons, or 2.1 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 percentage at 30th September was 2.6.

A summary of the principal figures for unemployment insurance is given below. Detailed particulars for the principal industries will be found on pages 590 and 591.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Number Insured ..	8,829,320	3,361,470	12,190,790
<i>Total Unemployment.</i>			
Number of Unemployment Books lodged at 28th October, 1921 ..	1,266,609	288,364	1,554,973
Percentage of all Insured ..	14.3	8.6	12.8
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 30th September	+0.7	+0.1	+0.6
<i>Short Time.</i>			
Number of Books lodged at 28th October, 1921 ..	151,547	100,253	251,800
Percentage of all Insured ..	1.7	3.0	2.1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 30th September	-0.3	-1.3	-0.5

* Owing to the fact that numbers of unemployed insured persons removed their insurance books from the Exchanges on the exhaustion of their rights to benefit, the figures in this Table are not wholly exhaustive. The figures for September 30th, 1921, with which comparisons are given, were also affected in this way. In comparing the statistics for September and October with those for any other periods this fact should be borne in mind. The numbers of unemployment books lodged on November 4th, 1921, when payment of benefit for the second special benefit period had commenced were estimated to be: males 1,430,000, females 339,300, total 1,770,300.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 1,442,352, from which Returns are received, reported 224,614 (or 15.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1921, compared with 14.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1921, and 5.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1920.

Trade.	Member-ship of Trade Unions making Returns at end of Oct., 1921.	Unemployed at end of Oct., 1921.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage of Unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	105,480	3,981	3.8	- 0.2	+ 3.2
Coal Mining	182,176	36,575	20.1	+ 7.0	+ 1.0
Engineering and Ship- building	522,710	130,738	25.0	- 0.4	+10.1
Miscellaneous Metal ..	75,715	12,239	16.2	- 1.4	+13.6
Textiles:—					
Cotton	72,681	5,283	7.3	- 0.4	+ 4.5
Woolen and Worsted ..	12,663	613	4.8	- 1.5	- 1.2
Other	83,881	5,095	6.1	-	+ 0.4
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	99,326	8,478	8.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Furnishing	39,982	2,211	7.0	- 1.7	+ 3.7
Woodworking	55,226	5,457	9.9	- 0.3	+ 8.0
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe	77,602	3,831	4.9	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Other Clothing	62,579	3,693	5.9	- 0.5	+ 3.2
Leather	11,391	1,231	10.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Glass	1,316	68	5.2	- 0.6	+ 5.1
Pottery	34,788	3,300	9.5	+ 3.7	+ 0.1
Tobacco‡	4,766	1,211	25.4	-11.7	+19.2
Total	1,442,352	224,614	15.6	+ 0.8	+10.3

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) MINING AND OTHER METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	1,045,085	4.58	-0.02	+
Iron	5,310	4.15	+0.26	+
Shale	3,316	5.89	+0.02	-0.11

Trade.	Furnaces in Blast. 70	Mills Working 391	Shifts Worked (one week). 368,304	Days Worked per week by Mines.	
				Days.	Days.
Pig Iron	—	—	—	+5	+10
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ..	—	—	—	+30	-21
Iron and Steel	75,161	—	—	-4.5	-17.4

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles:—						
Cotton	97,723	+ 3.5	- 2.2	£ 215,975	+ 6.9	- 6.4
Woolen	15,112	+ 3.1	-19.3	31,291	+12.4	-34.1
Worsted	28,114	+ 2.4	- 9.6	60,161	+ 6.7	-17.3
Linen	21,823	+13.4	-16.4	32,079	+16.2	-22.9
Jute	7,598	+ 6.1	-14.0	11,843	+37.0	-15.6
Hosiery	15,627	+ 3.2	-14.3	30,498	+ 1.0	- 9.3
Lace	4,431	+ 2.0	-18.4	9,245	+ 5.1	- 1.1
Other Textiles	15,193	+ 1.6	-12.4	25,248	+ 2.7	-22.9
Bleaching, etc.	21,119	+ 2.8	-10.8	62,617	+ 9.8	-19.6
Total Textiles	224,740	+ 3.9	- 9.1	479,057	+ 8.1	-14.5
Boot and Shoe	50,344	+ 0.8	- 5.2	115,388	- 1.3	+ 0.9
Shirt and Collar	10,957	+ 2.6	-21.4	16,431	+ 4.6	-19.8
Readymade Tailoring ..	17,145	+ 3.6	-24.3	26,916	-13.7	-20.4
Paper	10,963	+ 1.0	-16.2	30,020	+ 3.0	-27.7
Printing and Book-binding ..	13,613	+ 1.2	-12.2	42,022	+ 0.7	-15.4
Pottery	12,534	- 1.2	+ 1.3	31,118	- 1.5	+10.9
Glass	8,199	- 1.7	-22.4	23,805	- 5.8	-33.6
Brick	6,595	- 5.6	+ 4.3	19,554	-15.1	- 8.3
Cement	7,775	-11.4	-28.7	23,722	-13.9	-37.7
Food Preparation	62,399	+ 0.1	- 0.6	146,118	- 0.5	- 5.5
Grand Total	425,284	+ 1.7	- 9.2	969,151	+ 2.3	-13.3

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short time working.

† The percentage is based on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

‡ No figures available, owing to the Coal Strike.

§ 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 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.

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 (except as regards coal mining) 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 October was again bad. Short time was worked at the collieries at which at least two-thirds of the workpeople were employed, and some pits were closed down.

The average number of days worked by the pits showed little change as compared with the previous month, being 4.58 days* in the fortnight ended 29th October, compared with 4.60 days in the fortnight ended 24th September. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books, however, fell by 3.2 per cent., being 1,045,085 at 29th October, compared with 1,079,618 at 24th September; a small number of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal is included. At the end of January last the corresponding number was 1,228,273.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.3 per cent. at 28th October, compared with 9.8 per cent. at 30th September. It is probable, however, that some part of this increase was due to the re-registration, during October, of a number of unemployed workpeople who had removed their employment insurance books from the Employment Exchanges at 30th September owing to the exhaustion of their unemployment benefit. (See footnote on page 590.)

The following Table shows, for the principal districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked by the collieries, as indicated by returns obtained by the Mines Department.†

District.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books on 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per cent. as compared with 24th Sept., 1921.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the mines.*	
			Fortnight ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with fortnight ended 24th Sept., 1921.
Northumberland ..	52,234	- 8.8	4.29	- 0.12
Durham	141,292	- 4.4	4.44	- 0.12
Cumberland and Westmorland ..	10,888	+ 1.1	4.66	+ 0.35
South Yorkshire ..	107,030	- 9.2	4.99	- 0.06
West Yorkshire ..	65,359	- 1.1	4.19	- 0.02
Lanc. and Cheshire ..	105,293	- 1.0	4.07	- 0.05
Derbyshire	81,542	+ 0.9	4.12	- 0.30
Notts. and Leicester ..	61,813	+ 0.1	3.99	+ 0.01
Staffordshire	62,309	- 1.1	4.27	- 0.05
Worc., War. and Salop ..	26,862	+ 1.0	4.81	+ 0.06
Glouc. and Somerset ..	14,153	- 4.7	3.98	+ 0.31
Kent	2,016	+ 1.3	3.93	- 0.82
North Wales	15,448	- 3.9	4.24	- 0.18
South Wales and Mon. ..	207,831	- 5.8	5.41	+ 0.21
England and Wales ..	929,026	- 2.8	4.58	- 0.01
Mid & East Lothians ..	13,776	- 3.0	5.24	+ 0.17
Fife and Clackmannan ..	26,426	+ 0.6	4.76	+ 0.14
Rest of Scotland	75,857	- 8.6	4.33	- 0.17
Scotland	116,059	- 6.0	4.54	- 0.06
Great Britain	1,045,085	- 3.2	4.58	- 0.02

The average weekly number of coal winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 29th October was 1.18, of which over one day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 24th September the average time lost by the pits was 1.16 days per week, of which over one day was due to the same causes. The non coal winding time was 0.24 days per week in each period.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 29th October, 1921, was returned to the Mines Department at 16,971,900 tons. In the four weeks ended 24th September it was 16,516,500 tons.

* See note * at foot of next column.

† In view of the fact that under Section 21 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, the Mines Department now collect, from all mines in the United Kingdom, returns similar to those hitherto collected by the Ministry of Labour, which covered little more than one-half of the workpeople in the industry, the statistics compiled by that Department will in future be used for the purpose of this article, the returns collected by the Ministry of Labour being discontinued.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

ALTHOUGH there was a further improvement in employment at iron mines in October, a large number of mines still remained closed, and at those where work was in progress employment was bad generally; full time was worked at only a few mines. At shale mines there was a slight improvement compared with September, but conditions were still considerably below the level of a year ago.

Work at tin mines remained practically suspended during October. At lead and zinc mines employment was bad on the whole, a number of mines being entirely closed. Employment at quarries showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, and the effect of trade depression continued to be felt, particularly at those quarries supplying limestone to blast furnaces and iron and steel works.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received from mines and open works employing 5,310 workpeople in the fortnight ended 29th October, 1921, show an increase of 49.9 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed, as compared with the previous month. The average number of days worked per week* at those mines which were open was 4.15, as compared with 3.89 in September.

Comparison with October, 1920, is not possible, as the iron mines in all the principal districts were closed during that month in consequence of the dispute in the coal mining industry.

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

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	Fortnight ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month ago.	Fortnight ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month ago.
Cleveland	1,541	+ 16.1	Days. 3.65	Days. - 0.49
Cumberland and Lancashire	2,745	+ 81.7	4.27	+ 0.73
Other Districts	1,024	+ 45.5	4.57	+ 0.40
ALL DISTRICTS ..	5,310	+ 49.9	4.15	+ 0.26

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 3,316 workpeople in the fortnight ended 29th October showed an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the total number employed, as compared with September, and a decrease of 21.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines was 5.89, as compared with 5.87 in the previous month, and with 6.00 in October, 1920.

Tin.—Work remained practically suspended at tin mines during October.

Lead and Zinc.—At some lead mines in the Weardale and in Derbyshire employment was reported as fair and better than in September, but at lead and zinc mines, taken as a whole, employment remained bad.

QUARRYING.

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

	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries working.*		
	Fortnight ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month ago.	Fortnight ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone	2,390	- 0.7	5.96	- 0.15	- 0.61
Sandstone	1,015	- 4.2	4.70	- 0.19	- 0.87
Granite	1,752	+ 1.4	5.45	- 0.18	- 0.43
Slate	3,042	+ 0.3	5.10	- 0.54	- 0.09
Basalt	1,173	-10.5	5.35	+ 0.07	+ 0.10
Whinstone	387	- 0.5	5.38	- 0.48	- 0.42
All Quarrying ..	9,769	- 1.9	5.15	- 0.27	- 0.37

Limestone.—In consequence of the continued depression in trade employment remained slack at limestone quarries producing material for blast furnaces, iron and steel and chemical works, etc. At quarries producing limestone for cement, however, employment continued good; at other quarries it was generally fair or moderate.

* The figures in this and the preceding 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.

Sandstone.—Employment at sandstone quarries during October was slack on the whole, being affected by the general trade depression.

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.)—Quarrymen engaged in the production of granite for roadmaking were fairly well employed during the month. At quarries producing material for setts and for monumental work, however, employment was generally slack.

Slate.—Slate quarrymen were well employed during October. **Basalt and Whinstone (road materials)**—Employment at basalt quarries continued to decline during October; returns received from two or three quarries reported employment as good, but at the majority of quarries it was either moderate or bad. At whinstone quarries employment varied according to locality, being good in the West of Scotland, fair in the Mid and West Lothians, and bad in Fife.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad and showed little change as compared with a month ago. During October seven furnaces were re-lit at the works covered by the Returns received (three in Monmouthshire and one each in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, and Derbyshire), and one was damped down (in Cumberland). At the end of the month 70 furnaces were in blast at those works covered by the returns received, as compared with 64 at the end of September, and with 270 at the end of September, 1920. During October, 1920, the industry was disorganised by the coal dispute, and at the end of that month only 60 furnaces were working. Of the 70 furnaces in blast at the end of October, 1921, eighteen were in the Cleveland district, fifteen in Scotland, ten in Derbyshire, eight in Cumberland and Lancashire, seven in Staffordshire, five in Yorkshire, three in Monmouthshire, two in Leicestershire, and one each in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. Firms making returns as to numbers employed, and employing 9,848 workpeople at the end of October, showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with the previous month and a decrease of 53.4 per cent. as compared with September, 1920.

The production of pig-iron in October, 1921, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 235,500 tons, as compared with 153,300 tons in September and 533,200 tons in October, 1920.

The imports of iron ore in October, 1921, amounted to 140,508 tons, or 51,129 tons more than in September, 1921, but 457,130 tons less than in October, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in October, 1921, amounted to 9,472 tons, or 2,531 tons more than in September, 1921, but 90,116 tons less than in October, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad generally, and showed a decline, on the whole, compared with the previous month, and much short time was reported. Several firms suspended work during the month, particularly in the Northumberland and Durham, Leeds, Bradford, and Staffordshire districts, and in Scotland. In Wales and Monmouth and some works in the Midlands employment, though still slack, showed a marked improvement. According to returns received from firms employing 75,161 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 29th October, 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 4.5 per cent. on the previous month, and of 17.4 per cent. on a year ago. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the number of workpeople employed and number of shifts in the week ended 29th October, 1921:—

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	8,301	- 1.9	+25.6	45,965	- 1.3	+48.7
Crucible Furnaces ..	265	+ 6.4	-33.9	883	+ 2.4	-45.7
Bessemer Converters ..	71	-76.3	-71.3	358	-65.8	-73.2
Puddling Forges ..	3,303	-16.9	- 8.4	12,528	-20.9	-26.4
Rolling Mills ..	26,624	+ 1.0	+21.3	117,452	- 2.9	+10.6
Forging and Pressing ..	2,907	+ 8.0	-25.9	13,267	+ 5.6	-30.0
Founding ..	8,843	- 5.4	-22.9	46,736	-13.1	-22.1
Other Departments ..	7,632	+ 2.3	-32.2	40,976	+ 2.7	-32.2
Mechanics, Labourers ..	17,165	- 2.4	-32.9	90,137	- 4.3	-37.7
Total ..	75,161	- 1.7	-11.2	368,304	- 4.5	-17.4

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

DISTRICTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Northumberland and Durham ..	7,362	- 7.7	+ 17.8	36,348	-10.4	+ 8.2
Cleveland ..	10,734	+ 2.6	+151.0	58,299	- 1.2	+173.6
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	16,755	- 3.0	- 28.9	78,106	- 6.7	- 36.3
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	2,876	-21.4	- 21.1	14,023	-22.1	- 24.8
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,191	+ 2.1	+ 41.2	34,429	+ 3.4	+ 41.1
Staffordshire ..	5,548	-11.5	- 28.2	26,492	-14.5	- 36.3
Other Midland Counties ..	2,957	+29.0	- 29.3	12,856	+ 7.0	- 45.0
Wales and Monmouth ..	10,709	+17.8	- 4.6	58,423	+23.0	- 1.6
Total, England and Wales ..	64,132	+ 0.1	- 2.8	317,976	- 2.0	- 7.4
Scotland ..	11,029	-11.1	- 40.9	50,328	-17.6	- 51.1
Total ..	75,161	- 1.7	-11.2	368,304	- 4.5	-17.4

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 405,400 tons in October, 1921, compared with 429,300 tons in the previous month, and with 544,300 tons in October, 1920.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fair on the whole, and showed a further improvement as compared with the previous month. At the end of October 391 mills were reported to be in operation as compared with 361 in September and 412 a year ago. The number of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 5,569 at 28th October, as compared with 6,945 at 30th September.† In addition there were 272 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, compared with 354 at 30th September.

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

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.			
	At end of Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate ..	62	+ 5	- 4	2.5	+ 29	- 36
Steel Sheet ..	13	+ 1	+ 4	108	+ 1	+ 15
TOTAL ..	75	+ 6	..	391	+ 30	- 21

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1921, amounted to 57,578 tons, or 16,116 tons more than in September, 1921, but 52,602 tons less than in October, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades during October was decidedly bad, and rather worse than in the previous month, absence of fresh orders resulting in further discharges of workpeople.

The following Table† shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 28th October, 1921:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 28th Oct., 1921.	Percentage of Unemployment at 28th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 30th Sept., 1921.	
			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Year ago.
London ..	4,538	30.3	+ 2.5	- 2.2
Northern Counties ..	25,429	33.2	- 2.2	+ 3.3
North-Western ..	16,166	34.1	+ 3.3	+ 0.2
Yorkshire ..	3,106	32.8	- 7.9	- 1.5
East Midlands ..	338	12.8	+ 1.0	- 0.6
West Midlands ..	146	9.2	+ 1.0	+ 6.3
S. Midlands and Eastern S. E. Counties ..	1,274	24.1	+ 1.0	- 0.4
South-Western ..	940	15.3	- 0.6	+ 6.3
Wales ..	9,785	29.6	+ 7.8	- 0.4
Scotland ..	6,304	39.5	+ 7.8	+ 1.8
Ireland ..	23,237	22.7	- 0.4	- 0.4
UNITED KINGDOM ..	101,629	29.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
Males ..	100,953	29.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.0
Females ..	676	10.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.0

* See footnote * on previous column.
† See footnote * on page 590.

The percentage of persons claiming unemployment benefit in respect of systematic short-time working was 1.4 at 28th October, compared with 1.5 at 30th September.

Employment on the Tyne was bad, and somewhat worse than in September, although a slight improvement was reported to have taken place in a few of the yards. On the Wear and Tees there was also a decline. Employment continued to be slack at the East Coast ports, and no improvement was reported on the South Coast. At the Bristol Channel ports employment was very irregular, and large numbers of men were out of work. On the Mersey an improvement was reported, but the percentage unemployed remained very high. Short time was still in operation at Barrow.

On the Clyde employment continued to be bad for most classes of workpeople, although there was a demand for ship joiners. No material change was recorded on the East Coast of Scotland. A further decline was experienced at Belfast, and at Cork employment was still bad.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad, little improvement being reported from any important centre, while in many centres a further decline was experienced.

With foundry workers employment was reported as very bad, and worse than in September. At railway locomotive works considerable discharges of engineers and other workpeople took place during the month. In the textile machinery trade, however, employment remained fairly good on the whole, and at Oldham some overtime was worked.

The following Table* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 28th October, 1921:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 28th Oct., 1921.	Percentage of Unemployment at 28th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 30th Sept., 1921.	
			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Year ago.
London ..	27,038	18.0	+ 1.3	- 0.1
Northern Counties ..	22,938	22.4	- 0.1	+ 0.9
North-Western ..	44,623	19.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Yorkshire ..	25,336	17.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
East Midlands ..	13,656	20.9	+ 0.2	- 1.6
West Midlands ..	44,650	26.8	- 1.2	- 0.6
S. Midlands and Eastern S. E. Counties ..	15,497	17.8	+ 0.2	- 0.3
South-Western ..	7,024	18.4	+ 1.2	- 4.2
Wales ..	3,166	10.4	- 0.6	- 1.0
Scotland ..	34,226	18.8	- 0.6	- 1.0
Ireland ..	5,102	16.7	- 0.6	- 1.0
UNITED KINGDOM ..	249,294	19.7	-	-
Males ..	238,913	20.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Females ..	10,381	10.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

The proportion of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit in respect of days of work lost owing to systematic short time was 3.6 per cent. of the insured workpeople at 28th October, compared with 3.7 per cent. at 30th September.

In all the divisions employment remained bad, with much short time, the percentages of unemployment varying from 10.4 (Wales) to 26.8 (West Midlands).

In the Northern Counties employment was bad or very bad, with much short time; some overtime was worked on the Wear, however, on a large urgent contract. In Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire employment remained bad, except in the textile machinery trade. In the Midland Counties there was no general improvement, and in the Birmingham district additional firms reduced the number of hours worked per week. In the Leicester district, however, some tendency to improvement was observed. In Scotland and Ireland no general improvement was reported.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was again bad with a slight improvement in a few small sections. Short time continued to be largely worked.

Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 75,715 workpeople, of whom 16.2 per cent. were reported unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 17.6 per cent. in September and 2.6 per cent. in October of last year.

Brasswork.—Employment continued bad in most centres. The principal Trade Union reported that, of its 32,500 members, 5,000 continued to be unemployed at the end of the month, while 5,000 others were on short time. At Birmingham employment was only moderate, with a good deal of unemployment and short time working.

Employment continued to be very slack with bedstead workers in Birmingham. Considerable numbers of operatives were unemployed and short time was general.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—At Blackheath and Halesowen employment was reported as bad with makers of nuts, bolts, rivets and spikes. At Darlaston it continued slack with makers of best nuts and bolts. With shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers at Birmingham it was reported as fair, with a slight improvement in

* See footnote * on page 590.

comparison with the previous month, but there was still a considerable amount of short time.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employment in the cutlery trades was again bad, and short time continued to be general. In the edge-tool trade at Wednesbury also employment was again bad. In the bit and stirrup, and in the saddle and harness furniture trades at Walsall employment showed some improvement compared with September, but was still slack. At Redditch employment declined during the month, being moderate with needle and fishing tackle makers, but very bad with fish-hook makers.

Tubes.—Employment continued quiet with tube workers at Wednesbury. At Birmingham it was again very bad, half time being worked in the majority of the establishments, and unemployment being widespread. At Landore employment was very slack.

Chains, etc.—Employment continued bad with anchor smiths, shipping tackle and shackle makers, and cable chain and block chain makers at Cradley. In the anvil and vice-making trade employment was very slack, and short time working general. With axle and spring makers at Wednesbury employment declined to bad.

Sheet Metal.—Employment continued bad on the whole in the sheet metal industry, and short time was again fairly general. With tinsplate workers at Wolverhampton it was still very bad, while at Birmingham there was a very large amount of unemployment, and short time working was usual with those who remained in employment. At Oldham, however, employment was reported fair. With iron plate workers it remained slack at Birmingham, but improved to good at Wolverhampton, Bilston and Dudley.

Wire.—A further slight improvement was reported at Birmingham and Warrington, but employment, on the whole, remained very slack. Short time was usual at most centres.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment generally continued bad, although slightly better than in September, but large proportion of the workpeople still employed were on short time. A decline in employment was reported from Leeds, Sheffield and Luton.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, etc.—Employment in these trades continued very bad. At Birmingham a slight improvement was reported in the electro plate and cheap silver ware trade, but in other sections of the industry employment was again very bad, and a three days' week was general. Employment in London, though very bad, was reported to be slightly better than in the previous month. In both London and Sheffield the principal Trade Union again reported that 90 per cent. of the members still employed were working short time.

Hollow-ware, Locks, Latches.—At Wolverhampton employment was reported as quiet with cast-iron hollow-ware makers, and fair with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers, with galvanized hollow-ware makers and with hurdle and fence makers. It was very slack with hollow-ware workers in the Cardiff area. With lock and latch workers in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall area employment continued to be very bad, short time being worked.

Farriers.—Reports on employment ranged from fair to bad according to district; some short time was worked.

The exports of hardware in October, 1921, amounted to 5,691 cwt., or 362 cwt. more than in September, 1921, but 19,275 cwt. less than in October, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in October, 1921, amounted to 667 tons, or 103 tons more than in September, 1921, but 2,461 tons less than in October, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

In this industry employment generally continued slack in most of the principal districts. A slight improvement was reported in some departments and in some districts; but, speaking generally, there was very little change as compared with September.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.0 at the 28th October, the same percentage as in the previous month.* In addition, 6.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time, as compared with 9.0 per cent. at the 30th September.

In the Oldham, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment in the spinning section was described as fairly good; there was no organised short time, but some individual firms were on short time, or had some of their machinery stopped. In the Stalybridge district some firms which had been closed for some time re-opened. With weavers in the Oldham district employment was fair, and showed little change. Weavers at Rochdale reported an improvement.

At Bolton employment was reported as bad with spinners and with weavers, and about the same as in September; with card-room workers it was fair. At Leigh an improvement was reported with spinners; most of the spinning mills were on full time at the end of the month, and employment was described as good. In the Bury and Chorley districts employment with spinners showed little change; at Chorley it was described as very fair.

* See footnote * on page 590.

In the Manchester district there was a decided improvement, and employment with spinners was reported as fair; short time was, however, still worked at some mills.

There was some improvement in the weaving department at several of the principal weaving centres; but, on the whole, employment still remained slack in this department. Some weaving sheds were entirely closed; in others only part of the machinery was running, or there was short time or other forms of under-employment. At Preston there was a decided improvement, but between two and three thousand members of the weavers' trade union were still unemployed. At Darwen employment was reported to be even worse than in September. In the Burnley district employment, on the whole, was bad; 60 or 70 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, many of them working only one or two days a week, or for a few hours a day.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Preparing	13,015	+ 1.5	- 0.7	23,227	+ 6.2	- 10.6		
Spinning	24,999	+ 1.5	- 6.8	51,731	+ 4.4	- 11.6		
Weaving	41,355	+ 5.9	- 0.1	87,614	+ 9.7	- 1.0		
Other	9,659	+ 2.5	- 6.0	27,976	+ 3.9	- 8.6		
Not specified	8,685	+ 2.4	+ 4.0	20,427	+ 7.0	- 5.1		
Total	97,723	+ 3.5	- 2.2	215,975	+ 6.9	- 6.4		

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Ashton	5,233	+ 0.1	+ 14.0	11,063	+ 21.4	- 3.7		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	7,909	+ 1.4	- 6.2	16,756	+ 0.8	- 12.2		
Oldham	10,989	+ 2.2	- 5.1	23,134	+ 4.5	- 23.3		
Bolton and Leigh	14,444	- 1.2	- 8.2	29,975	+ 0.6	- 4.6		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden	9,056	- 2.4	- 12.6	18,271	+ 6.7	- 25.6		
Manchester	7,417	+ 27.6	- 7.5	13,390	+ 28.9	- 13.8		
Preston and Chorley	4,746	+ 6.8	+ 4.4	10,090	+ 13.9	+ 2.0		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	11,176	+ 0.7	+ 19.3	27,086	+ 1.0	+ 13.7		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,417	+ 3.3	+ 1.8	34,928	+ 5.8	+ 16.8		
Other Lancashire Towns	3,699	+ 17.0	+ 1.0	7,133	+ 28.0	+ 2.6		
Yorkshire Towns	4,234	+ 2.3	- 10.4	8,756	+ 6.3	- 14.0		
Other Districts	5,403	+ 5.3	- 6.4	10,393	+ 9.5	- 6.7		
Total	97,723	+ 3.5	- 2.2	215,975	+ 6.9	- 6.4		

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

Description.	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Oct., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	535,303	620,909	2,483,434	- 85,606	- 1,951,131
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	18,645	15,637	19,959	+ 2,948	- 1,314
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,567	1,234	1,852	+ 323	- 295
Cotton piece goods ..	342,412†	265,336†	630,937‡	+ 77,026	..

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

In these trades employment, though still bad, showed a further improvement in October in almost all the principal sections. There was an increase in the number of hours worked by a number of firms.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at the 28th October, as compared with 11.1 at the 30th September. In addition, 6.1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at the 28th October, as compared with 10.3 per cent. at the 30th September.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† Thousands of square yards. ‡ Thousands of linear yards.
§ See footnote * on page 590.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

Employment in this trade, although still depressed, showed a decided improvement as compared with a month earlier. At the end of October about 51 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, as compared with 70 per cent. at the end of September; the average amount of short time was about 18 hours a week in both periods.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was quiet, but showed a slight improvement; a little night work and overtime was reported, but this was quite exceptional, and there were still many workers under-employed or unemployed.

There was a great improvement in the blanket trade, which was described as fairly busy, having benefited by the receipt of winter orders. The fancy rug trade, on the other hand, was still only moderate. The rag and shoddy trade remained very quiet, but there were slight indications of improvement. A number of firms in the low woollen trade of the Morley district, which was previously very slack, increased their running time by a day per week.

In the Leeds district employment, on the whole, showed an improvement, but it was not enough to absorb many of the unemployed. Warp dressers in this district were working longer hours, about one-half being on 30 hours a week; but only 2 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on full time even in this occupation, while with willeys and fettlers employment was, if anything, rather worse than in September. At Yeadon and Guiseley employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement; warp dressers in this district were fully employed. In the Rochdale and Stockport districts, which are principally engaged in the manufacture of flannel, the improvement noted in previous months continued; in the Stockport district employment was reported as good.

In Scotland employment showed a further improvement; but over 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were still on short time, many on half time or less.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Wool Sorting	323	+ 1.8	- 24.9	755	+ 6.3	- 35.6		
Spinning	3,484	+ 1.2	- 25.1	7,098	+ 12.3	- 35.8		
Weaving	5,878	+ 3.3	- 18.9	10,738	+ 14.6	- 34.4		
Other Departments	4,636	+ 4.5	- 16.4	10,756	+ 10.9	- 32.1		
Not Specified	811	+ 4.3	- 22.3	2,044	+ 11.9	- 36.7		
TOTAL	15,112	+ 3.1	- 19.3	31,391	+ 12.4	- 34.1		

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Huddersfield District ..	1,200	+ 2.7	- 18.1	2,842	+ 2.0	- 33.4		
Leeds District	1,189	+ 0.5	- 25.7	2,763	+ 8.9	- 43.6		
Dewsbury and Batley District	1,776	+ 1.2	- 11.8	3,848	+ 21.6	- 30.2		
Other Parts of West Riding	1,874	- 5.6	- 15.8	4,297	+ 7.5	- 20.1		
Total, West Riding ..	6,039	- 0.8	- 17.3	13,750	+ 10.1	- 31.4		
Scotland	4,312	+ 7.9	- 26.2	7,844	+ 13.6	- 50.3		
Other Districts	4,761	+ 4.2	- 14.4	9,797	+ 14.7	- 17.1		
TOTAL	15,112	+ 3.1	- 19.3	31,391	+ 12.4	- 34.1		

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade there was some improvement as compared with a month earlier in all the principal departments. At the end of October about 29 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of 16 hours a week on the average; as compared with about 40 per cent., working 14 hours per week less than full time, at the end of September.

In the wool combing department the position continued to improve; the majority of the firms were reported to be fairly well employed, and to be running full time. With wool sorters employment was reported as good, and better than in September or in October of last year; only 5 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, and practically none were unemployed. In the weaving department, on the other hand, though there was a slight improvement, employment remained very slack; there was much unemployment, and more than half of those who remained in employment were on short time.

In the Bradford district employment in worsted spinning showed a decided improvement; a number of firms were working full time (48 hours), and in some cases overtime was worked to the extent of 7½ hours a week. There was also an improvement at Keighley, at Halifax, and at Huddersfield.

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

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,086	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	12,232	+ 5.5	+ 8.2		
Spinning	14,569	+ 3.2	- 5.8	26,452	+ 6.6	- 3.3		
Weaving	4,424	- 3.3	- 24.3	8,795	+ 7.1	- 47.9		
Other Departments	3,047	+ 4.3	- 13.8	8,286	+ 6.5	- 24.3		
Not Specified	1,988	+ 6.0	- 13.0	4,396	+ 9.7	- 29.7		
Total	28,114	+ 2.4	- 9.6	60,161	+ 6.7	- 17.3		

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Bradford District	13,231	+ 1.7	- 10.3	29,240	+ 5.4	- 13.8		
Keighley District	5,092	- 1.5	- 3.1	10,340	+ 5.3	- 20.8		
Halifax District	3,336	+ 2.8	- 1.1	7,035	+ 5.4	+ 1.5		
Huddersfield District	2,394	+ 15.8	- 32.4	4,956	+ 19.4	- 49.2		
Other parts of West Riding	2,080	+ 2.4	- 2.8	4,077	+ 9.3	- 8.6		
Total, West Riding ..	26,043	+ 2.4	- 10.1	55,648	+ 6.8	- 18.3		
Other Districts	2,071	+ 2.5	- 3.3	4,513	+ 5.5	- 2.1		
TOTAL	28,114	+ 2.4	- 9.6	60,161	+ 6.7	- 17.3		

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw wool and woollen and worsted yarn and the exports of wool tops, woollen and worsted yarn and tissues, flannels and delaines, and blankets in October, 1921, in comparison with September, 1921, and October, 1913:—

Description.	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Oct., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	221,469	349,862	..	- 123,393	..
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	630	218	2,996	+ 412	- 2,366
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Wool tops (100 lb.) ..	32,786	25,947	38,718	+ 6,839	- 5,932
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb.	647	594	369	+ 143	+ 278
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	3,393	2,371	4,491	+ 1,022	- 1,098
Woolen tissues	7,068†	6,104†	7,344‡	+ 964	..
Worsted tissues	3,982†	3,303†	4,011‡	+ 655	..
Flannels and delaines ..	262†	152†	669‡	+ 110	..
Blankets	44,386	42,420	79,842	+ 1,966	- 35,456

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during October was moderate, and showed, on the whole, a further improvement on the previous month. Short time, however, continued to be reported in all districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the hosiery trade, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.4 at 28th October, as compared with 7.1 at 30th September. In addition 2.8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with 3.2 per cent. at 30th September.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns showing the numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 29th October, as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

District	No. of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*		
Leicester	7,364	+ 2.7	- 9.3	15,687	+ 0.8	- 7.3		
Leicester County Dist.	1,761	+ 6.7	- 11.1	3,541	+ 0.9	- 3.9		
Nottinghamshire Dist.	4,478	+ 1.5	- 20.7	7,763	+ 1.5	- 19.0		
Scotland	1,585	+ 7.3	- 19.4	3,083	+ 12.6	- 23.3		
Other Districts	429	+ 0.9	- 14.7	614	- 9.2	- 14.2		
Total, United Kingdom	15,627	+ 3.2	- 14.3	30,498	+ 1.0	- 9.3		

Of 10,844 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short time, about 26 per cent. were losing, on the average, about 14 hours a week.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† The imports of raw wool during Oct., 1913, amounted to 307,935, and the re-exports were 348,512.
‡ Thousands of square yards.
§ Thousands of linear yards.
|| See footnote * on page 590.

In Leicestershire employment was better than in September. There was little change in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, except in the Nottinghamshire hand-frame section, in which there was a further improvement on a month ago.

The amount of short time reported in Scotland showed a considerable reduction on the previous month.

The exports of cotton hosiery in October, 1921, amounted to 39,170 dozen pairs, as compared with 32,630 dozen pairs in September, 1921, and 56,776 dozen pairs in October, 1913.

The exports of woollen hosiery in October, 1921, amounted to 206,725 dozen pairs, as compared with 127,985 dozen pairs in September, 1921, and 164,778 dozen pairs in October, 1913.

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during October in Dundee and the surrounding districts continued slack, but showed a considerable improvement on the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.8 at 28th October, as compared with 11.9 at 30th September. In addition, 10.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with 46.0 per cent. at 30th September.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Preparing	1,793	+ 10.7	- 15.1	2,714	+ 56.7	- 12.7		
Spinning	2,275	+ 2.3	- 15.6	3,361	+ 33.6	- 12.9		
Weaving	2,077	+ 9.5	- 13.5	3,052	+ 41.4	- 20.0		
Other and not specified								

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 16,000 workpeople showed that about 50 per cent of the workpeople were working, on an average, about 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th October. Similar returns from firms in Scotland employing 4,630 workpeople showed that about 50 per cent were working on an average 12 hours less than full time.

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in October, 1921, amounted to 914 tons, as compared with 1,126 tons in September, 1921, and 2,613 tons (of which 1,997 tons were from Russia) in October, 1913.

Exports of linen piece goods in October, 1921, amounted to 4,204,500 square yards, as compared with 3,589,400 square yards in the previous month, and 17,490,000 linear yards in October, 1913.

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade, though showing a slight improvement in some districts, was still very slack, and much short time was worked. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.3 at 28th October, as compared with 6.9 at 30th September.* In addition, 7.5 per cent. of workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with 10.5 per cent. at 30th September.

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

BRANCHES.	Total Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.	
Throwing	800	- 0.4	- 7.8	1,140	+ 6.1	- 2.6
Spinning	1,520	- 13.0	- 31.0	2,357	+ 6.1	- 53.3
Weaving	1,824	- 3.0	- 21.5	2,333	+ 0.6	- 27.4
Other	1,027	+ 1.0	- 8.7	2,034	+ 3.9	- 4.9
Not specified .. .	396	+ 5.6	- 6.4	877	+ 13.6	- 0.1
Total	5,367	- 4.5	- 19.7	8,826	+ 1.3	- 28.8
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire .. .	1,715	- 11.0	- 26.7	2,702	- 7.0	- 52.0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District .. .	1,201	- 2.2	- 21.8	1,962	+ 1.2	- 19.5
Eastern Counties .. .	1,657	+ 5.3	- 5.7	3,111	+ 12.6	- 10.1
Other Districts, including Scotland .. .	794	- 10.6	- 24.5	1,051	- 5.2	- 29.9
Total	5,367	- 4.5	- 19.7	8,826	+ 1.3	- 28.8

Reports received from firms employing workpeople in this trade show that 58 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of about 18 hours, on the average, during the week ended 29th October.

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employment, though still slack, was showing signs of improvement. Short time was reported to the extent of an average of 22 hours per week for 72 per cent. of the workpeople included in the returns. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment continued bad. About 90 per cent. of the operatives reported upon worked an average of 16 hours a week less than full time. In the Eastern Counties some improvement was shown, employment in Norfolk being described as fair, but in Suffolk and Essex it was still slack.

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

Description.	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Oct., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports)					
Raw Silk lb.	43,324	28,225	107,462	+ 15,099	- 64,138
Thrown Silk lb.	218	—	34,527	—	—
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	29,063	60,499	34,492	- 31,436	- 5,429
Silk Broadstuffs	3,916§	4,537§	8,929||	- 621	..
Exports of British Manufacture:					
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	14,908	24,245	128,439	- 9,337	- 113,531
Silk Broadstuffs	40c§	225§	1,138||	+ 184	..

* See footnote * on page 590.

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

‡ Imports, Nil; re-exports, 50 lbs.

§ Thousands of square yards.

|| Thousands of linear yards.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued bad during October, although there was a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. Apart from the curtain section of the trade, employment was considerably worse than in October, 1920, although it was generally slack at that date. Much short time was worked; of nearly 2,900 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short time, about 39 per cent. lost, on the average, 14 hours in the week ended 29th October.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at 28th October, as compared with 15.0 at 30th September.* In addition 6.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time at 28th October, as compared with 7.5 per cent. at 30th September.

At Nottingham employment remained bad on the whole. Returns received from employers relating to short time showed that more than one-half of the operatives employed were on short time, the average loss being about 11 hours in the week ended 29th October. At Long Eaton employment was bad, but slightly better than in September; nearly 30 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, and were losing, on the average, about 18 hours in the week ended 29th October. Employment in Scotland was quiet, and showed some improvement. According to the returns received from employers relating to short time, about one-fourth of the operatives worked, on the average, nearly 20 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th October.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.	
Lavers	1,141	- 2.2	- 13.2	2,363	+ 1.1	+ 2.5
Curtain	1,562	+ 3.4	+ 0.4	3,732	+ 11.6	+ 25.7
Plain Net	1,007	+ 4.6	- 40.8	1,848	- 0.2	- 32.2
Others	721	+ 2.6	- 16.6	1,242	+ 3.1	- 4.7
Total	4,431	+ 2.0	- 18.4	9,245	+ 5.1	- 1.1
Districts.						
Nottingham City	2,022	- 1.5	- 15.2	3,677	+ 0.8	- 2.6
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts	1,420	+ 3.8	- 30.5	3,045	+ 2.8	- 10.8
Other English Districts .. .	989	+ 7.2	- 1.6	2,523	+ 15.6	+ 16.6
Scotland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,431	+ 2.0	- 18.4	9,245	+ 5.1	- 1.1

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during October was fair, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the carpet and rug trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.6 at 28th October, as compared with 9.0 at 30th September.* In addition, 3.3 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with 4.4 per cent. at 30th September.

Returns received from firms employing 7,826 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, and paying £16,422 in wages, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5+ per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 6.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 19.3+ per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Returns covering 4,033 workpeople showed that in the week ended 28th October, 41 per cent. were working, on the average, 9½ hours less than full time.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING October employment in these trades remained bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was

* See footnote * on page 590.

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

9.1 at 28th October, as compared with 9.4 at 30th September.* In addition 6.4 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working, as compared with 11.8 per cent. at 30th September.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.		
Leeds	4,714	- 7.5	- 25.5	6,441	- 21.1	- 22.4
Manchester	1,937	+ 1.9	- 42.5	3,737	- 2.1	- 35.4
Other places in York. Lanes. and Cheshire	2,031	- 0.2	- 12.5	2,966	- 12.0	- 5.5
Bristol	1,235	- 3.0	- 23.3	1,412	- 24.0	- 28.6
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,635	- 6.0	- 20.1	2,173	- 19.8	- 22.1
South Midland and Eastern Counties .. .	1,445	- 10.0	- 24.2	1,944	- 25.8	- 16.7
London	2,092	+ 5.7	- 13.9	5,188	+ 2.3	- 7.8
Glasgow	639	- 7.4	- 10.4	1,278	- 15.0	- 9.9
Rest of United Kingdom	1,417	- 3.2	- 20.9	1,773	- 14.2	- 27.1
Total, United Kingdom .. .	17,145	- 3.6	- 24.3	26,916	- 13.7	- 20.4
Districts:						
Yorkshire	10,725	+ 4.4	- 13.0	33,860	+ 11.0	- 27.0
Lancashire	7,139	+ 1.5	- 6.4	20,403	+ 9.2	- 8.1
Scotland	1,051	- 15.6	- 40.8	2,429	+ 0.1	- 17.6
Ireland	421	- 9.1	- 15.8	731	+ 2.1	- 30.6
Other Districts .. .	1,783	+ 2.9	- 9.5	5,134	+ 11.2	- 2.7
Total	21,119	+ 2.8	- 10.8	62,617	+ 9.8	- 19.6

Returns received from firms employing over 17,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 29th October nearly 64 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, fifteen hours per week less than full time.

In Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was reported to be bad, but slightly better than in the previous month. With silk dyers it was bad at Leek and Congleton, but fair and better than a month ago at Macclesfield. In the Leicester district employment with hosiery dyers and finishers was reported to be fair, the dyers working full time. With lace dyers at Nottingham employment was reported to be good.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade remained quiet on the whole. At Denton, Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde, trade unions with a membership of 5,137 reported that 5.0 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of October, compared with 3.8 per cent. at the end of September.

At Denton, employment, though showing a slight improvement in the stiff hat trade, was slack on the whole, owing to the close of the seasonal trade in the ladies' hat sections; 50 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working short time. Employment was bad at Stockport, but a slight improvement was reported on the previous month; 90 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working short time.

In Warwickshire employment was fair, but showed a decline on the previous month.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during October in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but was only moderate on the whole. Returns from firms paying £12,483 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the month ended 29th October showed an increase of 4.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 13.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other centres.—Short time continued general in the majority of places in the North; some improvement, however, was shown at Bolton. Employment in Bristol declined. In the North and West Midland Counties employment was bad on the whole; at Birmingham a considerable number of tailors were wholly unemployed, while those employed were working, on an average, only half time. A slight improvement took place in the South Midland and Eastern Counties, but a further slight decline was reported from the Devon and Cornwall district. Employment in Glasgow and at Aberdeen was bad. At Cork bespoke tailoring was exceptionally slack, and worse than during the previous month.

READY-MADE.

During October employment in this branch of the tailoring trade showed a slight decline. A smaller number of workpeople were employed, and of these about three-fourths worked, on an average, over 20 hours per week less than full time during the month.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the number of workpeople employed and amount of wages paid in the week ended 29th October as compared with the previous month and with October of last year:—

* See footnote * on page 590.

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

District.	Number of Indoor Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.*		
Leeds	4,714	- 7.5	- 25.5	6,441	- 21.1	- 22.4
Manchester	1,937	+ 1.9	- 42.5	3,737	- 2.1	- 35.4
Other places in York. Lanes. and Cheshire	2,031	- 0.2	- 12.5	2,966	- 12.0	- 5.5
Bristol	1,235	- 3.0	- 23.3	1,412	- 24.0	- 28.6
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,635	- 6.0	- 20.1	2,173	- 19.8	- 22.1
South Midland and Eastern Counties .. .	1,445	- 10.0	- 24.2	1,944	- 25.8	- 16.7
London	2,092	+ 5.7	- 13.9	5,188	+ 2.3	- 7.8
Glasgow	639	- 7.4	- 10.4	1,278	- 15.0	- 9.9
Rest of United Kingdom	1,417	- 3.2	- 20.9	1,773	- 14.2	- 27.1
Total, United Kingdom .. .	17,145	- 3.6	- 24.3	26,916	- 13.7	- 20.4

Employment in the Northern district, especially at Leeds, was very slack for the time of year. Short time to an average extent of between two and three days per week was worked by over four-fifths of the workpeople; in Manchester, however, a very slight improvement was shown in the numbers employed as compared with a month ago. Large numbers of tailors were wholly unemployed in Bristol, and short-time working increased considerably. Employment declined throughout the North and West Midland Counties, also in the South Midland and Eastern Counties generally. In both these districts fewer workpeople were employed, and the majority of those reported upon for short-time purposes were only working half time. A further improvement took place in London, although some short time was worked. Employment in Glasgow declined. In the remaining parts of the United Kingdom employment continued very slack, and was not as good, on the whole, as during September.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the shirt and collar trade continued to improve very slightly during October, but was still slack. Returns received for the week ended 29th October from firms employing about 8,200 workpeople indicated that nearly 60 per cent. of that number lost, on the average, 13 hours per week owing to short time working.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.*		
London	2,762	+ 0.8	- 23.9	4,377	+ 3.6	- 23.6
Manchester	1,831	+ 7.3	- 13.7	3,162	+ 12.7	+ 11.6
Rest of Yorks, Lanes. and Cheshire	1,210	+ 0.2	- 3.3	1,673	+ 1.7	+ 32.7
South Western Counties, Rest of England and Wales	684	+ 11.2	- 30.8	1,060	+ 11.8	- 21.0
Glasgow	1,094	+ 0.4	- 18.7	1,764	+ 1.6	- 16.1
Londonderry	1,046	+ 6.5	- 35.2	1,578	+ 8.7	- 38.4
Belfast	475	+ 4.9	- 12.4	627	+ 3.1	- 21.8
Rest of Ireland	470	+ 0.4	- 29.2	674	+ 3.1	- 31.2
Total, United Kingdom .. .	10,957	+ 2.6	- 21.4	16,431	+ 4.6	- 19.8

Employment in London continued slack; four-fifths of the operatives covered by returns relating to short time worked, on an average, nearly 16 hours per week less than full time. The improvement shown during the previous month at Manchester and in other parts of Lancashire and in Yorkshire and Cheshire was maintained. Employment was still bad in the South-Western Counties. An improvement was reported in the numbers employed in the remaining parts of England and Wales, and on the whole employment continued moderate. At Glasgow over one-half of the workpeople reported upon lost on an average 15 hours per week, and considerable short time working continued at Londonderry and Belfast. In other parts of Ireland employment was about the same as in the previous month.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade in London was fair on the whole, the slight improvement noted during September being maintained. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,223 workpeople in the week ended 29th

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

October showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed as compared with September, but a decrease of 12.8 per cent. in comparison with a year ago.

In the West End milliners continued to be fairly well employed, and no short time was reported.

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

In London employment showed a slight decline, and about 33 per cent. of the operatives reported upon with reference to short time lost, on an average, nearly 10 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 2,460 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed a decrease in the number employed of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 0.2 per cent. on October, 1920.

Employment in Manchester showed a slight improvement, and continued moderate on the whole, short time still being worked in the costume and mantle trades. Returns from firms employing 3,478 workpeople in the week ended 29th October showed an increase of 4.1 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 5.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1920.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade, although still continuing bad, showed a slight improvement on the whole. Much short time continued to be worked.

CORSET TRADE.

In the corset trade, on the whole, the slight improvement still continued. Of the operatives covered by the returns received relating to short time, nearly one-half lost, on an average, about 13 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 5,100 workpeople in the week ended 29th October showed an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with September, but a decrease of 14.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tanning and currying section showed a slight improvement in September, but was still slack. In the manufactured leather goods section it varied from very bad to fair. Short time continued to be fairly general. Returns received from Trade Unions covering 11,391 workpeople showed that 10.8 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 11.2 per cent. in September and 7.9 per cent. in October, 1920.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.4 at 28th October, as compared with 7.9 at 30th September.* In addition 1.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with 1.5 at 30th September.

With skippers, tanners and curriers employment continued slack, but to a slightly less degree than in September. Short time continued to be worked to a considerable extent. With saddle, harness and horse collar makers at Walsall it remained very bad; at Birmingham it was reported as very poor; short time was general at both centres. With portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers in London and Birmingham employment continued fair, but there was considerable unemployment and short time.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING October there was a slight improvement in some of the principal districts in this trade, but employment on the whole continued slack, with much short time and unemployment.

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 8.1 at the 28th October, as compared with 9.1 at the 30th September.* In addition 2.0 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at the 28th October, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at 30th September.

At Leicester employment was slack in some sections, and fairly good in others. Most of the factories were still on half or three-quarter time; but at the end of the month there was an improvement, with a reduction in the numbers unemployed. At Hinckley employment was described as good, and better than in September.

At Northampton and at Kettering employment continued slack, with much short time; there was some decline at Northampton at the end of the month. At Rushden employment was fair; most of the factories were running full time at the end of October, and there was a considerable reduction during the month in the number totally unemployed. At Stafford employment was very slack, with short time general.

At Bristol and Kingswood employment was fair to moderate, and not so good as in September. At Leeds it showed a decline, and was reported as bad. At Norwich there was a decided improvement, and only a small amount of short time was reported at the end of the month. In the Rossendale Valley there was also an improvement, but employment remained slack.

In Scotland employment on the whole showed little change; it was reported as bad at Glasgow and at Dundee, quiet at Edinburgh, and fair at Maybole and at Kilmarnock.

* See footnote * on page 590.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 29th October :-

	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct. 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct. 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
England and Wales :-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,083	+ 0.2	+ 7.9	5,198	+ 0.8	+ 7.5
Leicester	8,983	- 1.0	- 1.7	19,942	- 5.6	+ 2.7
Leicester Country District	2,391	+ 1.5	+ 4.1	6,023	+ 1.3	+ 22.0
Northampton	6,990	- 1.1	- 6.3	16,531	- 6.7	+ 7.3
Northampton Country District	6,839	+ 1.0	- 7.0	16,265	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Kettering	2,914	- 0.3	- 0.3	7,721	- 1.1	+ 13.9
Stafford and District	2,366	+ 1.4	- 5.8	4,634	+ 3.0	+ 0.8
Norwich and District	3,604	+ 6.1	- 8.8	8,115	+ 6.6	+ 8.8
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,986	+ 6.9	- 7.8	4,521	- 1.6	- 5.6
Leeds and District	1,670	- 2.3	- 5.5	3,882	- 13.3	- 14.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,555	+ 2.6	- 15.5	8,352	+ 3.3	- 18.8
Birmingham and District	971	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	2,047	- 1.6	+ 35.1
Other parts of England and Wales	2,797	+ 0.6	- 8.9	5,332	+ 2.3	-
England and Wales	47,149	+ 0.8	- 5.1	108,563	- 1.3	+ 2.1
Scotland	2,680	+ 1.2	- 4.0	5,798	+ 1.2	- 15.4
Ireland	515	- 4.6	- 14.9	1,027	- 13.8	- 17.4
United Kingdom	50,344	+ 0.8	- 5.2	115,388	- 1.3	+ 0.9

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1921, amounted to 44,411 dozen pairs, or 4,445 dozen pairs more than in September, 1921, but 117,505 dozen pairs less than in October, 1913.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK.

EMPLOYMENT during October in most districts was worse than a month ago. In Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire it remained fair for the time of year, but in the Peterborough, Birmingham, Nottingham and Leicester districts trade was quiet, with short time in operation. In Suffolk and Essex several yards were reported to have closed down for the year.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick and tile and cement trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 28th October, was 11.4, as compared with 9.3 at 30th September.*

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct. 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct. 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,812	- 1.9	+ 32.7	5,403	- 8.7	+ 26.6
Midlands and Eastern Counties	2,514	- 5.9	+ 3.5	7,139	- 16.1	- 12.4
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,163	- 9.7	- 10.3	3,613	- 21.1	- 27.1
Other Districts	1,116	- 6.1	- 10.1	3,399	- 15.2	- 13.9
Total	6,595	- 5.6	+ 4.3	19,554	- 15.1	- 8.3

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment during October was not so good as a month ago. In Wales it continued fair, but in the Thames and Medway district employment was very bad.

Returns from firms employing 7,775 workpeople in the week ended 29th October, 1921, showed a decrease of 11.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with October, 1920, there was a decrease of 28.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 37.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades showed a slight decline on the whole during October, due partly to seasonal causes and partly to a falling off in jobbing and general contracting work as distinct from work on housing schemes. From a few centres, however, an improvement was reported and a little overtime was worked, mainly in connection with housing schemes. In the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below

* See footnote * on page 590.

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

there was a general decline except in the South-Western Counties and Ireland; the decline was most marked in the Northern Counties and the West Midlands.

Employment was good generally with plasterers and fairly good with bricklayers; it was fair with carpenters and plumbers. It was reported as moderate with masons, and with painters employment, which was already bad, declined further. There was still much unemployment among builders' labourers, while the percentage of unemployed among navvies and skilled and unskilled operatives in works of construction was very high.

The following Table* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 28th October, 1921, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 30th September† :-

Occupation.	Number of Unemployed Books Remaining Lodged at 28th Oct., 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at 28th Oct., 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 30th Sept., 1921.
		28th Oct., 1921.	30th Sept., 1921.	
<i>Building Trade.</i>				
Carpenters	7,714	5.3	- 1.3	
Bricklayers	3,012	4.9	+ 0.6	
Masons	2,157	8.8	+ 1.5	
Plasterers	288	1.6	+ 0.3	
Painters	21,160	15.9	+ 1.9	
Plumbers	2,318	6.3	- 0.3	
Other skilled occupations	4,832	9.7	+ 1.2	
Labourers	76,687	19.7	+ 0.9	
Total	118,828	13.8	+ 0.7	
<i>Construction of Works.</i>				
Navvies	11,638	11.5	+ 0.7	
Skilled occupations	4,647	16.7	+ 7.7	
Other unskilled occupations	12,516	32.6	+ 3.6	
Total	28,801	17.2	+ 2.5	
Grand Total	147,629	14.3	+ 0.9	
<i>Divisions.</i>				
London	36,261	17.7	+ 1.9	
Northern Counties	8,411	16.0	+ 4.8	
North Western	17,792	13.0	+ 0.2	
Yorkshire	8,702	11.1	+ 0.6	
East Midlands	4,034	11.9	+ 0.1	
West Midlands	12,047	17.5	+ 2.1	
South Midlands and Eastern Counties	11,463	11.6	+ 0.1	
South Eastern Counties	5,568	12.9	+ 0.4	
South Western	11,568	11.5	-	
Wales	6,114	12.0	+ 1.0	
Scotland	10,823	11.6	+ 0.9	
Ireland	11,946	26.8	- 1.8	
United Kingdom	147,629	14.3	+ 0.9	
Males	147,229	14.4	+ 0.9	
Females	400	4.4	- 0.2	

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad generally during October. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 95,278 workpeople, of whom 8.7 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of October (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 9.6 per cent. at the end of September and 2.5 per cent. in October, 1920.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—In this trade employment continued bad on the whole. Short time was general, Birmingham, Grantham, Lincoln, London and Nottingham being most affected. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the sawmilling and machine wood-working trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 28th October, was 11.2, as compared with 11.5 at 30th September.† In addition 1.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 28th October, compared with 1.6 at 30th September.

Furnishing.—Employment remained bad in this trade, but was on the whole a little better than in September. Short time was general, the centres principally affected being Birmingham, Bristol, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Glasgow.

Coach Building.—There was a slight decline in this trade during October, employment being bad generally; wagon and railway carriage building especially was very slack at Birmingham. Short time was worked in most districts, Birmingham, Bradford, Crewe, Derby, Edinburgh, Loughborough and Norwich being specially affected.

Coopering.—Employment showed considerable variation as between different districts, but was on the whole fair and somewhat better than in the previous month. Short time was worked in several districts.

* Owing to the separation of occupations in the Building Trade from those in Construction of Works, the percentages given are not strictly comparable with those shown in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The increases and decreases in the various occupations shown in the last column, have, however, been based on a redistribution, so far as possible, of the numbers unemployed as published in the previous issue.

† See footnote * on page 590.

Miscellaneous.—Employment continued bad in the brush-making trade during the month. Much short time was worked at Leeds, Norwich and Nottingham. With basket makers employment remained bad. Short time was reported in several districts, and in London most of the workpeople were only working half-time. With packing case makers employment showed a slight decline, being bad on the whole. Much short time was worked, especially in Bradford, Manchester, Nottingham, Belfast and Dundee. Employment was bad with wheelwrights and smiths, and slightly worse than in September. Short time was reported at Lincoln, Newark and Nottingham.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued bad generally, with a considerable amount of short time in all branches.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.2 at 28th October, as compared with 7.0 at 30th September.* In addition 1.1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with the same percentage at 30th September.

With letterpress printers employment in London and the provinces remained bad, and showed little or no improvement on the previous month; a considerable number of workpeople were on short time. Employment also continued bad in the lithographic printing trade; a slight improvement was reported at several centres, including Leeds, Halifax and Belfast, but there was a further decline with lithographic artists in London. Returns received by the Department from employers, covering about 6,800 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, showed that nearly 25 per cent. of these workpeople worked, on an average, ten hours per week short of full time.

Employment continued bad generally in the bookbinding trade, in which there was again a large amount of short time. Of 3,250 workpeople covered by the returns received from employers about 35 per cent. worked, on an average, 9 hours per week short of full time.

Employment continued very slack in the paper trade. Nearly 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were working 16 hours per week, on an average, short of full time.

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions relating to unemployment in October :-

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Oct., 1921.	Sep., 1921.	Oct., 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing	77,137	8.2	7.8	2.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.4
Bookbinding	15,028	8.9	9.4	1.1	- 0.5	+ 7.8

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid in the last pay-week of October.

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct. 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct. 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Paper	10,983	+ 1.0	- 16.2	30,020	+ 3.0	- 27.7
Printing	9,041	+ 2.3	- 11.2	32,171	+ 1.2	- 13.6
Bookbinding	4,572	- 0.8	- 14.1	9,851	- 0.9	- 20.7
Total	24,596	+ 1.1	- 14.0	72,042	+ 1.7	- 21.0

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

Description.	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Oct., 1913.
Imports:					
Wood pulp for paper making tons	46,942	63,660	94,805	- 16,718	- 47,863
Paper cwts.	798,016	590,755	1,192,655	+ 207,261	- 394,639
Exports of paper cwts.	120,944	137,260	291,645	- 16,316	- 170,701

* See footnote * on page 590.

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

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades was slack generally and showed a decline as compared with September; a large amount of short time was worked. It continued fair, however, at Bristol, and good in the white earthenware section of the trade in Scotland. It was again reported as bad in other sections of the trade in Scotland.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.1 at 28th October, as compared with 7.0 at 30th September.* In addition 0.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, as compared with 0.8 per cent. at 30th September.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ..	1,687	- 2.4	+ 8.6	4,488	+ 1.2	+22.4
Earthenware Manufacture ..	9,386	- 0.4	+ 2.8	23,281	- 1.8	+14.4
Other Branches (including unspecified) ..	1,461	- 4.5	-13.1	3,349	- 2.9	-17.4
Total ..	12,534	- 1.2	+ 1.3	31,118	- 1.5	+10.9
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries ..	9,819	- 1.4	+ 7.2	24,037	- 1.1	+23.4
Other Districts ..	2,715	- 0.2	-15.4	7,081	- 3.0	-17.6
Total ..	12,534	- 1.2	+ 1.3	31,118	- 1.5	+10.9

Of nearly 11,500 workpeople covered by Returns received from employers relating to short-time working, about 16 per cent. worked, on an average, 16 hours per week short of full time in the week ended 29th October.

The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in October, 1921, amounted to 286,172 cwt., or 63,910 cwt. more than in September, 1921, but 45,325 cwt. less than in October, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was bad during October, the slight improvement shown during September not being maintained.

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 21.7 at 28th October, as compared with 19.9 at 30th September.* In addition, 2.8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 28th October, the same percentage as at 30th September.

Glass bottle workers were not so well employed as during the previous month, the decline in this department of the glass trades being greater than that in other departments. At Birmingham, flint glass cutters and makers and plate glass bevellers all reported a decline in employment, short time being prevalent in all branches. Pressed glass workers on the Tyne and Wear reported a slight improvement, but bottle makers were still slack.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass, Bottle ..	5,438	- 2.6	- 26.1	16,356	- 8.4	- 37.5
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) ..	2,101	- 0.2	- 11.7	5,782	+ 1.0	- 23.3
Other Branches ..	661	+ 1.8	- 20.5	1,667	- 2.1	- 22.9
Total ..	8,199	- 1.7	- 22.4	23,805	- 5.8	- 33.6
DISTRICTS.						
North of England ..	367	+ 6.1	- 52.8	1,020	+ 0.1	- 60.9
Yorkshire ..	3,855	- 2.2	- 11.6	11,867	- 6.5	- 20.3
Lancashire ..	835	- 1.8	- 44.7	2,286	- 4.1	- 50.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire ..	836	- 2.8	- 12.3	2,174	- 9.6	- 37.2
Scotland ..	394	- 1.0	- 13.4	2,418	- 3.5	- 38.4
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	1,412	- 1.7	- 27.2	4,040	- 5.3	- 40.3
Total ..	8,199	- 1.7	- 22.4	23,805	- 5.8	- 33.6

* See footnote * on page 590.

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

Returns covering 6,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 29th October, 22 per cent. were working, on the average, 14 hours less than full time.

The exports of glass bottles during October, 1921, amounted to 28,937 gross, or 4,702 gross more than in September, 1921, but 66,341 gross less than in October, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during October, 1921, amounted to 40,039 cwts., or 5,170 cwts. more than in September, 1921, but 46,608 cwts. less than in October, 1913.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades varied greatly in the different sections during October, but was moderate on the whole. Less short time was worked than during the previous month.

There was an improvement in the sugar refining industry as compared with last month. Of 3,943 workpeople covered by Returns received from employers relating to short-time working, about 35 per cent. worked 9 hours short time in the week ended 29th October. In the cocoa, chocolate and confectionery trade employment was fair on the whole, but short time was still worked in some areas. In the biscuit and cake making trades there was a decline in comparison with the previous month. Employment was moderate to bad, and according to the employers' Returns in respect of the week ended 29th October about 67 per cent. of the 12,269 workpeople reported upon worked about 27 hours less than full time. Employment was only moderate in the jam and marmalade trade, and 32 per cent. of the 5,788 workpeople reported on by employers lost nearly 7 hours short time in the last week of the month. The bacon and preserved meat trade remained fair on the whole, and a considerably smaller number of workpeople worked reduced hours than during the previous month.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns relating to the numbers of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid in the last pay-week of October :-

TRADE.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	7,272	+ 7.4	+11.8	22,406	+15.3	- 1.3
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	32,662	+ 3.2	+ 0.8	76,179	+ 2.6	- 3.3
Biscuits and Cakes, etc. ..	12,406	- 3.7	- 9.7	28,447	-11.6	-15.4
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,482	-13.3	+ 2.7	13,875	-12.5	- 1.2
Bacon and Preserved Meats ..	2,821	- 0.3	- 9.7	6,694	- 2.8	-10.7
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	756	+ 2.3	+ 5.0	1,518	- 3.1	+ 2.8
Total ..	62,399	+ 0.1	- 0.6	146,118	- 0.5	- 5.5

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Good progress was made with field work during October, the weather being favourable for potato and root lifting and for cleaning the land. Little change occurred in the labour situation. The supply was in excess of the demand in nearly all parts of the country, and unemployment was fairly marked in many districts.

There were local shortages of skilled men in Bedford, Northampton and Warwick, and of thatchers, hedgers, etc., in Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, but with these exceptions no scarcity of labour was reported. Skilled workers were unemployed in a few cases, but, generally speaking, unemployment was confined to casual workers; it was most marked in Buckingham, Oxford, Berkshire, Suffolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon.

SCOTLAND.

The supply of regular workers was plentiful in all parts of the country, and in Moray, Central Perth, the Lothians, and Lewis it was more than sufficient. Casual labour was somewhat scarce in Roxburgh, and in North Ayr girls were needed for byre work.

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

† Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT again showed an improvement in most centres in comparison with September, and became fairly good generally.

The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were lodged at employment exchanges at 28th October was 2,303, as compared with 2,526 on 30th September.*

East, South and West Coasts.—Employment at Hull showed a slight improvement on the previous month, but was still slack. At Grimsby it improved to good among fishermen, remained good with fish dock labourers, and declined to fair with fish curers. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it remained fair on the whole. In the Devon and Cornwall district it was good, reports of the pilchard season being excellent. At Milford Haven and Cardiff conditions were good, showing an improvement compared with September, but at Swansea employment remained fair.

Scotland.—Employment at Aberdeen again slightly improved, but was still only fair. At Peterhead it improved with those fishermen who had not left for the East Anglian herring fishing, and reached a good level with fish curers, but it declined to bad with fish dock labourers. At Macduff it continued fair in all branches. At Fraserburgh it improved to fair with fishermen and fish curers, but remained only moderate with fish dock labourers.

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

FISH.	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Oct., 1920.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Fish (other than shell) :-				
England and Wales ..	1,801,346	-1,340,952	1,417,476	-1,420,116
Scotland ..	248,959	-7,622	293,045	-31,881
Ireland ..	66,688	+8,376	37,020	+1,083
Total ..	2,116,993	-1,340,198	1,747,541	-1,450,914
Shell Fish ..			69,227	-5,579
Total ..			1,816,768	-1,456,493

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during October was slack on the whole, but showed a tendency to improve. 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 28th October, was 17.9, as compared with 18.8 at 30th September.*

London.—In London employment generally was slightly better than in September, but still considerably below even the level of 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 :-

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
1st Oct., 1921 ..	6,154	2,605	8,759	7,905	16,664
8th " ..	5,893	2,589	8,482	8,201	16,683
15th " ..	6,035	2,377	8,412	8,272	16,684
22nd " ..	6,274	2,804	9,078	8,253	17,331
29th " ..	5,874	2,726	8,600	8,191	16,791
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Oct., 1921 ..	6,046	2,620	8,666	8,164	16,831
Average for Sept., 1921 ..	5,544	2,491	8,035	7,485	15,520
Average for Oct., 1920 ..	8,081	3,353	11,434	8,304	19,778

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in October was 1,661 as compared with 1,378 in September and 1,825 in October, 1920.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was slack, except with tugboatmen and steampacket men, with whom it was fair. At Hull employment remained slack. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it continued to improve, and was about the same as a year ago, and at Ipswich it was fair, and about the same as in the preceding month.

* See footnote * on page 590.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth and the Bristol Channel ports employment generally was somewhat better than a month ago. On the Mersey it continued slack generally, although there was some improvement in the case of dock labourers. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 24th October was 14,644, compared with 13,841 in the four weeks ended 26th September and 18,859 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Dundee employment continued slack. At Belfast there was a further improvement. At Cork employment was moderate. At Limerick it was slack and not so good as in September.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during October continued slack, and showed, on the whole, a slight decline in comparison with the previous month. At almost all the ports considerable numbers of men were unable to obtain berths.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.5 at 28th October, as compared with 19.1 at 30th September.*

On the Thames employment was slack, an improvement in the first half of the month being followed by a decline. On the Tyne the demand varied considerably, with a tendency to fall off at the end of the month; a large number of men were unemployed. Except during the second week of October, in which the demand improved, employment was very poor on the Tees. On the Wear a marked decline followed a revival in the middle of the month. No material change was experienced at Hull, where employment was quiet. At Grimsby there was practically no demand for seamen throughout the month. Employment at Goole was moderate.

At Southampton the demand was very slack, except in the last week of the month; a large number of men remained unemployed. At Bristol there was practically no demand in the first fortnight, but a slight improvement followed; at Avonmouth employment remained moderate. There was considerable unemployment at the South Wales ports. At Cardiff the demand became very quiet at the end of October, after varying somewhat earlier in the month. The demand was very quiet at Newport, following an improvement in the middle of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey employment remained moderate, showing a slight decline compared with September; the number of unemployed continued to be considerable.

On the Clyde there was a temporary improvement during the third week of the month, employment becoming poor afterwards. At Aberdeen and Dundee employment was very dull. The demand at Leith improved considerably, being fair at the end of the month.

At Dublin and Belfast the demand, after an improvement in the middle of the month, was insignificant afterwards.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during October :-

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in					
	Oct., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Ten months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports ..	1,388	- 633	+ 163	13,674	19,137	27,213
Sunderland ..	247	+ 105	+ 84	1,591	2,670	4,140
Middlesbrough ..	279	- 130	- 183	3,064	5,255	3,191
Hull ..	1,441	+ 184	- 38	11,235	13,379	14,364
Grimsby ..	1	- 34	- 64	85	239	1,080
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol ..	1,156	+ 162	+ 196	8,904	11,309	12,228
Newport, Mon. ..	891	+ 109	+ 349	5,987	8,634	8,744
Cardiff ..	2,796	+ 150	+1,504	19,353	28,597	43,632
Swansea ..	566	+ 141	+ 425	4,211	3,553	4,684
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool ..	12,029	-1,115	+2,199	110,952	120,699	175,233
London ..	7,323	+ 1	-1,377	66,923	79,861	86,673
Southampton ..	7,198	- 987	+ 470	64,811	50,431	49,925
SCOTLAND:						
Leith ..	556	+ 154	+ 325	3,424	4,114	4,007
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ..	207	+ 110	+ 200	938	1,775	2,677
Glasgow ..	2,078	- 536	- 508	20,342	22,851	46,136
IRELAND:						
Dublin ..	162	+ 115	- 37	1,131	817	600
Belfast ..	270	+ 66	+ 21	2,245	3,180	2,094
Total ..	38,588	-2,138	+3,729	338,370	376,501	486,551

* See footnote * on page 590.

† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Peterhead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th October showed that the number of workpeople on the Live Register fell to 1,376,768 on 7th October. From that date, however, there was an average weekly increase of about 78,000, and the number remaining on the Live Register on 28th October had risen to 1,611,476. The increase (206,795) compared with 30th September occurred in the men's and women's departments (173,742 and 33,890 respectively); in the case of juveniles there was a decrease of 837. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 28th October was about 200,000, compared with a weekly average of 147,364 during the five weeks ended 30th September.

It should be noted that the large increase in the number of registrations during October was mainly due to workpeople (whose registrations had not been maintained) re-registering in order to claim unemployment benefit in the second special period, which commenced on November 3rd. On November 4th the number on the Live Register was 1,729,000.

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

Week ended	Applications by		Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.		From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.
30th Sept., 1921	151,247	19,956	16,846	1,404,681	20,989
7th Oct., 1921	161,492	18,941	15,912	1,376,768	20,415
14th " "	167,141	20,923	17,581	1,384,240	21,159
21st " "	181,023	21,166	18,393	1,423,792	21,976
28th " "	230,450	19,865	18,525	1,611,476	21,566
Total (4 weeks)	800,111	80,901	70,411	—	—

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 28th October, 1,252,117 were men, 56,560 were boys, 263,281 were women, and 39,518 were girls. Of the 21,566 vacancies unfilled, 6,314 were for men, 13,072 were for women and 2,180 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled increased by 12.4 per cent. and 14.8 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 five weeks ended 7th October, 1921, are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (24,773) during the five weeks ended 7th October showed an increase of 1,699, or 7.4 per cent., compared with the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,917, women for 5,447, and juveniles for 2,409—increases of 10.3 per cent. and 7.2 per cent. respectively in the case of men and women, and a decrease of 5.5 per cent. in the case of juveniles.

Compared with the previous month, there was an increase in the number of applications from men in nearly all the principal trade groups, the only important exception being a decrease of 16.6 per cent. in the number of applications in the dress (including boot and shoe) trade. The principal increases were:—Miscellaneous metal trades (24.8 per cent.), transport trades (23.5 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (17.4 per cent.), and building and construction of works (11.8 per cent.). In the case of women, increases occurred in the textile trades (17.8 per cent.), commercial and clerical (12.6 per cent.), and transport (10.0 per cent.).

Of the total applications from men, 29.0 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 14.1 per cent. in building and construction of works, 10.2 per cent. in the transport trades, and 8.3 per cent. as general labourers. Of the total applications from women, the textile trades accounted for 32 per cent. and domestic service for 24 per cent.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the five weeks ended 7th October was 3,010, as compared with 2,695 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,531 were for men, 1,040 were for women, and 439 were for juveniles—an increase of 27.3 per cent. in the case of men, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the case of juveniles, and no change in the case of women, compared with the previous month. Increases occurred in the number of vacancies notified for men in building and construction of works, commercial and clerical occupations and shipbuilding and as general labourers; there were decreases in engineering and ironfounding, domestic service, the transport trades, and dress (including boots and shoes).

Of the total vacancies notified for men, 43.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.4 per cent. in shipbuilding and 23.3 per cent. for general labourers.

There was a slight increase in the number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service, textile trades and transport trades, but decreases occurred in commercial occupations, agriculture and the food, tobacco, drink and lodgings group of trades.

Of the total vacancies notified for women 21,599, or 69.2 per cent., were in domestic service.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 7th October was 2,410, as compared with 2,194 during the previous period, and 2,585 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with the month before, the average daily number of vacancies filled by men in-

creased by 24.9 per cent., while in the case of women and juveniles there were decreases of 4.8 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. respectively.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 80.1 per cent., as compared with 81.4 per cent. during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 43.2 per cent. were in building and construction of works, while shipbuilding accounted for 4.3 per cent., and general labourers for 25.1 per cent. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 64.5 per cent. of the total vacancies filled.

In the men's department, there were increases in the number of vacancies filled in building and construction of works, shipbuilding, commercial occupations, agriculture, textiles and by general labourers. Slight decreases occurred in engineering and ironfounding, the transport trades and dress (including boots and shoes). The decrease in the number of vacancies filled by women was common to all the principal trade groups, with the exception of the textile trades, in which there was an increase of 18.5 per cent.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 37,249 applications were received from boys and 5,337 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 4,650, or 87.1 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by boys, 35.1 per cent. were in the transport trades, 11.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 8.8 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

The number of applications received from girls was 35,031. The number of vacancies notified was 7,827, of which number 6,450, or 82.4 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 34.4 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 10.4 per cent., the transport trades for 9.5 per cent., and commercial and clerical occupations for 7.5 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trade groups was greatest in the case of general labourers (92.7 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (91.0 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (87.8 per cent.), and the transport trades (87.2 per cent.). In the case of girls, the percentages were:—Miscellaneous metal trades 95.2, transport trades 89.2, dress (including boots and shoes) 86.1, and commercial and clerical occupations 85.8.

Of the total vacancies (11,100) filled by juveniles, 1,730, or 15.6 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 vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 7th October, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time:—

Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building ..	62,352	91,493	7,248	6,194
Construction of Works ..	9,214	17,689	12,669	11,484
Engineering and Iron- founding ..	106,048	255,376	1,773	1,589
Shipbuilding ..	37,370	79,612	2,012	1,756
Construction of Vehicles ..	4,054	7,767	112	72
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	38,637	77,120	214	181
Domestic Service ..	5,154	12,059	636	468
Commercial and Clerical ..	9,891	21,767	1,291	565
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages ..	51,572	104,322	1,904	1,707
Agriculture ..	2,920	5,298	958	855
Textiles ..	26,050	40,338	574	495
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) ..	7,096	15,506	412	329
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings ..	5,868	10,960	457	400
General Labourers ..	42,273	99,198	10,685	10,294
All other Trades ..	98,000	190,080	4,996	4,530
Total ..	507,499	1,028,585	45,941	40,339
Group of Trades.*	Women.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Engineering and Iron- founding ..	4,270	12,672	148	128
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	5,066	10,285	238	166
Domestic Service:— Resident domestic ser- vants ..	8,344	4,856	10,232	3,938
Non-resident domestic servants ..	11,189	9,584	4,168	2,971
Other domestic offices and services ..	19,664	22,762	7,199	6,066
Commercial and Clerical ..	9,117	15,156	867	689
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages ..	3,983	6,969	447	406
Agriculture ..	369	433	531	538
Textiles ..	52,300	64,196	2,265	1,919
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) ..	17,295	28,494	2,756	1,739
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings ..	5,839	9,468	456	352
General Labourers ..	3,243	5,087	223	206
All other Trades ..	22,733	35,097	1,672	1,418
Total ..	163,417	225,059	31,202	20,255

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above except those in the first four paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 7th October was 2,442.

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. 577-578 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.

Unemployment in October.*—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" at employment exchanges in France on the last week of October was 14,952 (10,795 men and 4,157 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 4,838 (2,112 for men and 2,726 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 21,185 persons (17,206 men and 3,979 women) in situations, and in addition, found employment for 347 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-Work Benefit in November.†—According to the latest returns, 6 departmental and 82 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 11th November, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 14,732 (10,664 men and 4,068 women). Of this total 10,591 were resident in the Seine department, including 4,299 in Paris. It is pointed out that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment, nor do they include persons partially employed only. Even where unemployment funds are in operation, particulars under this head are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists the numbers out of work are not recorded.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment in August and September.—Returns relating to August were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies from 2,265 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 737,543. On the last working day of the month 160,408 of these, or 21.7 per cent., were out of work, 76,025 being totally unemployed and 84,383 partially unemployed. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 21.4. The days of unemployment in August numbered 2,654,150, as compared with 2,094,647 in July.

Employment exchange returns are available for a later period. During September 15,697 applications for employment were received, as compared with 15,572 applications in August. Offers of situations numbered 9,555 (8,700 in August). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 164 applications, as against 179 in August.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).

Unemployment in September.—According to a statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau, the percentage of members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city who were out of work in September was 17.2, as compared with 19.2 in August, and 13.9 in September, 1920. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 67.7 per cent. were unemployed in September, 77.0 per cent. in August, and 53.2 per cent. in September, 1920.

ITALY.

Unemployment in Italy on 1st September.—According to figures published in the *Popolo Romano* of 18th October, the total number of persons unemployed in Italy on 1st September was 470,542, showing an increase of 56,785 during the month of August. At the same date the number of those working reduced hours or otherwise only partially employed was 220,763. In addition, 40,590 persons were idle owing to strikes and lock-outs.

Lombardy is still responsible for the largest number of unemployed, the figure for the province being 110,161 on 1st September, compared with 91,603 on 1st August. The number of unemployed in some of the other provinces is returned as follows:—Veneto, 93,761; Piedmont, 67,868; Emilia, 55,527; Tuscany, 43,284; Liguria, 27,717; Sicily, 27,064; Apulia, 22,415.

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment in September.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department on the basis of returns from employment exchanges throughout Switzerland, the number of applications for employment on the "live register" of the exchanges on 30th September was 66,646, of whom 35,659 were in receipt of out-of-work donation. The total number of applications for employment included 20,323 persons engaged in the watch and clockmaking and jewellery trades, 8,624 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 7,840 in the textile trades, and 6,999 in the building trades. In addition 69,421 persons were reported partially unemployed. The vacancies offered by employers on the same date numbered 937.

Taking September as a whole, 793 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men and 427 for each 100 for women; in August the figures were 952 and 428 respectively, the ratios for the more recent month thus showing a decrease in both cases.

* *Journal Officiel*, 5th November, 1921.

† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 12th November, 1921.

‡ *Revue du Travail*, October, 1921. Brussels.

§ *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, October, 1921. Berne.

GERMANY.

Employment in September.—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Ministry of Labour) of 31st October reports as follows:—

"The various series of statistics relating to the German labour market in September afford stronger evidence of improved conditions than was the case in preceding months of the summer which has now come to an end. The decline is greater than before in the number of persons in receipt of unemployment donation, in the proportion of trade unionists out of work, and in the number of applications registered at the employment exchanges.

"To the economist who considers the dangerous causes and consequences of the whole situation these figures, however satisfactory they may seem in themselves, can afford no gratification. The sociologist, too, although unable, with Germany in her present condition, to look sufficiently far ahead, and obliged to rejoice that the worst needs of the moment are relieved, can derive but small comfort from them, faced as he is with the question which becomes more and more threatening and insistent: How long will it last? When and how will the reaction come? For the more rapid increase in the demand for workers which has occurred during the last months only strengthens the probability that reaction will come with the winter, when the present feverish buying-up of German goods and the rush to replace them have ceased. Moreover, the value of the mark may sink so low that foreign raw materials can no longer be bought, while home stocks will be exhausted, chiefly because they have been purchased by foreign buyers; and finally, lack of goods and inability to pay will have reduced business at home to a negligible figure.

"It is unfortunate that statistics as a rule merely keep pace with, and often even fall behind, the actual march of events. In the present instance they do not supply an answer to the very important question of the future. Nevertheless, these figures do show that the new possibilities of employment, in other words the increase in the number of vacancies notified at employment exchanges, which has continued from month to month owing to the favourable state of the market, was less marked during September, so that in all probability the next few weeks will show a decline in employment instead of an increase, unless this is counterbalanced by the Christmas trade and the wholesale buying-up of supplies."

The number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation underwent a marked decline during September, viz., from 233,006 on the 1st of that month to 189,407 on 1st October, a fall of 43,599, or 18.7 per cent. The number of men decreased by 17.8 per cent. (from 177,414 to 145,667), and of women by 21.7 per cent. (from 55,592 to 43,540).

Returns from trade unions also point to a decline in the number of persons out of work. Out of a total membership of 5,919,237 covered by the returns, 77,005, or 1.3 per cent., were out of work at the end of September, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in the preceding month.

Unions.	Member-ship reported at end of Sept., 1921.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		Sept., 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1920.
All Unions making Returns ..	5,919,237	1.3	2.2	4.5
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Building ..	485,585	1.4	2.3	4.1
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	52,645	0.4	0.5	5.9
Metal (Soc. Dem.) ..	1,376,491	1.3	2.6	4.1
" (Christian) ..	227,948	0.9	1.7	1.9
" (Hirsch-Duncker) ..	105,208	0.7	0.9	1.7
Textile (Soc. Dem.) ..	598,361	0.5	0.9	7.0
" (Christian) ..	104,469	0.4	0.8	4.6
Clothing ..	115,619	0.6	1.5	—
Boot and shoe (Soc. Dem.) ..	89,447	1.1	1.7	8.1
Transport (Soc. Dem.) ..	537,534	2.0	1.9	3.6
Printing ..	69,192	1.6	1.4	5.8
Bookbinding ..	81,139	1.6	2.6	5.8
Saddlery and bagmaking (Soc. Dem.) ..	36,206	4.1	6.0	21.3
Wood working (Soc. Dem.) ..	375,999	1.8	3.0	9.0
" (Christian) ..	37,100	0.3	0.2	1.8
Glass (Soc. Dem.) ..	64,950	1.4	3.8	2.8
Porcelain ..	61,709	1.6	2.6	2.9
Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) ..	73,317	2.8	4.8	9.5
Brewing and corn-milling ..	73,406	0.5	0.9	2.0
Tobacco ..	91,531	1.1	2.3	5.1
Engineers and stokers ..	44,423	1.8	1.5	2.1
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	585,991	1.3	1.6	2.7
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	106,738	0.5	3.9	0.9
Municipal and State workers ..	256,307	2.2	2.4	2.0

Employment exchanges reported that during September the number of vacancies offered by employers was 679,965, an increase of 21,481 over the total for the preceding month. The number of applications for employment fell to 896,115, i.e., 41,376 less than in August. There were thus on an average 132 applications for each 100 situations offered as compared with 142 in August.

The statistics of the sickness insurance societies this month show that the increase in the numbers of persons under obligation to insure (or in other words the number of persons employed) is the same as that recorded in the previous month, both for the sexes separately and when taken together. Returns from 6,521 societies give a total membership of 13,231,642 on 1st September, rising to 13,320,926 on 1st October, an increase of 0.7 per cent.

DENMARK.*

Unemployment in September.—Out of a total of 287,043 workpeople covered by the returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, 16.6 per cent. were unemployed on 30th September, as compared with 17.7 at the end of August, and 2.7 per cent. on the 1st October, 1920.

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 30th Sept., 1921.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		30th Sept., 1921.	25th August, 1921.	1st Oct., 1920.
Copenhagen:—				
Building trades..	12,293	29.6	31.9	7.2
Other industries ..	63,210	22.6	23.3	3.6
Commercial employment ..	11,112	6.4	6.0	0.8
General labourers (trades not specified) ..	31,290	16.4	15.4	1.8
Total ..	117,905	20.1	20.5	3.2
Provinces:—				
Building trades ..	20,858	23.0	24.8	5.8
Other industries ..	56,761	18.1	20.2	3.6
Commercial employment ..	9,349	6.3	6.2	1.0
General labourers (trades not specified) ..	82,170	11.4	10.6	1.0
Total ..	169,138	14.3	15.4	2.4
Grand Total ..	287,043	16.6	17.7	2.7

NORWAY.

Unemployment in October.—H.M. Minister, at Christiania, reporting on 27th October, states that the returns from employment exchanges for the two weeks ended 10th October show that at the end of this period the number of applicants for employment was 17,490 (16,145 males and 1,345 females), while the vacant positions registered amounted to 1,466 (316 for males and 1,150 for females). At the corresponding date of 1920 the applicants for employment numbered 3,927 (3,405 men and 522 women), and the number of vacant situations 2,004 (564 men and 1,440 women). The total number of unemployed throughout Norway is estimated at about 26,000, the same figure as on 25th September, as compared with 24,000 on 10th September.

Unemployment in August.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of August in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 14.6, as compared with 15.9 in July and 1.4 in August, 1920.

The most serious degree of unemployment was experienced by bookbinders, of whom 25.0 per cent. were out of work. Metalworkers (who comprise half the trade unionists covered by the returns), reported 20.1 per cent. unemployed, and cabinet-makers 17.6 per cent. In all these cases the percentage unemployed was smaller at the end of August than at the end of July.

SWEDEN.†

Unemployment in September.—The percentage unemployed among members of Swedish trade unions on 30th September was 25.8, as compared with 26.8 at the end of the preceding month, and 2.9 on 1st October, 1920.

Returns from employment exchanges show that during September 223 applications for employment were registered on an average for each 100 vacancies notified by employers, as compared with 235 in the preceding month and 98 in September, 1920.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.§

Unemployment in September.—Figures published in the Gazette de Prague for 22nd October point to a decrease in unemployment at the latest date. On 15th September there were 26,000 persons (16,500 men and 9,500 women) in receipt of out-of-work benefit, as compared with 29,000 in August and 32,700 in September, 1920. In addition benefit was being paid, through the medium of industrial undertakings, to 16,000 persons working short time and to 8,000 dependants.

CANADA.

Employment in September.—For the fortnight ended 10th September returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 5,240 firms with an aggregate pay roll of 669,201 persons. For the two-week period ended 27th August identical firms reported 660,274 employed, the difference representing an increase in staff at the later date of over 8,900 workers, or 1.4 per cent.

* Statistiske Efterretninger, 13th Octob., 1921. Copenhagen.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm, and also Sociala Meddelanden, No. 11, 1921, Stockholm.
§ Daily Intelligence, 8th November, 1921. International Labour Office, Geneva.
|| Employment, 1st October, 1921. Department of Labour, Ottawa.

cent. Assigning to the week of 17th January, 1920, the number 100, the index number of employment for the period under review becomes 89.6 as compared with 88.7 for the fortnight ended 27th August. The figure for the corresponding period of 1920 was 108.1.

Unemployment in September.*—Returns relating to unemployment at the beginning of September were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from more than 1,600 labour organisations with a total membership of nearly 189,000. For all trades reporting, 8.7 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the beginning of September, as compared with 9.1 per cent. at the beginning of August and 2.4 per cent. at the beginning of September, 1920.

UNITED STATES.†

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

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.‡			
		Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	95	22,402	23,134	+ 3.3	297,337	304,800	+ 2.5
Iron and steel ..	106	103,688	106,180	+ 2.4	907,013	897,946	− 5.4
Railway and tram-car building and repairing ..	65	47,140	49,018	+ 4.0	598,272	597,290	− 0.2
Automobiles ..	53	98,050	97,409	− 0.7	669,732	636,769	− 4.9
Cotton manufacturing ..	59	59,553	60,602	+ 1.8	207,341	214,166	+ 3.3
Cotton finishing ..	17	12,909	13,336	+ 3.3	58,184	60,978	+ 4.8
Hosiery and underwear ..	63	28,557	29,931	+ 4.8	96,176	102,247	+ 6.3
Woolen ..	52	50,533	51,459	+ 1.8	236,015	240,832	+ 2.0
Silk ..	45	16,329	16,368	+ 0.2	149,112	141,787	− 4.9
Men's ready-made clothing ..	49	34,386	34,074	− 0.9	238,083	224,320	− 5.8
Boots and shoes ..	83	64,369	64,161	− 0.3	311,575	305,195	− 2.0
Cigars ..	57	16,631	17,425	+ 4.8	66,182	68,922	+ 4.1
Leather ..	35	13,064	13,095	+ 0.3	62,606	61,877	− 2.0
Paper ..	56	20,251	20,665	+ 2.0	104,260	101,915	− 2.2

The figures in the above Table show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in September in eleven industries and decreases in three. The greatest increases (4.8 per cent. respectively) are shown in hosiery and underwear and cigars; the greatest decrease is 0.9 per cent. in men's ready-made clothing. Six industries show an increase and eight a decrease in the aggregate earnings. The greatest increase, 6.3 per cent., appears in hosiery and underwear. Other increases are 4.8 per cent. in cotton finishing, 4.1 per cent. in cigar manufacturing, and 3.3 per cent. in cotton manufacturing. A decrease of 5.8 per cent. is shown for men's ready-made clothing, and one of 5.4 per cent. for iron and steel.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.‡			
		Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	101	26,840	23,671	− 11.3	457,235	310,930	− 32.0
Iron and steel ..	106	183,873	106,690	− 42.0	2,976,750	860,675	− 71.1
Railway and tram-car building and repairing ..	64	75,199	48,868	− 35.0	1,111,727	595,430	− 46.4
Automobiles ..	54	141,518	98,445	− 30.4	995,433	642,696	− 35.4
Cotton manufacturing ..	60	60,076	62,530	+ 4.1	283,229	221,461	− 21.8
Cotton finishing ..	17	11,705	13,336	+ 13.9	59,825	60,978	+ 1.9
Hosiery and underwear ..	65	29,443	30,029	+ 2.0	114,350	102,991	− 10.0
Woolen ..	52	32,324	51,459	+ 59.2	169,888	240,832	+ 41.8
Silk ..	45	15,732	16,368	+ 4.0	147,841	141,787	− 4.1
Men's ready-made clothing ..	48	31,623	34,069	+ 7.7	185,470	224,283	+ 20.9
Boots and shoes ..	81	53,489	63,324	+ 18.4	265,590	301,681	+ 13.6
Cigars ..	55	16,371	16,987	+ 3.8	72,100	67,232	− 6.8
Leather ..	36	14,813	13,287	− 10.3	77,954	61,958	− 20.5
Paper ..	56	35,439	22,677	− 31.6	208,449	112,225	− 46.2

Comparing the figures for September, 1921, with those for September, 1920, it appears that there were increases in the number of persons employed in eight industries, and decreases in six. The most important increase, 59.2 per cent., appears in the woolen industry, while the largest decrease, 42 per cent., is shown in iron and steel. Ten of the fourteen industries show a decrease in the aggregate earnings, the most important being 71.1 per cent. in iron and steel. Other large decreases are 46.4 per cent. in railway and tramway building and repairing, and 46.2 in paper making.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 64, as compared with 57 in the previous month, and 71 in October, 1920. In these new disputes nearly 16,000 workpeople were directly involved, and about 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes about 7,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 49 other disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in October was thus 113, involving about 25,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of nearly 200,000 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 October in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes in progress in October.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in October.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in October.
	Started before 1st Oct.	Started in Oct.	Total.		
Building ..	6	6	12	1,000	30,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	5	20	25	14,000	72,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	17	8	25	4,000	35,000
Other Trades ..	19	20	39	4,000	40,000
Employees of Public Authorities ..	2	10	12	2,000	12,000
Total, Oct., 1921 ..	49	64	113	25,000	187,000
Total, Sept., 1921 ..	43	57	100	20,000	146,000
Total, Oct. 1920 ..	93	71	164	1,200,000†	13,474,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN OCTOBER, 1921.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
BUILDING TRADES:—						
Plumbers—Manchester district ..	970	40	19 Sept.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1½d. per hour.	No settlement reported.
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Coal miners, etc.—Sunderland (near).	1,558	..	3 Oct.	..	Miners demanded reinstatement of two putters, dismissed for alleged malingering under the protection of the Minimum Wage Act. Subsequently men desired to resume work, but employers demanded abolition of certain colliery customs.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc.—Workington (near).	1,191	266	14 Oct.	17 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with reduced wages.	Proposed reduction accepted; workpeople agreed not to strike in future without due notice.
Coal miners, etc.—Chesterfield (near).	3,466	..	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	Against the re-introduction of forks or riddles, instead of shovels, for filling coal, stated to involve a reduction in earnings.	At some pits men agreed to the re-introduction of forks; at others shovels were retained, but rates of wages per ton were reduced.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES:—						
Engineers, patternmakers, boiler-makers, etc.—Dublin.	650	..	30 July	22 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduction accepted.
Shipbuilding and engineering apprentices—Clyde (certain firms).	1,500†	..	28 Sept.	12 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work resumed on employers terms.
Boilermakers (ship repairing)—Mersey.	650	..	30 Sept.	8 Oct.	Dispute arising out of employers' proposal that restrictions on use of oxy-acetylene burners be withdrawn.	Restrictions modified.
OTHER TRADES:—						
Rope and twine makers, fitters, smiths, engine drivers, etc.—Liverpool.	560†	..	2 May	..	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Bakers, confectioners and other workpeople—Liverpool and district.	1,200	..	31 Oct.	31 Oct.	Men alleged delay in negotiations for new agreement as to rate of wages, time of starting work, etc., and demanded that wages be stabilised for eighteen months.	Terms of new agreement fixed, including provision that one month's notice be required to terminate it.
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:—						
Municipal employees (Tramways, Electricity and Highways Departments)—Bexley.	251	..	5 Oct.	6 Oct.	For dismissal of a time-keeper, and for payment of London rates of wages to certain classes of workpeople.	Time-keeper resigned; other demands granted with some modifications.
Engineers, etc., employed in Gas, Electricity and Tramways Departments—Manchester.	700	..	19 Oct.	5 Nov.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† Including over 1,000,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry in Great Britain.
‡ 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 involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted once only in the statement of the number of workpeople involved.
§ The figures are exclusive of workpeople rendered idle (though not themselves parties to the dispute) by the ship joiners' dispute which lasted from December, 1920, to August, 1921, as to the numbers of whom the information available is incomplete.
|| The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
¶ Estimated number.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

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 October affected over 2,140,000 workpeople, of whom 1,736,000 sustained decreases, amounting to over £521,000 per week; and 408,000 received increases, amounting to over £86,000 per week. The groups of trades principally affected are shown below:—

Rates of Wages.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	395,000	849,000	£ 84,800	£ 356,200
Iron and Steel ..	9,000	102,000	700	34,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal ..	—	203,000	—	33,400
Textile ..	—	217,000	—	27,900
Glass, Brick, Chemical, &c.	—	158,000	—	37,600
Other ..	4,000	207,000	900	31,500
Total ..	408,000	1,736,000	85,400	521,300

The numbers in the mining group mainly comprise coal miners, whose rates of wages were changed in all districts. Under the terms of the National Agreement of July (see pp. 336-337 of the July LABOUR GAZETTE), rates of wages in October, which were determined by the proceeds of the industry in each district, were expressed as percentage additions to standard rates. In previous months the rates of wages had included a flat rate amount per shift, and, in consequence of the change in the method of calculating wages, the adjustment in October resulted, in some districts (Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and East Midlands, Lancashire, and Radstock), in increases for the higher paid workers and decreases for the lower paid workers. In other districts all classes of workers sustained a decrease. Ironstone miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham received small increases.

In the iron and steel trades the reductions affected blast furnace workers in most of the principal districts (except Cleveland), steel sheet millmen in England and Wales generally, iron workers in the Midlands, and iron and steel workers in South Wales. In South Wales the reduction amounted to 108 per cent. on standard rates, equivalent to nearly 40 per cent. on current rates. Blast furnacemen in Cleveland received a small increase.

Various classes of workers in shipyards were affected by the first instalment of the reductions provided for in the "Standard Ship Cycle" awards of the Industrial Court (see pp. 516-517 of the October LABOUR GAZETTE), and there was a general reduction of 3s. per week for ship joiners. In the other metal trades the principal decreases affected electrical cable makers, brassworkers in the Midlands, and light castings workers.

In the textile trades the bonus of hosiery workers in the Midlands was reduced from 1s. to 11d. in the shilling on earnings; dyers, bleachers, etc., in Lancashire and Scotland had their "cost of living wage" reduced by 2s. 9d. and 1s. 7d. per week in the case

of men and women respectively, while in Yorkshire the decreases amounted to 9 and 7½ per cent. on basic rates in the case of time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Decreases also took place in the wages of flax spinners in Ireland and carpet workers in Great Britain.

Men employed in the brick, tile, etc., trades sustained a decrease of 7s. per week. There were general reductions of ½d. per hour in the heavy chemical and salt trades, and of 2s. and 1s. per week in the case of men and women respectively in the soap and candle trades.

The minimum rates payable to agricultural labourers (who are not covered by the above statistics) were reduced in several counties in England and Wales, as a result of agreements made by the new Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

Of the changes taking effect in October, 6, affecting over 108,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 112, affecting nearly 1,648,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales or other arrangements for the automatic adjustment of wages; and the remaining 109 changes, affecting 388,000 workpeople, took effect under other arrangements, or as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 15 cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

Changes taking effect in January—October, 1921.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building & Allied Trades	2,400	444,000	£ 1,050	£ 300,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	200	1,283,000	40	1,675,900
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture ..	1,100	240,000	70	362,300
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	3,700	1,358,000	960	480,700
Other Metal Trades ..	6,300	338,000	1,350	161,900
Textile ..	2,700	1,006,000	90	592,700
Clothing ..	79,400	203,000	11,210	40,600
Transport (excluding Tramways) ..	12,600	693,000	3,450	368,700
Printing and Allied Trades	700	174,000	170	42,500
Furniture and Woodworking ..	3,400	82,000	1,450	42,100
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. ..	1,300	225,000	290	118,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,500	125,000	620	35,300
Other Miscellaneous Trades ..	8,600	121,000	2,090	53,300
Public Utility Services* ..	2,900	304,000	670	98,800
Total ..	128,800	6,796,000	23,510	4,373,700

Hours of Labour.

Only one change was reported in October, of which details are given on p. 609.

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

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction).	ENGLAND AND WALES:—			
	Richmond (Yorks) ..	1 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. to 1s. 4d.
	Evesham ..	17 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for tradesmen and of 3d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.
	Matlock ..	16 Sept.	Plumbers ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 11½d.)
	North Staffordshire (including Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Stoke-on-Trent)	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	Newtown ..	8 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 7d.; scaffolders, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
	SCOTLAND:—			
	Arbroath ..	3 Oct.	Painters ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 11½d.)
	Elgin, Forres and Nairn ..	6 Oct.	Painters ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.)
	Leven, Methil and District	22 Oct.	Plasterers' labourers ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7½d.)

* Including the employees of tramways and omnibus, and gas, water, and electricity undertakings; and of port, harbour, and river and other public authorities. Building trade operatives, transport workers, &c., directly employed by such authorities, are also included in this group.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction)—(continued).	IRELAND:—			
	Ballymena ..	12 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, slaters, and plasterers	Decrease of 4d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.).
	London District (Metropolitan Police Area)	1st pay in Oct.	Carpenters and joiners .. Plumbers .. Men employed by public works contractors	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: granite masons, 2s. 0½d.; bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners, 2s.; blacksmiths, fitters, sett dressers, kerb fitters, paviors, street masons and flag dressers, 1s. 11½d.; painters and steam-roller drivers, 1s. 11d.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; platelayers, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; drainlayers, joiners, pneumatic pick operators, rammers, screeders, timbermen and wood block layers, 1s. 8d.; concrete levellers, tarpot men and labourers, 1s. 7d.
	Great Britain ..	1st pay after 18 Oct.	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: London (County), 1s. 6d.; other centres, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.*
	England and Wales† ..	1st pay in Oct.	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors	Standard rates adopted of 2s. 3d. per hour for Grade A towns, 2s. 0½d. per hour for Grade B, 1s. 10½d. per hour for Grade C, and 1s. 8½d. per hour for Grade D‡
	Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow	1 Oct.	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 11d.).
	Birmingham and District	1 Oct.	Gas fitters ..	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 11d.), and sliding scale method of determining wages adopted, whereby wages are regulated in accordance with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
	Northumberland ..			Rates of wages adjusted to 212.93 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1879, resulting in increases in the case of the higher paid workers and decreases in the case of lower paid workers. Rates prior to the change were 120 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1879, plus 20 per cent.‡ plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).§
	Durham ..			Rates of wages adjusted to 197.45 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1879, resulting in increases in the case of the higher paid workers and decreases in the case of lower paid workers. Rates prior to the change were 107½ per cent. over the standard base rates of 1879, plus 20 per cent.‡, plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).§
	Cumberland ..			Rates of wages reduced to 48.13 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1915, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 45.5 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1915, plus 20 per cent.‡, plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).§
Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire	1 Oct.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Rates of wages adjusted to 140.19 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1911, resulting in increases in the case of the higher paid workers and decreases in the case of lower paid workers. Rates prior to the change were 45.5 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1911, plus 20 per cent.‡, plus 3s. 10½d. per shift (adults) and 1s. 11½d. (juniors).§	
Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire			Rates of wages adjusted to 111 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1911, resulting in increases in the case of the higher paid workers and decreases in the case of lower paid workers. Rates prior to the change were 45.5 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1911, plus 20 per cent.‡, plus 2s. 4d. per shift (adults) and 1s. 2d. (juniors).§	
South Staffordshire and Salop			Rates of wages reduced to 78.81 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1911, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 45.5 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1911, plus 20 per cent.‡, plus 2s. 4d. per shift (adults) and 1s. 2d. (juniors).§	
Bristol ..			Rates of wages reduced to 79.8 or 81.47 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1917, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 33½ or 35 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1917, plus 20 per cent.‡ plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).§	

* Under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain in August last, general lines of classification of districts outside the County of London were laid down, and the following were named as examples of Class I. districts (rated at 1s. 5½d.): Acton, Croydon, East Ham, Tottenham, Willesden, Wimbledon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Birmingham, Coventry, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Merthyr, Newport, and Swansea.

† The new rates took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union, whereby wages were to be regulated in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c. Under the Agreement a reduction of 10 per cent. on standard rates of April, 1921, was due to take effect, but as a reduction of 10 per cent. had already taken place (see pages 309 and 422 respectively of June and August LABOUR GAZETTE) the adoption of the new rates involves no actual change in wages. The various districts are graded as follows:—

Grade A.—London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.
Grade B.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey), Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth, and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Darlington, Stockton, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield, and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham district (including Coventry, Dudley, Leamington, Oldbury, Smethwick, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton), Bristol, and Southampton.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Chatham, Devonport, Luton, Plymouth, Portsmouth, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Sussex, Kent, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

Grade D.—Other towns and counties in England and Wales.
‡ The 20 per cent. was calculated on rates of wages exclusive of flat rate advances, and was subject to a minimum of 2s. per shift for those 18 years and over.

§ The percentages on standard rates quoted are exclusive of the percentage additions (varying in the different districts) granted to pieceworkers in compensation for the reduction in hours of labour in 1919.

¶ In the case of West Yorkshire, surface workers' percentage addition above the 1911 standard from 1st October was 138.53 for the Eastern Area and 135.19 for the Western Area. The percentage addition prior to the change was 43.5 for the Eastern Area and 39.6 for the Western Area.

‡ The lower percentage applies to hewers and pieceworkers and the higher to other workers on the north side of Bristol; on the south side the percentages were 3.33 higher in each case.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).				
	Forest of Dean ...			Rates of wages reduced to 113.91 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1912 resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 80 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1912, plus 20 per cent.* plus 2s. per shift (adults), and 1s. (juniors).†
	Radstock ...			Rates of wages adjusted to 114.6 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1912, resulting in increases in the case of the higher paid workers and decreases in the case of lower paid workers. Rates prior to the change were 33½ per cent. over the standard base rates of 1912, plus 20 per cent.* plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).†
	Kent ...			Rates of wages reduced to 81.08 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1911, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 45.5 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1911, plus 20 per cent.* plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).†
Coal Mining (continued)	South Wales ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Rates of wages reduced to 79.03 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1915, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 55.83 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1915, plus 20 per cent.* plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).†
	North Wales ...			Rates of wages reduced to 93.5 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1911, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 45.5 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1911, plus 20 per cent.* plus 2s. per shift (adults) and 1s. (juniors).†
	Scotland ...			Rates of wages reduced to 246.01 per cent. advance over standard base rates of 1888, resulting in decreases for all classes of workers. Rates prior to the change were 150 per cent. over the standard base rates of 1888, plus 20 per cent.* plus 2s. 6d. per shift (adults) and 1s. 3d. (juniors).†
	Cleveland ...	24 Oct.	Ironstone miners, etc.	Increase of 5½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 129.2 per cent. above the standard.
	Furness District ...	9 Oct.	Iron-ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding-scale arrangements)	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 1d. per shift in the bargain price for miners, of 1s. 1d. per shift in the minimum wage for miners, of 1s. 1d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 6½d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Bargain price for miners, after change, 11s. 9d. per shift.
Iron Mining	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire ...	26 Oct.	Ironstone quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 17½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the standard.
	Northamptonshire ...	19 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 89 per cent. above the standard.
Gypsum Mining	Gotham, Cromptwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark-on-Trent, and Chellaston	Oct.‡	Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change: mill hands and stone dressers at Gotham and Thrumpton 6½s. per week, less 3s. 4d. in the £ on earnings.
	South and West Durham	24 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 5½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 129.2 per cent. above the standard.
	West Lancashire ...	6 Oct.	Freestone, gritstone and sandstone quarrymen	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 9d.; rock getters, 1s. 8d.; cutters and machinemen, 1s. 7d.; skilled labourers, 1s. 5d.; and unskilled labourers, 1s. 4d. per hour.
	Northamptonshire ...	19 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 89 per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying ...	Leicestershire ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Stone quarrymen, etc.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on gross earnings.
	Warwickshire ...	7 Oct.	Granite quarrymen	Decrease of 10 per cent. on gross earnings.
	Derbyshire (including Rowsley, Matlock, Whastanwell, Tanswell and Darley Dale districts)	1st make up day in Oct.	Gritstone quarry workers—Stone cutters, engine drivers, blacksmiths, stone sawyers and labourers	Decreases of 2d. per hour for skilled men, and 2½d. per hour for unskilled men. Rates after change: stone cutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers, and blacksmiths, 1s. 7d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour.
	South Wales ...	1st full pay-day in Sept.	Limestone quarry workers§	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: breakers, experienced stationary engine drivers, experienced quarrymen, experienced crane drivers, and locomotive engine drivers, 1s. 8d.; and labourers, 1s. 7d. per hour.
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.				
	Cleveland and Durham	2 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, making wages 77½ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus.
	Teesside ...	2 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces (excluding bricklayers, joiners and craftsmen on maintenance work not members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 55½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 108½ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	1st full pay in Oct.	Fitters, turners, electricians, blacksmiths and patternmakers employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces (members of A.E.U.)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 55½ per cent. on standard rate, leaving wages 108½ per cent. above the standard. Rate after change: 41s. 6d. per week, plus 108½ per cent.
	North Staffordshire ...	1st making-up day in Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 115½ per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment (varying according to the tonnage output) for tonnage men and a war bonus of from 3d. to 7d. per shift for daymen.

* The 20 per cent. was calculated on rates of wages exclusive of flat rate advances, and was subject to a minimum of 2s. per shift for those 18 years and over.
 † The percentages on standard rates quoted are exclusive of the percentage additions (varying in the different districts) granted to pieceworkers in compensation for the reduction in hours of labour in 1919.
 ‡ The decrease took effect on dates varying from 13th to 28th October.
 § Employed by members of the South Wales Lime Burners and Quarry Owners' Association.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).				
	South Staffordshire ...	1st pay after 17 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding platelayers and general labourers) employed at blastfurnaces	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 32.45 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 81 per cent. above the standard.
	Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire	26 Oct.	Platelayers and general labourers employed at blastfurnaces	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 26 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 81 per cent. above the standard.
Pig Iron Manufacture (continued)	Northamptonshire ...	19 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 17½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 89 per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland ...	30 Oct.*	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 108 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 64½ per cent. above the standard.
	England and Wales...	3 Oct.	Steel sheet millmen, etc.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on the standard of 1921, leaving wages 89 per cent. above the standard.
	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	3 Oct.	Steel millmen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 95 per cent. above the standard.
	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire)	3 Oct.	Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 5d. per ton, plus 117½ per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Iron and steel millmen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on the standard of 1908, leaving wages 117½ per cent. above the standard.
			Classes other than the above	War bonus reduced, under sliding scale, by 1s. 6d. per week for men, by 9d. per week for youths 18 years to 21, and by 4½d. per week for boys under 18.
			Iron and steel workers	See entry under Blastfurnacemen above.
			Engineers and other skilled craftsmen employed in iron and steel works	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: Doublais, Cardiff Works, 87s. 6d. per week; other works, 85s. per week.
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.				
			Men on lieu rates in shipyards—Rivetters, caulkers, platers, angle iron smiths, blacksmiths, drillers (new and repair work on Admiralty and merchant vessels)	Decrease of 7½ per cent., or in certain cases 5 per cent.‡§
			Men on piece rates in shipyards—Rivetters (merchant vessels)	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on the Clyde, and at Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith, and Barrow districts, and of 10 per cent. on the Tyne, Wear, Tees, and at Hartlepool, Hull, Birkenhead, Deeside (Cheshire), Lytham, Southampton, and East Cotes.‡§
	Federated Districts (including North-East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Mersey, Barrow, Clyde, and the East of Scotland)	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Rivetters (Admiralty vessels)	Decrease of 10 per cent. in all districts.‡§
			Caulkers (Admiralty and merchant vessels)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡§
			Platers and angle iron smiths (Admiralty and merchant vessels)	Decrease of 2½ per cent.‡§
			Sheet iron workers (merchant vessels)	Decrease of 2½ per cent.‡
			Blacksmiths (Admiralty and merchant vessels)	Decrease of 2½ per cent.‡
			Drillers (Admiralty and merchant vessels)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡
			Drillers (piecework repairs)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡
			Admiralty and merchant vessels—Red leaders (on lieu rates)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡
			Red leaders (on piecework)	Decrease of 2½ per cent.‡
			Counter sinkers, planers, iron sawmen, iron shifters and scarphers (piecework)	Decrease of 2½ per cent.‡
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Trades	Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepool.	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Rivetters (repair work—piecework)...	Decrease of 10 per cent.‡
			Shipwrights (piecework)	Decrease of 2½ per cent.‡
	Tyne and Wear	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Boiler makers on boiler repairs—On piecework	Decrease of 7½ per cent.‡
			Platers' helpers (certain firms: Admiralty and merchant vessels—new and repair; piecework)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡
	Wear	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Rivetters (repair work—piecework)...	Decrease of 10 per cent.‡
			Rivetters (trawlers—piecework)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡
	Hull	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Counter sinkers, planers, iron shifters and iron sorters (Admiralty and merchant vessels—piecework)	Decrease of 10 per cent.‡
	Birkenhead	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Rivetters (trawlers—piecework)	Decrease of 5 per cent.‡
			Counter sinkers, planers, iron sawmen, iron shifters and scarphers. (piecework); and vertical machine drillers working with the piecework platers (Admiralty and merchant vessels)	Decrease of 12½ per cent.‡
	Clyde and Aberdeen...	1st pay after 8 Oct.	Joiners (except apprentices) employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards, and also those in engineering establishments in which wages usually move in correspondence with those in shipyards	Decrease of 3s. per full ordinary week (or an equivalent decrease per hour or per day), i.e., withdrawal of a further 3s. (making total reduction 9s.) of the special net advance of 12s. per full ordinary week, or pro rata, according to number of hours actually worked, granted under the agreement of April, 1920.

* The change took effect from the pay-day nearest 1st November, 1921, which, in most cases, was reported as 30th October.
 † It has been agreed that the wages of steel sheet millmen, etc., are in future to be regulated in accordance with the ascertained price of galvanised sheets; the arrangement whereby wages were regulated by the fluctuations of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board is now cancelled.
 ‡ These decreases are made under the "Standard Ships Cycle" Awards issued by the Industrial Court on 4th Oct. 1921 (see pp. 516, 517 and 560 of October LABOUR GAZETTE) and are the first instalment of three approximately equal instalments which amount in total (generally) to three quarters of the amount of the advances granted in 1917-18 and known as the "Standard Ships Cycle" of advances and consequential extensions. The amount of each decrease except where otherwise stated is deducted from the ruling percentage which is added to the agreed basic lieu rates or piecework prices.
 § In certain (few) cases, where special arrangements were made when the advances were granted in 1917-18, the decreases were made not exactly in the form stated, but were equivalent in amount.
 ¶ Deducted from the ruling percentage which is calculated on the list prices as distinct from the ruling percentage which is calculated on the net earnings of the men concerned, i.e., the earnings after deducting the amount to be paid to assistants.
 ¶ In the ruling percentage, except in districts where the Clyde-Drillers' Piecework Price List is in operation, in which case the basis price shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—				
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Trades (Continued)	Great Britain ...	2 Oct.	Female workers, 18 years of age and over, employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments	<i>Decrease of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.</i>
	Hull ...	1 Oct.	Sailmakers ...	<i>Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).</i>
	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, and Sharpness	1st full pay in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade— Timeworkers (including fitters, turners, smiths, copper-smiths, electricians, painters, joiners, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.) Pieceworkers (including platers, riveters, caulkers, drillers and shipwrights)	<i>Decrease of 4s. per week in war wages. Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths, copper-smiths, electricians, painters, and joiners, 65s. per week, plus 28s. per week war wages; labourers, 49s. per week, plus 28s. per week war wages.</i> <i>Decrease of 4s. 7½d. per week in war wages.</i>
	Milford Haven ...	25 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade— Fitters and shipwrights ... Boilermakers ...	<i>Decrease of 9s. per week (106s. to 97s.).</i> <i>Decrease of 50 per cent. in basic piece prices (i.e., before the addition of war wages, and 7½ per cent. bonus).</i>
OTHER METAL TRADES.				
Light Castings, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain ...	31 Oct.	Males employed in light castings and stove and grate manufacture	<i>One-third (4½ per cent.) of the bonus of 12½ per cent. on total earnings previously payable to timeworkers, and one-third (2½ per cent.) of the bonus of 7½ per cent. on total earnings previously payable to pieceworkers, withdrawn.</i>
Galvanising of Iron and Steel Sheets	Walsall ...	15 Oct.	Male workers employed in the malleable ironfoundry trade	<i>Decrease of 2s. per week for timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.</i>
	England and Wales (certain firms*)	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing)	<i>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 95 per cent. above the standard.</i>
Brass, Copper, etc., Trades	Birmingham and District	Pay day in week beginning 24 Oct.	Men, 21 years of age and over, employed in the brass trade	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour.</i>
	Birmingham District (including Dudley)	Pay day in week beginning 24 Oct.	Youths, 18 to 21 years of age, employed in the brass trade	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour.</i>
	South Wales ...	31 Oct.	Adult males employed in the hearth furniture and bedstead mount making trades	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10 per cent. for adult timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers, and boys, leaving percentage additions (payable on base rates plus war wages), 12½ per cent. for adult timeworkers and pieceworkers, and 5 per cent. for boys.</i>
	South Wales ...	31 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the copper trade	<i>Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10 per cent. for adult timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers and boys, leaving percentage additions (payable on base rates plus war wages), 12½ per cent. for adult timeworkers and pieceworkers, and 5 per cent. for boys.</i>
Wire Manufacture	London ...	22 Oct.	Adult male wire workers ...	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7½d.) for timeworkers, and a proportionate decrease for pieceworkers.</i>
	Glasgow ...	1st pay in Sept. 1st pay in Oct.	Wire weavers ...	<i>Further decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.).</i>
File Manufacture	Sheffield ...	1 Sept.	Male pieceworkers— Hand forgers and machine cutters	<i>Bonuses of 100 per cent. on earnings for men 21 years and over, and of 90 per cent. on earnings for youths 18 years to 21 years previously paid reduced to 80 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively.</i>
			Hand cutters ...	<i>Bonus of 150 per cent. on earnings previously paid reduced to 120 per cent.</i>
			Hand and machine grinders ...	<i>Bonus of 32½ per cent. on earnings previously paid reduced to 20 per cent.</i>
			Hardeners and machine forgers ...	<i>New list of reduced piece prices adopted, such prices being made subject to bonuses of 20 per cent. for men 21 years and over, and of 12½ per cent. for youths under 21 years.</i>
Sheet Metal Working	Halifax and District	1 Oct.	Male datal workers— 21 years of age and over ...	<i>Flat rate bonus reduced from 47s. to 40s. per week.</i>
			18 years to 21 years ...	<i>Scale of percentage additions on earnings adopted as follows—50 per cent. on first 10s.; 47½ per cent. on second 10s.; and 30 per cent. on remainder of earnings.</i>
			Under 18 years of age ...	<i>Scale of percentage additions on earnings adopted as follows—60 per cent. on first 10s.; 47½ per cent. on second 10s.; and 30 per cent. on remainder of earnings.</i>
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.†	Female pieceworkers— Hand cutters ...	<i>Bonus on earnings previously paid reduced to 80 per cent.</i>
			Other workers ...	<i>New list of reduced piece prices adopted, such prices being made subject to bonuses of 27½ per cent. for those 18 years and over, and of 20 per cent. for those under 18 years.</i>
Edge Tool Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge, and Cannock Districts	1st pay day in Oct.	Female day workers ...	<i>Decrease of 1½d. per hour in base rate.</i>
			Sheet metal workers ...	<i>Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9½d.).</i>
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.†	Adult male workers employed in the cast iron hollow ware trade (black and bright)	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 7d. per week, making the total amount to be deducted from wages under the scale, 9s. 1d. per week.</i>
			Workpeople employed in the wrought hollow ware trade— Males (other than learners) employed at minimum rates	<i>Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, from a rate of 58s. 6d. per week to a rate of 1s. 2½d. per hour.</i>
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.†	Male learners ...	<i>Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, to hourly rates, varying from 3½d. for those under 15 years to 10½d. at 20 years.</i>
			Female datal workers (other than learners) Female learners ...	<i>Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, to a rate of 8d. per hour.</i> <i>Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, to hourly rates, varying from 3½d. for those under 15 years to 6½d. for those 17 years but under 18 years.</i>
Edge Tool Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge, and Cannock Districts	1st pay day in Oct.	Males employed in the edge tool trade	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 8d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 6d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years, and of 4d. per week for those under 18 years.</i>

* Members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
† For workpeople employed by members of the Wrought Hollow-ware Trade Employers' Association the reductions took effect as from 24th October. For further particulars, see p. 561 of October LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).				
Farriery Nut and Bolt Manufacture	Exeter ...	1 Oct.	Farriers ...	<i>Decrease of 1d. per hour.</i>
	Birmingham and Darlaston	12 Oct.	Male pieceworkers in the nut and bolt trade	<i>Decrease of 7½ per cent. off base piece rate earnings.</i>
Electric Cable Manufacture	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire	3rd pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable-making industry	<i>Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of from 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years. Rates after change: males 21 and over, 66s. 7d. to 72s. 5½d.; females 18 and over, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.</i>
	Great Britain other than the above counties		Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years. Rates after change: males 21 years and over, 60s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; females 18 and over, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.	
Heating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain ...	15 July* 16 Sept* 1 Oct.†	Plumber-jointers, jointers and jointers' mates employed in the electric cable-making industry	<i>Decrease of 3s. per week.*</i>
	Scotland ...	1 Oct.†	Heating and domestic engineers ...	<i>Further decrease of 3s. per week.*</i> <i>Decrease of 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: Pipe fitters: Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paisley, 1s. 10½d.; chargehands: Edinburgh, 1s. 11d.; Glasgow and Paisley, 1s. 11½d. (See Decision No. 693 on p. 612).</i>
Hosiery Needle-making	Loughborough and Ilkeston	2nd pay day in Aug. 15 Aug. 23 Sept. 21 Oct.	Youths, 18 years to 21 years, employed in the hosiery needle trade	<i>Decreases of 7s. 6d. per week for those 18 to 19 years (40s. to 32s. 6d.), of 5s. per week for those 19 to 20 years (43s. to 38s.), and of 3s. per week for those 20 to 21 years (47s. to 44s.).</i>
	Redditch and District	7 Oct.	All classes of workpeople employed in the hosiery needle trade	<i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. in the shilling off base rate.</i> <i>Further decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. in the shilling off base rate.</i> <i>Further decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. in the shilling off base rate.</i>
Needle and Fishing Tackling	Sheffield ...	1st full pay after 18 Oct. 10 Aug.	Males ...	<i>Half the supplementary bonus of 12½ per cent. on time rates, and of 7½ per cent. on piece rates, withdrawn.</i>
	Sheffield ...	1st full pay after 18 Oct. 10 Aug.	Females, over 18 years ... Females, under 18 years ... Laminated spring fitters and vice-men, smiths and strikers	<i>Decrease, in war bonus, of 1s. 3d. per week.</i> <i>Decrease, in war bonus, of 1s. per week.</i> <i>Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. per week (34s. to 33s.) in war bonus.</i>
Surgical Instrument Making	Sheffield ...	15 Aug. 3 Oct.	Surgical and dental instrument makers	<i>War advances and bonuses previously paid cancelled, and in lieu thereof the revised pre-war piecework prices made subject to the addition of 85 per cent.</i> <i>Percentage addition of 85 per cent. previously paid on revised pre-war piecework prices reduced to 80 per cent.</i>
	Great Britain ...	Week-ending 1 Oct.	Lithographic printers employed in the tin box trade (journeymen)	<i>Percentage addition of 80 per cent. previously paid on revised pre-war piecework prices reduced to 75 per cent.</i> <i>Decrease of 5s. per week.</i>
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Great Britain† ...	14 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade— Males, 21 years of age and over— Braziers, burnishers and drop stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, annealers and brass polishers ... Other dippers ...	<i>Decreases in minimum time rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour.†</i> <i>Decrease in minimum time rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour for those who have served 1 year or more after attaining 21 years of age (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 6d.), and an increase of 1d. per hour for those who have not served 1 year after attaining 21 years of age.†</i>
			Males, under 21 years of age, employed as braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, or as annealers	<i>Decreases in minimum time rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of amounts varying, according to the age and experience of the worker, from 1d. to 5½d. per hour.†</i>
Flax and Hemp Trades	Great Britain ...	24 Oct.	All other male workers (not included above)	<i>Decreases in minimum time rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of amounts varying, according to age, from 1d. to 2d. per hour.†</i>
			All male workers ...	<i>Piecework basis time rates fixed at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rate.†</i>
Flax and Hemp Trades	Great Britain ...	24 Oct.	Females ...	<i>Decreases in minimum time rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of amounts varying up to 1d. per hour.†</i>
			Workpeople employed in the flax spinning industry	<i>Decreases of 4s. per week for skilled men, of 3s. per week for labourers, and of 2s. per week for juniors.</i>
Flax and Hemp Trades	Great Britain ...	24 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the flax and hemp trade— Males: timeworkers: 21 years of age and over in the occupations specified	<i>Minimum time rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 63s. for tenters, 58s. 6d. for dressers, mounters, card cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers), and of from 43s. 3d. to 54s. for under tenters.‡</i>
			All others ...	<i>New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of from 3s. 9d. to 7s. per week.‡</i>
Flax and Hemp Trades	Great Britain ...	24 Oct.	Pieceworkers ...	<i>Piecework basis time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 4d. per hour for hose-pipe weavers employed on power or hand looms, and piece rates fixed for weavers employed on weaving canvas.§</i>

* The dates from which the reductions generally were to take effect are as stated above but variations were made in certain areas as follows:—East Coast Area, 23rd Aug. and 23rd Nov.; East Midlands Area, 22nd July and 16th Sept.; West Midlands Area, 1st Aug. and 16th Sept.; South Wales Area, 29th July and 23rd Sept.; while in London a reduction of 10 per cent. on standard rates was made from 15 July in lieu of the reductions stated above. The reductions of 2s. were subject to the bonus of 12½ per cent., except in cases where wages and bonuses have been consolidated, in which cases the reductions were 3s. 4½d. per week.
† According to the Decision of the Industrial Court the reduction was to have taken effect as from 1st Oct., but it has been reported that it was not generally enforced by the employers until the pay following the issue of the Decision.
‡ For further particulars, see p. 614.
§ For further particulars, see p. 613.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).				
Flax and Hemp Trades (continued)	Great Britain	24 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the flax and hemp trade (continued) Females: Timeworkers (other than learners) — 18 years of age and over in occupations specified All others Learners employed in weaving, warping, winding, spinning, and card cutting Pieceworkers (all ages)	Minimum time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 32s. per week for spinners, card cutters, weavers, winders, and warpers.* New scale of minimum weekly rates, fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of from 4s. to 7s. per week.* New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts.* Piece work basis time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 8d. per hour.* Decrease of 6s. 6d. per week for men, of 4s. per week for youths and of 3s. or 4s. per week for women. Rates after change: roughers, 72s.; sorters, 74s.
	Johnstone and Kilmirnie	24 Oct.	Workpeople employed in linen thread manufacture	
	Ireland	24 Oct.	Female workers employed in the flax and hemp trade:— Preparers, spinners, driers, reelers, and winders All other workers (except those employed in the weaving branch) All workers	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum rates.* New scale of minimum hourly rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 1½d. for those over 18, and of amounts varying from 1d. to 2½d. for those under 18 years.* Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week, 9 hours on any day (other than Saturday), and 4½ hours on Saturday.*
	Kirkcaldy and District	24 Oct.	Workpeople employed in linen manufacture:— Males Females	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 6s. 6d. per week for tenters and dressers (70s. to 64s. 6d.), of 5s. 3d. per week for lappers and finishers (66s. 3d. to 61s.), and of 4s. 6d. per week for labourers (57s. 9d. to 53s. 3d.). Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 7½ per cent. on piece rates as adjusted in May, 1920 leaving wages 12½ per cent. below these rates, and an equivalent decrease for timeworkers.
Linen Manufacture	Leek	29 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the silk manufacturing industry	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men 22 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for male juniors under 22 years, and for girls under 18 years. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 10½d.). Bonus of 1s. in the shilling on earnings, reduced under "cost of living" sliding scale to 11d. in the shilling.
Silk Manufacture	Midlandst	28 Oct. Pay day in week beginning 24 Oct.	Mechanics employed in silk factories All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on list prices. Decrease of 8½ per cent. on list prices.
Hosiery Manufacture	Derby and West of England	1st pay day after 22 Oct.	Plain net section:— Threaders and brass winders Other auxiliary workers Lovers section:— Twisthands	Decrease of 16½ per cent. (or 2d. in the 1s.) on all rates embodied in the consolidated wage schedule of June, 1920, except the "alteration" rate, which remains unchanged at 1s. per hour. Rate after change for workers engaged in cutting out and starting new machines, 1s. 3d.
	Long Eaton, Ilkeston, Heanor, Beeston and Derby Districts	Week ending 22 Oct.	Auxiliary workers	Decrease of 16½ per cent. (or 2d. in the 1s.) on all rates embodied in the consolidated wage schedule of June, 1920. Time rate after change for brasswinding, 8½d. per hour; all other females 18 years and over on time work, 7½d.
Lace Manufacture	Newmilns, Darvel, and Galston	7 Oct.	Madras workers:— Oncost (or auxiliary) workers Women (weavers)	Decrease of 6½ per cent. on gross earnings, leaving wages 92½ per cent. above pre-war rates. Bonus of 66½ per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced to 50 per cent.
	Great Britain	†	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10 per cent. in percentage advance paid on basis rates, leaving wages 100 per cent. and 110 per cent. above basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Coir Mat and Matting Industry	England§	1st pay day after 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the coir mat and matting industry	Decrease of 5 per cent. on piece and time rates.¶
	Ireland	21 Oct.	Females 18 years of age and over Females under 18 years	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour in minimum time rates.¶ Scale of minimum hourly rates** fixed under Trade Boards Acts, varying from 3½d. and 3d. at under 15 years to 4½d. and 4½d. at 17 to 18 years.¶
Rope, Twine and Net Trade	Great Britain	14 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the machine made lace and net finishing trades:— Timeworkers (other than learners) Pieceworkers	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour in minimum rate.¶ Minimum rate after change, 7d. Bonus of 8½ per cent., i.e., 1d. in the shilling, previously paid under Trade Boards Acts, withdrawn.¶
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Trades	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge Districts)††	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 119 per cent. on basic rates to 110 per cent. for timeworkers, from 95½ per cent. to 88 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 71½ per cent. to 66 per cent. for hand pressers.

* For further particulars, see p. 613.
 † Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts.
 ‡ The decrease took effect from the first pay day in November in respect of the preceding pay period.
 § The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Coir Mat and Matting Industry.
 ¶ A further reduction takes effect from first pay day after 1st November. For rates previously in operation, see p. 321 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1920.
 ** For further particulars, see p. 614.
 †† The higher rates quoted apply in each case to workers employed in the County Borough of Belfast; and the lower rate for those employed in other districts.
 ‡‡ In the case of workers employed in the fustian dyeing, finishing and cutting trades at Hebden Bridge the reductions for time-workers were similar to those for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (see p. 603). For piece-workers, however, the "cost of living" wage was reduced from 102 to 94½ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 92 to 85½ per cent. for hand cutters, from 78 to 72 per cent. for menders, and from 87 to 81 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).				
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Trades (continued)	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant)	MALES: "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 36s. to 33s. 3d. per week for workers 21 years of age and over, and by corresponding amounts for those under 21. FEMALES: "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 21s. 5d. to 19s. 10d. per week for workers 18 years of age and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and for those 21 years and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amounts for workers under these age limits in the respective districts. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for those 22 years of age and over, and of 1s. per week for those under 22 years.
	Leek	29 Oct.	Males employed in the silk dyeing industry	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 47s. 7d. to 44s. per week. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 36s. to 33s. 3d. per week.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers Turners, polishers, and varnishers	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 44s. 7d. to 41s. per week for men, and from 26s. 2d. to 23s. 3d. per week for women.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and Belfast	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 44s. 7d. to 41s. per week for men, and from 26s. 2d. to 23s. 3d. per week for women.
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Trades (continued)	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 15 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry:— Men 21 years of age and over Women 18 years of age and over	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3s. 4d. per week. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. 8d. per week. Sliding scale method of determining wages adopted, under which wages are regulated in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. Under this scale, wages are reduced as follows:— Decrease of 3d. per hour for dyers, scourers and trimmers, of 1d. per hour for menders and for male and female auxiliary workers 18 years of age and over. Bonus of 100 per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced to 90 per cent. Bonus of 70 per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced to 62½ per cent. Decrease of 1s. in the £.
	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby and Hinckley Districts	29 Oct.	Timeworkers Pieceworkers:— Trimmers (other than web trimmers and jersey trimmers) Web trimmers and jersey trimmers Dyers, scourers, menders, and other pieceworkers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates. Minimum rate after change, 69s. Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. per week. Decrease of 3s. per week (68s. to 65s.). Decrease of 3s. per week. New scale of rates adopted resulting in decreases varying according to length of employment from 6d. to 2s. per week for those with over 18 months' employment; the rates for beginners and those with less than 18 months' employment remaining unchanged.
Clothing Trades.	Nottingham	18 Sept.	Lace dippers and stainers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
	London	1st pay day after 23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the cloth-working trade	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. per week.
Clothing Trades.	Glasgow	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry:— Lappers and packers Assistant packers, labourers, etc. Women and girls	Decrease of 3s. per week (68s. to 65s.). Decrease of 3s. per week. New scale of rates adopted resulting in decreases varying according to length of employment from 6d. to 2s. per week for those with over 18 months' employment; the rates for beginners and those with less than 18 months' employment remaining unchanged.
	Great Britain	10 Oct.	Apprentices (male and female) who are provided by employer with (a) board (dinner and tea) or (b) full board and lodging Other female apprentices	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, starting at (a) 4s., (b) 2s. during 1st year and increasing to (a) 21s. and (b) 14s. during 5th year.* Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 8s. during 1st year and increasing to 32s. during 5th year.* Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour in the general minimum time rate (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.).*
Tailoring	Bradford	1 Oct.	Tailors (timeworkers)	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).†
	Cardiff	17 Oct.	Tailors	Decrease of 1d. per "log" hour for "log" workers (1s. to 11d.) and of 1½d. per hour for timeworkers.
Tailoring	Great Britain	10 Oct.	Males employed in the ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade:— Cutters, tailors, and machinists	Minimum hourly time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1s. 8½d. for measure cutters, 1s. 6d. for stock cutters, knife cutters, fitters-up, tailors, pressers-off, machinists and passers, and of 1s. 2½d. for under-pressers and plain machinists.‡
	Ireland	14 Oct.	Warehousemen and packers Porters and all other workers (except learners) 22 years of age and over Learners and all other workers under 22 years of age All workers	Minimum hourly time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 4½d.‡ Minimum hourly time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 1½d.§ New scale of minimum hourly time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts.‡ Overtime rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week, 9 hours on any day other than Saturday.‡

* For further particulars, see p. 561 of October LABOUR GAZETTE.
 † Further reductions of 1d. per hour were arranged to take effect from 1st November, and from 1st December.
 ‡ Piecework basis time rates were fixed at 1½d. per hour above time rates.
 § For further particulars, see p. 614.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).				
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trades	Scotland	1 Oct.	Female learners employed in the wholesale manufacturing and all other branches of the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade (except the retail branch)	Decreases in minimum rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2d. to 3d. per hour for those 14 and under 16 years of age during first eighteen months' employment, and during first twelve months' employment for those of 16 years and over.*
Glove Making	Certain districts in England†	7 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the leather section of the glove industry	Decrease of 5 per cent. in amount payable on rates fixed by national agreement of 1919, leaving wages 7½ per cent. above these rates. Minimum time rates after change: skilled men 60s., plus 7½ per cent.; women, 20 years of age and over, 8d. per hour, plus 7½ per cent.; piecework basis time rate for skilled men, 1s. 6d. per hour, plus 7½ per cent.
Hat and Cap manufacture	Scotland	31 Oct.	Female learners employed in the wholesale cloth hat and cap making section of the hat, cap, and millinery trade Workpeople employed in the corset-making trade:— Cutters, markers-out (other than process workers), hand pressers, matchers-up, and shaders Folders, hand fitters, parters, separators, makers-up, warehousemen and packers Other male workers	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 1½d. or 2½d. during first six months' employment, and increasing each six months by varying amounts (according to age of starting) to 7½d. Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum time and piecework basis time rates of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— 2d. per hour.* 1½d. per hour.* 1½d. per hour in minimum time rate for workers 22 years and over (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2d.), and of from 1½d. to 1½d. for workers under 22; 1½d. per hour in minimum piecework basis time rate for all workers.* Females (other than learners) 1½d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 8½d.* Female learners 1½d. to 1d. per hour.*
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain	3 Oct.	Female learners Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2d. per hour in minimum time rate (8½d. to 8d.) for workers 18 years of age and over (other than learners), and in the piecework basis time rate (9d. to 8½d.) for all workers, and list of piece prices fixed for those engaged on handkerchiefs and fancy linens.*
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	England and Scotland§	Pay day in week ending 5 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 6d. to 2s. per week for youths under 21 years, and of 6d. to 1s. 6d. for women and girls.‡
Handkerchief, etc., Manufacture	Ireland	6 Oct.	Certain classes of female workers employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 3d. per hour in minimum time rate (8½d. to 8d.) for workers 18 years of age and over (other than learners), and in the piecework basis time rate (9d. to 8½d.) for all workers, and list of piece prices fixed for those engaged on handkerchiefs and fancy linens.*
TRANSPORT TRADES.				
Merchant Shipping Service	United Kingdom ...	17 Oct.	Navigating and engineer officers on vessels on weekly articles	Revised scale of weekly rates adopted involving no change in starting rates, but providing for increments after 3 and 5 years only, instead of annually as formerly.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Various ports in England and Wales||	1st full pay in Oct.	Coaltippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen, and boxmen	Bonus of 45 per cent., previously paid on agreed piecework and tonnage rates, reduced to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 80s. per week, plus 40 per cent.
Railway Service	River Tyne	2 Oct.	Tugboatmen	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week, for masters and firemen. Rates after change: masters, 102s. 6d.; firemen, 75s. per week.
	England and Wales ...	1st pay day after 23 Oct.	Youths employed in railway service...	Scale of weekly rates adopted for new entrants, starting at 15s. at 15 years and under, and increasing to 20s. at 16 years, 25s. at 17 years, 30s. at 18 years, and 35s. at 19 years, the adult rate to be payable in future at 20 years, instead of 18 years as formerly.¶
Road Transport Industry	Sheffield	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry (including coal carters)	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 60s. per week; two-horse carters, 63s.; steam wagon drivers, 70s.; steam wagon steers, 60s.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 70s.; petrol wagon drivers (under 2 tons), 67s.; petrol wagon assistants and loaders, 60s. per week.
	Aldershot	1st pay day after 17 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decrease to rates of 52s. 6d. for light single horse drivers, of 55s. for heavy single horse drivers, and horse keepers (including in some cases house rent free), of 56s. for pair horse drivers, of 65s. for steam wagon drivers, of 54s. for petrol wagon drivers (½-ton and under), of 56s. for petrol wagon drivers (over ½-ton to 1½ tons), of 63s. for petrol wagon drivers (2-ton and over), of 52s. for garage hands and mates of petrol and steam wagons.
	Londonderry	22 Oct.	Carters	Decrease of 3s. per week (60s. to 57s.).
AGRICULTURE.				
Agriculture	Durham	15 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers, 21 years of age and over	General reduction of 6s. per week in prevailing wages, provided that the weekly rate should not in any case fall below 44s. 6d. per week** for a week of 50 hours up to February, 1922.††

* For further particulars, see p. 561 of October LABOUR GAZETTE.
† The change took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Glove Making Industry. The principal districts affected are Worcester, Yeovil and Oxford.
‡ For further particulars, see p. 613.
§ The change took effect under an Agreement made between the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades. For particulars of rates previously paid see p. 369 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.
|| 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 35 per cent. in November and to 25 per cent. in December. At Immingham the percentage payable on basis rates was reduced from 17½ to 16½ from 1st October, and is to be further reduced to 16½ per cent. in November and to 15½ per cent. in December.
¶ The new scale rates are to apply to youths 18 and over already in service receiving junior rates of pay (but not to those at adult rates), provided that their present rates are not reduced except under the "cost of living" sliding scale.
** In this county, where the men are usually on yearly agreements, wages generally were not reduced in September, when the new Wages Board minimum of 44s. 6d. came into operation.
†† The new rates of wages and working hours referred to above are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921 (see pp. 458—459 of the September LABOUR GAZETTE).

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
AGRICULTURE—(continued).				
	Yorkshire (East Riding)	30 Oct.	Agricultural workers:— Males	Rate of 39s. per week adopted for fully efficient men up to 26th November, with proportionate rates for less efficient men, and for juvenile workers. (Wages Board minimum was 43s. per week.)†
	Leicestershire and Rutland	10 Oct.	Females	Rate of 7d. per hour adopted for women.* (Wages Board minimum was 8d. per hour.)†
	Shropshire	1 Oct.	Able-bodied male agricultural labourers 21 to 65 years of age Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 39s. adopted for a week of 50 hours. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)† Rate of 9½d. per hour adopted for all hours worked up to 60 per week, and week of 50 hours guaranteed for October and 48 hours for November and December. (Wages Board minimum was 42s. per week.)†
	Staffordshire	1 Oct.	Adult able-bodied male agricultural labourers	Wages to be on an hourly basis, and minimum rate of 9½d. per hour adopted for a minimum week of 50 hours, up to 29th January, 1922. (Wages Board minimum was 42s. per week.)†
	Warwickshire	1 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers	Minimum rate of 39s. per week adopted for able-bodied men 21 years and over, with proportionate rates for workers under 21; these rates to apply to a week of 50 hours. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)†
	Hertfordshire ...	3 Oct.	Able-bodied agricultural workers:— Males	Minimum rates adopted for workers 21 years and over of 40s. for a week of 50 hours, and 43s. for a week of 54 hours, with proportionate rates for workers under 21 years. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)†
		21 Oct.	Males	Decreases in minimum weekly rates of 2s. for those 19 years and over, 1s. 6d. or 2s. for those 18 years, and 6d. or 1s. for those under 18; and hours in respect of which minimum rates are payable reduced from 50 and 54 to 48 and 52 respectively.
		3 Oct.	Females	Minimum hourly rates adopted of 6d. for workers 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for those under 18. (Wages Board minimum for women was 7d.)†
	Oxfordshire	Oct.	Able-bodied adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 36s. per week adopted. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)
Agriculture	Cambridgeshire (except Isle of Ely)	22 Oct.	Able-bodied male agricultural labourers, 21 years of age and over	Rate of 37s. 6d. adopted for a week of 50 hours, up to 2nd December. (Wages Board minimum was 42s. for all classes except horsekeepers, cowmen and shepherds, for whom minimum was 51s. 6d. for a week of 59 hours in summer and 57 hours in winter.)†
	Norfolk	1 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 36s. per week adopted for able-bodied adult workers for a week of 50 hours (48 in November and December), with an additional and inclusive sum of 7s. for teamsmen, cowmen and shepherds, and 5s. for sheep and bullock tenders; youths and aged workers to receive rates in proportion. (Wages Board minimum was 42s., with an additional and inclusive sum of 8s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. for the classes specified above.)†
	Cornwall	1 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers	Minimum rate of 42s. per week adopted for workers 21 years and over for a week of 52 hours, up to 31st December, with proportionate rates for those under 21. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)†
	Devonshire	14 Oct.	Agricultural workers:— Males Females	Rates adopted for a week of 50 hours up to 3rd December, of 38s. for adults, and of proportionate amounts for workers 16 to 20 years of age. (Wages Board minimum for adults was 42s.)† Rates of 6d. per hour adopted for workers 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for those under 18. (Wages Board minimum for women was 7d.)†
	Brecknockshire and Radnorshire	24 Oct.	Agricultural labourers, 21 years of age and over	Rate of 38s. per week adopted for a week of 50 hours up to 30th November. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)†
	Worcestershire ...	21 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 36s. adopted for men of fair average ability, for a week of 48 hours, up to 1st March, 1922, the rates for waggoners, stockmen, cowmen and shepherds to be fixed by mutual agreement on the above basis. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)†
	Soke of Peterborough	22 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers	Rates adopted for adult workers for a week of 50 hours in October and 48 in November of 37s. for ordinary labourers, 42s. for stockmen with cottage, and 44s. for horsemen with cottage, with proportionate rates for workers under 21s. (Wages Board minimum was 42s.)†
PAPER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED TRADES.				
Newspaper Production	Manchester	15 Oct.	Clerks employed in certain newspaper offices	Decreases, under revised sliding scale, of 4s. per week for males 16 and 17 years of age, and of 5s. per week for those 18 years of age and over; and of 3s. 6d. per week for females of 16 and 17 years, 4s. 3d. per week for those of 18 years, and 5s. per week for those 19 years of age and over.†

* See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.
† The new rates of wages and working hours referred to above are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921 (see pp. 458—459 of the September LABOUR GAZETTE). The statutory minimum rates in force up to 30th September are shown for comparison. In the case of male workers, except where otherwise specified, the latter rates were applicable to a week of 50 hours from the first Monday in March to the last Sunday in October, and 48 hours during the rest of the year, overtime rates being payable in respect of time worked in excess of these hours. The Minister of Agriculture has confirmed the agreement made for Cambridgeshire.
‡ Under the full operation of the scale the decreases would have been for males 18 years of age and over from 5s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per week, and for females, 5s. 9d. for those of 20, and 8s. 9d. for those 21 years and over. It was provided in the agreement in which the scale was embodied, however, that no decrease in wages should exceed 5s. in any month.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Printing and Bookbinding, Furniture and Woodworking Trades, and Packing Case Making.

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

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

* For list of towns included in the various grades, see note on p. 387 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. Grade A: Edinburgh and Glasgow (and all towns within a 10-mile radius of these), Airdrie, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Greenock, and Hamilton.

* Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, and Tyne Dock. † The change took effect under a Resolution passed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).				
Baking and Confectionery Trades (continued)	Barrow-in-Furness ...	1 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 5s. per week for forehands and singlehands, of 2s. per week for doughmakers, and of 4s. per week for tablehands. Rates after change: forehands, 85s.; singlehands, 82s. 6d.; doughmakers, 78s.; tablehands, 76s.
	Blackpool ...	10 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 76s.
	Bolton ...	26 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 6s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 80s.
	Chorley ...	22 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 5 per cent. in existing wages. Rate after change for tablehands, 76s.
	Southport ...	22 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 75s.
	Potteries and certain districts in Cheshire*	24 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males, of 1s. 3d. per week for youths and women 18 years and over, and of 7d. per week for juveniles. (For rates previously in force, see p. 499 of September, LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	Bristol ...	15 Oct.	Adult male bakers ...	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 72s.
	Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	Week ending 5 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 65s. 6d.
	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley	29 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for tablehands, 75s.
	Scotland ...	Week ending 5 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change at the principal towns: Aberdeen, 82s.; Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock and Hamilton, 86s.; Edinburgh and Leith, 85s.
Brewing	Sheffield ...	Pay day in week ending 8 Oct.	Brewery workers (except coopers):— Inside workers, carters, lorrymen and assistants	Decrease of 5s. per week.† Minimum rates after change: inside workers (men), 66s.; carters and lorrymen, 68s.; assistants, 66s.
	Accrington, Barrow, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley, and Preston Districts	31 Oct.	Women employed in bottling department	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 35s.
Sugar Refining	Liverpool, London and Greenock	14 Oct.	Males, 18 years of age and over, employed in breweries	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: 18 years, 33s.; 19 years and over, 63s. (See Decision No. 688 on p. 560 of October LABOUR GAZETTE.)
			Workpeople employed in sugar refineries	Decrease of 2s. per week.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.				
Fellmongering	England and Wales†	1 July	Workpeople employed in the fellmongering trade	Decrease of 5 per cent. on minimum rates.† Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over (except pullers), skilled, 1s. 7d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 5d.; unskilled, 1s. 3d. (less 5 per cent. in each case).
Leather Working	United Kingdom§	1st pay day after 14 Oct.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture	Decreases of 2½d. per hour for skilled workers (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 6d.), of 3d. per hour for semi-skilled workers (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2½d.), and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
	Birmingham and Walsall Districts	10 Oct.	Women employed in the made-up leather goods industry	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (9d. to 8d.), and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers.
	London ...	1st pay day after 23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the export packing trade	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of amounts varying from 2s. 5d. to 3s. 4d. per week for adults and proportionate decreases for apprentices and boys.
Warehousing	Liverpool ...	7 Oct.	Warehousemen (except those employed in the canned goods section and warehouse keepers)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men|| (78s. to 75s. 6d.), and of 1s. per half-day or 2s. per day for casuals (16s. to 14s.).
	Manchester ...	14 or 15 Oct.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.)	Revised sliding-scale system of determining wages adopted based on the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. Under the operation of the scale decreases of amounts varying from 6d. to 3s. 9d. per week were sustained by males (except those of 17 years and 23 years of age, whose wages remained unchanged). The rates for females also remained unchanged. Minimum rates after change for males, 12s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 61s. 6d. at 23 years.
Artificial Stone Manufacture	Leicester and other Districts in England	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the artificial stone industry	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour in minimum rates.
Button-making	Great Britain ...	17 Oct.	Workpeople (other than home-workers) employed in the button-making trade:— Timeworkers:— Maleworkers 18 years of age and over employed in stamping, burnishing, spinning, dipping, staining, sawing, turning or cutting (other than cutting on wet lathes)	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the minimum rates of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— 1½d. to 2½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over with not less than 2 years' experience, 1s. 3½d.¶
			All other male workers ...	3d. to 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over, 1s. 1½d.¶
			Females ...	3d. to 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for those 18 and over, 7½d.¶
			Pieceworkers ...	2½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 7½d.) and 1½d. (10d. to 8½d.) in piecework basis time rate for males and females, respectively.¶
			All workers ...	Overtime rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for all hours worked in excess of 48 in any week; or 5 on Saturday.¶

* Including Burslem, Congleton, Crewe, Fenton, Hanley, Leek, Longton, Macclesfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Sandbach, Stoke-on-Trent, Tunstall, Widdington and Winsford.
 † A further reduction of 2s. per week took effect from the week ending 12th November.
 ‡ The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Fellmongers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Leather Trades Federation. It has been reported that a further reduction of 5 per cent. has been put into operation by certain employers from 1st September, without, however, formal agreement with the Trade Union concerned.
 § The change took effect under an arrangement to which the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom and the National Leather Trades Federation were parties.
 ¶ For permanent men further decreases have been arranged of 2s. 6d. per week from 4th November and of 2s. 6d. per week from 7th January, 1922.
 ¶ For further particulars see p. 613.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued).				
Sign-writing	London ...	6 Aug.	Sign, glass and ticket writers and allied workers	Decrease of 2d. per hour.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade	Great Britain ...	17 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass, and fibre trade:— Horse hair sorters, hacklers, drawers, or bunchers, power-loom weavers, winders, damask seating hand-loom weavers, cutlers, spinners, hair dyers, cloth starchers, carpet weavers	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum rates of the following amounts for the classes named, respectively:— 3d. to 1½d. in time rates and 3d. or 1½d. in piecework basis time rates. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over, 1s. 4½d.; women 18 and over, 8½d.; piecework basis time rates: men, 1s. 7d.; women, 9½d.¶
			Fibre drafters, dressers or dyers, bass sorters, dyers, cutters, roughers, mixers or finishers	3d. to 1½d. in time rates and 3d. or 1½d. in piecework basis time rates. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over, 1s. 4½d.; women 18 and over, 8½d.; piecework basis time rates: men, 1s. 6½d.; women, 9½d.¶
Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade	Great Britain ...	31 Oct.	All other male workers (21 years and over)	3d. per hour in minimum time rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1½d.)¶
			All other female workers (14½ years and over)	3d. or 2d. per hour in minimum time rates. Minimum rate after change for those 18 and over, 8d.*
Males ...	Great Britain ...	31 Oct.	Hand loom weavers (other than damask seating hand loom weavers), and plain hair-seating weavers	New list of piece prices fixed under Trade Boards Acts.*
			Females ...	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 3d. to 1d. per hour.†
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Waterworks Undertakings.	Various districts in England†	Oct.†	Workpeople employed at waterworks' undertakings	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d. per hour.†
			London ...	Decrease in "cost of living" bonus, of 1s. 11½d. per week.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Home Counties§	1st pay day after 1 Oct.	Metropolitan Water Board's employees, 18 years of age and over	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 8s. per week for Area D, and of 6s. per week for Areas C, B and A, into which are merged the decreases in July of 6s., 5s. 6d., 5s., and 4s. 6d. for Areas D, C, B and A respectively.
			South Midlands||	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week.
Waterworks Undertakings.	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶	1st full pay week in Oct. 10 Oct.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed at waterworks' undertakings	Decrease of 1d. per hour.¶
			Workpeople employed at waterworks' undertakings	Decreases in minimum rates, under "cost of living" sliding scale, varying from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 7d. per week. Minimum rates after change: Zone A, 63s. 3d.; B, 61s. 6d.; C, 58s.; D, 54s. 6d.; E, 51s.; F, 46s. 6d.; G, 42s. 6d.¶
Local Authority Services.	South Midlands (Oxfordshire, Bucks., Berks., Hants, and Isle of Wight)††	1st pay day after 1 Oct.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d. of the minimum (basic) rates.††
			London (County Council)	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. per week in non-pensionable bonus. Rate after change: 70s. per week plus 8s. 6d. per week rent allowance.††
Local Authority Services.	Southern Home Counties (Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex)	1st pay day in Oct.	Fire Brigade uniformed staff (except principal officers and pilots)	Decreases in minimum rates, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week, or 3d. per hour.
			South Wales and Monmouthshire§§	Decrease of 1d. per hour. §§

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1921.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Agriculture	Yorkshire (East Riding)	30 Oct.	Agricultural workers ...	Hours of work up to 28th January, 1922, to be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with half-holiday on Saturday (as previously).||

* For further particulars see p. 613.
 † The sliding scale referred to was adopted under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertaking Industry. It was provided that the full decrease should not apply to undertakings which have not paid the approved district rates and that decreases in wages already effected should be taken into account. The District Councils reported as having adopted the sliding scale are as follows:—Northern, Yorkshire, Midlands and Lancashire and Cheshire.
 ‡ In the Northern area the decrease took effect from the first pay after 17th October, in the Yorkshire and Midlands areas from the beginning of the first full pay week in October, and in the Lancashire and Cheshire area from 1st October.
 § The sliding scale referred to is the result of an agreement arrived at by the District Council for the Home Counties Waterworks Undertakings Industry.
 ¶ The sliding scale referred to is the result of an agreement arrived at by the District Council for the South Midlands Waterworks Undertakings Industry.
 ¶ The decrease described forms the third instalment of a total reduction of 4d. per hour. A further reduction of 1d. per hour is to be made in November.
 ¶ The reductions took effect as a result of recommendations made by the West Midlands Area Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities in the following localities:—Zone A 1.—Birmingham; Zone A 2.—Barnston-on-Trent, Coventry, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton; Zone B 1.—Nuneaton, Royal Leamington Spa, Rugby, Wednesbury, and Willenhall; Zone B 2.—Warwick, Audley, Brownhills, Leek, Sedgley, Smallthorne, Lye and Wollescote and Brierley Hill; Zone B 3.—Amblescote and Kenilworth; Zone C 1.—Cannock, Kingswinford, and Rugby; Zone C 2.—Shifnal and North Bromsgrove.
 †† The reductions took effect as a result of recommendations made by the South Midlands Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities. Full details as to the authorities which adopted the Joint Industrial Council's recommendations are not to hand, but it is known that the sliding scale arrangements have been applied at Amersham, Basingstoke, Bourne, Easthampstead, Farnborough (Hants), Newport Pagnell, Oxford, Slough, Southampton, and Winchester.
 ‡‡ This decrease ends the existence of the non-pensionable bonus, and the sliding scale arrangement is now defunct.
 §§ The decrease described, for men who received the advances of August, 1920, and January, 1921, respectively, forms the third instalment of a total reduction of 4d. per hour, the first and second instalments of which took place in August and September respectively. The final reduction of 1d. per hour is to be made on 14th November. In the case of men who may have received only the advances granted in August, 1920, the above reduction and that for November are not to be applied.
 || Also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER.

It has been arranged that the bonuses of 12d. and 7½ per cent. paid to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively in the engineering and shipbuilding trades shall be withdrawn in three equal instalments, on 1st November, 1st December, and 1st January, 1922. Other important reductions which operate in November affect coal miners, steel melters, carters in various districts, coopers, cement workers, and workpeople in tramway, gas and electricity undertakings. Particulars of these changes will be given in the December LABOUR GAZETTE.

domestic servants; he did not agree with that decision. After referring to a definition or description of domestic servant in the case of *Pearce v. Lansdowne* (69 L.T. 316) his Lordship said he thought domestic servants were persons whose function it was to be about their employers' persons or establishments for the purpose of ministering to the needs or wants of such employers, or of those constituting the members of such establishments, or of those resorting thereto, including guests. That covered the case of club servants who were therefore domestic servants and were not within the Act. The number of persons involved in the decision was large, and included a person who was an engineer, whose duty it was to look after electric light. All the persons involved in the appeal were domestic servants who were excepted from the operation of the Act.—*King's Bench Division, 10th October, 1921.*

SCHOOL SERVANTS : UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE : BUSINESS CARRIED ON FOR PURPOSES OF GAIN : RUGBY SCHOOL (PUBLIC SCHOOL) : BRIGG GRAMMAR SCHOOL (A GRANT-AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOL) : FARNBOROUGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL (A PRIVATE SCHOOL).

The question raised in these cases was whether certain school servants were insurable persons within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. Mr. Justice Roche held that none of the employees dealt with came within the meaning of the Act. By section 1 of the Act it is enacted that, subject to the provisions of the Act, all persons of the age of 16 and upwards who are engaged in any of the employments specified in Part I. of the first schedule to the Act, not being employments specified in Part II. of that schedule, shall be insured against unemployment in the manner provided by the Act. By Part II. of the first schedule to the Act the excepted employments are, amongst others, "(b) employment in domestic service except where the employed person is employed in any trade or business carried on for the purpose of gain."

A.—APPEAL UNDER SECTION 10 (1), PROVISIO (1) : RUGBY SCHOOL : A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Roche said:—"The cases arose in this way:—That a test case is taken of the house butler employed in the School House at Rugby and of a cook employed in one of the other boarding-houses, and the cleaner employed in cleaning the class-rooms who is employed direct by the Governors of the School through their Bursar. On considering all the facts I am sure the latter would be described as a school servant, and his duties, although rendered to the school, are exactly analogous to the duties for the purposes of convenience or health which either a male or female servant does anywhere else. He certainly falls within the description which I gave just now, ministering to the needs and comforts and wants of his employers or those whom they have upon their premises, including the masters and boys of the school. Therefore, I decide that the school cleaner is a school servant and a school domestic servant. The question remains to be decided whether the cleaner, the house butler and the cook are brought within the Act by reason of an exception which is attached to the original exception of those employed in domestic service. That exception I have already read; it is "except where the employed person is employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain." I confess that this is the question which has given me the greatest difficulty, but I have arrived at a conclusion, and propose now to express what that conclusion is. The Act of Parliament I have to interpret is a very special one, and, looking at the Act as a whole, and looking at, particularly, Part II. of the first schedule as a whole, I am brought to the conclusion that the real object and scope of that Act is to extend what was very limited before to a great number of employments—in fact most of the employments in the country—but with certain broad exceptions, that the general scope is to extend the Act to persons employed in commerce and industry as ordinarily understood. I have no doubt whatever that for many purposes school-keeping may be described as a business, but although there may be a commercial element attached to the keeping of a boarding-house in a school, yet essentially in its main features it is not a commercial business such as is contemplated in this Act."

B.—REFERENCE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 10 (1) PROVISIO (II) TO THE HIGH COURT : BRIGG GRAMMAR SCHOOL : A GRANT-AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Mr. Justice Roche in his judgment said, "Counsel for the Minister of Labour has very frankly said here, that although he would argue as he argued in the Rugby case (see above), that there was a business carried on at Brigg School, yet he could not hold that it was carried on by the school or by the head master for the purposes of gain, inasmuch as boys were boarded for thirty-nine weeks in the year; not merely boarded, but housed and served by the servants for the sum of £40 per annum, and in these circumstances, of course, it was only possible by the assistance of endowments and State or municipal aid, and that nobody was given the keeping of the boys for thirty-nine weeks at £40 a year for the purposes of gain.

"Accordingly, no question arises there, and I hold the servant in question, the cook, is not an insured person. I think that that is giving a fair meaning to the Act of Parliament... because it would be in my judgment a misfortune if I was driven by the Act of Parliament to make a distinction between the insurability and the liabilities or benefits attaching to the same class of cook, housemaid, or butler, according as to whether he

was employed in a house at Rugby or whether he was employed in a preparatory school. The result is that I hold these employees in these schools, public and private, as domestic servants; they are not employed in a trade or business for the purposes of gain, within the meaning of this particular Act."

C.—APPEAL UNDER SECTION 10 (1) PROVISIO (I) : FARNBOROUGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL : A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

In this case the proprietor of a private school alleged that preparatory schools are in a stronger position than the public schools, and that the keeping of a preparatory boarding school is less of a trade or business than a public school.

Mr. Justice Roche in the course of his judgment said:—"In my opinion, the public schools have the best of the argument on that point, but at the same time I am not prepared or disposed to think it is right to make a distinction between the preparatory schools and public schools. The boarding of the boys in these houses is subsidiary, I am satisfied, to their general training, nurture and education, and it is not, in my judgment—although the commercial element may be more present than it is in the case of public schools, yet it is not sufficiently present to convert that which is an institution for the education and nurture of young persons into a business for the purpose of this particular Act of Parliament.

"I think that it is giving a fair meaning to the Act of Parliament, and I am sure that I am doing what I was desired to by the Minister of Labour, to make a general working rule, as far as I could under the Act, which would guide them, because it would, in my judgment, be a misfortune if I was driven by the Act to make a distinction between the insurability and the liabilities or benefits attaching to the same class of cook or housemaid or butler, according to whether they were employed in a house at Rugby or employed in a preparatory school. The result is that I hold these employees in these schools, public and private, are domestic servants. They are not employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain within the meaning of this particular Act."—*King's Bench Division, 10th October, 1921.*

For notices of decisions by the High Court in three other cases referred for settlement under Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, see page 616.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS—SCOTLAND.—National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers v. Scottish Association of Master Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers. Decision—Reduction in wages of 1d. per hour as from 1st October, 1921, affecting about 280 operatives in various Scottish towns. Rates after change in Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1s. 10½d. per hour. The new rate to remain in operation until 31st December, 1921. Issued 28th October, 1921. (693)

Public Utility Services.

REGISTRARS—WOOLWICH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Pool Law Workers' Trade Union v. Woolwich Board of Guardians. Decision—To each of the four Registrars an increase of £20 on the gratuities granted in the preceding year. Issued 26th October, 1921. (692)

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.

SHIPWRIGHTS AND JOINERS : SOUTHAMPTON.—Shipwrights' and Shipconstructors' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. Difference—As to the Union whose members should work the top and bottom strakes of bulwarks as constructed on the "Duchess of York" at the works of Messrs. Day, Summers and Company, Ltd., Southampton. Arbitrator—Mr. D. C. Cummings, C.B.E. Award—It was decided that the work in question was joiners' work. Issued 27th October, 1921. (I.R. 2213/2.)

Transport Trades.

CARTERS : LONDONDERRY.—National Union of Dock Labourers, Carters and Riverside Workers v. Londonderry Employers' Federation. Difference—Proposal of the employers to reduce the wages of Carters. Arbitrator—Mr. J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P. Award—The wages of the Carters employed by members of the Federation should be reduced by 5s. a week. Issued 22nd October, 1921. (I.R. 2299; I.B. 1709.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Building and Allied Trades.

PLUMBERS : FALKIRK DISTRICT.—United Operative Plumbers' Association v. Falkirk Master Plumbers' Association. Difference—Arising out of the action of the employers in reducing wages by 2d. per hour, without giving three months' notice, according to the terms of a local agreement. Agreement—The wages of Operative Plumbers in Falkirk should be 2s. 1d. per hour until 28th February, 1922, after which date the rate should be similar to that of other tradesmen in the district. Signed 23th October, 1921. (I.R. 1938.)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.

PATTERNMAKERS : BIRMINGHAM.—United Society of Patternmakers v. R. M. Campbell, Birmingham. Difference—As to a proposed reduction of wages. Agreement—A wage of £5 1s. should be paid for a 47-hour week, but the anticipated withdrawal of the 12½ per cent. bonus paid in the Engineering Trade should operate on the former rate of £5 3s. 9d. per week. Agreed 3rd October, 1921. (I.R. 2204.)

Boot and Shoe Trades.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES : WELLINGBOROUGH.—National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. Messrs. G. Odell, Wellingborough. Difference—As to non-payment of minimum rates and overtime rates in accordance with National Agreements and non-observance of the Holiday Provision Scheme adopted by the National Joint Industrial Council on 27th May, 1919. Agreement—The wages of various workers were considered and fixed individually. The firm agreed to conform to the National Agreement for payment at time and a-quarter whenever overtime is worked, and to fulfil their part as regards contributions to the holiday fund if the employees would fulfil their part. Signed 24th October, 1921. (I.R. 2323.)

Other Clothing Trades.

TAILORS : CARNARVON.—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses v. Master Tailors, Carnarvon. Difference—As to a proposal for a reduction of 4d. per hour in the log rate. Agreement—A reduction of 1d. per hour in the log rate should be made as from 1st November, 1921, making the rate 11d. per log hour, and a further consideration of wages should take place on the new Trade Board rates coming into operation. Signed 31st October, 1921. (I.R. 2332.)

Transport Trades.

DOCK WORKERS : PORT OF LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Bovey & Co., Brokers, London, and the Captain of the s.s. "Holum." Difference—Arising out of the action of the captain in utilising the services of his crew for unloading a cargo of zinc plates from the boat. Agreement—The captain agreed to accept a tender he had received from a stevedore in order to complete unloading. Agreed 29th October, 1921. (I.R. 1787/2.)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

PORTERS : COVENT GARDEN.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Covent Garden Fruit Brokers' Protection Society. Difference—As to a reduction of wages and alteration of conditions of service of men employed in the Floral Hall. Agreement—Work should be resumed on the old rates of pay, conditional on a joint conference being held on the 14th October to consider the matter further. It was also agreed that whatever was mutually agreed between the parties should operate as from 17th October. Agreed 11th October, 1921. (I.R. 2225.)

Miscellaneous Trades.

RUBBER HEEL WORKERS : DUKINFIELD.—Amalgamated Society of Indiarubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers v. Swan Rubber Company, Dukinfield. Difference—Application by the Society for a rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour for adult male workers. Agreement—The rate of wages for Pressmen and Mixers should be 1s. 4½d. per hour, on the basis of 18 charges per working day of 9½ hours, inclusive of mealtime, but if less than 18 charges are completed the hourly rate shall be reduced to 1s. 3½d. for that day. The rate for Trimmers should be 3s. 3d. per 100 pounds. Signed 3rd October, 1921. (I.R. 2167.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

ORDERS confirming minimum rates of wages as fixed and/or as varied by the following Trade Boards have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918:—

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Ireland).

Order, dated 4th November, 1921, confirming general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers, a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 5½d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over employed on certain specified operations, a general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour for female workers of 21 years of age and over with lower rates for younger workers, and a piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour for all female workers; and specifying 7th November, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Button-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 10th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 17th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective. The general minimum time-rates for (i) male workers of 21 years of age and over (a) employed in stamping, burnishing, spinning (including setting), dipping, staining, sawing, turning or cutting (other than on wet lathes) are 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour according to experience; (b) all other workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; (ii) female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7½d. per hour; lower rates being fixed for younger male and female workers. The piece-work basis time-rates for the classes of workers specified in (i) (a) and (ii) above are: (i) 1s. 7½d. per hour; (ii) 8½d. per hour respectively.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 26th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 31st October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective. The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(i) For male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 2d. per hour; (ii) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, (a) in England and Wales, 8d. per hour, (b) in Scotland, 7½d. per hour; with lower rates in each case for younger male and female workers.

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

Order, dated 8th November, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for certain female learners (other than female learners employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch of the trade); and specifying 14th November, 1921, as the date from which the rates are effective.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 18th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for male canvas weavers; and specifying 24th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours (or the number customarily worked) are as follows:—(i) for female workers of 18 years of age and over (a) employed as spinners and card-cutters, weavers, winders and warpers, 52s., (b) all other female workers, 28s., (ii) for male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as (a) tenters with full charge, 63s., (b) under-tenters, 43s. 3d., 48s. 6d., or 54s., according to period of employment, (c) dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers), 56s. 6d., (d) all other workers, 48s. 6d. Lower rates are fixed for younger male and female workers, and also for female learners.

The piece-work basis time-rate for male hose-pipe weavers employed on power or hand looms is 1s. 4d. per hour.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Ireland).

Order, dated 20th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates (as varied) and overtime rates (as fixed) for female workers in the preparing, spinning and allied branches of the trade; and specifying 24th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates for female workers of all ages (i) employed within 10 miles of the city centre of Belfast, range from 7½d. to 5d. per hour according to operation; (ii) employed within the county of Cork, from 6½d. to 3½d. per hour; (iii) employed in other areas, from 7½d. to 4½d. per hour. For all other workers (except those employed in the weaving branch) of 18 years of age and over, the rates in the areas specified above are (i) 5½d., (ii) and (iii) 5½d. per hour respectively; with lower rates for younger workers. For the purpose of the application of the overtime rates, the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week, 4½ on Saturday, and 9 on any other day.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 14th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and overtime rates for all male and female workers; and specifying 17th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates (a) for male workers of 21 years of age (except handloom weavers other than damask seating handloom weavers) are 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4½d. per hour for certain specified operations, and 1s. 1½d. per hour for other male workers; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 8½d. and 8½d. per hour for certain specified operations, and 8d. per hour for other female workers, with lower rates for younger male and female workers.

The piece-work basis time-rates (a) for all male workers are 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6½d. per hour, according to the class of operations specified, (b) for all female workers, 9½d. and 9½d. per hour. The general minimum piece-rates are applicable to handloom weavers other than damask seating handloom weavers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Order, dated 26th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female learners in

the wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch of the trade; and specifying 31st October, 1921, as the date from which the rates are effective.

Machine-Made Lace and Net-Finishing Trade Board.

Order, dated 10th October, 1921, confirming general minimum piece-rates and general minimum time-rates (as varied); and specifying 14th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rate for workers (other than learners) is 7d. per hour, and for workers who fetch their own work from the warehouse, 8d. per hour; lower rates being fixed for learners.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 1st November, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied), for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for female workers; and specifying 4th November, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(i) for male workers of 21 years of age and over (a) for certain classes of workers, from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6¾d. per hour, according to age and experience, (b) all other workers, 1s. 3¼d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (ii) female workers, 8¼d. per hour, with lower rates for learners. The piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers is 8¾d. per hour.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 1st November, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female workers, and general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for certain classes of male workers; and specifying 4th November, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(i) for male workers of 18 years of age and over employed as machine-minders, die-makers, forme-setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) or head stock-keepers, from 8¾d. to 1s. 6¾d. per hour, according to age and/or experience; (ii) for female workers, including home-workers, 8¾d. per hour, with lower rates for learners. The piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers, including home-workers, is 8¾d. per hour.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 8th November, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 14th November, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates for male and female workers of 21 years of age and over range from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour according to operation, and the piece-work basis time-rates from 11½d. to 8d. per hour.

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

Order, dated 10th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as fixed and as varied) for certain classes of male workers; and specifying 14th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates (a) for certain specified classes of workers range from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 2½d. per hour; (b) for all other workers of 22 years of age and over (including warehousemen and packers with limited experience, and porters), 1s. 1½d. per hour, with lower rates for learners and workers under 22 years of age. The piece-work basis time-rates for the classes of workers referred to above are: (a) from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; (b) 1s. 3d. respectively.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 31st October, 1921, confirming minimum rates (as fixed and as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 14th November, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time rates (a) for male workers of 21 years of age and over, range from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 1d. per hour according to operation; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, from 8½d. to 8d. per hour, with lower rates in each case for younger workers.

The piece-work basis time-rates (a) for all workers, range from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; (b) for female workers, from 9d. to 8½d. per hour. General minimum piece-rates have been fixed for male workers employed in hand-hackling, and varied for female home-workers employed on certain specified operations, and for all workers employed in hand-machine braiding. Overtime rates have been fixed for the male and female workers, to whom the above-mentioned rates are applicable.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Ireland).

Order, dated 18th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates (as fixed and as varied) for certain classes of female workers; and specifying 21st October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The rates as varied for female workers of 18 years of age and over employed within the area of the County Borough of

Belfast, range from 7½d. to 5½d. per hour, according to operation, and for workers employed in other districts, from 7½d. to 4½d. per hour; lower rates being fixed for workers under 18 years of age.

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

Order, dated 10th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male workers and certain classes of female workers; and specifying 14th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(i.) male workers of 21 years of age and over: (a) special classes of skilled workers from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per hour, according to occupation and length of experience; (b) other workers 1s. 2½d. per hour; (ii.) all female workers of 18 years of age and over, not employed on certain specified operations, 8d. per hour; lower rates being fixed for younger male and female workers.

The piece-work basis time-rates for (i.) male workers (all classes) are 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time-rate; (ii.) female workers referred to in (ii.) above, 9d. per hour, with lower rates for young workers.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Ireland).

Order, dated 7th November, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 14th November, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(a) male workers, (i.) employed on certain specified operations, 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 3¼d. per hour; (ii.) all other workers, including home-workers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; (iii.) learners of 21 and under 22 years of age, 9¾d. per hour, with rates ranging from 2¾d. to 8¾d. per hour for younger learners; (b) female workers, including homeworkers, 8d. per hour, with lower rates for learners ranging from 2½d. to 6¾d. 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:—

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 12th October, 1921, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The main general minimum time-rates proposed per week of 48 hours (or the number customarily worked) are (a) for male workers of 21 years of age and over, 60s.; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 32s.; rates ranging from 47s. to 14s. being proposed for male workers under 21 years of age, and from 28s. to 13s. for female workers under 18 years of age. The piece-work basis time-rates proposed are (a) for male workers, 1s. 6¾d. per hour; (b) for female workers, 10d. per hour.

For the purpose of the application of the overtime rates, the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours to be 48 in any week, 9 on any day (other than Saturday) and 5 on Saturday.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Ireland).

Notice of Proposal, dated 8th November, 1921 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rate for a certain class of male workers of 21 years of age and over from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d. per hour, and the general minimum piece-rates (by a reduction of 7½ per cent.) and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 13th October, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates for Hand-Hammered Chain Making by reducing the minimum rates or lowest time-rate for making, from iron supplied by the employer, Hand Hammered Chain up to and including ¼ inch, to 7½d. per hour, and where the worker provides the workshop, tools and/or fuel, to 10d. per hour. The Board also propose to vary the general minimum piece-rates for making Hand Hammered Chain from iron supplied by employers, and also for learners in their third and fourth six months of employment as learners.

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

Notice of Proposal, dated 28th October, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the retail branch of the trade, in the whole of Scotland, except Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs, with population over 12,000, and certain other specified areas.

A general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour is proposed for female workers, including home workers, and rates of 8½d. and 8d. per hour for certain classes of learners.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 14th October, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for female workers (including learners) employed as Machinists, Liners

or Finishers, and for male and female learners to Cutting and Nailing in the Furriers' Section of the trade.

The general minimum time-rates proposed for female workers (other than learners) per week of 48 hours are (a) Machinists, 45s.; (b) Liners or Finishers, 40s.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Ireland).

Notice of Proposal, dated 26th October, 1921, to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 47 hours are as follows:—(i) male workers of 18 years of age and over, 50s.; (ii) female workers of 20 years of age and over, 22s. 6d.; with lower rates for younger male and female workers. For the purpose of the application of the overtime rates, the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 47 in any week, 5 on Saturday (or the substituted weekly half-holiday, and 8½ on any other week-day.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Notice of proposal, dated 28th October, 1921 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in all branches of the trade except the wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch, in the following area—viz., the whole of Scotland, except Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs, with population over 12,000, and certain other specified areas.

A general minimum time-rate of 8d. per hour is proposed for female workers, including home workers, and rates of 7½d. and 7½d. per hour for certain classes of learners.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 8th November, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male wash-house and general inside workers.

A general minimum time-rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour is proposed for workers of 21 years of age and over, with rates ranging from 11¾d. to 3½d. per hour for younger workers.

For the purpose of the application of the overtime rates, the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week and 5 on Saturday.

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

Notice of Proposal, dated 14th October, 1921, to fix overtime rates for male and female workers, and to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 47 in any week, 4½ on Saturday and 8½ on any other week-day.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Notice of Proposal, dated 4th November, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours (or the number customarily worked) are as follows:—(a) Male workers of 21 years of age and upwards employed as (i) Sterilizers and Clerks (A) 55s., (B) 62s. 6d., (C) 65s., (ii) Shop Assistants and all other workers, including Pasteurizers and assistant Sterilizers, (A) 50s., (B) 57s. 6d., (C) 60s., (b) Male workers employed as Foremen, (A) 60s., (B) 70s., (C) 75s., (c) Female workers of 21 years of age and over employed as (i) Roundsmen, (A) 37s., (B) 42s., (C) 49s. 6d., (ii) Clerks (A) 35s., (B) 39s., (C) 45s., (iii) Shop assistants, (A) 30s., (B) 34s., (C) 39s., (iv) all other workers, (A) 29s. 6d., (B) 33s., (C) 37s. The areas denoted by A, B and C are as follows: (A) All areas administered by Rural District Councils, and all areas administered by Municipal Borough and Urban District Councils with population of less than 10,000; (C) The City of London and the Metropolitan Police District; (B) all other areas.

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

Notice of Proposal, dated 17th October, 1921, to cancel the general minimum piece-rates for Home-workers employed on Carding Safety Pins, Snap Fasteners, Hooks and Eyes, and Hooks and Loops. If and when the proposed cancellation becomes effective, all Home-workers employed on piece-work will be entitled to be paid piece-rates which would yield not less than the general minimum time-rate of 6½d. per hour to an ordinary worker.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

Notice of Proposal, dated 24th October, 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 male workers.

The rates proposed for workers employed in (a) Areas administered by Rural District Councils, or (b) Areas with a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last Census administered by Urban District Councils or other local authorities, are as follows:—

For male workers who have completed not less than four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade, a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 4¾d. per hour and a piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 6d. per hour; when employed on certain specified operations a piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 7¾d. per hour.

For the purpose of the application of the overtime rates, the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week, 5 on Saturday and 9 on any other day.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

Notices of Proposal, dated 8th November, 1921, to vary certain minimum rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(a) Male workers, employed as special or measure cutters, or pattern cutters or takers with certain experience, 1s. 6d. per hour; (b) male workers of 22 years of age (i.) employed most of their time on cutting, 1s. 4d. per hour, (ii.) apprentice cutters and workers other than cutters, 47s. per week of 48 hours, with lower rates for younger workers in both classes; (c) female workers, 7d. per hour, with lower rates for learners. Piece-work basis time-rates of 1s. 6d. and 8d. per hour are proposed for male cutters of 22 years of age and over (other than special or measure cutters) and female workers (including home-workers) respectively. General minimum piece-rates are proposed for female home-workers employed on certain processes of machining and hand finishing.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages proposed or fixed and varied by the Trade Boards may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-M. 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.

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.

NEW TRADE BOARDS.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 2nd November, 1921, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Sack and Bag Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Sack and Bag) Order, 1920.

The Trade Board has been established in accordance with these Regulations and consists of three appointed members, fourteen members representing employers and fourteen members representing workers in the trade.

Provision is made for the appointment of not more than six additional representative members (half to be representatives of employers and half to be representatives of workers) if the Minister of Labour thinks additional representation necessary.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., to be chairman, Mr. M. Birley to be deputy chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain)."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

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 decisions of general interest:—

CASE No. 1,161, SECTION 7 (1) (ii)—NOT UNEMPLOYED—EMPLOYER CLOSED SHOP TO GO FOR HOLIDAY—NOT A CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY FOR EMPLOYEE.

The applicant had last been employed as a tailor in a small one-man business, and lost his employment on the 13th August. It appeared that the employer closed the shop for a fortnight annually and took a holiday. The workman had only been employed for a few months and was not paid for this fortnight, although the employer usually paid his workpeople for the holiday period. The applicant stated that upon the closure of the shop he endeavoured to obtain fresh employment without success, and that the holiday was not a customary holiday in the district.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. In view of the fact that this was a solitary employer who had only one workman and who chose to take his holiday at an unusual time, the Court were of opinion that this fortnight could not be regarded as a "customary" holiday. The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed."

"The mere fact that there was only one employer does not, in my judgment, suffice of itself to determine that the period in question is not to be classed as a customary holiday. I agree with the Court of Referees, however, that benefit should be allowed because I am satisfied that in this case the holiday was for the convenience only of the employer and was not, properly speaking, a holiday for the applicant, but a period of unemployment."

CASE No. 1,169, SECTION (7) (1) (ii)—NOT CONTINUOUSLY UNEMPLOYED—PROOF OF UNEMPLOYMENT—CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY PERIOD PART OF INTERVAL BETWEEN PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The applicant proved unemployment on the 3rd May, and again on the 16th June, the interval constituting a lapse of six weeks and two days between signatures of the unemployed register. He had been employed in the interval from 24th May to 15th June—a period of 22 days. The question arose as to whether the Whitsun holiday, normally 3 days, could be treated as *dies non*, and thus bring the two days of signature under the six weeks period. The Association submitted that in previous decisions by the Umpire, customary holidays were treated as Sundays and not regarded as breaking continuity, therefore the 'three days' holiday in this case should be regarded as helping towards continuity of unemployment.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed on the ground that the three days' customary holiday should be treated as *dies non*. Continuity therefore had not been broken and the fresh "waiting period" laid down by rule need not be served. The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. He stated that in this case the applicant ceased to sign the Unemployed Register on 3rd May, 1921. He recommenced to sign on the 16th June, which was two days in excess of the six weeks period referred to in Section 7 (ii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. Within that six weeks' period, however, there were three days at Whitsuntide on which the works were closed in connection with Whitsuntide holidays. The applicant did not lodge any claim in connection with these three days nor did he sign the Vacant Book. Within the six weeks' period referred to the applicant was not on short time, and the Insurance Officer thought it clear that the three days at Whitsuntide could not be deleted so as to reduce the period between the two signatures referred to below six weeks.

The case was referred to the Umpire.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed."

"The holiday period coming in a period of employment must be held to constitute part of the 'interval' between the two periods of unemployment."

CASE No. 1,209, SECTION 7 (1) (iii)—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, REFUSAL OF—WOMEN WORKERS AROUND PITHEAD—OFFERED DOMESTIC SERVICE—NO LIKELIHOOD OF RE-EMPLOYMENT IN USUAL OCCUPATION.

The applicants, whose ages ranged from 17 to 20 years, had normally been employed as pithead workers and during the miners' dispute were offered resident domestic service at £18 to £45 per annum, which was the prevailing rate of remuneration for such employment. They had been unemployed for periods varying from two to three months. The offer was refused on various grounds, such as inexperience, lack of suitable clothing, and general domestic circumstances.

Recommended that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Association declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. Further information obtained by the Ministry of Labour showed that there was little likelihood of the applicants being absorbed in their usual occupation owing to the fact that in the collieries in the district, some were working short time and a number had closed down altogether.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed."

"The applicants refused to apply for any vacancies in domestic service. It must be held, in my judgment, that in these circumstances they do not show that they were unable to obtain suitable employment."

CASE No. 1210, SECTION 7 (1) (iii)—CAPABLE OF WORK—ONE MONTH FROM DATE OF CONFINEMENT.

The applicant, who had last been employed as a spinner, lost her employment on the 12th January. From the 3rd February to 17th April she was in receipt of Health Insurance benefit, but on that date she was confined to her bed by child-birth. On the 29th April she lodged a claim to benefit, but payment was suspended on the ground that the applicant was not capable of work. Medical evidence showed that the applicant was fit for work on 26th May.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed up to 16th May. The Court agreed that according to the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, the applicant could not be employed until four weeks had elapsed after child-birth. The Association declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees and the case was referred to the Umpire.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed until May 16th."

"I agree with the Court of Referees."

CASE No. 1258, SECTION 7 (1) (iii)—NOT AVAILABLE FOR WORK—INDENTURED APPRENTICE SUSPENDED THROUGH TRADE DEPRESSION—RIGHT OF EMPLOYER TO WITHHOLD WAGES UNDER TERMS OF APPRENTICESHIP.

The applicant, who had been employed as an indentured apprentice with a firm of mechanical engineers, was suspended on the 15th July owing to shortage of work. No payment was made to him during the suspension by the employers. The employers

stated that the applicant was free to take other employment until such time as he could be reinstated. One condition laid down by the indentures was that the apprentice should not be entitled to receive any wages whilst absent from work through illness, holidays, or during the closure of the works owing to any accident beyond the control of the company, and the employers considered that the present state of trade depression was such an accident beyond their control; wages were therefore withheld.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of opinion that slackness of trade was not an accident beyond the control of the company entitling them to stand the applicant off without payment of wages. He would appear to have legal remedy against the employer for payment of wages during suspension, and therefore the applicant could not be considered available for employment. Leave to appeal to the Umpire was granted.

Decision: "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed."

"I agree with the Court of Referees on the construction of the instrument of apprenticeship. If it should be decided, however, by a Court of Law that the employer had the right to withhold wages during the period in question, I should be prepared to reconsider the claim to benefit."

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;
- Porter employed to clean a hospital and deliver messages and answer calls;
- River-keeper on a private estate;
- Attendant at a museum to open and close the galleries and to dust and keep tidy the objects exhibited;
- Trainer of greyhounds employed by the owner of a private kennel of greyhounds;
- Gamekeeper on a private estate;
- Caretaker employed by the Standing Joint Committee of a County Council to take charge of their offices;
- Huntsman, first whip, second whip and stableman, and kennelman, all employed by the Master of a Hunt on behalf of the Hunt Committee;
- Porter employed to take charge of the entrance lodge at a hospital and to record the names of all visitors to the patients;
- Stores porter employed at a hospital to supervise the issue and receipt of all stores and the cutting up of meat, etc.;
- Stoker in an engine house employed by the governors of a college to provide hot water, lighting and heating for a residential building;
- Painter employed by a college in the upkeep and repair of the outside and inside of the residential buildings;
- Cobbler employed by the governors of an orphan home and school in repairing the boots of the boy and girl inmates;
- Dairymaid employed on the home farm of a large estate;
- Green-keeper of a members' golf club;
- Second hand employed on a private yacht;

is such as to make the person an employed person within the meaning of the Act.

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.

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

Decisions of the High Court on Two Appeals and Four References made under Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN DOMESTIC SERVICE.

On the 10th of October, 1921, the High Court allowed appeals against the decisions of the Minister under Section 10 of the Act that persons employed as follows were employed persons within the meaning of the said Act:—

At Rugby School—

- (1) Butler, employed by the head master in the School Boarding House.
- (2) Cook, employed by a house master to cook for his whole household, including 50 schoolboys.
- (3) Cleaner, employed by the Governors of Rugby School, to look after certain school premises used as class rooms for educational purposes only.

By the Proprietors of Farnborough Private Preparatory School as:—

- (1) Lady housekeeper.
- (2) Matron.
- (3) Dormitory maid.
- (4) Laundryman.
- (5) Pantrymaid.
- (6) Cook.

On the same date the Minister referred to the High Court for decision the questions whether persons employed:—

(1) As a cook at a boarding house carried on in connection with Brigg Grammar School, a Secondary School grant-aided by the Board of Education, the conduct of the boarding house in question forming one of the terms of the head master's engagement, and the fees being fixed by the Governing Body, the Board of Education and the County Council.

(2) As housemaid at a boarding house carried on by a branch of the Y.M.C.A., where a profit is made, such profit being devoted to the work of the branch, were or were not employed in a business carried on for the purposes of gain within the meaning of paragraph (b) of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act. Both questions were answered in the negative.

An account of the three first of the above decisions of the High Court, together with Mr. Justice Roche's reasoned judgment in the Junior Carlton Club cases (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1921, at p. 445), is given above on pages 611 and 612.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

On the 10th and 11th October, the Minister referred to the High Court for decision, the question whether persons employed:—

(1) As a 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.

(2) As a 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.

were employed in agriculture within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act.

The Judge held that the employment of the persons in question fell within the terms of the exception laid down in paragraph (a) of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act, being employment in agriculture, and, consequently, no contributions under the Act were payable in respect of such employment.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

[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. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and 23, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 25, North Street, Edinburgh; or from Eason & Son, Ltd., 40 and 41, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—*Report on the operations of the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland, during the period September, 1917, to September, 1921.* [S.O. publication, 1921.]

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—(1) *The Industrial Court. Decisions 638 to 664, 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1921.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication: price 3s. 6d.] (2) *Report on conciliation and arbitration, 1920.* Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 185: price 2s. 6d.]

EX-SERVICE MEN.—(1) *Ex-Service men employed in government offices on 1st September, 1921.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1519: price 1d.] (2) *Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers.* No. XIX. (revised). *The brushmaking trade M5/XIX.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Building societies. Statistical summary showing the operations of these societies, 1920.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication: price 4d.]

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—*Staffs employed in government departments on 1st September, 1921.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1518: price 1d.]

HOUSING.—*Annual report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1920.* [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*Juvenile employment inquiry report, dated 23rd July, 1921.* [S.O. publication: price 2d.]

MINES.—(1) *Coal output (weekly statistics) to 24th September, 1921.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 63-III.: price 2d.] (2) *Coal output for the four weeks ended 27th August, 1921.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 137-IV.: price

The Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1921, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

Whereas by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, the Minister of Labour is empowered to make Regulations for prescribing the manner in which claims for Unemployment Benefit may be made:

And whereas the Minister of Labour by virtue of the said power made the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations), for regulating the manner in which such claims are to be made:

And whereas the said Principal Regulations have been amended by the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1921:

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Principal Regulations:

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

1. There shall be substituted for Regulation 8 of the Principal Regulations the following Regulation:

8. Days on which an insured contributor is incapable of or unavailable for work, or not unable to obtain suitable employment shall be excluded in the computation of periods of unemployment under the Second Schedule to the Act; days on which an insured contributor is incapable of work shall be taken into account as days of unemployment for the purpose only of determining whether he has been continuously unemployed within the meaning of Section 7 (2) (b) of the Act where he satisfies the Minister that he was unemployed, and that his incapacity was due to sickness.

2. Where by these Regulations any words are directed to be inserted in the Principal Regulations, copies of the Principal Regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after these Regulations come into force may be printed with the words inserted as these Regulations require, and the Principal Regulations shall be construed as if they had at the time these Regulations come into force been made with such additions.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1921.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twentieth day of October, 1921.

H. J. WILSON,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

1d.] (3) *Coal output for the four weeks ended 24th September, 1921.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 137-V.: price 2d.]

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) *Finance accounts of the United Kingdom for the year ended 31st March, 1921.* Treasury. [H.C. 146: price 9d.] (2) *Civil Services (supplementary estimate, 1921-2).* Treasury. [H.C. 238: price 3d.]

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—*Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for scientific and industrial research for the year 1920-1.* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. [Cmd. 1491: price 1s.]

WELFARE.—*Lighting in factories and workshops.* Welfare pamphlet No. 7. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 4d.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—REPORTS.—(1) *Barbados.* Report No. 1087 for 1920-1. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 9d.] (2) *Bechuanaland Protectorate.* Report No. 1063 for 1920-1. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (3) *British West Indies.* Report on economic and financial conditions, July, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s.] (4) *Canada.* Report on conditions and prospects of British trade, August, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 2s. 3d.] (5) *East Africa.* Report on trade and commercial prospects, June, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 3d.] (6) *Egypt.* Reports on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan for the year 1920. Foreign Office. [Cmd. 1437: price 2s.] (7) *Japan.* Report on commercial, industrial, and financial situation in Japan and her dependencies in 1920 and up to 30th June, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 2s.] (8) *New Zealand.* Report on commercial conditions, July, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (9) *St. Helena.* Report No. 1034 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.]

HANDBOOKS.—(1) *Australia.* Part I. Revised to 31st March, 1921. (2) *Canada.* Part I. Revised to July, 1921. (3) *Newfoundland.* Revised to 1st January, 1921. (4) *New Zealand.* Part I. Revised to 31st March, 1921. (5) *Union of South Africa.* Part I. Revised to 1st May, 1921. Overseas Settlement Office. [S.O. publications: 1921.] *General information for intending settlers*

in (a) Bahamas. (b) Barbados. (c) British Guiana. (d) British Honduras. (e) Ceylon. (f) Grenada. (g) Jamaica. (h) Leeward Islands. (i) St. Vincent. Oversea Settlement Office. [S.O. publications: 1921.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

AUSTRALIA.—(1) *Commonwealth Demography, 1920, and previous years. Population and Vital Statistics.* Bulletin No. 38. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.] (2) *Quarterly summary of Australian statistics, June, 1921.* Bulletin No. 84. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Report upon the rural industries and the question of a rural living wage. Conclusions upon inquiry during 1920-1.* Board of Trade. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Industrial Court Awards.* June and July, 1921. [Adelaide: R. E. E. Rogers.]

NEW ZEALAND.—(1) *Monthly abstract of statistics.* August, 1921. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks.] (2) *Official Year-Book, 1919.* Contains *Wages and working hours in New Zealand, 1897-1919*, the results of an investigation of minimum wage-rates and hours of labour as determined by awards and industrial agreements made under the provisions of the industrial conciliation and arbitration laws of New Zealand. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks.] (3) *Report of the Department of Labour, 1st April, 1919-31st March, 1920.* [Wellington: M. F. Marks, 1920.]

CANADA.—(1) *Monthly bulletin of agricultural statistics, August, 1921.* Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: F. A. Acland.] (2) *The Labour Gazette, September, 1921.* Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1921; minimum wages for women in Ontario; apprentice training by shop practice, etc. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: F. A. Acland.] (3) *Wages and hours of labour in Canada, September, 1920, and June, 1921.* Wages and hours of labour report No. 2, issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette, September, 1921. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: F. A. Acland.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(1) *Employment of Children Act, 1921.* Ch. 19. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullen.] (2) *Hours of Work Act, 1921.* Ch. 22. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullen.] (3) *Maternity Protection Act, 1921.* Ch. 37. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullen.] (4) *Minimum Wage Amendment Act, 1921.* Ch. 40. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullen.] (5) *Night Employment of Women Act, 1921.* Ch. 46. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullen.] (6) *Night Employment of Young Persons Act, 1921.* Ch. 47. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullen.]

ONTARIO.—*Thirteenth annual report of the Hydro-electric Power Commission of the province of Ontario for the year ended 31st October, 1920.* Vol. I. [Toronto: Clarkson W. James.]

INDIA.—(1) *Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of certain staple cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), salt, etc., in India by districts for the fortnight ending the 15th and 31st July and 15th August, 1921.* Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing.] (2) *Monthly statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills, June, 1921.* Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing.] (3) *Statistics of British India.* Vol. III. *Public Health.* Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, 1921.] (4) *Journal of Indian Industries and Labour, August, 1921.* Prevention of accidents in Indian mines; maternity benefits for industrial workers; trade schools, etc. Department of Industries. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing.] (5) *Suggestions for the constitution of joint works committees in industrial concerns in Bengal.* Department of Industries, Bengal. [Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Book Department, 1921.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—*The South African Journal of Industries, September and October, 1921.* The welfare of the worker; the apprenticeship movement; state-aided research, etc. Department of Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) *Annuaire International de Législation Agricole.* Année 1920. Agrarian legislation passed by various countries in 1920. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.] (2) *International crop report and agricultural statistics, October, 1921.* Part I. *Prices.* International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: Printing Office of International Institute.] (3) *International Labour Review, October, 1921.* Protection of intellectual workers; industrial peace in New Zealand, etc. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (4) *Official bulletin.* (a) 28th September, 1921. Vol. IV. No. 13. (b) 7th October, 1921. Vol. IV. No. 14. (c) 12th October, 1921. Vol. IV. No. 15. (d) 19th October, 1921. Vol. IV. No. 16. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (5) *League of Nations. International Labour Conference, Second session, Geneva, 15th June-10th July, 1920.* International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1920.] (6) *The ninth International Congress of metal workers (Lucerne, 8th August, 1921).* Studies and Reports, Series A. No. 24. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 18th October, 1921.] (7) *The international protection of women workers.* Studies and Reports,

Series I. No. 1. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 15th October, 1921.] (8) *The Eight-hour Day Act and its application to agriculture in Czecho-Slovakia.* International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1921.] (9) International Labour Conference, Third session, Geneva, October, 1921. (a) *Report on the adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the regulation of hours of work.* Report II. Item II. of the Agenda. (b) *Report on the adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment.* Report III. (A). Item III. (A) of the Agenda. (c) *Report on the adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the protection of women and children.* Report III. (B). Item III. (B) of the Agenda. (d) *Report on the special measures for the protection of agricultural workers.* Report IV. Item IV. of the Agenda. (e) *Report on the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.* Report V. Item V. of the Agenda. (f) *Report on the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.* Report VI. Item VI. of the Agenda. (g) *Report on the weekly rest-day in industrial and commercial employment.* Report VII. Item VII. of the Agenda. (h) *Report on age of employment as trimmers and stokers.* B. *Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.* Report VIII. Item VIII. (A) and (B) of the Agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1921.]

ARGENTINA.—*Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, August, 1921.* Text of General Labour Law dated 7th May, 1921, passed by the provincial legislature of Salta. [Buenos Aires.]

AUSTRIA.—(1) *Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich.* Collection of laws of the Austrian Republic, Nos. 179-183, 186-198, 200 (inclusive). [Vienna.] (2) *Mitteilungen der Statistischen Zentralkommission, No. 11, 1921.* Cost of food in Vienna in September, strikes and lock-outs in 1920, retail prices of clothes and other necessities in Vienna in August. [Vienna.] (3) *Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, No. 18-19, 1921.* [Vienna.] (4) *Über die Zweckmässigkeit Dauer und Zeitentellung der Arbeit vom Standpunkte der Maximalen Produktion und Gesunderhaltung des Arbeiters.* Translation of the reports of the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Vienna.]

BELGIUM.—(1) *Les Industries Minières et Métallurgiques pendant le mois d'Août, 1921.* Statistics of production of mines in August, number of shifts, workpeople, unemployment, etc. Mines Administration. [Brussels.] (2) *Revue du Travail, September, 1921.* Unemployment in July, statistics of employment exchanges in August, output and shifts worked at mines in August, labour disputes in July, retail prices and cost of living in August. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.] (3) *Statistique des Accidents du Travail, Année 1910.* Statistics as to industrial accidents in the year 1910. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.] (4) *Rapports Annuels de l'Inspection du Travail, Année 1920.* Annual reports of factory inspectors by districts, for the year 1920. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.]

BRAZIL (Province of San Paulo).—(1) *Boletim do Departamento Estadual do Trabalho, 4th Quarter of 1921.* (Bulletin of the State Department of Labour.) Industrial accidents in 1919, rates of wages of various workpeople, retail prices in San Paulo from 1914 to 1920. State Department of Labour. [San Paulo.] (2) *Os Accidentes no Trabalho em 1919.* Industrial accidents in the city of San Paulo in 1919. State Department of Labour. [San Paulo.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—(1) *Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchecoslovaque, Nos. 7 and 8.* Reports of the Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia on state of agriculture in the Republic, and growth of the population in the second half of 1920. Statistical Office. [Prague.] (2) *Bulletin Statistique de la République Tchecoslovaque, October.* Statistical bulletin of Czecho-Slovakia, October. Statistical Office. [Prague.] (3) *Socialni Revue, No. 4, 1921.* Journal of the Ministry of Social Affairs. [Prague.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Statistiske Efterretninger, 15th and 21st October, 1921.* Statistics of unemployment in September, 1921; wages in industry in the second quarter of 1921. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (2) *Folkemaengden 1 Februar, 1921.* *Kongeriget Danmark.* Statistics of population of Denmark according to census of 1st February, 1921. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (3) *Arbejdsloshedsinspektorens Indberetning til Indenrigsministeriet for Regnskabsaaret, 1919-20.* Report of the Unemployment Inspector for the year 1919-20. Ministry of the Interior. [Copenhagen.]

FINLAND.—*Social Tidsskrift, No. 9, 1921.* Statistics of employment exchanges in August, cost of living index figures for August, retail prices in August. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

FRANCE.—*Journal Officiel (Daily).* Issues from 31st August to 29th October (inclusive). [Paris.]

GERMANY.—(1) *Reichsarbeitsblatt 30 September and 15th October, 1921.* Text of Bill on unemployment insurance; collective agreements; employment in August; statistics of employment exchanges on 20th September and 4th October; cost of living

statistics for September in 47 districts; miners' wages in first quarter of 1921. Federal Ministry of Labour. [Berlin.] (2) *Reichs-Gesetzblatt.* Collection of laws of German Republic. Nos. 86, 88-96 inclusive. [Berlin.] (3) *Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 9.* Journal of the Federal Statistical Department. Cost of living, 1913-14 and August, 1921; retail prices in August; increased cost of living bonuses and wages of Government officials and workpeople since 1st August, 1921. [Berlin.] (4) *Vierteljahrshesfte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1920.* Parts 3 and 4. Statistics of cost of living and prices, census of 8th October, 1919, miners' sickness insurance in 1919, etc. Federal Statistical Office. [Berlin.] (5) *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger (daily).* Issues from 28th September to 27th October (inclusive). [Berlin.]

GREECE.—(1) *Bulletin Statistique des Prix Moyens des principaux Articles Alimentaires, etc., pendant le quatrième Trimestre de 1920.* Statistics of retail prices of necessities during the last quarter of 1920. Ministry of National Economy. [Athens.] (2) *Tableaux Statistiques du Mouvement Minier de la Grèce pendant l'Année 1919.* Statistics of output of mines and quarries during 1919. Department of Mines. [Athens.] (3) *Statistique Annuelle du Rendement Agricole, Année 1919.* Statistics of area under cultivation, production, etc. Ministry of National Economy. [Athens.]

HOLLAND.—(1) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August and 30th September.* Unemployment during January to April and in July, 1921; collective agreements in August to September; proposed law on accident insurance in agriculture; retail prices. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague.]

ICELAND.—(1) *Hagtilithindi, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1921.* Journal of the Iceland Statistical Office. Retail prices at Reykjavik in April and July, 1921. [Reykjavik.] (2) *Mannfjöldaskýrslur Arin, 1911-1915.* Movement of the population during the period 1911-1915. Statistical Office. [Reykjavik.] (3) *Bunatharskýrslur Arith 1919.* Statistics relating to agriculture in 1919. (4) *Fiskiskýrslur og Hlunninda Arith 1918.* Statistics of fisheries in 1918. Iceland Statistical Office, Reykjavik.

ITALY.—(1) *Bollettino Ufficiale.* 1st September official bulletin of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. [Rome.] (2) *La Disoccupazione in Italia al 18 Agosto, 1921.* (Report and statistics on unemployment at 1st August, 1921. (Reprinted from *Bollettino del Lavoro*.) Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (3) *Gazzetta Ufficiale (Daily).* Issues from 25th September to 24th October (inclusive). [Rome.] (4) *Bollettino del Lavoro, Nos. 6, 7 and 8.* Journal of the provincial office of Labour in Veneto. Text of collective agreements in agriculture and wood-working. [Padua.]

MEXICO.—*Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo, July.* Journal of the Mexican Department of Labour. Retail prices at Mexico City, 1910-1921. Department of Labour. [Mexico City.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyra, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, 1921.* Statistics as to employment exchanges in April, May, June and July; unemployment among organised workers in March, April, May and June; cost of living and retail prices in June, July and August; Central Statistical Department. [Christiania.] (2) *Norges Offisielle Statistikk VII, 25. Utvandringsstatistikk.* Report and statistics as to emigration. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.] (3) *Norsk Lovtidende, Nos. 42 to 45 inclusive, 1921.* Collection of Norwegian Laws. [Christiania.] (4) *Overenskomster med fremmede Stater, No. 4, 1921.* Treaties with foreign States. [Christiania.] (5) *Sociale Meddelelser, No. 8, 1921.* Factory inspection during 1921, cost of living in August, 1921. With supplement.—*Meglingsinstitusjonens Virksomhet i 1920.* Activities of State Conciliator in 1920. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.]

SPAIN.—*Legislacion del Trabajo.* Appendices VIII.-XV., 1912-1919 (inclusive). Texts of laws and bills concerning industrial accidents, conciliation and arbitration, co-operation, industrial disputes, working hours, protection of women and children, pensions, protection of workers, etc. Instituto de Reformas Sociales. [Madrid.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1921.

ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Battery Boxes: Lawson & Co., Glasgow.—**Brass Foundry:** Cartland, J., & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Marrinan, J. P., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pemberton, T., & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bovril:** Bovril, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bows, Black Silk:** Horrell, H. G., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lloyd, Attree & Smith, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boring Bars:** Hulse & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Chain Cable:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Cells:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cocks, Gun Metal, etc.:** Barber, E., & Co., London, N.; Blakeborough, J., & Sons, Ltd., Brig-

SWEDEN.—(1) *Socida Meddelanden, No. 10, 1921.* Employment in August, monthly report of State Unemployment Committee for July, 1921; statistics as to Employment Exchanges in August, 1921; retail prices in August. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (2) *L'Assurance Sociale contre les accidents en Suède.* Accident insurance in Sweden. State Insurance Department. [Stockholm.] (3) *Praktiska och Hygieniska Bostäder, 1920 års Betänkande.* Report of Committee for the Erection of Cheap Dwellings. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (4) *Fattigvårdslagsstiftningens Betänkanden IV. Barnvårdslagsstiftningen.* Report of the Committee for Amending Poor Law Legislation. Part IV. Legislation as to Care of Children, proposed legislation, reports, statistics, etc. [Stockholm.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Mouvement de la population de la Suisse pendant l'année 1919.* Statistics of Swiss population during 1919. Federal Office of Statistics. [Berne.] (2) *Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des lois Fédérales.* 21st and 28th September, 5th, 12th and 19th October, 1921. Decrees and circulars of Federal Council as to measures for dealing with unemployment; statistics as to unemployed up to August, 1921. [Berne.] (3) *Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter: Sechzehnter Geschäfts-Bericht für das Jahr 1920.* Report of the Federation of Swiss Employment Exchanges for 1920. [Zurich.] (4) *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, October, 1921.* Monthly statistics as to Employment Exchanges, short time worked, emigration, cost of living index figures, etc. Federal Labour Office. [Berne.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) *Federal.* (1) *Changes in retail prices of food in the United States.* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington, 17th September, 1921.] (2) *Wholesale prices in August.* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington, 19th September, 1921.] (3) *Changes in cost of living, from June, 1920, and May, 1921, to September, 1921.* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington, 19th October, 1921.] (4) *Employment in selected industries in (a) August, (b) September, 1921.* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington, 20th September and 19th October, 1921.] (5) *Minimum wage laws of the United States.* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 1240. [Washington.] (6) *Women's Wages in Kansas.* Bulletin of Women's Bureau. No. 17. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.]

(b) *States.*—MARYLAND.—*Twenty-ninth annual report of the Maryland State Board of Labor and Statistics, 1920.* [Baltimore, Md.: Daily Record Company.]

—MASSACHUSETTS.—(1) *Annual report on the Public Employment Offices for the year ending 31st December, 1920.* Department of Labour and Industries. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co.] (2) *Report of the Division of Minimum Wage.* Reprint from the annual report of the Department of Labor and Industries for the year ending 30th November, 1920. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1921.]

—NEW YORK.—(1) *New York State Labor Laws, with amendments, additions and annotations to 1st August, 1921.* Department of Labor. (2) *New York State Workmen's Compensation Law, with amendments, additions and annotations to 1st September, 1921.* Department of Labor.

—TENNESSEE.—*Twenty-sixth annual report of the Mining Department. Mineral resources of Tennessee, 1920.* [Nashville: Williams Printing Company, 1921.]

—WASHINGTON.—*Industrial insurance, medical aid and safety acts with administrative code, electrical inspection, public utilities, safety inspection laws and industrial aid to the adult blind relating to Department of Labor and Industries, State of Washington.* Department of Labor and Industries. [Olympia: F. U. Lamborn, 1921.]

—WISCONSIN.—(1) *The Wisconsin Labor Market in August, 1921.* Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Statistical Department. (2) *The Wisconsin Labor Market in September, 1921.* Bulletin 15. Statistical Department.

house, Yorks; Bisseker, H., Ltd., Birmingham; Laing, Sir J., & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; The Aston Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Collars, Stiff White:** James, J., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Green & Emmanuel, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drilling Machines:** Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Kearns, H. W., & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester; Buckton, J., & Co., Leeds.—**Drainage Pumps:** General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Electric Light Installation:** Taylor, G. E., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Electric Forging Cranes:** Arrol, Sir W., & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Electric Lifts:** Wadsworth & Son, Bolton.—**Electrodes:** The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fireless Locomotive:** Barclay, A., Sons, & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Files:** Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Turner, T., & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Glass**

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