

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

### EMPLOYMENT.

DURING July employment, though still bad generally, began to show signs of recovery in some industries after the termination of the national coal stoppage. In some cases, particularly iron mining and pig iron manufacture, work continued to be almost entirely suspended, and in others, including iron and steel and tinsplate manufacture and the textile trades, unemployment and short time working were general. In the pottery trades, where a rapid recovery was made, and in agriculture and the building trades employment generally was fairly good. The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received fell from 23.1 at the end of June to 16.7 at the end of July, and the percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act fell from 17.8 at 24th June to 14.8 at 29th July. The coal mining industry is excluded in calculating the trade union percentages for June; the Unemployment Insurance percentages for June include those coal miners who were entitled to claim unemployment benefit under the Act, but not those who ceased work owing to the trade dispute. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 29th July was approximately 1,780,000, of whom 1,351,000 were men, 317,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At 24th June the corresponding number was 2,178,000, of whom 1,549,000 were men and 478,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 278,000 males and 256,000 females were registered as working systematic short time at 29th July in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At 24th June the corresponding numbers were 490,000 males and 343,000 females. At that date, however, owing to the dispute persons in the cotton industry were not eligible for the benefit, whereas at 29th July 96,000 cotton operatives were claiming the benefit.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Exchanges and unfilled at the end of July was 25,000, of which 5,000 were for men and 16,700 for women.

### WAGES.

Changes in rates of wages, reported as having come into operation in July, in the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, affected over 3,600,000 workpeople, of whom less than 5,000 received increases. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction in weekly full-time wages of about £1,070,000.

The principal groups of workpeople affected included coal miners, whose wages were reduced by 2s. or 1s. 5d. per shift in the case of those 16 years of age and over, and by 1s. or 8½d. per shift in the case of those under 16; workpeople in the engineering trades, in which the decreases amounted to 3s. per week in the case of time workers and 7½ per cent. in the case of piece workers; railway servants, who sustained reductions of 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week in the case of men and boys respectively; wool textile operatives in Yorkshire, whose basis rates and the "cost of living" wage payable thereon were both

reduced, the total reduction amounting to about 16 per cent. on the rates previously in force; and building trade labourers at all the important towns in Great Britain except Liverpool and Birkenhead, who sustained a decrease of 1d. per hour.

Since the beginning of 1921 changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a reduction of about £2,840,000 in the full-time weekly wages of nearly 5,700,000 workpeople, and an increase of about £75,000 in the full-time weekly wages of over 300,000 workpeople.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 40. In addition, 54 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress at any time in July (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 1,127,000 as compared with 1,535,000 in the previous month, and 90,000 in July, 1920. The magnitude of the figures for June and July was, of course, due to the national stoppage in the coal mining industry. As, however, this dispute was settled on 1st July, and the resumption of work began on 4th July, the amount of time lost in July was much less than in June. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month (including days lost at collieries, subsequent to the settlement of the national dispute, in consequence of delays in restarting) was over 6,300,000 working days, as compared with nearly 30,000,000 days in June, 1921, and 950,000 days in July, 1920.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes reported during the first seven months of the present year was approximately 84,000,000 working days.

### RETAIL PRICES AND RENTS.

At 2nd August the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was 122 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st July was 119 per cent. The advance in the percentage between the two dates is largely due to increases in the prices of milk, butter and eggs, mainly owing to the drought and seasonal causes, and to increases in rents made in conformity with the provisions of the Rents Act. The effect of these increases was partly counterbalanced by decreases in the prices of meat and clothing. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 400.

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

## ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COST OF LIVING.

IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1920 (pages 662-4), particulars were given of the Agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, known to be in operation at that date, providing for the regular and automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in the cost of living. It was estimated that these Agreements covered nearly 1½ million employees. Since December similar Agreements have been entered into for other groups of workers, and it is estimated that the number now covered by such arrangements is about 2½ millions. In all cases but three, so far as known, the "cost of living" is measured by the index number published in the LABOUR GAZETTE (see page 400), showing the increase over pre-war level in the retail prices of all the items included in the Ministry of Labour statistics. In two cases the Agreement provides for the use of the index number for all items included in combination with other figures.

The principal bodies of workpeople covered by the Agreements are engaged in the following trades:—

### Building and Allied Trades:

Building (Great Britain).  
Civil Engineering Construction (Great Britain).  
Gas Fitting (Birmingham).

### Metal Trades:

Engineering (women and girls in Federated Establishments).  
Electrical Cable Making (Great Britain).  
Edge Tool Making (Midlands).  
Cast-iron Hollow-ware Making (Midlands).  
Brass Founding, etc. (Midlands).  
Metallic Bedstead Making (Midlands).  
Harness Furniture Making (Walsall).  
Gold, Silver and Allied Working (London).  
Military Musical Instrument Making (London).  
Wire Working (London).  
Copper Working (S. Wales).  
Farnery (Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley and Edinburgh).  
Laminated Spring Making (Sheffield).

### Textile Trades:

Wool Textile Industry (Yorkshire).  
Lambwool Spinning (Leicester).  
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing (Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland).  
Machine Calico Printing (Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland).  
Engraving for Calico Printing (Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland).  
Silk Manufacture (Leek, Macclesfield, Brighouse).  
Silk Dyeing (Leek and Macclesfield).  
Hosiery Manufacture and Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing (Midlands).  
Carpet Manufacture (Great Britain).  
Asbestos Manufacture (Great Britain).  
Making-up and Packing (Manchester).  
Linen Manufacture (Kirkcaldy).

### Other Trades and Occupations:

Railway Service (Traffic Grades, Clerical Staffs, Supervisory Staffs, &c.).  
Civil Service (Permanent employees, except those whose wages are directly regulated by movements in other industries).  
Police Service.  
Vehicle Building (Great Britain).  
Cooperage (Great Britain).  
Furniture Manufacture (London, Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, Manchester, Nottingham, Bath, Bristol and Cardiff and High Wycombe).  
Mill Sawing (Scotland).  
Packing Case Making (London and Scotland).  
Paper Making (Great Britain).  
Wallpaper Making (Great Britain).  
Baking (London, Scotland, Birmingham and District, Manchester, North Staffs., and Rhondda Valley).  
Brewing (Burton).  
Fishing (Milford Haven).  
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning (England and Scotland).  
Wholesale Clothing Manufacture (Great Britain).  
Shoe and Slipper Making (Rossendale).  
Carting (Scotland).  
Pianoforte Making (London).  
Basket Making (Yorkshire, Midlands and Basford).  
Quarrying (North-East Lancs. and Yorks.).  
Gypsum Mining (Nottinghamshire).  
Export Packing and Clothworking (London).  
Warehouses (Manchester).  
Fire Brigade (London).

\* This arrangement has not been formally agreed to by the Trade Unions, but is understood to be in operation.

† In this case the effects of the operation of the scale are considered at a joint meeting of employers and workpeople, and on recent occasions the change in rates of wages adopted has differed from that due under the scale.

‡ The Agreement provides for an application to the Trade Board for a revision of the minimum rates when the index number shows a certain variation.

Tramway.\*

Waterworks Undertakings.\*

Local Authority Non-Trading Services (London, South and West Midlands, Home Counties, Lancashire and Cheshire and Glasgow).\*

In addition to the workpeople specified in this list, it is known that a number employed by individual firms in various industries have their rates of pay regulated by similar arrangements. In the following paragraphs details are given of the most important of the agreements now in operation.

### PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS.

**Building.**—An agreement arrived at by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry provides that rates of wages agreed upon on 11th April, 1921, shall be assumed to correspond with an index number of 170. Statutory meetings of the Council are to be held in January and July each year, and if there has been an average variation in the index number since the date of the above agreement (11th April), or since the date of any subsequent review thereof, of not less than 6½ points, an increase or decrease in wages shall be made of ¼d. per hour in respect of every complete variation of not less than 6½ points. The changes to take effect from 1st February and 1st August respectively. Under this arrangement a reduction of 3½d. per hour was due from 1st August, 1921, but 2d. of this had already been effected from 16th May, and in view of a difference as to the interpretation of the agreement it was arranged that the remaining 1½d. should be deducted in two instalments—1d. from 1st August and ½d. from 1st September.

**Women and Girls in Engineering Works.**—An arrangement made by the Engineering and National Employers' Federations provides that the rates of wages of women of 18 years of age and over shall vary by 1s. per week for every 7 full points variation in the Ministry of Labour index figure from 140 per cent. above pre-war level. For girls of 14 to 18 years the variations in wages range from 4d. to 10d. per week for the same fluctuations in the index number. The changes in wages operate quarterly from July, 1921.

**Wool Textile Industry (Yorkshire).**—By an agreement arrived at by the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council in June, 1921, it is provided that payment of a "cost of living wage" shall continue to be made in accordance with the scale previously in force (viz., for time-workers, 10 per cent. for each 10 points variation in the index number from 145), but on the assumption that the index number has reached 105, the succeeding changes to be made when it reaches 95, 85, 75, and so on downwards. In the event of the index number rising to 145, the "cost of living wage" for time-workers will be 11s. and so on upwards. The maximum "cost of living wage" for time-workers is to be calculated on a base rate of 35s., or based on 80 per cent. of the index number (actual or assumed) whichever gives the higher amount. For piece-workers the rise or fall in wages for every 10 points in the index number has been varied, and is now as follows:—

Class of Worker.	"Cost of Living Wage" for Index figure of 105.	Rise or Fall for each variation of 10 points below 105 and above 135.
Spinning and Manufacturing:	Per cent.	Per cent.
Male Piece-workers ..	85.90	8.18
Female ..	90.681	8.63
Pressers and Blanket Raisers ..	66.81	6.36
Wool Sorting:		
Piece-workers ..	73.487	6.988

**Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing.**—In Yorkshire, the wages of workpeople employed in this industry are regulated under two agreements, both of which provide that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 100 per cent. or more above pre-war level the "cost of living wage" for time-workers is the equivalent percentage on basis rates, and for piece-workers it is a percentage equal to 80 per cent. of the index figure. When the index figure falls below 100 there is to be a variation for time-workers of .8426 of 1 per cent. for each rise or fall of 1 per cent. in the index figure, whilst for piece-workers the "cost of living wage" is to be four-fifths of the percentage paid to time-workers. Should the index figure fall to 40 per cent. the scale is subject to reconsideration. The fluctuations under the scale are considered by a Reference Committee in October, January, April and July, the index figure taken into account being that published in these months. In Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, the "cost of living wage" takes the form of money amounts, uniform for certain groups of workers. In respect of an index figure of 120: the "cost of living wage" in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire for males is 35s. 3d. per week for those of 21 years of age and over, 28s. 10d. at ages 18 to 21, 20s. 5d. at ages 16 to 18, and 15s. 7d. under 16 years. For females it is 21s. 7d. at 18 years and over, 16s. 10d. at 16 and 17, and 13s. 2d. under 16 years. In Scotland the "cost of living wage" for adult males and adult females payable in respect of an index number of 120 is the same as in Lancashire, but for youths and girls the amounts are slightly different. Alterations in the index number are followed by changes in these amounts in the proportion of 1 per cent. in the "cost of

\* In these cases sliding scale arrangements have been recommended by the Joint Industrial Councils, but it is not yet known to what extent they have been, or will be, adopted by the various Authorities and Companies.

† See \* Note to previous column.

living wage" for 1 point in the index figure, when the latter is at 100 or over, and .8426 of 1 per cent. in the "cost of living wage" for 1 point in the index figure when the latter is below 100. The dates of adjusting wages are the same as in Yorkshire.

**Hosiery Manufacture (Midlands).**—Under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry (England and Wales) it is provided that a bonus of 1s. 3d. in the shilling on earnings should be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure stood at 151 per cent. above pre-war level. This bonus was subject to a reduction of 1d. when the index figure fell to 145, and by a further 1d. when it fell to 130. For every further drop of 10 points below 130 a reduction of 1d. is to be made. The reductions in wages take effect from the pay day in the week following the publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**Carpet Manufacture.**—A revised Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Carpet Industry provides that when the index number reaches 170 the increase on base rates shall be 160 per cent. for time workers and 170 per cent. for piece workers. When it reaches 160 the percentage additions and base rates are to be 150 and 160 respectively, and so on. The changes take effect when the index number shows the necessary variation.

**Wholesale Clothing Manufacture.**—An Agreement between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation and the Amalgamated Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union provides that certain minimum rates of wages, agreed upon and subsequently embodied in an Order under the Trade Boards Acts, should only be varied in the event of a serious increase or decrease in the cost of living. The amount of such increase or decrease is agreed upon to be not less than 12½ points from an index number of 167½. When a variation of this amount occurs provision is made for application to be made to the Trade Board to vary the minimum rates by amounts ranging from ½d. to 1d. per hour for men and by ¼d. per hour for women.

**Paper Making.**—An Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Paper Making Industry provides for certain minimum rates of wages corresponding with an index number of 155. When the index number falls to 130, 115 and 100 these rates are to be reduced by 2d., 3½d., and 5d. per hour respectively in the case of men; by 1½d., 2½d. and 3½d. in the case of women, and by smaller amounts in the case of youths and girls. In regard to the date from which the changes operate, it is agreed that when the index figure falls to those specified one month's grace shall be allowed before the reductions in wages operate, and if, in the meantime, the figure rises again above the points specified, the reduction shall not operate. In the event of the index number rising the advances shall be paid without the month's delay.

**Vehicle Building.**—The National Union of Vehicle Builders, the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Kindred Trades, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists have entered into two Agreements, one with the National Association of Vehicle Builders (which covers mainly the Midlands and the North of England), the Scottish Vehicle Builders' Association (which covers the Glasgow District) and the Welsh and Monmouthshire Association, and the other with the National Federation of Vehicle Trades (which covers mainly London, the South of England and Edinburgh). The first of these Agreements provides that there shall be a reduction of ¼d. per hour for a fall in the index number of the first 10 points below 141 and afterwards for every 6½ points below 131. In the event of the index number rising there shall be an increase calculated on the same basis as in the case of a decrease. The changes operate from 1st June, 1st August, and every three months thereafter. The second Agreement contains similar provisions, except that the variations in wages are ½d. per hour for every 6½ points fall in the index number below 138, and that changes take effect every three months from the first pay day after 21st May.

**Civil Service.**—A bonus scheme was instituted for permanent Government servants (excluding those employed by way of manual labour of a kind common to the Government and other employment, whose remuneration is determined by other recognised machinery), when the Ministry of Labour index figure stood at 130. As from 1st March, 1920, the bonus was fixed at 130 per cent. on the first 35s. per week of ordinary remuneration, 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. per annum, and 45 per cent. on remuneration in excess of £200. The total is increased or decreased by 1/26th of this bonus for every five full points variation in the average index figure above or below 130, as ascertained every six months by taking the mean of the monthly index numbers for the preceding six months (during the first year of the scheme similar revisions took place every four months). It has subsequently been arranged that as from 1st September, 1921, the bonus payable on the higher salaries shall be subject to a special reduction of 10 per cent. of bonus in the case of basic salaries from £501 to £699, 15 per cent. in the case of salaries from £700 to £799, 20 per cent. from £800 to £899, and so on, the reduction increasing by 5 per cent. for each additional £100.

**Railway Service.**—For adult male workpeople engaged in the manipulation of traffic, agreements provide that for each rise

or fall of five full points in the Ministry of Labour index figure there shall be an increase or decrease of 1s. in weekly rates of wages; but however great the fall in the index figure may be, wages are not to fall below certain fixed minima, which are generally at least 100 per cent. above the average pre-war rates of the respective grades. The necessary adjustments in wages are considered at meetings of the Central Wages Board in March, June, September and December, and are based on the index figure published in those months, any alteration in wages applying for the three ensuing months. An interpretation of the agreements made by the Central Wages Board provides that the amount of bonus, payable when the index number lies between 121 and 125, shall be increased by 1s., for index numbers of 126 to 130, by 2s., for 131 to 135, and so on upwards, and reduced by 1s. for index numbers of 116 to 120, by 2s. for 111 to 115; and so on downwards, with two exceptions—namely, that a fall in the index number from 169 to 161, and a rise from 141 to 149, are to warrant an adjustment of 1s. per week only. Similar arrangements are made by agreements covering the clerical staffs and the supervisory and traffic control staffs, with the exception that the increase or decrease for salaried persons is £5 a year, and for those paid at weekly rates 2s. a week (1s. 6d. in the case of female clerks) for every rise or fall of five full points in the index figure. In the case of railway dock staffs and railway police arrangements are in force similar to those for the traffic grades.

**Police Service.**—In September last a Committee appointed by the Home Secretary recommended the adoption of an arrangement whereby there should be granted to members of the Police Force in England and Wales a bonus varying with the Ministry of Labour index figure of cost of living. Under this arrangement the Police Forces are divided into three categories, viz., (a) Metropolitan Police; large borough forces and county forces in areas which are wholly or mainly industrial; (b) forces of an intermediate character; (c) county forces of the rural or mainly rural counties and small borough forces. It was provided that no "cost of living bonus" should accrue until the index figure has passed 130 for forces in category (a), 140 for those in category (b) and 150 for those in category (c); and that for every five complete points by which the index figure exceeds these basic figures increases in pay as non-pensionable bonus should be given—amounting, in the case of married men, to 2s., 1s. 10d., and 1s. 9d. for constables in forces in categories (a), (b) and (c), respectively, with 3d. extra for sergeants and 6d. extra for inspectors. For single men the bonus recommended is one half of that for married men. The bonus is to be assessed every six months (i.e., on the 1st April and 1st October), the average of the index figures for the previous six months being taken as a basis. It is understood that the above recommendations have been put into operation for the majority, though not all the police forces.

### OTHER AGREEMENTS.

It will be seen that in the above cases the relationship between the amounts of change in wage rates and fluctuations in the cost of living varies. In the less important agreements there is also considerable variation in this respect. In the case of workers engaged in civil engineering construction and of male workers in the cable-making industry rates of wages rise or fall by ¼d. per hour for each 7½ points variation in the index number. In the furniture-making trade the variation is usually ¼d. per hour for each 6½ points for skilled male workers. In bedstead-making, silk manufacture at Leek and Macclesfield, baking in Scotland, brewing at Burton, dyeing and dry-cleaning, and tramway undertakings the variation is 2s. a week for 10 points or 1s. a week for 5 points, whilst in musical instrument-making (London), the gold, silver and allied trades (London), and cooperage the increase is 1d. per hour (about 4s. a week) for 10 points. The agreements for the furniture trade in London and at High Wycombe provide that fluctuations in wages shall depend on different variations in the index number for different classes of workers. In London a change of ¼d. per hour arises from a variation of 6½ points in the case of cabinet-makers, polishers, upholsterers and certain other classes of workers, of 10 points for packers and porters, of 11½ points for female polishers and of 13 points for upholsterers. At High Wycombe the rates for skilled men change by ¼d. per hour for each 6½ points variation from 123, those for women by ¼d. for each 11 points from 115, and those for labourers by ¼d. for each 9 points from 115. In certain other agreements which regulate the wages of both men and women the usual practice is for the amount of change in wages to differ for each class on the basis of the same variation in the index number.

The changes in wages which take effect under sliding scale arrangements other than those described in detail above, in many cases operate whenever the index number shows the necessary variation. In other cases they operate quarterly, based on the index number for the preceding month, or, in five cases, on the average of the numbers for the preceding three months. In two cases a variation of a certain number of points has to be maintained for two or three months before a change in wages operates.

The changes in rates of wages in most cases correspond with a certain variation in cost of living at whatever point in the scale such variation occurs, but in a few instances (including musical instrument-makers and gold, silver and allied workers in London, calico printers and engravers, and shoe and slipper-makers at Rossendale) the adjustments in rates of wages are less when the index number is below than when it is above a certain level.

## LABOUR COMMITTEE ON THE COST OF LIVING.

## FINAL REPORT

The Joint Committee to investigate the Cost of Living, appointed by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, the Co-operative Union, the Triple Alliance, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the National Federation of General Workers, and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, have presented their final Report.\*

## MEASUREMENT OF THE COST OF LIVING.

The first part of the Report is devoted to an explanation of the cost-of-living index number prepared by the Ministry of Labour, and to a criticism of it in the light of the Committee's own investigations.

It is not proposed to comment in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on the difference between the conclusions of the Committee with regard to the measurement of the increase in the cost of living since 1914 and those of the Ministry of Labour, as the Ministry is in communication with the Secretary of the Committee in regard to certain points arising out of consideration of the Report.

In order to obtain information as to family expenditure and its distribution at September, 1920, the Committee prepared an inquiry form, which they distributed through Trade Unions, Adult Schools, the Workers' Educational Association, and the Women's Co-operative Guild. Returns were received from 629 families, including railwaymen, miners, cabinet makers, engineering trade employees, plumbers, painters, and masons, dockers, general labourers, agricultural labourers, clerks and others. The average family was found to consist of 5.2 persons, of whom 1.6 persons were wage-earners. The "standard budget" for a family of this size was found to be as follows in September, 1920:—

	£	s.	d.
Food ... ..	3	0	8
Clothing ... ..	1	2	7
Rent and Rates ... ..	0	7	11
Fuel and Light ... ..	0	7	4
Other items ... ..	0	17	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>

Having made this ascertainment of the cost of living in September, 1920, the Committee constructed from it a pre-war budget, the expenditure on the various groups of items at September, 1920, being reduced in accordance with their findings as to the increase which had taken place since July, 1914. From comparison of the expenditures thus derived for the two dates the Committee deduced their estimate of the percentage increase in the cost of living from July, 1914, to September, 1920. The figures are as follow:—

	Joint Committee's Budget. (5.24 persons).		Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to September, 1920.
	July, 1914.	Sept., 1920.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Food ... ..	1 2 0	3 0 8	176
Clothing ... ..	5 5½	1 2 7	313
Rent and Rates ... ..	5 6	7 11	43
Fuel and Light ... ..	2 5½	7 4	198
Other Items ... ..	4 8	17 3	270†
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2 0 1</b>	<b>5 15 9</b>	<b>189</b>

The conclusion drawn by the Committee from this Table is that a family expenditure of £5 15s. 9d. in September, 1920, was equivalent to an expenditure of £2 0s. 1d. in July, 1914. The cost of living, therefore, between these dates rose 189 per cent. For 1st September, 1920, the Ministry of Labour index number showed an increase of 161 per cent. over the pre-war level. According to the Committee, "the difference between the two numbers is due to the 'over-weighting' of rent and rates and the 'under-weighting' of clothing and 'other items' by the Ministry of Labour, and to the under-statement by the Labour Department of the increase in the prices of certain items of expenditure."

The Committee observe that the importance of the under-statement of the increase in cost of living, which they allege results from the Ministry of Labour index number, lies in the common method of relating wages to prices, and they give illustrations of the effect of substituting their calculation of the percentage increase for that of the Ministry of Labour.

\* Final Report on the Cost of Living: Offices of the Parliamentary Committee, Trades Union Congress, 32, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1: 122 pages plus appendices and charts, price 2s. 6d. (by post, 2s. 9d.). The two interim Reports of this Committee were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1920, pp. 541-2, and for February, 1921, pp. 68-9.

† See in original.

## OTHER SUBJECTS.

The Report also deals with various factors in the cost of living, the following being specified—Profiteering, Combinations and Monopolies; Inefficiency in Industry; and Restriction of Output. The section dealing with "profiteering" is largely occupied with quotations from the Reports of various committees which were set up under the Profiteering Acts; and with statements made in the prospectuses or published reports of limited liability companies. Under the heading of "restriction of output" the Committee discuss restriction on the part both of the workers and of the employers. As regards the former they say:—

"The reason for restriction of output on the part of the workers is to be found in the industrial system itself. Until there is security of tenure for the worker in industry, occasions will arise when 'ca'canny' will appear to be the lesser of two evils. The worker, therefore, must be assured of work or maintenance. Moreover, we shall not get the maximum of production until the industrial system is brought more closely into harmony with the wishes of the mass of organised workers. In the twentieth century, it is no longer possible to expect efficient service from a system which is outworn, and which is repugnant to a large section of those whose co-operation is essential to its working."

Under the heading of "inefficiency in industry" the Committee deal with such matters as defective methods and obsolete machinery; defects in the lay-out of factories; and in heating, lighting and ventilation, etc.

## CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

The Committee consider that capital, from being the task-master of the producer and the exploiter of the consumer, must become the servant of both.

"Industry was made for man, and not man for industry"; and industry and commerce must be subordinated to the common weal. This, the Committee suggest, can be achieved by (i.) public ownership, (ii.) voluntary co-operation, and (iii.) public regulation of the economic system.

Under the first head the Committee recommend nationalisation of the land, railways, coal mines, etc., and of some manufacturing industries, a scheme for the progressive nationalisation of the wool textile industry being discussed in some detail. They also recommend the extension of facilities for the establishment of municipal and other public banks. Finally, they recommend that the State should become a merchant, and import staple commodities.

Under the heading of voluntary co-operation the Committee deal, not only with the various branches of the co-operative movement, but also with the Building Guilds. Upon these they say:—

"We regret that the Ministry of Health has not shown greater sympathy with the Building Guilds, and given local authorities greater encouragement to utilise the services of the Guilds for housing schemes. In so far as the Guilds eliminate private contractors and produce better and cheaper houses, they will prepare the way for a more comprehensive scheme based on public ownership, whilst they will provide the workers with a necessary experience in management, and equip them with a knowledge of the problems involved in the control of industry."

Under the heading of "public regulation" the Committee suggest the desirability of (i.) publicity (as to profits, etc.) in industry and commerce, (ii.) the enforcement of a compulsory costings system, (iii.) the publication from time to time of detailed inquiries into the various industries, (iv.) the establishment of a permanent Consumers' Council at the Board of Trade, to consider the evidence available as regards costs and prices, and (v.) the control of combinations and monopolies, and of arrangements between manufacturers and merchants having a monopolistic tendency. As some of these monopolies are world-wide in their operation, it is further recommended that the efforts of individual States to control them should be reinforced by action on the part of the Economic Section of the League of Nations.

The Committee's summary of their recommendations concludes as follows:—

"The fall in prices which has taken place is not the result of either the restoration of international trade or a reduction in costs of production. Private industry has worked itself to a standstill by a short-sighted policy of high prices and high profits. The fall in prices has taken place in the way which we anticipated. The cost of living has been reduced, but the workers are paying the price of this fall in the unemployment and lower wages.

"A healthy and permanent fall in prices must depend upon the adoption of the policy outlined in our Reports. It is inevitable that international trade intercourse should increase, and to that extent prices should fall. But we cannot be certain that the consumer will enjoy the advantages of as large a fall in the cost of living as we believe to be possible, unless there is strong pressure on the part of the public in favour of measures for eliminating the extravagant toll levied by the capitalist, and increasing the efficiency of industry."

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

## NATIONAL SCHEME.

Up to and including the 30th July 27,378 employers have enrolled under the National Scheme, and their names are inscribed on the King's Roll. The undertakings given by these employers cover 299,232 disabled ex-Service men.

The following statement gives particulars of the number of Local Authorities in Great Britain who have enrolled under the scheme, and whose names are accordingly entered on the King's Roll:—

Authority.	No. on Roll.	No. not on Roll.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>			
<b>LONDON—</b>			
County Council .. ..	1	—	1
Corporation of the City of London .. ..	1	—	1
Metropolitan Boroughs .. ..	26	2	28
Boards of Guardians .. ..	15	16	31
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>PROVINCES—</b>			
County Boroughs .. ..	75	7	82
Town Councils .. ..	140	106	246
County Councils .. ..	31	31	62
Boards of Guardians .. ..	93	622	615
Urban District Councils .. ..	348	451	799
Rural District Councils .. ..	116	533	649
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,453</b>
<b>SCOTLAND (excluding Parish Councils).</b>			
Town Councils .. ..	54	149	203
County Councils .. ..	7	26	33
County District Committees .. ..	8	91	99
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Total for Great Britain .. ..</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>2,849</b>

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the end of July the number of men in training was 22,936, and the number awaiting training was 17,539. Since 1st August, 1919, 36,653 men have terminated training. At the end of June, 1921, the number of men in training was 23,557, of which 11,053 (47 per cent.) were being trained in Government Instructional Factories, 5,217 (22 per cent.) in other instructional centres, and 7,287 (31 per cent.) in workshops. 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 Trade ... ..	4,517
Furniture Trade ... ..	2,539
Tailoring Trade ... ..	2,420
Vehicle Building ... ..	1,935
Commercial ... ..	1,583
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades ... ..	1,449
Engineering—General and Electrical ... ..	1,337
Motor Driving and Mechanics ... ..	1,193
Boot and Shoe Trade ... ..	891
Rural Handicrafts ... ..	733
Distributive Trades ... ..	654
Other Trades ... ..	4,306
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>23,557</b>

## INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 27th July, 1921, 44,385 apprentices had been accepted with 17,663 employers, as compared with 44,343 apprentices with 17,636 employers on 1st July.

Of the 42 apprentices accepted during the month ending 27th July the majority (24) were under engineering.

The apprentices rejected up to 27th July numbered 2,121, as compared with 2,114 on 1st July.

Of those accepted, 28,380 terminated training and 15,717 were still in training. The corresponding figures on 1st July were 27,301 and 17,042 respectively.

The number of apprentices who received Institutional Training has increased during the month from 1,347 to 1,413.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on 29th July, 1921, was 21,702 (including 4,844 in Ireland), as compared with 22,418 on 24th June, 1921. The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register at 29th July, 1921, was 437,583 (including 16,073 in Ireland). On 24th June, 1921, the number was 463,193.

## APPOINTMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN TO POSTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton, appointed by the Treasury in July, 1920, to consider the arrangements for the appointment of ex-Service men\* to posts in H.M. Civil Service, have presented a third interim Report.†

## SUBSTITUTION.

The Report refers to the Joint Substitution Board set up by the Treasury and the Ministry of Labour on the 13th September, 1920, which acts as a central clearing house for ex-Service men temporarily employed in Government departments. From its inception until the 10th June, the Board has placed 8,423 ex-Service men in Government departments in London, of whom 7,825 received posts as graded clerks or messengers, and 598 received technical or other appointments of a superior character.

The Committee make the general recommendation that non-Service personnel whose discharge would entail real hardship should be retained in any Government Department which is still introducing fresh ex-Service personnel from outside, so long as such introduction from outside continues; and that non-Service personnel who have qualified at the clerical class examinations should be exempt from substitution until the 1st July, 1922.

## PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS.

The following figures relating to men employed in a permanent capacity in the Civil Service in January, 1920, and in June, 1921, are given in the Report:—

	January, 1920.	June, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Total, permanent men ... ..	182,769	197,543	+14,774
Permanent non-Service men ... ..	109,747	106,958	-2,789
Permanent ex-Service men ... ..	73,022	90,585	+17,563
Of whom are disabled ... ..	12,645	22,564	+9,919

Thus there has been an actual decrease of nearly 2,800 non-Service men in permanent positions in the Civil Service between January, 1920, and June, 1921. This decrease is mainly due to deaths and to retirements. Many of the additional ex-Service men taken on were permanent Civil Servants who had been serving with the Forces, and who were re-instated on demobilisation. These numbered 5,650; so that the net number of ex-Service men recruited to permanent posts between January, 1920, and June, 1921, was 11,900.

With regard to messengers employed in Government Departments the Committee recommend that all messengers should in future be recruited from ex-Service men. In dealing with the Post Office it is pointed out that no fewer than 60 per cent. of the total staffs employed in Government departments are postal servants. For many years (from 1897 until the outbreak of war) 50 per cent. of the vacancies for postmen and sorters were reserved for ex-Service men, and since the war this proportion has been largely exceeded. Since the Armistice no fewer than 19,960 ex-Service men, of whom 9,800 are disabled, have been appointed to permanent and quasi-permanent posts; while appointments to certain subordinate grades, such as messengers and porters, have been restricted almost entirely to ex-Service candidates. Special provision has been made for the recruitment of disabled men for certain lighter duties. The Committee approve these measures, and recommend that every possible opportunity should be taken to employ ex-Service men in non-clerical duties. It is hoped to make permanent provision on the Post Office establishment for a considerable number of additional ex-Service men, both able-bodied and disabled.

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the four weeks ending 31st July there were reported to the Department 27 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils, and 5 of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees; in addition there were a considerable number of meetings of District Councils and of various sub-committees.

## WAGES AGREEMENTS.

Agreements have now been arrived at in the following industries in which negotiations on wages questions were stated to be proceeding (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, page 340): Electricity Supply, Paper Making, Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturing, and Optical Instrument Making. Agreements for reductions in wages have also been reached by the joint bodies established in the Soap and Candle, Cement, Bobbin and Shuttle, Coopers, Docks, and Cocoa and Chocolate industries.

The National Council for Electricity Supply recommended a national wages reduction of 6s. per week (plus 12½ per cent. thereon in those districts where consolidation has taken place) in two equal instalments operative as from 15th July and 16th September respectively. These recommendations have been accepted by the District Councils for the East and West

\* For the purposes of this Report, the word "men" includes officers.  
† Third Interim Report of the Committee on the appointment of ex-Service men to posts in the Civil Service. Price 3d. net.

Midland areas, with certain modifications as to the effective date of the first reduction. The scheme agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for *Waterworks* for the revision of wages on a cost-of-living basis, with a "fall back" of 50 per cent. above the rates fixed in July, 1914, has been adopted in its entirety by the District Councils for the Midland area and for Yorkshire. The Home Counties District Council, however, have drawn up a separate schedule of wages reductions. In the Metropolitan district, it was agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, who have adopted the Joint Industrial Council Scheme, subject to certain preliminary adjustments to meet the special circumstances of the case.

In the *Soap and Candle* trade, the agreement provides for a reduction of 2s. per week to adults from the beginning of the third pay week in July and a further similar reduction one month later, with *pro rata* reductions to juveniles. Under the agreement arrived at by the *Cement* manufacturing Joint Industrial Council, the wages of time workers are reduced by 1½d. per hour as from 8th July and by a further ¾d. per hour as from the first pay day in August, corresponding reductions being made in the wages of piece and shift workers, youths and women. In the *Bobbin and Shuttle* making industry, reductions of 3s. per week for skilled and semi-skilled men, 5s. for labourers, 4s. for women, and 10 per cent. for juveniles take effect from 1st August. The *Cooperage* Joint Industrial Council agreed upon a reduction in wages of 1d. per hour on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates as from the pay day following 1st August, and for like reductions on the pay day following 1st October; subsequent adjustments of wages are to be based on a cost-of-living sliding scale. The agreement effected by the National Joint Council for *Dock Labour* provides, *inter alia*, that on and after 4th August the minimum daily wage on the half-daily basis will be 14s. for the greater ports and 15s. for the smaller ports, reduced on and after 5th January, 1922, to 15s. and 12s. respectively.

Wages have also been considered by the Councils and Committees for *Chemical Trades*, *Printing*, *Envelopes and Manufactured Stationery*, *Scottish Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers)*, *Furniture Warehousing and Removing*, and certain District Councils.

#### OTHER TOPICS.

Education questions have been before sub-committees of the *Heating and Domestic Engineering* and the *Needle and Fish-hook* Councils. Unemployment Insurance has been the subject of consideration by the *Hosiery* Council and by the Management and Costs Committee of the *Building* Council. A meeting of the *Cooperage* Council reaffirmed their previous decision that the trade does not lend itself to the training of disabled men.

With regard to the more general activities of the Councils, the Safety and Welfare Committee of the *Building* Industrial Council has conferred with representatives of the National Joint Industrial Council for the *Quarrying* Industry on the subject of the inclusion, or otherwise, of stone masons under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1918, and, as a result of the discussion, the matter is to be further considered by the Quarrying Council in the light of the additional evidence to be supplied by the Building Council. The Chalk Sectional Council of the Quarrying Industry, at its meeting on 5th July, also discussed the subject of Silicosis, and it was decided that, so far as chalk and whiting is concerned, there is no risk from this disease.

At various meetings of Joint Industrial Councils questions of personnel and constitution have been dealt with. The proposed reconstitution of the Employers' Side of the Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), England and Wales, is to be discussed at a conference between the National Council and representatives of District Councils, probably in September. The future of the Entertainments National Industrial Council has formed the subject of separate conferences, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, with the employers and trade unions concerned in the industry.

#### GOVERNMENT'S HOUSING POLICY.

In the House of Commons, on 14th July, statements of the Government's housing policy were made by the Minister of Health and by the Secretary for Scotland.

The Minister of Health announced the decision of the Government that, for the time being, expenditure on housing must be modified. The number of houses to be constructed by local authorities and public utility societies with Government assistance under the present scheme in England and Wales would, therefore, be limited to 176,000, that being the number built, building, or for which tenders had been approved. Assistance under the scheme would not be given in respect of any houses in excess of that number.

All expenditure in connection with the housing schemes which had already been incurred by local authorities with the approval of the Ministry of Health would rank for financial assistance under the present scheme, which limits the liability of local authorities to a penny rate, and where work undertaken by local authorities, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, could not, for reasons outside the control of the authorities, be completed by July, 1922, the time for completion would be extended by the Ministry as might be necessary.

With regard to subsidies to private builders, the powers taken under the Housing Act, 1921, would be exercised to the extent of making payment in full for houses completed within the four

months after the expiration of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, *i.e.*, by the 23rd April, 1921, and additional houses would be subsidised only if begun before 1st July, 1921, under a certificate, or under the promise by a local authority of a certificate. With regard to cases where commitments had been entered into, although construction had not actually been begun, they would consider the granting of a subsidy if the work were started within six weeks of the date of this announcement, *i.e.*, the 14th July, 1921.

With regard to the improvements in slum areas, the Government were prepared to provide an annual contribution not exceeding £200,000 towards the deficiency on local authorities' accounts in this regard. This annual contribution would be continued for the whole term of such loans as might have to be raised by local authorities to defray the necessary expenditure.

The Secretary for Scotland stated that it had been decided that, for Scotland, financial assistance by the Government should be limited to a total not exceeding 24,500 houses. As regards the subsidy to private builders, all houses for which Certificate A had been granted would rank for subsidy, if completed within the specified period. So far as slum areas were concerned, Scotland would receive an equivalent of any sum voted by Parliament for England.

With regard to the supply of labour and materials for housing schemes, the Minister of Health stated that, as far as England and Wales were concerned, the houses which were being built, or were to be built, under the scheme would utilise all available labour for 12 months, including a number of ex-Service men to be absorbed in the industry. The Secretary for Scotland stated that the number of houses, 24,500 in all, which were to be built in Scotland, would absorb all labour and materials likely to be available for the next two years.

In the course of his statement the Minister of Health said that by the end of 12 months the considerations upon which Government action should be based might be fundamentally altered, owing to changes in the condition of industry, especially if prices became stabilised. It was the intention of the Government to keep the whole housing problem closely under review.

#### BUILDING GUILDS.

A SCHEME has been put forward for the reconstitution and consolidation of the Building Guild, Ltd., which was formed in Manchester in January last year, and the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd., which was formed in May last year, to form a "National Building Guild, Ltd." On 23rd July a preliminary conference of Building Guild Committees was held at Manchester, at which the proposals were approved. An account of the London and Manchester Guilds was given in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1920. A feature of the recent conference was that the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd., which has hitherto been separate from the organisations affiliated to the Manchester body, was represented.

A revised constitution has been drafted, under which three tiers of executive authorities are projected. There will be a national board as the supreme governing body. This will be elected from regional councils, which, in their turn, will be chosen upon a representative basis from local guild committees. The local committees are to be based, as formerly, on local trade unions, with special representation of the technical and administrative organisations.

A scheme of administration and finance has also been drawn up under the new constitution, allowing local committees to make contracts up to £1,000, and regional councils up to £3,000. Beyond that, the national board must give its sanction as the body ultimately responsible for finance. It was proposed at the conference to raise a loan of £150,000 from the trade unions for the development of guild activities.

The guilds have hitherto refused to quote a fixed price for contracts, and have offered to produce at cost price, including a charge for the "industrial maintenance" of the guild workers and for overhead expenses, but, at the conference, the new principle of the "maximum sum contract" was adopted as an alternative. Under this system the guild will quote a maximum price, including all overhead expenses and a small percentage for insurance against losses, and this price will not be exceeded in any circumstances. If, however, the work actually costs less than the estimate, the purchaser will share the saving effected, as the guilds still adhere strictly to the principle that the price charged to customers must always bear a definite relation to the net prime cost of the work. This method has been proposed as an advantage to the man of limited means, who, under the old system, could not know in advance his maximum liability. Mr. H. Frankland, the president of the conference, announced that the guilds were now prepared to undertake contracts in any district in the British Isles, and that, at the present moment, they were taking on work other than housing. He stated that there are now 115 Guild Committees in existence, and that work valued at £300,000 was actually completed.

Mr. S. G. Hobson, secretary of the Building Guild, Ltd., in discussing the proposal for a trade union loan, said that a time was approaching when the workers, through their own organisations, would have to create their own credit, and, if necessary, their own currency.

A resolution was passed, calling upon the Government to reconsider their decision with regard to the revision of their housing policy, and to give to the guilds an opportunity of assisting in carrying out the scheme originally proposed.

#### TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

##### NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Union was held at Newcastle from 4th to 9th July, and was attended by eighty delegates. The chief subject to be considered was the action of the Triple Alliance in connection with the coal dispute, the discussion of which was held *in camera*. It was stated that the reason why the railway and transport workers cancelled their sympathetic strike in support of the miners was the grievous error of judgment on the part of the miners in refusing to meet the Prime Minister on the morning of the 15th April.\* There was some severe criticism of Mr. Thomas, the general secretary, on account of the part he played in the negotiations. He defended the course taken by the railway leaders on the ground that so much uncertainty had been created by the action of the miners in relation to Mr. Hodges' statement to members of the House of Commons that no strike declared in such an atmosphere could have any chance of success. After a long debate the Conference, by 60 votes to 20, endorsed the action of the Executive Committee in cancelling the notices and abandoning the strike on the 15th April. The discussion on this question took a course which made the vote, in effect, one of confidence in Mr. Thomas.

The Railways Bill was also discussed at length, and the Conference endorsed the agreement made by the executive with the railway companies for the reconstitution of the National Wages Board and the establishment of local machinery for dealing with disputes.† Mr. Thomas made a speech dealing with the Bill and the railway outlook generally, and stated that it was essential, not only for railwaymen, but for the country as a whole, that the Bill should be passed; otherwise there would not only be industrial strife, but financial chaos.

A resolution was passed dealing with the position of railway shopmen, in which it was stated that the National Union of Railwaymen and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades had agreed to submit the shopmen's wages claims to arbitration, but the Amalgamated Engineering Union had refused to do so. Failing a satisfactory settlement of the shopmen's claims, the Conference decided to take the earliest opportunity of using the full force of the Union on their behalf.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the Government in passing the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, declaring that the Act was a menace to freedom, and demanding its immediate repeal. A resolution on the unemployment problem reaffirmed previous declarations that it was the duty of the State to provide work or adequate maintenance, but declared that in order to secure this it would be necessary to change the existing social system.

The inquiry into the shooting of railwaymen at Mallow on 31st January was next discussed, and was condemned as biased; and a resolution was passed demanding that the compensation awarded to the railwaymen by the Recorder of Cork should be paid at once.

Mr. J. Marchbanks, of Glasgow, was elected president of the Union for the ensuing year, and Mr. Lazenby, of Kentish Town, was elected treasurer. It was decided to hold next year's conference at Bradford.

##### SOUTH WALES MINERS' FEDERATION.

The annual conference of this Federation was held at Cardiff on 22nd and 23rd July; 216 delegates, representing 152,500 members, were present, and Mr. Enoch Morrell presided.

The agenda to be considered consisted largely of amendments to rules and resolutions in favour of amendments to the Coal Mines Act. The first subject of discussion was the difficulties which had arisen at the collieries after the resumption of work. It was finally arranged that a report should be issued from time to time to the lodges, indicating how far the Disputes Committee had succeeded in securing "a loyal observance of the terms of the national settlement." Resolutions were passed in favour of amendments to the Coal Mines Act with regard to greater freedom for checkweighmen and the appointment of firemen in collieries by the State. A further resolution demanding that house coal, free or at privileged rates, should be supplied to injured or unemployed workmen, and the widows of deceased workmen, was also carried.

A resolution was adopted that a recommendation be made to all lodges that employed workmen should be asked to give 5 per cent. of their earnings for the maintenance of those out of work. Another resolution, expressing the view that the position of president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain should be "an annual part-time appointment" was also adopted. The conference decided, by 120 votes to 63, in favour of urging the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to affiliate to, and actively to identify itself with, the Third International. Messrs. J. Winstone,‡ T. Richards, Noah Ablett, and A. J. Cook were re-elected as representatives of the Federation on the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

##### UNITED TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual conference of this Association was held at Blackpool from 25th to 27th July. The trade slump was discussed,

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1921, page 228.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1921, p. 338, and June, 1921, p. 284.

‡ Mr. James Winstone, who was also re-elected as President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, died on 27th July.

and, after a long debate, a resolution was carried in favour of the cotton industry making its own provision for unemployment and part-time employment by creating a joint fund, to which the employers would contribute 75 per cent. and the operatives 25 per cent., and which would be administered by a board consisting of an equal number of employers and operatives.

Resolutions were adopted advocating the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Factory Acts. In the former case, payment of compensation from the day of the accident and the fixing of the weekly allowance at not less than 75 per cent. of the ordinary wages paid for a full working week were advocated; and, in the latter case, a demand was put forward that fines or deductions from wages should be made illegal.

The conference protested strongly against the increase of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and demanded an inquiry into the fiscal relations of India and this country. A resolution was carried approving of the recommendations for international labour legislation adopted at the International Labour Conference at Washington in November, 1919, and urging the Government "to fulfil their obligations by legislation."

There was considerable discussion on a resolution advocating the formation of a federation of cotton workers' amalgamations, and the proposal was eventually referred to the Legislative Council for further consideration. Mr. W. Gee (card and blowing-room operatives) was elected president, Mr. J. H. Duxbury (loom overlookers), vice-president, and Mr. T. Cross, secretary, for the ensuing year.

##### GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The annual conference of this body was held at University College, Bangor, on 14th and 15th July. The correspondence concerning the relations of the Federation with the International Federation of Trade Unions was discussed at length, and the reference in the annual report to the breaking of the connection between the two "on account of the failure of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress to observe either the letter or the spirit of its obligations" was approved by the conference. It was also decided to approach the trade unions of the English-speaking countries of the world to discover whether they would be willing to take part in an international trades union congress of English-speaking peoples, for the unification of trade union policy in those countries whose institutions and democratic ideas are similar in character.

The conference then considered a scheme for extending the activities and increasing the influence of the Federation. It was pointed out that, in order to meet and counter the influence and attacks of organisations of employers, it was essential that they should carry on some active propaganda. It was, therefore, decided to set up a department for statistics and for industrial and commercial information, and to appoint two organisers to assist in the work.

##### OTHER CONFERENCES.

Various other conferences have also been held during the past month. The National Union of Dock and Riverside and General Workers held their annual meeting at Aberdeen from 12th to 15th July. The unemployment problem was discussed, and there was some criticism of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921.\* The National Union of Railway Women's Guild held their annual conference at Bristol on 29th June, and the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers at Greenock on 1st August.

#### NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, 1919. PROVISIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Industrial Conference Provisional Joint Committee was held on 19th July, 1921, at the Ministry of Labour, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Munro, G.B.E. The following statement has been issued with regard to the conclusions of the meeting:—

"The action taken by the Joint Committee to secure legislative effect to the proposals contained in their Joint Report, as submitted to and unanimously approved by the second National Conference on the 4th April, 1919, and fully accepted in principle by the Government, together with the fact that legislative effect had not been given to these joint proposals, was discussed. Special consideration was given to the attitude taken up by the Government in the debates in Parliament on the 27th May and 1st July, following on the motion of Mr. Barnes, on the Washington Conventions and to the result which followed.

"It was evident that the present position was such as to render futile any further efforts on the part of the Joint Committee to secure legislative effect to their joint recommendations. After careful consideration, the Committee unanimously decided that their resignation should be tendered, as no good purpose could be served by their remaining in being. The chairman was accordingly asked to convey this resolution to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Labour."

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1921, pages 338-9.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901-1920

MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN COMPOUNDS OF LEAD.

SECTION 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, gives power to the Secretary of State to make regulations for the safety of persons employed in dangerous trades, and Section 80 provides that, before making any such regulations, he publish notice of his proposal to do so, and of the place where copies of the draft regulations may be obtained, and the time within which any objection to them made by or on behalf of persons affected must be sent to the secretary.

On 22nd October, 1920, the Home Office announced that draft regulations had been drawn up, in accordance with these provisions of the Act, relating to the manufacture of white compounds of lead (including carbonate, sulphate, nitrate and acetate of lead).\*

It has now been announced that certain amendments are to be made to these draft regulations, the principal of which are as follows:—

(1) The definition has been extended to cover more precisely the compounds with which the Regulations will deal.

(2) At the special request of the White Lead Corroders' Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, amendments have been made so as to require (as was done by the Special Rules) provision of respirators and their use in certain processes, and also a weekly, instead of a fortnightly, medical examination.

(3) Regulation 14, which required breathing apparatus to be provided for the use of workers in condensing chambers, has been deleted.

(4) Regulation 11 has been omitted, as its provisions are now covered by Section I. (d) of the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920.

Formal notice of the re-publication of the draft regulations as amended was given on 15th July. Copies of the amended draft regulations can be obtained by application to the Factory Department, Home Office, London.

THE TWO DAY-SHIFT SYSTEM FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

With regard to the operation of Section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, which now governs the employment of women and young persons on the two day-shift system, notices have been published in *London Gazette* from 6th May to 8th July of 45 further Orders made by the Home Secretary. This makes a total of 99 Orders in all made up to 6th July inclusive.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP REPORT FOR 1920.

THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1920 has been issued.†

The number of registered factories in 1920 was 140,064, and of registered workshops 141,971; these figures compare with 123,058 and 153,797 respectively in 1914.‡ The increase in "factories" and the decrease in "workshops" have been almost continuous for many years.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed in factories in 1913 and in 1919; corresponding figures for 1920 are not available:—

	Year 1919.			Total in 1913.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Cotton .. .. .	205,589	386,920	592,509	591,753
All Textiles .. .. .	404,680	759,487	1,164,167	1,083,884
Metal Work .. .. .	1,930,241	225,063	2,155,294	1,632,136
All Factories .. .. .	3,969,923	2,157,783	6,127,706	5,342,625

There was an increase of 350,000 in the number of males employed, and of 430,000 in the number of females employed, as between 1913 and 1919. Among males there was a decrease in cotton of 27,168, but an increase in other textiles of 15,429; an increase in metal working factories of 413,960; and a decrease in other factories (neither metal nor textile) of 49,011. Among females there was an increase under all headings, as follows:— Cotton, 27,924; other textiles, 89,128; metal work, 109,198; and other factories (neither metal nor textile), 205,621.

A large proportion of the Report is devoted to an account of progress in safety precautions and in welfare work; and attention is drawn to the large extent to which such safety precautions, or welfare arrangements, are now based on agreements voluntarily entered into by Joint Industrial Councils, or reached after negotiation between representatives of the employers and of the workpeople. Such agreements, establishing standardised safety precautions, have been reached, for example, in the cotton trade, in the woollen and worsted trades, in the printing, bleaching and dyeing trades, and in the tinsplate trade. Regulations suggested for woodworking machinery by the Joint Industrial Council for the Building Industry have now been issued in draft, and the same Council have made recommendations for the prevention of accidents in building operations, and have suggested that they should be made statutory.

Similarly, the Joint Industrial Council for the Iron and Steel

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920, p. 653.

† Cmd. 1403, price 1s. 6d. net.

‡ Exclusive of docks, wharves, quays and warehouses; of "buildings" (under Section 105 of the Factory Act); of railway lines and sidings; of workshops in which men only are employed; of homework premises; and of factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines.

Wire Manufacturing Industry appointed a sub-committee to consider working conditions in the industry generally. At the request of the sub-committee one of H.M. Superintending Inspectors of Factories visited a large number of works, and submitted a report, which was adopted by the Industrial Council. If, and so long as, this voluntary arrangement works satisfactorily, it is not proposed to give statutory force to the recommendations contained in this Report; but they will form a standard with which firms will be expected to comply, and H.M. Factory Inspectors are invited to notify to the Council any failures to comply with these recommendations. The Report proceeds:—

"We welcome such co-operation between the Department and the industries; and such meetings and discussions can do more to improve working conditions than can ever be achieved by legislation alone; provided, of course, that, when agreements are arrived at, individual occupiers will take the necessary steps to see that they are carried out. This is the crux of the whole matter, and . . . the only sure means to this end is the appointment of some responsible person, or of a Works Committee, charged with this duty.

"The movement regarding Works and Safety Committees, though slow, is progressing; and in some districts the progress is substantial."

The number of prosecutions for breaches of the Factory Acts shows a great decline, under all the principal headings, as between 1914 and 1920. The greatest reduction is in "employment" prosecutions (*i.e.*, prosecutions for employment of women, young persons or children, at illegal hours, or without certificate of fitness, or the like), which is no doubt largely accounted for by the reduction of hours in most trades; but the generality of the improvement, under other headings as well, shows, according to the Report, "a greatly improved spirit abroad." The smallest reduction is under the heading of "safety," and by far the heaviest penalties were imposed after conviction for neglect to fence machinery or other breaches of the regulations, etc., causing death or injury.

The reduction in working hours which was effected in many trades in 1919 was extended to other trades in 1920. It has been effected, according to the Report, "with surprising ease and rapidity," but very conflicting accounts are given as to the effect of the change on output. The reduction has not been accompanied by any increase in overtime; on the contrary, the workers show an increasing objection to overtime, even when they are enabled to earn increased wage rates after the standard hours. Improved organisation has made it possible to avoid overtime or to reduce it within moderate limits, even in some industries (*e.g.*, fish curing) where it used to be said that no limit was possible.

Two breaks for meals are still observed in the woollen and worsted trades of Yorkshire, and in some other trades, in some districts; but the single-break system is now much more general. This involves longer spells of continuous work than under the old system, which is sometimes found to put an undesirable strain upon the workers. Some employers—though at present only a small minority—allow a break of five or ten minutes in the middle of each spell, and either provide tea or cocoa at a small charge, or allow the workers to go to the canteen. Most employers who have made such arrangements are satisfied that there is no loss of output thereby, and that the efficiency of the workers is increased.

The following Table shows the number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts in 1920:—

Industry.	All Accidents (fatal and non-fatal).	
	Fatal.	Accidents.
Textile Factories .. .. .	11,083	90
Non-textile Factories:—		
Gas .. .. .	2,025	33
Wood .. .. .	3,823	36
Clay, Stone, etc. .. .. .	2,071	41
Metals (extraction, conversion, founding, galvanising, etc.) .. .. .	28,739	244
Marine Engineering .. .. .	2,996	25
Ship and Boat Building .. .. .	15,452	187
Locomotives, Automotors .. .. .	8,584	25
Other Engineering (including aircraft and vehicle building, and manufacture of appliances and tools) .. .. .	29,736	161
Chemicals .. .. .	3,090	60
Food .. .. .	3,359	48
Paper, Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .	3,519	43
Other non-textile factories .. .. .	16,088	182
Total, non-textile factories .. .. .	119,472	1,085
Docks .. .. .	6,405	118
Warehouses .. .. .	653	17
Construction, etc., of Buildings .. .. .	789	36
Buildings under Sect. 105 of Factory Act .. .. .	300	8
Total .. .. .	138,702	1,404

The accidents show an increase of 12,750 over those of 1919, but are still considerably below the level of 1913. Nearly 80 per cent. of the accidents, and nearly 90 per cent. of the fatal accidents, were to adult males; and 13 per cent. of the total and 9 per cent. of the fatal accidents were to male young persons. Only 169 accidents, none of which were fatal, happened to children.

LABOUR AND WAGES ON UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

In the course of a recent report, H.M. Consul-General at Philadelphia analyses in some detail the principal features of the various wage movements on the United States railways during the last four and a-half years. Among other points brought out is the fact that the big wage increases were accompanied by a considerable expansion in the size of railway staffs.

On 1st January, 1918, all railways in the United States passed under Government control, and, except for the first six months, were actually operated by a specially appointed Government staff. This period was terminated on 1st March, 1920, by the Esch-Cummins Act, which returned the railways to their owners and set up the United States Railroad Labour Board to deal with all disputes regarding wages, conditions of service, etc., which employers and employees were unable to settle between themselves.

The big wage increases during 1918-20 were utilised as a basis for criticisms of the methods of Government control, but in such periods of world-wide rising prices general and unqualified statements can carry but little weight, and H.M. Consul-General considers that there was no reason to suppose that the railways (if privately managed) would have escaped what, during the years in question, was a general tendency in industry in the United States, as elsewhere. Moreover, the upward movement began during the year preceding the commencement of Federal control, and was not completed until some months after its close.

On 1st January, 1917, the Adamson Act came into operation. It prescribed a basic day of 8 hours instead of 10, without any reduction of pay, and involved during 1917 an additional expenditure of \$271,000,000 (equivalent to 18·5 per cent. of the 1916 total of \$1,466,576,394) and an increase of just over 5 per cent. in the number of employees. By General Order No. 27 the United States Railroad Administration, in May, 1918, granted an advance to all employees earning less than \$250 a month. This was graduated in inverse ratio to wages or salaries so that men with monthly salaries of \$200 received an advance of 8·26 per cent., and those earning \$46·7 one of 43 per cent. Employees paid less than \$46 were given a flat increase of \$20 a month. Supplementary advances of various kinds continued until 1920.

The final addition to the railway wages occurred in July, 1920, four months after the cessation of direct government control. By decision No. 2, the United States Railroad Labour Board sanctioned a series of specific increases which, according to the calculations of railway managers, involved an additional outlay of \$600,000,000. The advances varied from \$17 a month for labourers to \$36 for certain classes of engine and train service employees.

The Railroad Labour Board, which sanctioned these advances, consists of nine members—three representative of the owners or management, three of employees and three of the general public. The considerable degree of independence that might be expected from a body so constituted would appear not to be realised, for the Consul-General states that "since 1st March, 1920, the Government has, by means of the newly created United States Railroad Labour Board, continued to exercise control over wage levels." Actually the Transportation (Esch-Cummins) Act of 1920 did not give the Board any power of enforcing its decrees, except through public opinion after the publication of its findings.

Among other factors contributing to the augmented cost of railway labour was the increase in the number of employees referred to above. The actual figures are as follows:—

	No. of Employees.	Percentage Increase over previous year.	Average Wages per Employee.	Percentage Increase over previous year.
			Dollars.	
1916	1,647,997	—	892	—
1917	1,732,876	5·1	1,004	12·5
1918	1,841,575	6·2	1,420	41·4
1919	1,913,422	3·9	1,486	4·6
1920	2,031,927	6·2	1,820	22·5

A second factor calculated to increase labour costs was the reclassification of all employees, which was carried out under the United States Railroad Administration. This had the effect of transferring large numbers of men from the lower to the more highly paid grades. New classification rules have, however, lately been issued by the United States Railroad Labour Board. On the basis of the figures set out above, during the period under consideration the total number of extra men taken on was equivalent to 23 per cent. of the number working on the railways in 1916. The average pay per man increased just over 100 per cent., but, owing to the extra staff, reclassification and other considerations, the total sum paid in wages increased by no less than 151 per cent. from \$1,468,576,394 in 1916 to \$3,698,216,331 in 1920. According to statistics of the Pennsylvania Railway, this meant that labour was absorbing 70 per cent. of operating earnings as compared with a normal 50 per cent.

The financial results of the railways for the first six months after being freed from Government control were thoroughly unsatisfactory. They failed to pay their way even during the boom period of the summer of 1920, and when the slump came found themselves in serious difficulties, for it was not until the passing of the Winslow Act, which became effective early in 1921, that the Treasury was authorised to make partial payment

In textile factories the accidents were nearly equally divided between "one-day" accidents and "seven-day" accidents; but in other industries the great majority of accidents were "seven-day" accidents, the figures being:—

Textile factories:—	
One-day accidents .. .. .	5,262
Seven-day accidents .. .. .	5,821
Non-textile factories:—	
One-day accidents .. .. .	36,932
Seven-day accidents .. .. .	82,540
Docks, warehouses, buildings, etc.:—	
One-day accidents .. .. .	1,492
Seven-day accidents .. .. .	6,655
All reported cases:—	
One-day accidents .. .. .	43,686
Seven-day accidents .. .. .	95,016
Total .. .. .	138,702

The following Table shows the number of cases of Industrial Poisoning reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts in 1920, and of deaths caused by Industrial Poisoning; the figures for 1900 are given for comparison:—

Disease and Industry.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1900.	1920.	1900.	1920.
Lead Poisoning:—				
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	34	45	1	3
File-cutting and Hardening ..	40	3	3	1
White and Red Lead .. .. .	377	28	6	—
China and Earthenware .. .. .	200	24	8	13
Electric Accumulators .. .. .	33	47	—	—
Paints and Colours .. .. .	56	9	1	—
Coach Building .. .. .	70	13	5	—
Shipbuilding .. .. .	32	9	2	—
Paint used in other Industries ..	50	10	5	—
Other Industries .. .. .	166	55	7	3
Total, Lead Poisoning .. .. .	1,058	243	38	23
Phosphorus Poisoning .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning .. .. .	22	3	3	—
Mercury Poisoning .. .. .	9	5	—	—
Toxic Jaundice .. .. .	*	6	*	3
Epitheliomatous Ulceration .. ..	*	45	*	1
Chromic Ulceration .. .. .	*	126	*	—
Anthrax .. .. .	37	48	7	11
Total* .. .. .	1,129	476	48	38

The chief feature of this Table is the great reduction in cases of lead poisoning, particularly in the pottery trades and in white and red lead manufacture. Deaths from lead poisoning in the china and earthenware trades do not show a corresponding reduction, but it is explained in the Report that all the fatal cases involved employment for many years under the old conditions. Two of them were cases of persons who had not worked in lead processes for eight and for twelve years, respectively, while the remaining thirteen persons had worked in lead processes for periods varying from 21 to 43 years, with an average of 30. Special attention was given in 1920 to lead poisoning in the electric accumulator industry, in which plumbism is now more common than in any other industry.

Other sections of the Report deal with industrial developments and the state of trade; the use of electricity in factories; health and sanitation; first aid and ambulance; sugar refining; lighting in factories and workshops; electric arc welding; and dust in printers' workrooms. Appendices to the Report contain the Report of the Glass Workers' Cataract Committee and various statistical tables.

FENCING AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR COTTON WEAVING MACHINERY.

CONFERENCES between employers, operatives and inspectors were held in 1911 and 1912, with regard to the fencing of machinery and other safeguards in cotton spinning and weaving machinery, and pamphlets† have already been issued illustrating and describing the best-known types of guards in cotton blowing and cardroom processes and in cotton spinning and doubling processes respectively. Another pamphlet has now been issued,‡ dealing with fencing and safety precautions in cotton weaving, winding, warping, slashing, and other subsidiary processes.

This pamphlet describes the machinery in use in each of these departments requiring fencing or other safeguards, and the measures recommended for improving the safeguards, both (a) in the case of new machinery hereafter to be installed and (b) in the case of machinery already installed. This is followed by an extract from the agreement and by fifty-six whole-page or half-page plates illustrating fencing and other safeguards.

\* Toxic jaundice, epitheliomatous ulceration and chrome ulceration were not notifiable in 1900. Allowance must be made for this in drawing comparisons between 1900 and 1920.

† Safety Pamphlets (Cotton Spinning and Weaving) No. 4, Card Room section, and No. 5, Spinning and Doubling Section; price 1s. each. The Reports of the two conferences may also be purchased; price 3d. and 1d. respectively.

‡ Safety Pamphlet, No. 6, Cotton Weaving and Subsidiary Processes; price 1s. net.

of the dividends the Government had guaranteed. Early this year the railroad managements began formal proceedings before the Labour Board for a reduction in wage scales averaging 25 per cent., or rather more than last year's increases.

As already announced\*, the Labour Board compromised with an average reduction of 12 per cent. However, in view of the widespread dismissals of the last six months or so, which are believed to have brought railway staffs back to the 1916 level, it seems possible the total saving will be considerably more than 12 per cent. of last year's expenditure.

In setting forth the reasons for their decision, the Labour Board, after calling attention to the intensity of the industrial depression, to some extent forestalled the argument of the Labour Party that the cost of living had not fallen more than three points below the peak, by saying that "while it may be arguable that the fall in prices has not reached the ultimate consumer to any large extent, it has, without doubt, most disastrously affected the producers." Such a state of affairs meant greatly reduced traffic and a disappearance of the revenue out of which high wages should be paid.

The award of the Board was a disappointment to both sides. The companies fear that it will not be sufficient to put railway business back on to a paying basis, while labour is considering a strike to resist the reductions.

## EMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE: RESUMPTION OF WORK IN THE DEVASTATED DISTRICTS.

THE *Bulletin* of the French Ministry of Labour publishes the results of three successive monthly enquiries undertaken by the Department of Industrial Reconstruction in the Devastated Districts.

Returns made by 4,586 firms (each of which normally employed 20 persons or more) showed that on 1st March, 1921, 1,020 establishments operating in 1914 had not been re-opened, 2,817 were partially at work, while 749 only (16.3 per cent.) had been completely restored. Before the War the total number of persons employed was 818,104, whereas at the date of the enquiry the number was 381,453 (46.6 per cent. of the full complement), as compared with 46.2 per cent. at the date of the preceding investigation (1st January).

Returns relating to 1st April, made by 4,643 firms, showed that they were employing 810,577 in 1914, and 377,828 (46.6 per cent. of the full number) in 1921.

Returns relating to 1st May, made by 4,701 firms, showed that they were employing 816,716 in 1914, and 371,357 (45.4 per cent.) in 1921.

If the total number of persons employed in 1914 by the firms making returns be taken as a basis of computation the percentages corresponding to the number of persons employed by the firms on the dates specified—analysed by industries—are as follows:—

Industry.	Percentage of Persons Employed in 1921. (1914=100.)		
	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.
Mining .. .. .	33.0	33.8	27.6
Quarrying .. .. .	53.5	54.4	56.4
Metal Smelting, &c. .. .	43.6	44.2	44.9
Metal Manufacturing .. .	54.0	54.9	53.7
Building .. .. .	46.5	46.9	50.0
Textiles .. .. .	48.6	47.9	46.2
Clothing .. .. .	51.1	51.4	51.7
Food Preparation .. .. .	29.7	29.7	30.6
Glass, Pottery, &c. .. .	46.9	48.5	51.2
Chemical .. .. .	54.1	55.2	54.9
Paper, &c. .. .. .	57.3	51.2	51.8
Printing, &c. .. .. .	54.8	54.8	52.5
Wood Working .. .. .	44.0	43.7	43.0
Tanning, Currying, &c. .. .	49.6	49.7	43.5

## INCREASED GRANT TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN FRANCE.‡

ON 2nd July, the French Chamber of Deputies voted a supplementary credit of 12 million francs for the National Unemployment Fund to meet the needs of the latter half of the current year. In making his proposals, the Minister of Labour recalled the fact that the principal credit voted by the Chamber for the year had been 14 million francs, and that a subsequent supplementary credit of 4,540,000 francs had been granted. These provisions had proved inadequate, and up to 1st July more than 15,500,000 francs had been expended, the monthly disbursements to the municipal and various departmental unemployment funds being about 2,500,000 francs. The Ministry had issued strict regulations as to the administration of the funds and the application of tests to persons claiming benefit. An endeavour has been made to connect the funds closely with the public employment exchanges. A special effort had been made to obtain situations in agriculture, and in the first five months of 1921 employment had been secured for 17,000 workers, as compared with 11,000 in the corresponding period of 1920. Local relief bodies had operated in the invaded districts, but their resources became exhausted, and official unemployment funds would have to be organised.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, p. 345.

† *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail*, April—June, 1921, Paris.

‡ *Journal Officiel*, 3rd July, 1921.

The maximum number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donation in France, viz., 92,256, had been reached in March, and at subsequent periods the total had been somewhere about 60,000. A comparison with similar figures relating to other countries showed that the financial burden of France in this respect was comparatively light.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY.

H.M. AMBASSADOR at Rome, in a despatch dated 15th July, transmits a memorandum drawn up by H.M. Commercial Counsellor at Rome on the subject of unemployment in Italy, based on a report by the Italian Ministry of Labour, covering the period from March, 1919, to April, 1921.\* The maximum degree of unemployment occurred in April, 1919, and the minimum in July, 1920. From April to November, 1919, the number of persons unemployed decreased, rising again in December and January. From January, 1920, onwards there was a large decrease, most noticeable in April and May, due in part to the good season and to the resumption of outdoor work. The latter part of 1920 showed a remarkable improvement in the labour market as compared with the preceding year. The present year has witnessed a return of the crisis, and the number of unemployed on 30th April last was 250,145, as against 202,002 on 30th April, 1920. At the latest date unemployment was more prevalent in the north than in central and southern Italy. The industries particularly affected were building (99,404 unemployed), agriculture (43,559), metals (27,519), and textiles (23,402). In addition to the 250,145 persons previously reported wholly unemployed on 30th April 69,370 workpeople were on short time. In the silk trade the working week had been reduced to four days, and in the automobile trade to 36 hours. This system of working short time was more particularly resorted to in the metal, cotton, boot and rubber industries.

The report emphasises the distinction between the causes of unemployment in the different years. In 1919 it was essentially connected with the conditions prevailing after the War, and those out of work were in the main ex-Service men or persons who had been employed in war industries. In 1920 the labour market began to recover its equilibrium and production increased rapidly, owing to the abundance of money and the consequent demand on the part of buyers. As prices rose this demand fell off, goods were manufactured only for stock, and thus the crisis in 1921 may be described as due to over-production.

In addition to the general causes affecting industry throughout the world the following are mentioned as particularly applicable to Italy in an analysis of the situation made by the journal *L'Organizzazione Industriale*: the uncertainty regarding the industrial and financial policy of the Government, the threatened institution of "workmen's control," the weight of taxation, the cost of raw materials, high wages and labour disputes.

Although official statistics are not available for a date later than the end of April, it is undoubtedly the fact (states H.M. Representative) that unemployment is on the increase. Numerous cases are reported in the Press of factories closing down or reducing their staff. An important factory in Turin has decided to close temporarily, and all the workmen have received notices of dismissal. Another company has discharged 4,000 employees. In Liguria in the month of July alone more than 16,000 workpeople were discharged by various undertakings engaged in building ships and marine engines.

According to reports in the Press the question of unemployment has been under consideration at recent meetings of the Italian Cabinet, and a programme of public works has been proposed. A scheme was put forward under which a sum of 400 million lire would be set aside to be devoted to the construction of new roads in the south of Italy and to the electrification of the railways in the north.

## WAGES IN THE GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 1914-1920.

THE following particulars as to the rise in wages of workers employed in the German chemical industry between 1914 and the end of 1920 are based on an article which appeared in the March issue of the journal *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, published by the Federal Statistical Department of Germany.

The data relate to four of the principal centres of the chemical industry, viz., Berlin, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Breslau. If the 1914 figures (February) be taken as 100, those for 1920 (end of the year) will be represented by the following index numbers:—

Town.	Index Numbers of Hourly Earnings in 1920. (1914=100.)			
	Factory Operatives.		Artizans.	
	Single Men.	Married Men without Children.	Single Men.	Married Men without Children.
Berlin .. .. .	1,150	1,210	861	903
Düsseldorf .. .	1,444	1,500	1,265	1,300
Elberfeld .. .. .	1,432	1,523	1,300	1,380
Breslau .. .. .	1,147	1,191	1,143	1,179

\* The report referred to is published in the issue of the *Bollettino del Lavoro* for May.

From this Table it would appear that the hourly earnings of the artizans employed in chemical factories in three of the towns (Breslau being the exception) have not risen in the same proportion as those of factory operatives. In Berlin, for example, the earnings of the operatives reached  $11\frac{1}{2}$  times the pre-war figure, while those of the artizans were  $8\frac{1}{2}$  or 9 times their 1914 earnings.

In 1914 the working day in Berlin and Elberfeld was 9 hours, and in Düsseldorf and Breslau 10 hours, whereas in 1920 the 8-hour day was in operation in all four towns. As the result weekly earnings have increased less than hourly earnings. This is shown by the following Table:—

Town.	Index Numbers of Weekly Earnings in 1920. (1914=100.)	
	Factory Operatives (Married Men without Children).	Artizans (Married Men without Children).
Berlin .. .. .	1,076	802
Düsseldorf .. .	1,200	1,040
Elberfeld .. .. .	1,354	1,227
Breslau .. .. .	953	943

An attempt is made, in the case of Berlin, to relate the rise in the money wages to that of the cost of living. For this purpose recourse is had to estimates made by Dr. Kuczynski\* of the expenditure necessary to satisfy the minimum weekly requirements of a family of four (man, wife and two children) living in Berlin. The cost of these requirements at the prices prevailing in the spring of 1914 is calculated to have been 28.8 marks, and at the end of 1920 330 marks. The corresponding average weekly earnings of the factory operatives were 27 marks (1914) and 319.2 marks (1920), and for the artizans 38.33 marks (1914) and 340.8 marks (1920). Thus at both periods the artizans' earnings sufficed to meet the minimum expenditure, but those of the factory operatives were inadequate.

No data are available for a similar comparison for the other three towns.

## NON-MANUAL WORKERS IN AUSTRIA: EXTENSION OF PROTECTIVE LAW.†

ON 1st July new provisions governing the service contract of non-manual workers in Austria, as laid down in the law of 11th May last, came into force. The earlier Act (of 16th January, 1910) is repealed, and the new measure has a more extended scope, so that non-manual workers, not only in manufacturing establishments, but also in mining concerns, banks, insurance firms, co-operative and other societies, and those employed by notaries, doctors, dentists and in private asylums and private schools, are now subject to its provisions.

Conditions are laid down concerning the payment of wages or salaries in case of absence from work. Holidays with pay have to be granted on a more liberal scale than formerly, viz., two weeks after six months' service, three after five years, four after ten years and five after twenty-five years.

During the first two years' service the employer must give six weeks' notice of termination of engagement, two months after two years, three after five years, four after fifteen years and five after twenty-five years.

Conditions of service for women employees are fixed in conformity with the Washington Convention. Before and after confinement a period of rest must be granted without loss of employment, and further concessions are made in regard to time allowed to mothers for nursing their infants.

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUBSIDY IN HOLLAND.‡

EXTENSION OF PERIOD BUT REDUCTION IN AMOUNT.

IN accordance with instructions issued by the Netherlands Minister for Home Affairs the period for which grants might be made to trade unions in respect of unemployment benefit paid to members who had exhausted their right to such assistance was to expire on 4th June. A later circular has now extended the period for payment from 5th June onward. The amount of benefit will, however, be reduced by about 10 per cent. in view of the long period for which it has been paid, the fall in the cost of living and the desirability of not checking the return to more normal economic conditions by prolongation of benefit.

The amount of benefit varies according to the importance of the locality, and the composition of the family of the unemployed person. In places where benefit was highest it has been reduced from 16½ florins to 15 florins per week, for married persons and heads of families, with (as before) an additional allowance of 1.50 florins for each child, up to a maximum of ten children. Persons living in lodgings will receive 11 florins (instead of 12), and unmarried persons living with their parents 5.50 florins (instead of 6). Corresponding reductions are also made in regard to localities in lower categories.

\* Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Schöneberg (Berlin).

† *Antworte Nachrichten*, 15th June, 1921. (Vienna); also *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* 30th July, 1921. (Berlin).

‡ *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th June, 1921.

It has been further decided that the amount of relief shall not exceed 65 per cent. (70 per cent. formerly) of the average wage paid in the particular trade for a 45-hour week for heads of families, 60 per cent. (65 per cent.) for persons living in lodgings, and 55 per cent. (60 per cent.) for unmarried persons living with their parents.

## CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK, FIRST QUARTER OF 1921.

THE issue for 5th August of the journal (*Statistiske Efterretninger*) of the Danish Statistical Department contains figures compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Federation bringing the data concerning the general movement of wages in the principal trades in Denmark down to the first quarter of 1921. (For information relating to the previous quarter see p. 235 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1921.)

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 85,500, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (24,200), food preparation (10,200), building (8,900), pottery, glass and stone (6,800), paper and printing (6,400), chemicals (4,200), and textiles (4,100).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings in the industries covered had fallen by 1.5 per cent. since the previous quarter, but were still 298 per cent. above the level of 1914. For the skilled workman the average hourly earnings fell from 2.42 kroner in the 4th quarter of 1920 to 2.36 in the quarter under review, and for the unskilled workman from 1.97 to 1.93 kroner. The average earnings of female workers remained at the same level as in the previous quarter, viz., 1.31 kroner per hour.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A RECENT publication\* issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics gives details of the earnings and hours of labour of operatives in the boot and shoe industry. The report includes establishments whose principal or only products are shoes made by the McKay welt, or turn process, or loose nailed or screwed shoes. Men's, women's and children's shoes are included. Data are not included from establishments whose main or sole products are pegged shoes, or specialties such as slippers, leggings, felt boots, etc., or from establishments doing only fitting or making sole stock. All data were obtained from pay-rolls of the various establishments by the agents of the Bureau.

The report deals chiefly with the year 1920, but includes summary tables covering the period 1907-20. The number of establishments from which returns were obtained increased from 26 in 1907 to 91 in 1914 and 117 in 1920, and the number of occupations represented has been similarly expanded.

The figures for 1920 are based on returns covering 51,247 persons, being 27 per cent. of the total number of people in the industry according to the 1914 United States Census of Manufactures. Nearly a third of the number reported on were employed in Massachusetts, while over 5,000 each belonged to New York State, Ohio and Missouri.

In 1920, the average full-time weekly earnings of male operatives in the selected occupations varied from 18.47 dollars for dressers to 47.81 dollars for Goodyear welters. The average for female operatives ranged from 12.97 dollars for tack pullers (hand) to 25.09 dollars for vampers.

The following Table shows the percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) since 1913 in (a) full-time hours per week, (b) hourly earnings, and (c) full-time weekly earnings for male operatives in various occupations:—

Occupation.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) 1913 to 1920 in		
	Full-time hours per week.	Hourly earnings.	Full-time weekly earnings.
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe (hand) .. .. .	-12	+136	+111
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe (machine) .. .. .	-12	+150	+114
Bed-machine operators .. .	-12	+139	+112
Triers .. .. .	-13	+144	+116
Edge setters .. .. .	-12	+112	+89
Edge trimmers .. .. .	-12	+110	+95
Assemblers, pulling over machine .. .. .	-12	+135	+110
Turn lasters (hand) .. .. .	-14	+184	+150
Goodyear stitchers .. .. .	-12	+105	+82
Goodyear welters .. .. .	-12	+94	+75
Pullers over (machine) .. .	-12	+138	+112
Heelers, leather .. .. .	-12	+96	+75

*Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics*, No. 278. *Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1907 to 1921*, Washington.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 2nd AUGUST, 1921.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

All Items	122%
Food only	126%

FOOD.

The average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary rose from 120 per cent. at 1st July to 126 per cent. at 2nd August. The increase during the month was largely due to advances in the prices of milk, butter and eggs, mainly owing to the drought and seasonal causes. Bacon and cheese were also dearer, on the average, at 2nd August than at 1st July. On the other hand, meat, sugar and potatoes were cheaper.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, on 1st July, 1921, and on 2nd August, 1921 :-

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

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 2nd August in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 1st July, 1921 :-

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 2nd August, 1921, as compared with July, 1914.				Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at 1st July, 1921.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Beef, British—					
Ribs	137	139	138	144	150
Thin Flank	139	138	139	150	150
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	96	92	94	98	82
Thin Flank	73	77	75	82	82
Mutton, British—					
Legs	136	140	138	150	149
Breast	139	129	134	149	149
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	118	111	114	118	51
Breast	43	48	45	51	135
Bacon (streaky)*	154	134	144	135	128
Fish ..	140	115	128	133	133
Flour ..	123	135	131	133	133
Bread ..	132	131	131	132	64
Tea ..	61	67	64	64	250
Sugar (granulated) ..	244	235	239	250	110
Milk ..	129	134	131	110	79
Butter—					
Fresh	105	120	113	79	73
Salt	103	111	107	73	93
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	102	103	103	24	24
Margarine ..	26	25	25	124	181
Eggs (fresh) ..	166	149	157	124	181
Potatoes ..	186	160	173	181	181
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	127	125	126	120	120

\* 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, including the increases of 10 per cent. on net rents which became permissible, at the earliest, on 2nd July. The results of these enquiries show that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 2nd August, 1921, was between 50 and 55 per cent. Further particulars with regard to the results of the recent enquiries as to the extent of increases in rents will be given in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 2nd August the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 180 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with about 190 per cent. at 1st July. The reductions recorded during July were distributed over all the items of clothing included in the statistics.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 160 and 165 per cent. at 2nd August. For gas the increase was 110 per cent., for lamp oil 160 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) 110 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which the average increase at 2nd August is estimated at about 150 per cent.

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 2nd August, 1921, is about 122 per cent.\* as compared with 119 per cent. for 1st July.

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 increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes (i.e., the average standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in 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 :-

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

Month (beginning of)	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
January ..	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	-
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	-
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	-
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.

NOTE.—The Final Report of the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, the Co-operative Union, and other Labour organisations, is noticed on page 392 of this issue.

\* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 2nd August, 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.\*

The general level of retail prices in Paris of food, fuel and lighting in the month of July shows a fall of 1.8 per cent., as compared with the preceding month, but a rise of 206 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on the cost of the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class at the prices prevailing at various dates.

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 June, 1921, was 319 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 314 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 316 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 June, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 15th May, 1921, but an increase of 284 per cent. as compared with April, 1914.

ITALY.

(a) 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 July, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, a decrease of 3.3 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 406 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 July a decrease of 2.5 per cent., and is 394 per cent. higher than in 1914.

(b) Florence.§

The index number representing the weekly expenditure of a family consisting of five persons in Florence, at the prices current in July, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, a decrease of 6.4 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 350 per cent. when compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure in July, including also the cost of clothing, rent and heating, lighting, etc., shows a decrease of 4.0 per cent. as compared with June, but an increase of 328 per cent. as compared with the pre-war figure.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).||

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in June, shows a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 86 per cent. as compared with 1913.

SWITZERLAND.¶

According to figures compiled by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, the general level of retail prices of food, fuel, lighting and soap in 23 Swiss towns in July, 1921, was 2.0 per cent. higher than in the preceding month, and shows an increase of 114 per cent. when compared with June, 1914.

NORWAY.

According to a statement issued by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, the expenditure of a family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, etc., at the prices prevailing in June shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with March (the date of the preceding computation), and of 202 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The figures are based upon the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.

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

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

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

§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical Office, Florence.

|| Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.

¶ *Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein*, 9th July, 1921.

SWEDEN.\*

At the prices prevailing in July, 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 0.9 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 132 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum.

UNITED STATES.†

The general level of retail prices of food in the United States in July was 2.8 per cent. higher than that of the preceding month, but 32 per cent. below that of July, 1920, and was 45 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are weighted according to their respective importance in consumption.

CANADA.‡

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food by a family of five in June, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 8.9 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, but an increase of 50.4 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. The total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent shows a decrease of 4.8 per cent. as compared with that for May, and a rise of 53.5 per cent. as compared with the cost in July, 1914.

NEW ZEALAND.§

The index number of retail prices of food in July, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 1.1 per cent. when compared with that for the preceding month, but is 64 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption before the war.

INDIA (BOMBAY).||

The latest figure published by the Bombay Labour Office shows an increase of 4 per cent. in the general level of retail prices in June as compared with the preceding month, and of 73 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The groups of articles taken into account in this computation are cereals, pulses and other articles of food; fuel and lighting; clothing and house rent; in the computation of the general index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.

|| Information furnished by the Director of the Bombay Labour Office.

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.						Latest figures available.
	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
UNITED KINGDOM ..	61	104	110	109	158	126*	1921. Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	359	319	June
Denmark ..	46	66	87	112	153	176	Jan.
Finland ..	..	..	..	..	882	1,042	April
France (Paris)†	32	83	106	161	273	263	July
" (other Towns)‡	42§	84§	144§	188§	288§	263	2nd Qr.
Germany¶	..	..	..	..	742	863	July
Holland (Amsterdam).	..	42	76	110	117	86	June
Italy (Rome) ..	11	37	103	106	218	309	June
" (Milan) ..	..	..	..	..	225	345	406
" (Florence) ..	47	84	198	178	313	350	July
Norway ..	60	114	179	189	219	190	June
Sweden†	42	81	168	210	197	132	July
Switzerland‡	..	..	..	..	138	145	114
United States ..	9	43	64	86	115	45	July
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS							
Australia ..	30	26	31	47	94	81	Mar.
Canada ..	14	57	75	86	127	60	June
India (Bombay) ..	19	27	30	44	88	69	June
New Zealand ..	19	27	30	44	67	64	July

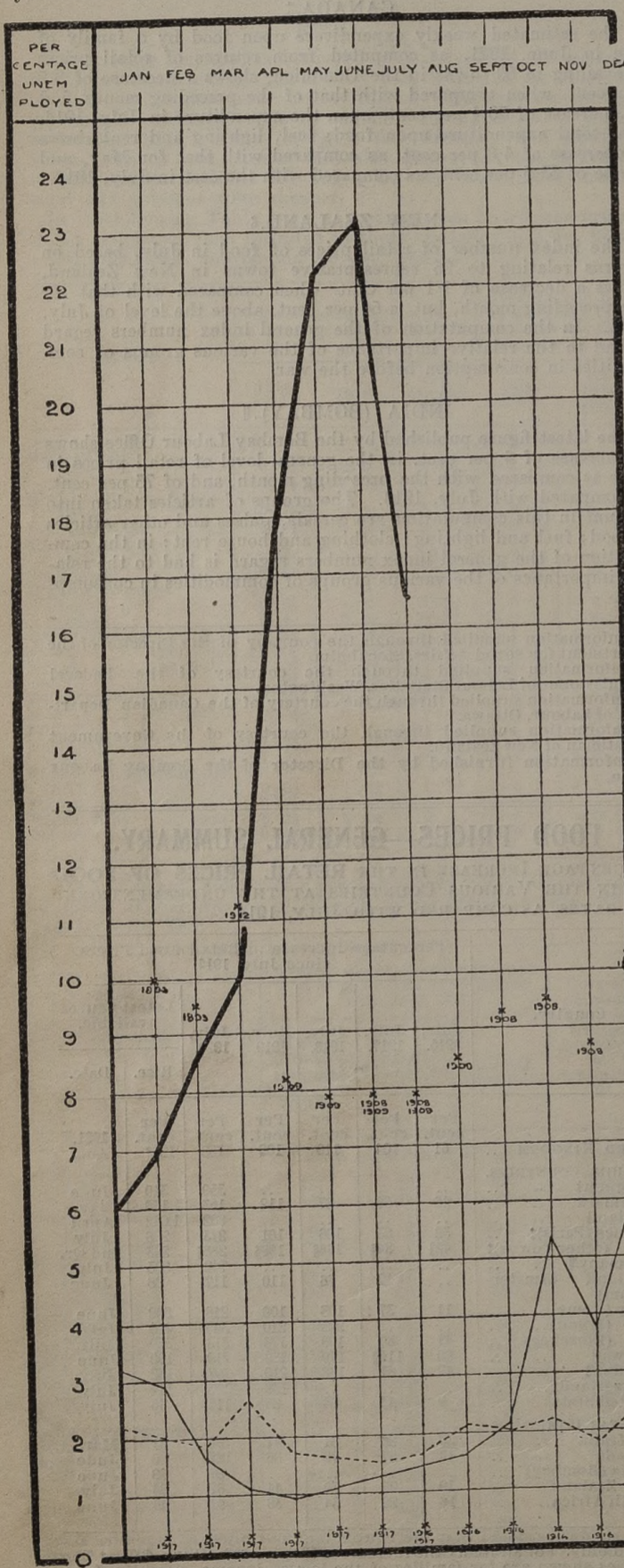
EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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 403.

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR JULY.

DURING July employment, though still bad generally, began to show signs of recovery in some industries after the termination of the national coal stoppage. In some cases, particularly iron mining and pig-iron manufacture, work continued almost entirely suspended, and in others, including iron and steel and tinplate manufacture and the textile trades, unemployment and short time working were general. In the pottery trades, where a rapid recovery was made, and in agriculture and the building trades employment generally was fairly good.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received was 16.7 at the end of July, compared with 23.1\* at the end of June, and 22.2\* at the end of May. These percentages are the highest recorded by the Department for any date throughout the period of over 30 years for which monthly statistics have been collected. At the end of March, immediately prior to the coal stoppage, the corresponding percentage (exclusive of coal mining) was 10.0.

In industries employing over 12,000,000 workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, the percentage unemployed, which was 17.8\* at 24th June, fell to 14.8 at 29th July. At 24th March the percentage was 11.3. For males alone the percentage unemployed at 29th July was 16.2, as compared with 18.2 at 24th June; for females the corresponding figures were 11.2 and 16.2. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 29th July was approximately 1,780,000, of whom men numbered 1,351,000 and women 317,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 24th June was 2,178,000, of whom 1,549,000 were men and 478,000 were women. On 24th March (the week preceding the national coal stoppage) the total was 1,414,000 (936,000 men and 365,000 women). Some unemployed persons in occupations not covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures, therefore, do not fully indicate the total numbers unemployed.

In addition to those totally unemployed, large numbers of workpeople were registered as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At 29th July these numbered 534,000, of whom 278,000 were males and 256,000 were females; the corresponding numbers for the end of June were 832,000 (490,000 males and 343,000 females). At this latter date, however, owing to the dispute, persons in the cotton industry were not eligible for the benefit, whereas at 29th July 96,000 cotton operatives are included in the figures.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 29th July was 25,000, of which 5,000 were for men, and 16,700 for women; the corresponding number at 24th June was 25,000, of which 5,700 were for men and 17,000 for women.

Employment at coal mines was affected by the difficulties of resumption after the termination of the national stoppage. The number of days worked by the mines covered by the returns averaged 5.59 per week in the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1921, but there was a decrease of 14 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with July, 1920. Iron mines remained closed with a few exceptions, and in shale mining the number of mines working was only about half the number reported as in operation a year ago. At tin mines employment remained very bad, and at lead and zinc mines slack. There was some improvement in quarrying, but the effects of the coal stoppage were still felt, and many quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces were not re-opened during the month.

Employment in the pig-iron industry, which was practically suspended in June, did not recover during July, and at the end of the month only 14 furnaces were reported to be in blast. The tinplate trades recovered to some extent, especially in the sheet section, but the number (262) of mills in operation at the end of the month was still nearly 50 per cent. less than a year ago. Employment in the iron and steel trades showed some improvement, but was still bad, with considerable unemployment and short time working. In the engineering, shipbuilding and other metal trades employment also continued bad; large numbers of workpeople continued to be totally unemployed, and short time was general.

In the cotton trade employment, which had been almost at a standstill at the end of June, owing to a dispute, recovered considerably in July, but was still unsatisfactory, with much machinery standing idle and short time prevalent. There was an improvement in the woollen and worsted and hosiery trades as compared with the previous month, but there was still much unemployment and short time. In the linen and jute trades employment continued bad. In the silk, lace, carpet and textile bleaching, printing,

\* In calculating the Trade Union percentages for May and June, the coal mining industry has been excluded, owing to the dispute. If coal miners were included, on the basis of the numbers unemployed immediately before the dispute, the general percentage would be reduced to 20.5 at the end of May, and to 21.2 at the end of June. The Unemployment Insurance figures, on the other hand, include coal mining, those miners who were entitled to unemployment benefit under the Act being taken as unemployed for the purpose of the percentage, but not those who ceased work owing to the dispute.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,384,935 reported 231,562 (or 16.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1921, compared with 23.1 per cent. at the end of June, 1921, and 1.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1920.

Trade.	Member-ship at end of July, 1921.	Unemployed at end of July, 1921.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	75,432	5,454	7.2	+ 0.4	+ 6.8
Coal Mining ..	140,427	20,835	14.8	‡	+14.7
Engineering and Ship-building.	467,203	131,443	28.1	- 3.8	+26.1
Miscellaneous Metal ..	68,872	14,657	21.3	- 2.3	+20.6
Textiles:-					
Cotton ..	82,897	6,058	7.3	- 8.7	+ 5.7
Woollen and Worsted	12,794	1,317	10.3	- 9.0	+ 7.4
Other ..	116,977	14,537	12.4	- 2.8	+11.2
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	99,246	7,384	7.4	- 4.9	+ 6.4
Furnishing ..	39,409	4,715	12.0	- 1.5	+ 9.8
Woodworking ..	58,403	4,875	8.3	- 2.3	+ 7.4
Clothing:-					
Boot and Shoe ..	80,446	5,375	6.7	- 1.1	+ 4.6
Other Clothing ..	80,552	5,485	6.8	- 0.6	+ 5.9
Leather ..	11,894	1,617	13.6	- 3.7	+ 8.5
Glass ..	1,362	221	16.2	- 7.1	+16.2
Pottery ..	44,000	5,500	12.5	-80.7	+12.4
Tobacco‡	5,021	2,089	41.6	+ 5.7	+34.9
Total ..	1,384,935	231,562	16.7	- 6.4	+15.3

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) MINING AND OTHER METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1921.	July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ..	513,508	5.59	+0.04	+0.04
Iron ..	—	—	—	—
Shale ..	1,881	6.00	+0.57	+0.38
			No.	No.
Pig Iron ..	—	14	+13	-257
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	262	+259	-252
Iron and Steel ..	63,920	319,781	+333.7	-49.3

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.**
			£	Per cent.
Textiles:-				
Cotton ..	79,905	+49.6	165,759	+70.4
Worsted ..	12,650	+10.3	22,358	+13.0
Linen ..	27,371	+16.9	50,527	+22.3
Jute ..	10,660	- 5.2	13,536	- 3.5
Hosiery ..	4,885	+64.4	9,090	+189.1
Lace ..	12,667	+ 6.8	23,754	+10.7
Other Textiles ..	4,620	+ 4.7	8,559	+25.8
Bleaching, etc. ..	12,595	+ 8.5	21,946	+14.6
Total Textiles	19,600	+43.4	55,074	+69.5
Boot and Shoe ..	48,079	+ 0.3	113,034	+ 4.7
Shirt and Collar ..	8,229	- 1.1	11,267	+ 7.7
Readymade Tailoring	16,181	- 6.1	25,977	- 4.9
Paper ..	10,704	+25.9	29,070	+21.1
Printing and Book-binding.	12,889	- 4.4	43,209	+ 3.1
Pottery ..	12,224	+201.9	29,951	+255.0
Glass ..	4,437	+74.8	11,337	+72.4
Brick ..	6,453	+44.0	21,385	+38.9
Cement ..	8,044	+17.4	31,427	+22.1
Food Preparation ..	54,861	+ 1.5	153,293	+15.4
Grand Total	366,444	+17.8	838,603	+28.0

\* 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.

‡ Figures not available owing to national coal stoppage.

§ 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.

‡ Owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry, almost all the iron mines were closed.

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

dyeing and finishing trades it improved somewhat with the termination of the coal dispute, but was still bad with much unemployment and short time working. In the bespoke tailoring trade in London employment continued fairly good on the whole; in the ready-made section it remained very slack. With milliners and in the dressmaking trade employment in London was fair; in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades it continued slack. In the corset trade there was a slight improvement, but there still was a considerable amount of short time. Employment in the shirt and collar and felt hat trades, though better than in June, was still bad, and much short time was worked.

In the leather trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack, with a considerable amount of short time in most sections. In the boot and shoe trades it was also slack, and on the whole showed little change as compared with the previous month.

Employment in the paper, printing, and bookbinding trades, though slightly better than in June, was still bad, and short time continued to be worked in most districts.

In the brick trades employment was better than in June; in the cement trade it also showed an improvement, and was fair on the whole.

In the building trades employment showed a slight improvement, and was generally good with plasterers, fairly good with bricklayers, and fair with slaters and tilers; with masons it was bad in Scotland, but good in other districts. With carpenters and joiners and with plumbers employment was generally dull, with painters it showed a decline. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued bad on the whole; with coopers, however, it was fair generally, and with coach builders moderate.

In the pottery trade most of the works which had been closed down owing to shortage of fuel in June were re-opened in July, and towards the end of the month employment generally was fairly good. There was a slight improvement in the glass trades, but employment was still bad. There was also an improvement in some branches of the food preparation trades, especially in the sugar refining and jam and marmalade sections, but unemployment and short time were still prevalent.

The weather was favourable for agricultural operations, and in England the supply of both skilled and casual labour was ample, and some unemployment was reported. In Scotland, however, though skilled labour was generally adequate, and in some cases in excess of the demand, certain skilled classes of labour were needed in some districts.

Employment with dock labourers showed an improvement at some of the ports, but generally continued slack; with fishermen it also improved. With seamen employment, though better than in June, was only moderate.

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 7,803,696, or 14.80 per cent., were totally unemployed at 29th July, 1921, as compared with 17.81 per cent. at 24th June.

In addition, at 29th July, 534,253 persons, or 4.38 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 or the Out of Work Donation Scheme. The percentage at 24th June was 6.83.

A summary of the principal figures for unemployment insurance is given below. Detailed particulars for the principal industries will be found on pages 415 and 416.

	Males.			Females.			Total.		
	Estimated Number Insured ..	Percentage of all Insured ..	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 24th June ..	Estimated Number Insured ..	Percentage of all Insured ..	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 24th June ..	Estimated Number Insured ..	Percentage of all Insured ..	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 24th June ..
	8,829,320	16.15	-2.05	3,361,470	11.23	-4.95	12,190,790	14.80	-3.01
Total Unemployment.									
Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 29th July, 1921 ..	1,426,068			377,628			1,803,696		
Short Time.									
Number of Books or Policies lodged at 29th July 1921 ..	278,304			255,949			534,253		
Percentage of all Insured ..	3.15			7.61			4.38		
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 24th June ..	-2.40			-2.58			-2.45		







## LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in both Ireland and Scotland continued to be very bad. Many mills remained closed owing to shortage of coal, and short time was general.

The percentage of workpeople in the flax, linen and hemp trades unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.0 at 29th July, as compared with 28.0 at 24th June. In addition, 46.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, as compared with 50.5 per cent. at 24th June.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Preparing .. .. .	1,384	+ 3.8	1,951	+13.3
Spinning .. .. .	2,153	- 1.7	2,271	- 4.2
Weaving .. .. .	3,816	- 8.0	4,739	- 2.4
Other .. .. .	2,523	-8.6	4,361	-10.1
Not specified .. .. .	184	..	184	-12.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>- 5.2</b>	<b>13,536</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>				
Belfast .. .. .	3,399	- 3.7	4,586	- 7.9
Other places in Ireland ..	4,230	+ 1.3	5,542	- 3.8
<b>Total, Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>7,629</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>10,128</b>	<b>- 5.7</b>
Fifehire .. .. .	958	+ 0.8	1,329	+ 9.0
Other places in Scotland ..	1,473	-24.9	2,079	- 0.3
<b>Total, Scotland .. .. .</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>
<b>United Kingdom — .. .</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>- 5.2</b>	<b>13,536</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 3,704 workpeople showed that about 60 per cent. of the workpeople were working short time, averaging about 21 hours less than full time, in the week ended 23rd July. Similar returns from firms in Scotland employing 1,724 workpeople showed that over 90 per cent. were working short time, averaging 18 hours less than full time. Production at the flax-spinning and linen-weaving mills in Scotland was reported as only about 15 to 20 per cent. of normal output.

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in July, 1921, amounted to 706 tons, as compared with 1,127 tons in June, 1921, and 4,986 tons (of which 3,996 tons were from Russia) in July, 1913.

Exports of linen piece goods in July, 1921, amounted to 2,870,600 square yards, as compared with 3,132,900 square yards in the previous month and 13,576,000 linear yards in July, 1913.

## JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts was still bad during July, though work was restarted by several firms at the conclusion of the coal dispute.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.2 at 29th July, as compared with 15.8 per cent. at 24th June. In addition 62.9 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 29th July, as compared with 68.8 per cent. at 24th June.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with the previous month and with July, 1920:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Preparing .. .. .	1,282	+ 61.1	2,211	+216.8
Spinning .. .. .	1,395	+ 51.0	2,145	+173.9
Weaving .. .. .	1,526	+102.4	3,072	+283.0
Other and not specified ..	682	+ 36.2	1,662	+ 93.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,885</b>	<b>+ 64.4</b>	<b>9,090</b>	<b>+189.1</b>

The exports of jute yarn of British manufacture were 1,875,100 lbs. in July, 1921, compared with 2,305,000 lbs. in June, 1921, and 4,272,100 lbs. in July, 1913.

The exports of jute piece goods of British manufacture including jute carpets and rugs were 5,973,700 square yards in July, 1921, compared with 5,185,500 square yards in June, 1921, and 14,266,000 linear yards in July, 1913.

## HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during July continued to improve but unemployment and short time were still prevalent.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the hosiery trade, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 at 29th July, as compared with 17.1 per cent. at 24th June. In addition, 7.4 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 29th July, as compared with 17.3 per cent. at 24th June.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns showing the numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Leicester .. .. .	6,066	+ 4.4	13,576	+ 14.5
Leicester County Dist.	1,561	- 3.2	2,782	- 5.1
Notts and Derbyshire ..	3,159	+ 17.2	4,430	+ 8.5
Scotland .. .. .	1,524	+ 3.0	2,390	+ 6.8
Other Districts .. .. .	357	+ 31.3	576	+ 66.5
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>12,667</b>	<b>+ 6.8</b>	<b>23,754</b>	<b>+ 10.7</b>

Of 10,498 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short time, about 27 per cent. were losing, on the average, about 20 hours a week.

At Leicester, and in the surrounding district, a slight improvement was reported, as compared with the previous month. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire about 44 per cent. of the workpeople reported upon were on short time, while in Scotland nearly two-thirds of the employees were losing from 12 to 26 hours a week.

The exports of cotton hosiery in July, 1921, amounted to 37,872 dozen pairs, as compared with 36,999 dozen pairs in June, 1921, and 87,014 dozen pairs in July, 1913.

The exports of woollen hosiery in July, 1921, amounted to 33,122 dozen pairs, as compared with 65,203 dozen pairs in June, 1921, and 228,682 dozen pairs in July, 1913.

## LACE TRADE.

THERE was a slight improvement in this trade during July, but employment was bad on the whole and unemployment and short time were prevalent throughout the industry. The number of workpeople employed by those employers who furnished returns showed a decline of about 36 per cent. as compared with a year ago; and about 49 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns worked short time to the extent of over 14 hours per week on the average during the month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.0 at 29th July, as compared with 28.2 at 24th June. In addition 13.5 of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 29th July, as compared with 19.7 per cent. at 24th June.

At Nottingham employment was still bad, although it showed some slight improvement on the previous month. About 78 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing nearly 21 hours a week on the average.

At Long Eaton and in Scotland about two-thirds of the operatives were on short time, working, on the average, about 17 hours and 20 hours a week short of full time respectively.

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

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

Branches.	Total Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Levers .. .. .	931	+11.5	1,808	+23.2
Curtain .. .. .	1,321	+ 0.2	2,502	+ 8.9
Plain Net .. .. .	1,752	+ 0.5	3,125	+40.5
Others .. .. .	616	+19.1	1,124	+37.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>+25.8</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>				
Nottingham City .. .. .	2,028	+ 7.4	3,548	+20.3
Scotland .. .. .	806	- 0.7	1,636	+ 8.9
Other English Districts ..	1,786	+ 4.3	3,375	+43.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>+25.8</b>

## CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during July was still bad, although some districts reported a slight improvement.

The percentage of workpeople in the carpet and rug trades unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.6 at 29th July, as compared with 13.1 at 24th June. In addition 10.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 29th July, as compared with 21.3 at 24th June.

Returns received from firms employing 7,164 workpeople in the week ending 23rd July, and paying £13,377 in wages, showed an increase of 5.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 16.3\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 30.0\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 21 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging 21 hours per week.

## SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade, although still bad during July, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 7.1 at 29th July, as compared with 13.7 at 24th June. In addition, 16.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 29th July, as compared with 28.2 per cent. at 24th June.

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 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Throwing .. .. .	695	+28.5	851	+23.5
Spinning .. .. .	1,754	+20.9	2,614	+26.4
Weaving .. .. .	1,583	+ 5.7	2,255	- 1.1
Other .. .. .	983	+ 2.1	2,063	+ 6.4
Not specified .. .. .	416	+14.0	786	+20.9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>8,569</b>	<b>+12.4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>				
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire .. .. .	1,967	+18.4	3,207	+22.1
Macclesfield, Congleton and District .. .. .	1,244	+ 2.5	1,936	- 4.7
Eastern Counties .. .. .	1,482	+24.7	2,461	+26.8
Other Districts, including Scotland .. .. .	738	- 2.3	965	- 5.9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>8,569</b>	<b>+12.4</b>

Reports received from certain firms relating to short time showed that 74 per cent. of the workpeople employed worked

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

short time to the extent of 17 hours each, on the average, during the week ended 23rd July.

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts, employment remained bad, about 62 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns losing 22 hours per week. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment was also bad, about 82 per cent. of the operatives reported upon working 20 hours less than full time. In Norfolk employment was described as fair, but in Suffolk and Essex it remained slack.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Description.	July, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
<b>Imports (less Re-exports)</b>					
Raw Silk .. .. . lb.	23,048	36,383	70,217	- 13,335	- 47,169
Thrown Silk .. .. . lb.	2,304	2,144	40,253	+ 160	- 37,949
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	45,296	20,198	60,852	+ 25,098	- 15,556
Silk Broadstuffs ..	4,404*	5,541*	8,638†	- 1,137	..
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	8,748	16,252	94,226	- 7,504	- 85,478
Silk Broadstuffs ..	220*	223*	1,166†	- 3	..

## BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

OWING to the resumption of work at the coal mines many works reopened during July, and there was a consequent increase in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the amount earned. Employment, however, was still bad, and short time prevalent.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.5 per cent. at 29th July, as compared with 15.4 on 24th June. In addition 23.4 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, compared with 46.5 at 24th June.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with June, 1921, and July, 1920:—

Trades:	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Bleaching .. .. .	1,617	+ 9.4	3,341	+10.5
Printing .. .. .	557	+48.5	1,513	+49.2
Dyeing .. .. .	10,988	+72.0	32,434	+111.4
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments .. .. .	6,008	+19.7	14,490	+32.0
Not specified .. .. .	450	+ 8.7	1,296	+35.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>+43.4</b>	<b>53,074</b>	<b>+69.5</b>
<b>DISTRICTS:</b>				
Yorkshire .. .. .	10,381	+73.1	31,099	+115.1
Lancashire .. .. .	6,127	+26.1	14,389	+38.3
Scotland .. .. .	1,144	+ 9.8	2,699	+20.7
Ireland .. .. .	342	- 6.0	618	- 4.2
Other Districts .. .. .	1,606	+14.7	4,269	+19.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>+43.4</b>	<b>53,074</b>	<b>+69.5</b>

## FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade, although still bad, was better than in June. Trade unions with a membership of 5,140 employed in Denton, Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde, reported that 3.6 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of July. All the members employed were working short-time.

Employment at Denton was again reported as bad. At Stockport it was still very bad, but showed a slight improvement. In Warwickshire employment was good, and showed an improvement as compared with June; some overtime was reported.

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

## TAILORING TRADES.

## BESPOKE.

London.—During July employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade remained fairly good on the whole. Returns from firms paying £15,032 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 23rd July showed a decrease of 7.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 9.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment in Leeds was good. At Manchester it was bad. In Bristol employment declined. There was much unemployment and short time in the North and West Midland Counties generally, although in Sheffield the better class trade remained steady. In the South Midland and Eastern Counties employment was slack and showed a further decline towards the end of the month. Employment in Cork was fair.

## READY MADE.

Employment in the ready made branch of the tailoring trade continued very slack. Although fuel and light restrictions caused by the coal stoppage were for the most part removed, yet there was much unemployment and short time. The number of workpeople employed by these firms was only about two-thirds of the number employed by them in July, 1920; while about three-fourths of those reported upon lost, on an average, over 20 hours per week each during the month.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with the previous month and with a year ago:—

District.	Indoor Workpeople.					
	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Per cent. 1921.	Per cent. 1920.
Leeds .. .. .	3,312	+ 7.5 -43.8	4,592	-10.0	-55.0	-55.0
Manchester .. .	1,878	- 8.0 -43.8	2,770	- 4.5	-60.3	-60.3
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire.	2,057	- 8.2 -24.6	2,896	- 8.2	-40.4	-40.4
Bristol .. .. .	868	- 8.6 -26.8	818	-12.1	-52.0	-52.0
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol).	1,845	- 1.7 -26.6	2,640	- 3.4	-36.4	-36.4
South Midland and Eastern Counties.	1,667	+ 1.5 -23.2	2,923	+11.0	-21.0	-21.0
London .. .. .	2,054	- 9.9 -26.7	5,152	- 6.1	-20.3	-20.3
Glasgow .. .. .	551	-21.1 -27.0	1,150	-19.0	-26.2	-26.2
Rest of United Kingdom	1,949	+ 1.3 -13.9	3,031	+ 4.3	-21.3	-21.3
Total, United Kingdom ..	16,181	- 6.1 -31.6	25,977	- 4.9	-40.4	-40.4

Employment in Leeds and in practically all districts in the North was very slack; in the majority of places the greater number of operatives were only working half time. In Bristol employment continued very bad, and was worse than in the previous month; the average number of hours lost by all the workpeople reported upon for short time purposes was 27 per week. In the South Midland and Eastern district employment was still slack. Employment in London was fair; during the early part of the month a little overtime was reported, but there was a decrease towards the end when short time was worked. In Scotland a slight improvement was shown at Aberdeen, but employment remained slack in Glasgow; in the South of Ireland it continued good, being slightly better than in June.

## SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING July employment in the shirt and collar trade improved slightly, but was still slack. Over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received lost, on an average, nearly 19 hours per week through short time working.

In London employment continued bad. Employment in the Yorkshire, Cheshire and Lancashire districts showed a slight improvement, both in the numbers employed and in the number of hours worked; about one-third of the operatives lost, on an average, nearly 9 hours per week. In the Manchester district, however, short time was more general; nearly four-fifths of the workpeople worked about 19 hours per week less than full time. In the South-Western Counties employment continued very bad. In the remaining parts of England and Wales over four-fifths of the operatives worked short time to an average extent of about 21 hours per week. Employment at Glasgow improved slightly; only about two-fifths of the operatives were losing, on an average, 18 hours per week, as compared with over four-fifths during June. In Ireland employment was better than in the previous month; much less short time was worked; about one-fifth of the workpeople reported upon lost, on an average, nearly 7 hours per week.

The following Table summarises information received from employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with June, 1921, and July, 1920:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*		
				Per cent. 1921.	Per cent. 1920.	
London .. .. .	2,500	+ 18.8 -32.4	3,747	+ 4.2	-40.7	
Manchester .. .	1,325	+ 14.3 -32.2	2,014	+ 23.9	-36.2	
Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire	1,034	+ 18.6 - 3.7	1,233	+ 31.3	- 7.6	
South-Western Counties	1,076	- 6.0 -20.9	1,188	- 4.7	-44.9	
Rest of England and Wales	547	+ 3.0 -30.3	561	-11.5	-54.1	
Glasgow .. .. .	1,131	+ 12.5 -20.2	1,882	+ 25.2	-24.7	
Ireland .. .. .	616	+ 1.3 - 5.8	642	+ 5.9	-34.6	
Total, United Kingdom ..	8,229	- 1.1 -24.8	11,267	+ 7.7	-36.2	

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade in London during July was fair on the whole. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,184 workpeople in the week ended 23rd July showed a decrease of 6.5 per cent. in the number employed, compared with June, and a decrease of 16.1 per cent. compared with July, 1920.

Employment with milliners in the West End still continued fair.

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

In London employment was again slack. Returns from firms employing 2,220 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 23rd July showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, compared with June, and a decrease of 20.2 per cent. compared with July, 1920.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was about the same as in the preceding month, whilst in the costume and skirt trade it was reported as bad.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was slack.

## CORSET TRADE.

A very slight improvement took place during July as compared with June, but a considerable amount of short time was worked. Of the operatives covered by the returns received relating to short time nearly 70 per cent. lost about 22 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 4,625 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 23rd July showed an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with June, but a decrease of 22.5 per cent. compared with July, 1920.

## LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was generally slack during July, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. A considerable amount of short time was reported in most sections. Trade unions with 11,894 members reported 13.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 17.3 per cent. at the end of June, and 5.1 per cent. in July, 1920.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 at 29th July, as compared with 16.2 at 24th June. In addition 3.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 29th July, as compared with 10 per cent. at 24th June.

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment was slack during July, short time being still very prevalent. While an improvement was noted in certain districts, in others conditions were reported as worse; and in the majority of cases there was no great change from the preceding month.

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

The percentage of workpeople in boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing establishments unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at 29th July, as compared with 13.9 at 24th June. In addition, 4.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 29th July, as compared with 11.4 per cent. at 24th June.

Returns relating to short time were received from firms employing 32,142 workpeople. Fifty per cent. of these were on short time, the average loss of time being 14 hours a week. Where a reason was stated it was generally shortage of orders, particularly lack of orders from abroad; though the continued effects of the coal stoppage were mentioned in several cases.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns regarding numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with June, 1921, and July, 1920:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*		
				Per cent. 1921.	Per cent. 1920.	
England and Wales:—						
London .. .. .	1,778	- 2.7 - 2.1	4,396	+ 3.6	- 7.5	
Leicester .. .. .	9,542	- 2.7 -10.9	22,049	- 3.5	-22.0	
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,681	+ 0.5 - 1.8	6,394	+ 7.2	+ 4.7	
Northampton .. .	6,962	- 0.4 - 7.7	17,380	- 2.7	-12.6	
Northampton Country District .. .. .	6,555	- 0.9 -13.5	15,131	+ 6.6	- 8.6	
Kettering .. .. .	3,093	+ 0.6 -10.5	8,027	+ 1.7	-11.5	
Stafford and District ..	2,365	- 0.3 - 7.3	5,644	- 6.5	-18.7	
Norwich and District ..	3,094	- 1.9 -28.2	6,488	- 2.9	-35.6	
Bristol and District .. .	538	+ 1.5 -30.6	1,111	+ 22.0	-26.1	
Kingswood .. .. .	1,186	+ 15.4 -15.0	2,422	+ 33.8	- 7.3	
Leeds and District .. .	1,678	+ 6.0 - 6.8	4,175	+ 46.2	-11.2	
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ..	3,069	+ 0.1 -23.4	7,686	+ 24.7	-31.1	
Birmingham and District .. .. .	923	- 0.4 - 5.2	1,948	- 0.9	-13.3	
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	1,462	+ 15.9 -22.5	2,998	+ 23.1	-14.6	
England and Wales .. .	44,926	+ 0.1 -12.8	105,849	+ 4.3	-16.9	
Scotland .. .. .	2,643	+ 0.6 -12.1	6,089	+ 8.3	-19.1	
Ireland .. .. .	510	+ 23.2 -18.0	1,096	+ 20.4	- 1.6	
United Kingdom .. .	48,079	+ 0.3 -12.8	113,034	+ 4.7	-16.9	

At Leicester employment was still slack, and short time was being worked. At Hinckley, however, there was a slight improvement.

Employment continued poor at Northampton, short time being general. At Kettering there was a slight improvement, though there was still much short time; about 70 per cent. of the normal hours were worked on the average.

At Wellingborough employment was bad, the majority of operatives being on short time. There was an improvement at Rushden at the end of the month owing to the restoration of the normal gas supply.

At Norwich employment generally remained very slack, with much short time; it was even slightly worse than in June. At Stafford conditions were much worse than in June; two-thirds of the operatives were on short time, working about 30 hours a week on the average. At Bristol and Kingswood, where there had been very severe depression, there was a marked improvement; but short time was still prevalent. At Street, however, employment remained very bad, and was even worse than in June. At Leeds, employment, though still quiet, showed a marked improvement. At Wolverhampton, the improvement of the previous month was not maintained, and about half the operatives were losing an average of one-and-a-half days a week.

In Scotland, employment showed a slight improvement in some districts.

Employment at Kilmarnock was described as fair, all the timeworkers being on full time. At Glasgow, the short time generally amounted to only four or five hours a week. An improvement was recorded at Aberdeen, where also employment was fair.

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1921, amounted to 26,465 dozen pairs, or 7,369 dozen pairs less than in June, 1921, and 140,438 dozen pairs in July, 1913.

## WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

In these trades employment remained bad on the whole during July, but in some cases there was an improvement. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 97,812 workpeople, of whom 9.8 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of July (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 11.8 per cent. at the end of June, and 1.4 per cent. in July, 1920.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment in this trade continued slack, except at a few small centres in the Eastern Counties,

where it was reported as good. Much short time was worked during the month, the centres principally affected being Birmingham, London, Nottingham, Worksop and Glasgow and district.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the Sawmilling and Machine Woodworking trades, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th July was 15.2 as compared with 16.4 at 24th June. In addition 2.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 29th July compared with 5.2 at 24th June.

Furnishing.—In this trade employment continued bad on the whole during July, but there was some improvement at Leicester. Short time was reported in most districts, being general at Birmingham, London, Liverpool, Nottingham and the Tyne and Wear district. A little overtime was worked at Edinburgh.

Coach Building.—In this trade employment remained moderate on the whole, but there was a slight improvement in some districts. Much short time was worked during the month, Bradford, Barrow, Birmingham, Brighton, London, Stoke, Worcester and Paisley being principally affected. Some overtime was reported at Derby, Neasden, Sheffield and Motherwell.

Coopering.—Employment was fair generally in this trade during July, except at Burton-on-Trent, where it was reported as good. Short time was worked at Liverpool, in the dry and tight section at Birmingham, and in the Glasgow district.

Miscellaneous.—Employment was again bad in the brushmaking trade during the month. Much short time was reported, being general at Bristol, London, Nottingham and Edinburgh. With basketmakers employment remained bad. Short time was reported at Oldham and in London, where 50 per cent. of the workpeople were on half time. Employment with packing-case makers was bad on the whole, but there was a tendency to improve during the month. Short time was general at Bradford, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester and Nottingham. With wheelwrights and smiths, employment continued slack.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

## BRICK.

DURING July employment was better than a month ago. With favourable weather and coal again available many yards reopened and in several districts all employees were working full time.

The percentage of workpeople in the Brick and Tile and Cement Trades unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies, lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th July, was 15.1, as compared with 26.1 at 24th June. In addition 0.9 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 29th July, as compared with 3.2 per cent. at 24th June.

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 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*		
				Per cent. 1921.	Per cent. 1920.	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,668	+59.3	5,337	+52.8	-20.1	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	2,509	+46.6	8,152	+46.5	+ 5.0	
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,201	+23.6	4,531	+16.6	- 5.6	
Other Districts .. .. .	1,075	+43.3	3,365	+37.4	-12.4	
Total .. .. .	6,453	+44.0	21,385	+38.9	- 7.4	

## CEMENT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed an improvement, and was fair on the whole. Returns from firms employing 8,044 workpeople in the week ended 23rd July, showed an increase of 17.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 22.1 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with July, 1920, there was a decrease of 16.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 18.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

THERE was a slight recovery in these trades during July, but employment was much below the level of July last year. There was a decline in employment in London, and in the South Midlands and Eastern, South Eastern, and South Western districts, but an improvement in the remaining English districts, and in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. In the Northern Counties

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

and in Wales—two of the districts which showed the greatest decline in June—the recovery was marked.

The effects of the recent coal stoppage were still felt, many reports mentioning a shortage of bricks, cement, lime, tiles, etc. A considerable number of reports also mentioned a general declining tendency.

There was much variation in the state of employment as between different occupations. It was generally good with plasterers; with bricklayers (who are most affected by the shortage of bricks, cement, etc.) it showed a further decline, but was still fairly good; it was also fair with slaters and tilers, though not so good as last year. With masons it was bad in Scotland, and showed a decline; but good in other districts, and considerably better than in June. With carpenters and joiners and plumbers employment was generally dull; with painters it showed a further decline, and was much below the level of July last year. The percentage of unemployment among builders' labourers was very high.

The following Table shows the number and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 29th July, 1921, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th June :—

Occupations.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 29th July, 1921	Percentage Unemployed at 29th July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 24th June, 1921.	
			29th July, 1921.	24th June, 1921.
Carpenters .. .. .	12,621	8.57	-	0.67
Bricklayers .. .. .	3,364	5.39	+	0.68
Masons .. .. .	2,038	7.48	-	1.56
Plasterers .. .. .	452	2.48	-	0.77
Painters .. .. .	18,705	13.90	+	0.41
Plumbers .. .. .	3,910	8.34	-	0.44
Other skilled occupations ..	7,340	10.77	-	2.88
Navvies .. .. .	18,731	15.78	-	1.24
Labourers .. .. .	91,360	22.50	-	0.09
All Occupations .. .. .	158,521	15.40	-	0.44
<b>Divisions.</b>				
London .. .. .	35,331	17.25	+	0.43
Northern Counties .. .. .	6,829	13.01	-	2.93
North Western .. .. .	17,359	12.73	-	0.50
Yorkshire .. .. .	9,900	12.64	-	1.02
East Midlands .. .. .	4,423	15.02	-	0.46
West Midlands .. .. .	11,913	17.35	-	0.47
South Midlands and Eastern ..	12,920	13.06	+	0.61
South Eastern .. .. .	8,777	13.19	+	1.73
South Western .. .. .	13,259	13.20	+	0.79
Wales .. .. .	7,273	14.22	-	2.03
Scotland .. .. .	14,252	15.24	-	0.19
Ireland .. .. .	16,285	36.85	-	7.36
United Kingdom .. .. .	158,521	15.40	-	0.44
<b>Males .. .. .</b> 158,065 15.49 - 0.44				
<b>Females .. .. .</b> 4,456 5.05 - 0.93				

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment during July was still bad generally, but on the whole was slightly better than in the previous month. Short time continued to be worked in most districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the employment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 8.5 at 29th July, as compared with 9.5 at 24th June. In addition, 1.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of short-time working at 29th July, as compared with 4.2 per cent. at 24th June.

With letterpress printers employment continued slack but improved slightly on the previous month, less short time being worked. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued about the same as during June, and short time was prevalent. Returns received by the Department covering nearly 7,500 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that almost 42 per cent. of these workpeople were working on an average 11 hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, but showed an improvement generally and more particularly in London. Of about 3,850 bookbinders covered by returns received, over 58 per cent. were working short time to the average extent of 18 hours per week.

In the paper trade employment continued slack, and of nearly 7,000 workpeople for whom returns were received 52 per cent. were working an average of 12 hours per week short time. A number of employers reported a shortage of fuel.

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions relating to employment in July :—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing .. .. .	75,876	7.0	7.5	1.2	- 0.5	+ 5.8
Bookbinding .. .. .	14,634	7.1	8.5	0.6	- 1.4	+ 6.5

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns of the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with the previous month and with July, 1920 :—

	Number of Workpeople				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Paper .. .. .	10,704	+ 23.9	- 13.7	29,070	+ 21.1	- 25.6		
Printing .. .. .	8,746	- 1.1	- 11.3	33,266	+ 3.4	- 8.7		
Bookbinding .. .. .	4,543	- 2.1	- 10.8	9,943	+ 2.3	- 18.8		
Total .. .. .	23,993	+ 8.4	- 12.3	72,279	+ 9.7	- 17.7		

The following Table shows the imports of wood pulp and paper, and the exports of paper in July, 1921, in comparison with June, 1921, and July, 1913 :—

Description.	July, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Wood pulp for paper making .. .. .	55,971	10,107	83,288	+ 45,864	- 27,317
Paper .. .. .	522,724	572,541	1,207,370	- 49,817	- 684,646
<b>Exports of paper .. cwt.</b>	94,616	104,557	333,365	- 9,941	- 238,749

## POTTERY TRADES.

DURING July most of the works which had been closed down owing to shortage of fuel were re-opened, and towards the end of the month employment generally was fairly good. In Scotland, however, it continued bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 at 29th July, as compared with 82.0 at 24th June. In addition, 0.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 29th July, as compared with 5.9 per cent. at 24th June.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with June, 1921, and June, 1920 :—

	Number of Workpeople				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*
<b>BRANCHES.</b>								
China Manufacture .. .. .	1,996	+ 90.1	+ 0.7	5,396	+ 163.1	+ 0.1		
Earthenware Manufacture ..	8,613	+ 216.7	- 10.0	20,614	+ 274.5	- 14.3		
Other Branches (including unspecified) .. .. .	1,615	+ 478.9	- 5.7	3,941	+ 346.3	- 9.3		
Total .. .. .	12,224	+ 201.9	- 7.8	29,951	+ 255.0	- 11.4		
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>								
Potteries .. .. .	9,736	+ 212.2	- 2.8	23,563	+ 310.4	- 4.9		
Other Districts .. .. .	2,488	+ 167.5	- 23.3	6,388	+ 136.9	- 29.1		
Total .. .. .	12,224	+ 201.9	- 7.8	29,951	+ 255.0	- 11.4		

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

The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in July, 1921, amounted to 116,002 cwt., or 28,693 cwt. more than in June, 1921, but 222,442 cwt. less than in July, 1913.

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during July showed an improvement on the previous month. Many works were reopened towards the end of the month, but employment was still bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the Glass Trades (excluding optical and scientific) as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 31.0 at 29th July, as compared with 48.9 at 24th June. In addition, 5.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 29th July, as compared with 12.7 per cent. at 24th June.

Glass bottle makers reported employment as bad, but there was a slight improvement compared with the previous month. At Birmingham, employment with flint glass cutters was slack, and with flint glass cutters and plate glass bevellers it was very slack. Sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens reported employment as being much better than during the previous month, but with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was still very bad.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with the previous month, and with June, 1920.

Branches.	Number of Workpeople				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Glass, Bottle .. .. .	2,742	+ 121.5	- 61.4	7,397	+ 93.9	- 70.2		
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. .. .	1,262	+ 18.8	- 33.7	2,807	+ 26.6	- 56.2		
Other Branches .. .. .	433	+ 81.2	- 50.1	1,183	+ 106.5	- 45.7		
Total .. .. .	4,437	+ 74.8	- 55.7	11,387	+ 72.4	- 66.0		
<b>Districts.</b>								
North of England .. .. .	285	+ 61.9	- 65.2	655	+ 84.5	- 76.3		
Yorkshire .. .. .	2,343	+ 150.3	- 51.2	6,404	+ 118.3	- 60.9		
Lancashire .. .. .	482	+ 117.1	- 69.5	1,257	+ 93.1	- 73.2		
Worcestershire and Warwickshire .. .. .	442	+ 18.5	- 27.1	1,110	+ 40.9	- 42.2		
Scotland .. .. .	150	- 11.2	- 86.0	325	- 15.6	- 91.2		
Other parts of the United Kingdom .. .. .	735	+ 10.9	- 35.5	1,636	+ 9.7	- 58.9		
Total .. .. .	4,437	+ 74.8	- 55.7	11,387	+ 72.4	- 66.0		

Returns from firms employing 2,313 workpeople showed that in the week ending 23rd July 29 per cent. of these employees were working, on the average, 18 hours less than full time.

The exports of glass bottles during July, 1921, amounted to 14,516 gross, or 2,003 gross more than in June, 1921, but 62,232 gross less than in July, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during July, 1921, amounted to 23,883 cwt., or 1,326 cwt. less than in June, 1921, and 58,168 cwt. less than in July, 1913.

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

THE improvement in employment in the food preparation trades was still maintained during July, especially in the sugar refining and the jam and marmalade trades. In many localities, however, numbers of workpeople in various branches of the trade were still on short time.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the food and drink trades, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.5 at 29th July, as compared with 11.1 on the 24th June.

In the sugar refining industry there was a considerable improvement, but the returns received from various employers showed that out of 4,600 workpeople more than 10 per cent. were working 10 hours short of full time in the week ending 23rd July.

In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade, employment was only fair, and was reported to be bad in many districts. Short time was again prevalent.

Employment in the biscuit and cake making trade was only moderate on the whole. Some overtime was reported from the

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

more important centres, though out of 10,059 workpeople 25 per cent. were working 12 hours short of full time in the week ending 23rd July.

There was a further improvement in the jam and marmalade section of the trade. A considerable amount of overtime was reported by a few firms.

In the pickle and sauce making trade employment was again slack, with a good deal of short time.

Employment in the bacon curing and preserved meat trades was fair; the returns from employers showed increases both in numbers employed and in earnings. Overtime was reported from some districts.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns relating to numbers of workpeople employed and wages paid in the week ended 23rd July, 1921, as compared with the previous month and with July, 1920.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. .. .. .	6,678	+ 24.5	- 4.1	27,523	+ 58.8	+ 7.7		
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	26,123	- 4.7	- 3.4	74,622	+ 13.9	+ 10.9		
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. .. .. .	11,625	- 0.3	- 13.1	27,814	- 4.7	- 11.1		
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,973	+ 9.8	+ 2.6	15,618	+ 13.1	+ 3.6		
Bacon and Preserved Meats .. .. .	2,318	+ 9.6	- 10.2	5,093	+ 13.7	- 18.0		
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	1,144	+ 0.2	- 6.7	2,623	+ 1.8	- 3.5		
Total .. .. .	54,861	+ 1.5	- 5.4	153,293	+ 15.4	+ 3.5		

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued to improve, although the industry still showed no signs of any great activity.

The number of fishermen whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 29th July was 5,457, as compared with 7,669 at 24th June.

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

### FISH LANDED.

	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with July, 1920.	July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with July, 1920.
<b>Fish (other than shell):—</b>	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales .. .. .	623,183	- 373,501	1,024,276	- 576,956
Scotland .. .. .	968,541	- 448,402	552,919	- 575,419
Ireland .. .. .	33,500	- 6,537	20,817	- 9,997
Total .. .. .	1,625,224	- 828,440	1,598,012	- 1,162,372
<b>Shell Fish .. .. .</b>	45,624	-	45,624	- 1,403
Total .. .. .	-	-	1,643,636	- 1,163,775

**East, South and West Coasts.**—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool districts was very slack, and nearly all the trawlers remained idle. At Hull employment was again bad, primarily through continued coal shortage. At Grimsby the situation showed an improvement on the previous month, although with dock labourers and fish curers employment was only moderate. At Lowestoft it was slightly better than in June, and in the Devon and Cornwall district employment remained fair. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven employment, though still slack, was better than in the previous month, and a number of trawlers were working.

**Scotland.**—Employment was fair at Aberdeen and Fraserburgh, and at Peterhead moderate. A slight improvement was reported at each of these ports. At Macduff employment was reported good and better than in June.

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

AGRICULTURE.\*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE continued drought during July enabled farmers to do with a minimum of extra labour during the month, full use being made of machinery for the corn harvest, which began early, and was in full swing at the end of the month. The lightness of the hay crop further lessened the demand for labour, while there was considerably less hoeing to be done than usual. The supply of casual labour was generally described as ample, and in some counties (e.g., Shropshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire) a surplus was reported; little unemployment was reported among the regular workers.

SCOTLAND.

Employment was generally uninterrupted by rain until the last week of July, when hay harvesting was hindered in a few districts; in the majority of districts, however, the crop had been secured before that date. The supply of labour was generally adequate, and in some districts there was a surplus. In South Ayr more horsemen were needed, and good ploughmen were scarce in Dumfries. More women dairy workers were required in North Ayr.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers continued slack during July, but at some ports there was an improvement during the month, following upon the termination of the coal dispute.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges on 29th July was 27.1, compared with 35.4 on 24th June.

London.—Employment in London continued moderate generally; there was some improvement with coal porters, who were fairly well employed, but with other classes of labour there was very little change compared with June, and employment was much worse than a year ago.

The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month:—

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—					
2nd July, 1921 ..	6,049	2,410	8,459	7,651	16,120
9th " ..	6,007	2,436	8,443	7,328	15,771
16th " ..	5,690	2,662	8,352	7,693	16,045
23rd " ..	6,340	2,394	8,734	7,813	16,547
30th " ..	5,908	2,063	7,971	7,502	15,473
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th July, 1921 ..	6,001	2,393	8,394	7,599	15,993
Average for June, 1921 ..	6,569	3,080	9,649	7,945	17,594
Average for July, 1920 ..	8,507	3,328	11,835	8,556	20,391

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in July was 1,247, as compared with 1,425 in June and 1,880 in July, 1920.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne was bad with tugboatmen and slack, but better than in the previous month, with quayside labourers. It was slack with transport workers on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth. With steam packet men on the Wear employment was moderate, and slightly better than in June. On the Tees dock labourers were slightly better employed than in the previous month. At Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn employment was fair and about the same as in the preceding month. At Hull and Grimsby there was some improvement during July, but employment was still bad at Hull.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment at Plymouth and at the Bristol Channel ports, though still slack, showed some improvement compared with June. On the Mersey employment continued very slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 1st August, 1921, was 13,217, compared with 12,616 in the four weeks ended 27th June, and with 19,800 in the corresponding period of last year.

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

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment continued bad, and at Greenock was very bad and worse than a month ago. At Dundee employment continued very slack, but at Leith it was fair and slightly better than in the previous month. An improvement was reported from Belfast and Londonderry, but employment was still bad at Londonderry and only moderate at Belfast. At Cork and Limerick employment among dock labourers continued fair, and at Waterford was fair, and better than a month ago.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during July, although only moderate, showed some improvement compared with the previous month. Numbers of vessels which had been laid up during the coal dispute recommenced sailing consequent upon supplies of coal being available for shipment.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.8 at 29th July, as compared with 32.6 per cent. at 24th June.

On the Thames a slight improvement took place at the beginning of the month, but the demand declined after the third week.

On the Tyne there was a marked improvement, and although there was still a considerable number of men unemployed the total was substantially reduced.

At Sunderland the demand was moderate, but improved in the latter part of the month owing to better coal supplies. At Hull there was some improvement, but employment was still moderate, and there was very little demand at Grimsby. At Bristol the demand was slack until the last week in the month, when there was a slight improvement.

Employment at Southampton continued slack, the bulk of the men signed being re-engagements, and a large amount of unemployment was reported.

At Cardiff the month opened quietly, with an upward tendency in the demand, which became marked in the last fortnight, when shipping was reported to be rather brisk. There was a gradual improvement during the month at Newport.

In the foreign going trade at Liverpool there was a fairly good demand during the first half of the month, which declined somewhat, but revived towards the end of the month. On the Clyde, and at Leith, an improvement in the first half of the month was not maintained. At Dundee there was a better demand in the early part of the month, but a falling off subsequently; towards the end of the month, however, there was a slight revival. At Belfast there was a fairly good demand early in July, which declined in the third week, reviving at the end of the month.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	July, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1921.	July, 1920.	July, 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports ..	2,061	+1,525	-140	8,140	13,050	19,165
Sunderland ..	239	+102	-239	930	1,869	2,532
Middlesbrough ..	346	+161	-337	2,202	3,556	2,461
Hull ..	1,636	+719	-116	7,181	8,759	9,987
Grimsby ..	..	..	40	26	91	902
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol ..	1,141	+74	+165	5,890	3,288	7,388
Newport, Mon. ..	624	+609	-385	2,550	6,398	6,129
Cardiff ..	2,992	+2,585	-260	10,724	20,389	29,766
Swansea ..	449	+87	-82	2,454	2,650	3,044
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool ..	12,208	+899	-2,636	73,330	84,268	119,219
London ..	6,285	-635	-1,393	45,992	55,248	68,827
Southampton ..	6,658	-1,291	+1,428	42,137	30,059	32,458
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith ..	475	+93	+79	2,126	2,674	2,500
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ..	143	+140	-199	483	1,413	1,869
Glasgow ..	2,724	+309	-152	13,188	15,353	31,647
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin ..	131	-76	+29	824	614	512
Belfast ..	284	-73	-195	1,508	2,502	1,499
Total ..	38,385	+5,228	-4,473	219,945	257,681	329,905

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

A.—TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

Payment of unemployment benefit is subject to certain

statutory conditions and disqualifications. The procedure requires the "lodging" of an unemployed person's unemployment book, and the records of books lodged thus afford a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries. At 29th July, 1921, the number of unemployment books lodged in respect of total unemployment was 1,802,909, while in addition 787 persons were claiming out-of-work donation, making a total of 1,803,696, or 14.80 per cent. of the total number insured, as compared with 17.61 per cent. at 24th June, 1921.

The following Table shows by industries and sex the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the number and percentage of persons totally unemployed whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged at 29th July:—

Industry.	Estimated number of Insured Workpeople.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged at 29th July, 1921.*			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.							
	Males.	Fe. males.	Total.	Males.	Fe. males.	Total.	Percentage at 29th July, 1921.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 24th June, 1921.				
							Males.	Fe. males.	Total.	Males.	Fe. males.	Total.		
<b>Building and Works of Construction.</b>														
Building ..	854,560	7,690	862,250	128,552	264	128,916	15.04	4.73	14.95	-0.38	-1.16	-0.38		
Works of Construction other than Building ..	165,870	1,340	167,210	29,513	92	29,605	17.79	6.87	17.71	-0.78	+0.38	-0.76		
<b>Shipbuilding ..</b>	340,160	6,280	346,440	112,767	726	113,493	33.15	11.56	32.76	-1.88	-3.54	-1.90		
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,163,530	101,460	1,264,990	276,107	14,396	290,503	23.73	14.19	22.96	-2.25	-3.25	-2.34		
Construction and Repair of Vehicles ..	294,800	28,440	323,240	31,490	6,050	37,540	10.68	22.88	11.68	-1.69	-5.43	-2.00		
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ..	210,610	44,230	254,840	32,224	6,673	38,797	15.30	14.84	15.22	0.66	-3.73	-1.19		
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. ..	214,500	96,050	310,550	36,949	8,054	44,903	17.18	8.39	14.46	2.40	-3.49	-2.74		
<b>Metal Trades.</b>														
Iron, Steel and Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture ..	277,560	15,830	293,390	138,724	4,548	143,272	49.98	23.73	48.83	-15.19	-3.40	-14.56		
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture ..	60,840	20,290	81,130	14,955	3,994	18,949	24.58	19.68	23.36	-4.39	-8.34	-5.37		
Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc. ..	64,760	38,290	103,050	10,334	7,183	17,517	15.96	18.76	17.00	-0.74	-3.72	-1.84		
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	23,650	9,530	33,180	4,049	1,708	5,757	17.12	17.92	17.35	-3.19	-3.79	-3.36		
Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. ..	7,450	9,790	17,240	723	2,063	2,786	9.70	17.92	16.28	-2.64	-1.58	-2.00		
Wire and Wire Goods ..	27,380	8,880	36,260	5,034	1,562	6,596	18.39	17.59	18.19	-2.99	-6.37	-3.82		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. ..	19,490	15,580	35,070	5,136	3,969	9,105	26.36	25.96	26.92	-10.42	-5.81	-8.37		
Hardware and Hollow-ware ..	92,130	52,210	144,340	9,965	12,338	22,303	10.82	23.63	15.45	-0.69	-7.55	-3.11		
Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ..	24,880	15,080	39,960	3,597	2,488	6,085	14.46	16.60	15.23	-0.48	-5.34	-2.32		
Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments).	30,170	17,970	48,140	6,322	3,408	9,730	20.95	18.96	20.21	-1.91	-4.90	-3.03		
<b>Rubber and Leather Trades.</b>														
Rubber and Rubber and Waterproof Goods ..	42,010	36,710	78,720	6,367	5,037	11,404	15.16	13.72	14.49	-8.99	-12.45	-10.60		
Leather and Leather Goods ..	61,810	28,590	90,400	7,487	3,913	11,400	12.11	13.69	12.61	-2.78	-5.27	-3.67		
Bricks, Tiles, etc. ..	73,100	12,100	85,200	10,507	2,394	12,901	14.37	19.73	15.14	-9.65	-19.10	-10.99		
Po'tery, Earthenware, etc. ..	30,040	31,440	61,480	4,102	3,658	7,760	13.66	11.63	12.62	-64.46	-74.14	-69.41		
Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.) ..	32,580	7,770	40,350	10,388	2,104	12,492	31.88	27.08	30.96	-19.80	-10.38	-17.88		
<b>Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service ..</b>	99,150	198,100	297,250	9,737	25,440	35,177	9.82	12.84	11.83	-0.65	-5.73	-4.04		
Laundry Service ..	12,810	85,730	102,540	862	5,281	6,143	5.07	6.16	5.98	-0.84	-2.13	-1.92		
Commercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking ..	175,660	131,480	307,140	8,006	4,496	12,502	4.56	3.42	4.07	-0.06	-0.73	-0.35		
<b>Transport Services.</b>														
Railway Service ..	199,820	14,910	214,730	19,844	1,153	20,997	9.93	7.73	9.78	-1.25	-0.43	-1.19		
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	89,960	5,480	95,440	2,549	211	2,760	2.88	3.85	2.93	-0.15	-0.46	-0.17		
Other Road Transport ..	143,070	3,920	146,990	26,799	179	26,978	18.73	4.57	18.35	-1.78	+0.33	-1.73		
Seamen ..	116,270	1,820	118,090	31,552	134	31,686	27.14	7.36	26.83	-5.78	-3.35	-5.75		
Canal River, Harbour, etc., Service ..	189,600	3,580	193,180	51,890	537	52,427	27.90	15.00	27.14	-7.77	-7.40	-8.28		
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. ..	30,790	5,380	36,170	8,632	1,105	9,737	28.04	20.54	26.92	-1.21	-4.05	-1.63		
<b>Mining Industry.</b>														
Coal mining ..	1,143,410	9,400	1,152,810	93,167	694	93,861	8.15	7.38	8.14	+1.18	+1.00	+1.17		
Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying ..	23,410	190	23,600	14,785	10	14,795	63.16	5.26	62.69	+7.66	+1.48	+7.58		
Other Mining ..	10,16	420	10,630	3,743	103	3,846	36.66	24.52	36.18	-6.39	-6.43	-6.39		
Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging ..	58,750	1,210	59,960	8,920	102	9,022	15.13	8.43	15.04	-4.02	-1.74	-3.98		
<b>Printing and Paper Trades.</b>														
Paper Making and Staining ..	38,590													



## 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. 402-403 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," January, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.]

## FRANCE.\*

**Unemployment in July.**—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 19,995 (12,968 men and 7,027 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 6,213 (3,234 for men and 2,979 for women). The Exchanges succeeded during the last week in July in placing 20,050 persons in situations (15,564 men and 4,486 women), and, in addition, employment was found for 495 foreign immigrants.

**Out-of-Work Benefit in August.**—According to the latest returns received, on 5th August, 11 departmental and 125 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit being 37,226 (25,744 men and 11,482 women). Of this total 25,367 were resident in the Seine Department, including 10,616 in Paris.

## GERMANY.

**Employment in June.**—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* for 30th July reports as follows:—

"The improved state of the labour market reported in May was maintained in June. While a general survey shows that the various industries and localities were affected unequally, the textile and brewing trades and, to a less degree, agriculture are foremost in exhibiting further improvement. Production was considerably disturbed by external influences, such as the unrest in Upper Silesia and the Customs measures of the Entente Powers in the Rhineland. Too great hopes should not be placed upon any evidences of increased activity; the improvement cannot as yet be described as lasting. It is an unfortunate consequence of Germany's changed condition that neither industrial activity nor the labour market any longer experience prolonged periods of steady development; on the contrary, they move up and down restlessly with each fall in the mark exchange, and with each increase in the demands of the Entente. The reaction from the more favourable conditions of employment, which is at last perceptible, cannot be long delayed. In any case, the statistics of the labour market already give indications here and there of the uncertainty in the general industrial outlook."

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation declined from 538,161 on 1st June to 316,970 on 1st July, or by 11.5 per cent.; among men the decrease amounted to 13 per cent., and among women to 5.7 per cent.

Returns from trade unions also point to decreased unemployment during June. Out of a total of 5,761,596 members covered by the returns 170,612, or 3 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 3.7 per cent. at the end of May, and 4.0 per cent. in June, 1920.

Unions.	Membership reported at end of June, 1921.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1920.
All Unions making Returns ..	5,761,596	3.0	3.7	4.0
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Building trade workers ..	486,206	3.1	3.7	2.9
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	52,959	0.9	1.1	5.7
Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	1,336,298	3.8	4.5	2.3
" (Christian) ..	218,194	2.3	2.1	0.9
" (Hirsch-Duncker) ..	105,319	1.5	1.6	0.7
Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	543,201	2.6	4.1	8.5
" (Christian) ..	102,475	1.6	3.9	6.0
Clothing workers ..	116,108	1.1	1.2	—
Boot and shoe makers (Soc. Dem.) ..	78,916	2.5	3.0	2.4
Transport workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	529,122	2.3	3.0	2.6
Printers ..	69,634	1.7	1.3	7.8
Bookbinders ..	78,458	3.4	4.2	2.8
Saddlers and bagmakers (Soc. Dem.) ..	34,951	8.6	9.4	17.9
Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	370,351	4.4	5.1	6.8
" (Christian) ..	35,822	0.4	0.4	2.1
Glass workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	60,128	3.7	5.2	1.7
Porcelain workers ..	60,370	3.2	4.0	2.6
Bakers and confectioners (Soc. Dem.) ..	66,429	7.1	7.7	9.6
Brewery and corn-mill workers ..	72,296	1.4	1.5	1.7
Tobacco workers ..	94,870	3.4	2.4	4.3
Enginemen and stokers ..	41,546	0.5	2.1	2.1
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	585,399	2.7	3.3	2.3
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	110,413	1.3	1.9	0.7
Municipal and State workers ..	271,881	1.7	2.5	1.4

The improvement is also reflected in the returns both of the Employment Exchanges and the sickness insurance societies. The former show that 169 applicants were registered for every 100 vacancies in June, as compared with 175 in May, the improvement being more marked in the case of men than of women.

\* *Journal Officiel*, 6th August, 1921.

As regards sickness insurance, an aggregate membership of 13,101,036 was recorded by 6,712 societies on 1st July, showing an increase of 0.6 per cent. over the corresponding total for the same societies on 1st June. "Members" are those persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid, and who were, therefore, assumed to be in employment.

## BELGIUM.\*

**Unemployment in May and June.**—Returns relating to May were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies from 2,000 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 637,338. On the last working day of the month 204,119 of these, or 32.3 per cent. of the total, were out of work. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 31.2. The aggregate days of unemployment in May numbered 2,610,878, as compared with 2,138,555 in April.

Employment Exchange returns are available for a later period. During June 15,912 applications for employment were reported, as compared with 13,287 applications in May, while offers of situations numbered 8,806 (8,763 in May). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 181 applications, as against 152 in May.

## ITALY.

**Unemployment in May.**—According to figures published by the Italian Ministry of Labour 250,145 persons were unemployed on 1st May, as compared with 202,002 on the corresponding date of 1920 and 393,593 on 1st May, 1919. In addition 69,370 were partially unemployed, working in some cases only four days per week. [For further particulars as to unemployment in Italy see article on p. 398.]

## SWITZERLAND.†

**Unemployment in June and July.**—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department from returns supplied by Employment Exchanges throughout Switzerland, the number of applications for employment and of vacancies on the live register of the Exchanges, and the number of persons partially employed on the dates shown, were as follows:—

Date.	Applications.	Vacancies.	Partially Unemployed.
20 June ..	54,650	1,320	80,037
4 July ..	54,039	1,117	76,116
18 July ..	52,255	1,016	76,822

Taking June as a whole, 453.3 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men, and 273.9 for each 100 for women; in May the figures were 396.2 and 258.4 respectively, so that the figures show an increase in the later month in both cases.

## HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).

**Unemployment in June.**—A statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that the percentage of members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city who were out of work was the same in June as in the previous month, viz., 23.4, as compared with 18.2 in June, 1920. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 90.5 per cent. were unemployed in June, 90.8 per cent. in May, and 72.3 per cent. in June, 1920.

## NORWAY.‡

**Unemployment in May.**—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of May in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 16.1, as compared with 14.7 in April and 0.9 in May, 1920.

	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	May 31, 1921.	Apr. 30, 1921.	May 31, 1920.	May 31, 1921.	Apr. 30, 1921.	May 31, 1920.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) ..	918	918	875	3.8	7.1	3.5
Carpenters ..	1,213	1,242	1,479	20.9	19.2	0.5
Painters (Christiania) ..	589	583	704	—	—	—
Metal Workers ..	9,568	9,764	9,783	17.9	16.0	0.8
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	890	932	982	14.5	16.6	—
Printers ..	2,586	2,592	2,532	9.7	8.6	0.2
Bookbinders ..	860	867	892	27.6	29.1	1.0
Cabinetmakers ..	760	589	611	30.3	21.9	2.1
Bakers ..	550	590	580	5.8	4.4	2.6
Total ..	17,924	18,082	18,438	16.1	14.7	0.9

\* *Revue du Travail*, July, 1921. Brussels.

† *Eidgenössisches Arbeitsamt: Monats-Bericht*, June, 1921. Berne.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

## SWEDEN.\*

**Unemployment in May and June.**—The percentage unemployed among members of Swedish trade unions on 31st May was 25.3, as compared with 24.2 at the end of the preceding month, and 2.9 on 1st June, 1920.

Unions.	Membership reported on 31st May, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		31st May, 1921.	01st Apr. 1921.	1st June, 1920.
All Unions Making Returns.	144,378	25.3	24.2	2.9
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Blast Furnacemen ..	10,793	21.8	26.6	0.4
Foundrymen, etc. ..	3,227	30.7	30.6	0.9
Engineering Workers ..	33,926	26.2	26.4	3.9
Electrical Workers ..	4,564	22.6	23.7	4.5
Textile Workers ..	5,709	29.8	17.3	0.1
Clothing Workers ..	3,575	12.2	20.0	0.7
Boot, shoe & Leather Workers ..	6,239	25.6	31.4	0.1
Brewery Workers ..	3,382	5.0	4.3	0.2
Tobacco Workers ..	4,290	7.7	7.6	0.1
Sawmill Workers ..	8,647	43.4	41.4	1.1
Woodworkers ..	8,196	30.6	33.7	2.9
Municipal Workers ..	6,044	1.7	1.5	0.9
General and Factory Workers (trades not specified) ..	22,423	39.6	33.7	6.5
Commercial employees ..	6,752	9.3	8.7	2.1

Returns relating to June have been received from public Employment Exchanges. For every 100 vacancies reported by employers during that month there were 258 applications for employment by workpeople. This figure shows an increase over that for the preceding month (213), and a much greater one over the corresponding figure (92) reported for June, 1920.

## DENMARK.†

**Unemployment in June.**—Out of a total of 298,847 workpeople covered by the returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange 16.8 per cent. were unemployed on 1st July, as compared with 18.6 at the end of May, and 2.1 per cent. on 25th June, 1920.

Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 1st July 1921.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		1st July, 1921.	27th May, 1921.	25th June, 1920.
<b>Copenhagen:—</b>				
Building trades ..	12,601	32.0	34.9	6.4
Other industries ..	65,133	22.5	22.5	2.5
Commercial employment ..	10,850	6.3	6.6	0.7
General labourers (trades not specified) ..	31,279	13.2	15.8	1.2
Total ..	119,863	19.6	20.6	2.3
<b>Provinces:—</b>				
Building trades ..	21,423	22.7	23.9	3.0
Other industries ..	59,964	18.3	20.1	2.9
Commercial employment ..	12,427	4.8	4.7	1.1
General labourers (trades not specified) ..	85,170	11.0	15.3	1.4
Total ..	178,984	14.9	17.2	2.0
Grand Total ..	298,847	16.8	18.6	2.1

## CANADA.

**Unemployment in May.**—Returns relating to unemployment in May were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,672 labour organisations, with a total membership of 201,496. For all trades reporting 15.46 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 16.27 per cent. in April and 2.83 per cent. in May, 1920.

Group of Trades.	Membership reported on 31st May, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		May, 1921.	April, 1921.	May, 1920.
All trades reporting ..	201,496	15.46	16.27	2.83
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS.</b>				
Building and construction ..	28,789	15.82	20.03	4.32
Mining, quarrying and refining of ores ..	11,144	13.15	21.89	1.16
Metals, machinery and conveyances ..	17,199	29.59	27.47	4.46
Textiles, carpets and cordage ..	3,939	1.98	3.75	0.02
Clothing and laundering ..	9,174	61.41	60.38	2.56
Food, tobacco and liquors ..	3,036	8.37	4.20	4.47
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	1,848	18.34	9.91	1.51
Steam railways ..	65,513	10.88	12.53	5.87
Trams and electric railways ..	8,251	0.34	4.45	0.09
Seafaring, etc. ..	3,738	8.13	4.48	10.18
Teamsters and chauffeurs ..	2,107	3.23	6.35	—
Pulp, paper and fibre ..	4,870	4.39	7.52	—
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	8,822	3.16	4.72	1.17
Lumber working and logging ..	9,083	42.23	46.62	—
Public Employment ..	10,080	5.08	3.79	0.04

\* *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 8. 1921. (Journal of the Department for Social Affairs), Stockholm.

† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 11th July, 1921. Statistical Department, Copenhagen.

‡ *The Labour Gazette*, July, 1921. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

**Employment in June.**—The report by the Employment Service of Canada for the week ending 25th June is based on returns received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 5,103 firms, with a total pay-roll of 600,737 persons. This total represents a decrease of almost 1½ per cent. in the numbers employed by the same firms in the previous week. The decline is stated to be mainly due to the contraction in the iron and steel group on account of the temporary shutting down of railway shops in Ontario and Quebec. As compared with 17th January, 1920, the numbers employed show a decrease of 12.9 per cent.

## UNITED STATES.\*

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

(a) June, 1921, as compared with May, 1921.

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†			
		May, 1921.	June, 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)	May, 1921.	June, 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	91	21,390	22,467	Per cent. + 5.0	£ 260,339	£ 291,038	+ 11.8
Iron and steel ..	119	118,802	111,968	− 5.7	1,241,247	1,023,849	− 17.5
Railway and tram car building and repairing ..	54	39,276	38,318	− 2.4	530,329	536,767	+ 1.2
Automobiles ..	44	93,296	93,407	+ 0.1	651,450	655,763	+ 0.6
Cotton manufacturing ..	60	59,293	59,283	−	214,660	216,876	+ 1.0
Cotton finishing ..	17	12,423	12,652	+ 1.8	56,945	59,041	+ 3.7
Hosiery and underwear ..	63	25,867	26,572	+ 2.7	89,496	92,224	+ 3.0
Woollen ..	52	49,939	50,859	+ 1.8	240,203	247,958	+ 3.2
Silk ..	47	18,957	18,965	±	178,389	175,870	− 1.4
Men's ready-made clothing ..	44	23,836	25,968	+ 8.9	149,083	162,826	+ 9.2
Boots and shoes ..	82	58,092	60,837	+ 4.7	276,237	296,451	+ 7.0
Cigars ..	56	16,032	16,239	+ 1.3	65,451	66,836	+ 0.6
Leather ..	34	10,867	11,651	+ 7.2	51,366	55,384	+ 8.8
Paper ..	52	19,948	19,859	− 0.4	93,423	101,420	+ 8.0

The figures in the above table show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in June in ten industries, and decreases in four. The greatest increases (8.9 and 7.2 per cent.) are shown in the groups men's ready-made clothing and leather respectively. A decrease of 5.7 per cent. in iron and steel is the greatest shown. Eleven industries show an increase and three a decrease in the aggregate earnings. The most important increase (11.8 per cent.) appears in coal mining, and a decrease of 17.5 per cent. is reported for iron and steel.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.		Earnings.†			
		June 1920.	June 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)	June 1920.	June 1921.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	94	24,654	23,462	Per cent. − 4.8	£ 387,819	£ 304,172	− 21.6
Iron and steel ..	117	184,537	111,540	− 39.6	2,914,481	1,020,069	− 65.0
Railway and tram car building and repairing ..	56	64,965	37,945	− 41.6	851,023	524,164	− 38.4



TRADE DISPUTES.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 40, as compared with 29 in the previous month, and 147 in July, 1920. In these new disputes about 41,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The national dispute in the coal mining industry, which began on 1st April, remained unsettled until 1st July, and, in addition, about 15,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 53 other disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in July was thus 94, involving about 1,127,000† workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July of over 6,300,000‡ working days.

The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades :—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes in progress in July.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in July.	Aggregate Duration of all Disputes in progress in July.
	Started before 1st July.	Started in July.	Total.		
Building .. .. .	7	7	14	2,000	29,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	8	9	17	1,101,000	6,081,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	17	10	27	12,000	150,000
Other Trades .. .. .	22	14	36	12,000	67,000
<b>Total, July, 1921 ..</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,127,000†</b>	<b>6,327,000‡</b>
<b>Total, June, 1921 ..</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,535,000</b>	<b>29,603,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1920 ..</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>954,000</b>

*Causes.*—Of the 40 new disputes, 20, directly involving nearly 20,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages;

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JULY, 1921.

Occupations and Locality.¶	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.¶	Result.¶
	Directly.	Indirectly.¶	Began.	Ended.		
BUILDING TRADES:— Building trades workpeople— Belfast.	1,500		1921. 1 Jan.	6 Aug.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted.
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain Coal miners, etc.—Ebbw Vale and other districts in South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1,150,000¶ 15,000		1 April 4 July	1 July 26 July	(See special article on pages 336-7 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1921). Upon termination of national dispute in the coal mining industry, local managements proposed revised terms of employment involving the cancellation of various special local concessions affecting wages and other working conditions.	of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1921). Agreement arrived at on certain points, and others referred to arbitration.
Coal miners, etc.—Chesterfield (near).	9,000		4 July	16 July	Against the re-introduction of forks in place of shovels for filling coal.	Workpeople agreed to the re-introduction of forks.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES:— Shipyard joiners and carpenters and other shipyard workers—Great Britain.	10,000**		1920 1 Dec.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages of 12s. per week.	—
Engineering apprentices—Man- chester district.	5,000††		1921 27 June	16 July	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposed reduction accepted.
OTHER TRADES:— Rope and twine makers, fitters, smiths, engine drivers, etc.—Liver- pool. Cabinet makers, carvers, polishers, upholsterers, etc.—Tyne and Wear districts.	550†† 350		2 May 28 May	.. 4 July	Against proposed reduction in wages. Against proposed reduction in wages of 3d. per hour for men and 1½d. per hour for women.	— Reduction of 2½d. per hour for men and 1½d. per hour for women accepted; future changes in wages to be regulated by sliding scales based on the cost of living.
Drapers' assistants—Dublin	250 5,000		21 June 1 July	2 July	Dispute arising out of dismissal of employees who were Trade Union members and retention of others who were non-unionists. General lock-out by members of Employers' Association to enforce settlement of above dispute.	Non-unionist employees joined Trade Union.
Employees of co-operative society —Bishop Auckland.	260		11 July	..	Breakdown of negotiations following resumption of work after previous strike (see July LABOUR GAZETTE), for re-instatement of certain workpeople who had been discharged in order to reduce staff.	—
Employees of co-operative socie- ties—The Lothians.	600		25 July	27 July	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposal withdrawn.

\* 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.  
† Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the month (e.g., some coal miners) are counted once only in the total.  
‡ Inclusive of days lost at collieries, subsequent to the date of settlement of the national dispute, in consequence of delays in re-starting.  
§ 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 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 of workpeople originally involved in the dispute, subsequently somewhat reduced by the return to work of a number of pumpmen, etc. in the course of the dispute.  
\*\*\* Estimated number of shipyard joiners and carpenter originally involved. A number of men have since obtained work in other trades. Considerable numbers of other shipyard workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the dispute, but the information available is insufficient to enable an approximate estimate of their total number to be given.  
†† Estimated number.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

A LARGE number of important wage agreements or awards came into operation during July, and as a result the number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages in this month exceeded that recorded in any previous month of 1921. Out of 3,623,000 workpeople affected, 3,619,000 sustained decreases, amounting to about £1,070,000 per week, and 4,500 received increases, amounting to £600 per week.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building and Allied Trades ..	—	124,000	£	26,100
Mining and Quarrying ..	—	1,216,000	—	538,400
Metal .. .. .	—	1,149,000	—	219,900
Textile .. .. .	—	302,000	—	106,000
Transport .. .. .	—	523,000	—	124,900
Public Utility Services ..	—	123,000	—	21,900
Other .. .. .	4,500	182,000	600	33,400
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>3,619,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,070,600</b>

In the building trades the wages of labourers were reduced by 1d. per hour at all the principal towns in Great Britain except Liverpool and Birkenhead; men on civil engineering construction works sustained further decreases of ½d. or 1d. per hour; and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales had their wages reduced, from 5 per cent., to 10 per cent. below the standard rates.

Under the terms of the National Agreement arrived at in July (see pp. 336-7 of the July LABOUR GAZETTE) the wages of coal miners were reduced by 2s. or 1s. 5d. per shift for workpeople 16 years of age and over and by 1s. or 8½d. per shift for those under 16.

In the iron and steel trades the principal change concerned certain semi-skilled and unskilled workers in England and Scotland, whose wages were revised and brought under the melters' sliding scale, the change resulting in a reduction of about 6s. or 7s. per week. Blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and South Staffordshire sustained reductions of 7½d. and 7d. per cent. respectively on standard rates (equivalent to 29 and 26 per cent. on their previous wages).

The wages of men in the engineering, boilermaking and foundry trades at all the principal centres other than South Wales were reduced by 3s. per week in the case of timeworkers and by 7½ per cent. in the case of pieceworkers. Similar decreases affected men in various other metal trades, including makers of light castings, sheet metal workers, gas meter makers, weighing machine makers and railway carriage and wagon builders and repairers employed by federated firms. Other railway wagon builders and repairers sustained a decrease of 3s. per week and 5 per cent. in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. In the Sheffield cutlery trades male timeworkers sustained decreases of 5s. 6d. or 5s. per week and pieceworkers one of 15 per cent., with smaller amounts for other workers.

In the textile trades the principal groups affected included workpeople in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, whose basis rates were reduced by 1/17ths, and the "cost of living"

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

[NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in July, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during July, 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.)	
				Before.	After.
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction).	Great Britain (various districts, including London and all other large towns except Liverpool and Birkenhead)*	1 July	Labourers, scaffolders, etc. ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour.† Rates after change at certain large towns:—London—scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 10d.; Newcastle-on-Tyne—scaffolders, 1s. 11d.; other labourers, 1s. 10d.; Leeds and Sheffield—labourers, 1s. 10d.; Manchester—slaters and plasterers' labourers and hod-carriers, 1s. 9½d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 9d.; Birmingham—slaters' and plasterers' labourers, scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 11d.; other labourers, 1s. 10d.; Bristol—stone sawyers, 1s. 11d.; scaffolders and engine drivers, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 10d.; Cardiff—labourers, 1s. 10d.; Glasgow—labourers, 1s. 8½d.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2½d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled painters and grainers, 1s. 6d.; rough painters, 1s. 5d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 5d.
	CHESHIRE:— Macclesfield .. .. . SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— Salisbury .. .. .	1 July 30 July	Plumbers .. .. . Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and grainers .. .. . Labourers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2½d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 3d.).	

\* Including Works of Construction; workpeople in the direct employment of local authorities are not included in this group, but under Public Utility Services.  
† The decrease took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry on 6th May, under which the wages of craftsmen and labourers were to be reduced by 2d. per hour from 16th May and those for labourers were to be further reduced by 1d. per hour from 1st July. Particulars of the districts affected by the reduction in May and the rates of wages after the change were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June (see pp. 305-308). The decrease of 1d. per hour for labourers, scaffolders, etc., in July, applied generally to all districts for which a decrease of 2d. for the same men was reported in the June GAZETTE as taking effect from 16th May.

wage payable on basis rates from 135 per cent. to 105 per cent. for timeworkers and by proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Timeworkers and pieceworkers in the dyeing and finishing trades in Yorkshire had their wages reduced by 14 and 11½ per cent. respectively on basic rates, and men and women in the dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades in Lancashire and Scotland by 4s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively.

The figures for the transport trades include railway servants, whose wages were reduced, under their "cost of living" sliding scale, generally by 5s. per week. Road transport workers sustained decreases varying from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per week at Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol and Swansea and various towns in East Lancashire.

In the public utility services there were national agreements affecting workpeople employed in gas, water and electricity undertakings under which wages were reduced by 3s. per week at gas and electricity works and by 1½d. per hour at waterworks. As regards wages reductions in July in trades other than the above, the principal groups of workpeople affected included those in the following trades:—papermaking; cement; soap and candle; paint, colour and varnish; and flour milling.

The increases reported in July related chiefly to certain classes of female workers in the dressmaking trade.

Of the changes taking effect in July, 4, affecting nearly 15,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 4, affecting 18,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 25, affecting nearly 724,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 157 changes, affecting over 2,866,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 12 cases, involving over 1,200,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

Changes taking effect in January—July, 1921.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building .. .. .	3,500	433,000	£	185,400
Mining and Quarrying ..	3,500	1,264,000	700	1,124,700
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture ..	2,000	216,000	400	168,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	3,500	1,206,000	900	257,000
Other Metal Trades ..	9,500	258,000	2,700	76,900
Textile .. .. .	7,000	869,000	500	539,900
Clothing .. .. .	246,000	48,000	56,600	13,300
Transport (excluding Tramways) .. .. .	19,000	744,000	4,500	289,900
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. .. .. .	1,000	204,000	300	59,100
Other Miscellaneous Trades .. .. .	18,500	270,000	4,400	88,900
Public Utility Services ..	10,500	178,000	3,600	39,100
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>5,690,000</b>	<b>75,900</b>	<b>2,842,200</b>

[NOTE.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, 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 JULY, 1921—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building (continued)	<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction)—(continued).</b>			
	Sidmouth ... ..	2 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	WALES:— Cardiff ... ..	4 June*	Plumbers ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4½d. to 2s. 2½d.).
	SCOTLAND:— Certain districts in Scotland.†	1 July	Painters ... ..	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change:— Grade A towns, 2s. 1d.; Grade B, 2s.; Grade C, 1s. 11d.
	Aberdeen ... ..	1st pay day after 14 July.	Masons, joiners, slaters, plasterers and painters.	Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 1s. 11d.).
	Arbroath ... ..	1 July	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers and plasterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d.).
	Brechin ... ..	9 July	Labourers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Girvan ... ..	1 July	Painters ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10½d.).
	Montrose ... ..	9 July	Bricklayers and masons ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s.).
	ISLE OF MAN:— Ramsey ... ..	1 July	Painters ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.).
Works of Construction	London District (Metropolitan Police Area).‡	1st pay day in July.	Masons, joiners, plumbers, painters and masons' labourers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour under "cost of living" sliding scale. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 4d., masons' labourers, 1s. 1d.
	Men employed by public works contractors.	1st pay day in July.		Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: granite masons, 2s. 1½d.; bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, 2s. 1d.; blacksmiths, fitters, set-dressers, kerf-filers, paviors, street masons and flag dressers, 2s. 0½d.; painters and steam roller drivers, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 11d.; platelayers, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; drain-layers, jointers, rammers, screeders, timbermen and wood block layers, 1s. 9d.; concrete levellers, tarpot men and labourers, 1s. 8d.
	Great Britain§ ... ..	1st pay day after 19 July.	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works.	Decreases of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers:—London, 1s. 6½d.; other centres, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.‡
	England and Wales	Pay preceding 1st pay day after 9 July.	Men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 10 per cent. below standard rates. Rates after change in London: electrical fitters and wiremen, 2s. 6d. per hour (less 10 per cent.); fitters' mates, 2s. per hour (less 10 per cent.).
Coal Mining	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>			
	Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somersetshire, North Wales, South Wales and Monmouthshire, Kent and Scotland	July¶	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decreases** of 2s. per shift for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and of 1s. per shift for those under 16.
	Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, Derbyshire and Warwickshire	July¶	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decreases** of 1s. 5d. per shift for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and of 8½d. per shift for those under 16.
	Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Bristol, Somersetshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire and Kent	July¶	Colliery clerks ... ..	Decreases of 2s. per day for those 16 years of age and over, and of 1s. per day for those under 16.
	West Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Warwickshire	July¶	Colliery clerks ... ..	Decreases of 1s. 5d. per day for those 16 years of age and over, and of 8½d. per day for those under 16.
	Great Britain (excluding Yorkshire and Derbyshire)††	July¶	Cokemen and by-product workers employed at or near coal mines.	Decrease of 2s. per shift for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and of 1s. per shift for those under 16.
	Yorkshire and Derbyshire†††	July¶	Cokemen and by-product workers employed at or near coal mines.	Decreases of 1s. 5d. per shift for workpeople 16 years of age and over, and of 8½d. per shift for those under 16.

\* The change was arranged in July, after a dispute, to take effect from the date shown.  
 † Grade A.—Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Bridge of Allan, Broughty Ferry, Broxburn, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourcock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Gullane, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kennoway, Kilmacolm, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, Methil, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothsay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Uddingston, Vale of Leven, Wemyss and Windygates.  
 Grade B.—Biggar, Callander, Carlisle, Cupar, Dumfries, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Lanark, Maxwelltown, Peebles, Selkirk, and St. Andrews.  
 Grade C.—Campbeltown.  
 ‡ The change took effect under a decision of the Public Works Conciliation Board.  
 § The change took effect as the result of the Agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board referred to on p. 257 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1921.  
 || The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. For particulars of standard rates previously paid in the various districts see p. 502 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1920.  
 ¶ The decreases took effect generally from the 4th July, the date of the general resumption of work, but in some coalfields the change operated a few days earlier.  
 \*\* The decreases shown above form the first instalment of the reductions which were arranged to come into operation under the terms of the National Agreement of July (see pp. 336–337 of the July LABOUR GAZETTE).  
 †† The changes given above apply to workpeople at plants connected with collieries, whose wages in the past have been regulated by movements in the coal mining industry. The changes do not apply to workpeople at plants (e.g., those connected with blastfurnaces in Cleveland), whose wages are regulated by changes arranged in some industry other than coal mining.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Fireclay, Ganister, etc., Mining	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).</b>			
	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	1 April	Fireclay miners and surface workers.	Decreases of 2s. per shift for those 18 years and over, and of 1s. per shift for those under 18.
	Yorkshire*	July	Miners and surface workers at fireclay, ganister and silica mines.	Decreases of 2s. per shift for those 18 years and over, and of 1s. per shift for those under 18.
	Scotland*	July	Miners and surface workers at fireclay, ganister and silica mines.	Decreases of 1s. 5d. per shift for those 18 years and over, and of 8½d. per shift under 18.
	Cumberland ... ..	21 July	Iron ore miners ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10d. per shift in the bargain price (19s. 8d. to 18s. 10d.), and of 5d. per shift in the minimum wage.
	Furness District ... ..	10 July	Winding enginemmen ... .. Other underground and surface workers.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7½d. per shift.
	Iron Mining		Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements).	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 5d. per shift for men, and of 2½d. per shift for boys under 16.
	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire.	27 July	Ironstone quarrymen ... ..	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 4d. per shift in the bargain price for miners, of 3d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 1½d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Bargain price for miners, after change, 13s. 3d. per shift, and minimum wage, 11s. 6d. per shift.
	Northamptonshire ... ..	20 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 37½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 72½ per cent. above the standard.
	West Cumberland ... ..	11 July	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 7½d. per shift for men, and of 3½d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 15s. 2½d.; haulage enginemmen, 14s. 4½d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 13s. 7½d.; first-class day borers, 14s. 8½d.; first-class day labourers, 14s. 0½d.; and ruddmen, 13s. 6½d. per shift.
Quarrying		Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 121½ per cent. above the standard.	
Buxton and District ... ..	27 July	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 7½d. per shift for men, and of 3½d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 15s. 2½d.; haulage enginemmen, 14s. 4½d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 13s. 7½d.; first-class day borers, 14s. 8½d.; first-class day labourers, 14s. 0½d.; and ruddmen, 13s. 6½d. per shift.	
Macclesfield and District.	18 July	Labourers working in stone quarries and stone saw mills.	Decrease of 10 per cent.	
Matlock ... ..	8 July	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.).	
Corwall ... ..	1 July	Granite quarry labourers ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers and of 1½d. per ton for pieceworkers. Rate after change for timeworkers 1s. 3d. per hour. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d.).	
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham.	3 July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale, of 71½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 72½ per cent. above the standard plus (in some cases) an output or input bonus.
	Tees-side ... ..	3 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of about 7s. 9d. per week, under sliding scale recently adopted, whereby wage advances granted since 4 August, 1914 (amounting to 62s. 6d. per week) are to fluctuate on a scale parallel with the steel melters' sliding scale, on the basis of a movement of 1½ per cent. under this scale, being equivalent to one hundred and fifty-second (7½) part of the total advances since 4th August, 1914. (See Decision No. 676 on p. 442.)
	Cleveland and Durham and North East Coast.	31 July	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease of about 7s. 9d. per week, under sliding scale recently adopted, whereby wage advances granted since 4 August, 1914 (amounting to 62s. 6d. per week) are to fluctuate on a scale parallel with the steel melters' sliding scale, on the basis of a movement of 1½ per cent. under this scale, being equivalent to one hundred and fifty-second (7½) part of the total advances since 4th August, 1914. (See Decision No. 676 on p. 442.)
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces (excluding bricklayers, joiners and craftsmen on maintenance work, not members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union). Fitters, turners, electricians, blacksmiths and pattern makers employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces (members of A.E.U.).	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 51½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 163½ per cent. above the standard, plus (in some cases) an output bonus.
	Notts. and District and adjoining parts of Derbyshire	27 July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 51½ per cent. on standard rate, leaving wages 163½ per cent. above the standard. Rate after change: 41s. 6d. per week, plus 163½ per cent.
	North Staffordshire ... ..	1st making up day in July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 37½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 72½ per cent. above the standard.
	South Staffordshire ... ..	1st pay after 18 July	Workpeople (excluding platelayers and general labourers) employed in blastfurnaces. Platelayers and general labourers employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 75½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 136½ per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment for tonnagemen and a war bonus of from 3d. to 7d. per shift for daymen.
	Northamptonshire ... ..	20 July	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 76 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 113 per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	July†	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 37 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 107 per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland ... ..	31 July‡	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 76½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 121½ per cent. above the standard.

\* The change generally applied to workpeople mining fireclay and ganister when worked in conjunction with coal.  
 † The full decrease under the Scale took effect for all workers in the first week in July. From 18 July the bonuses, previously granted to day workers, were withdrawn and 15 per cent. on standard rates added to wages.  
 ‡ The reduction took effect from the pay beginning nearest 1st August; in most cases this was 31 July.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).</b>				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Scotland.*	26 June	Steel melting shops	Adoption of melters' sliding scale, the new standard or basis rates, on which the scale is based, to be one hundred two hundred and seventieths (1 <sup>27</sup> / <sub>100</sub> ) of the following amount:— previous total earnings, inclusive of war advances, for a normal working week, less 2s. 10d., plus 5 per cent., to those whose total war advances are less than 170 per cent., and plus 2½ per cent. to those whose total war advances are 170 per cent. and over. All previous arrangements in regard to make-up or minimum war advances cancelled, and the current scale percentage of 166½ applied to the new base rates. For men whose wages are based on a 47 hours' week, and who receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift in normal week, war advance previously granted made subject to fluctuations of a scale parallel with the melters' sliding scale on the basis of a movement of 1½ per cent. under the scale being equivalent to one one hundred and fifty-second (1 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>200</sub> ) part of the total war advance. The net result of the change in system of payment estimated to be a decrease in wages varying from about 6s. to 7s. per week.
	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland.*		Puddling forges and rolling mills	
	West of Scotland* ...	Steelworks		
	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	3 July	Steel millmen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 35 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages at:—Consett, 155 per cent. above the standard; Jarrow, 150 per cent. above the standard; Newburn, 147½ per cent. (rollers) and 137½ per cent. (heaters) above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	July†	Iron and steel workers ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 31½ per cent. on standard rates, such decrease to be effected, in the case of dayworkers, by deducting 16½ per cent. from standard rates, and also the bonuses previously granted (amounting to 1s. 3d., or 1s. per shift, plus 10d. per day, for those whose earnings, reckoned on standard plus 45 per cent., do not exceed 55s. per week), leaving wages 172½ per cent. above the standard for both dayworkers and tonnage-men.†
Engineering, Boilermaking, Foundry and Shipbuilding Trades	West of Scotland ...	15 July	Non-scale workpeople employed at puddling furnaces and iron rolling mills.	Decrease of 3s. per week, leaving a total war advance generally amounting to 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
		15 July	Engineers, boilermakers, smiths, hammermen, patternmakers, electricians, etc., engaged on the maintenance, up-keep and running of steel plants and mills (men, 21 years and over, whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements).	Decrease of 3s. per week, leaving a total advance over pre-war rates of 38s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
		12 June	Bricklayers in steel works ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour. (2s. 7d. to 2s. 5d.)
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.</b>				
Engineering, Boilermaking, Foundry and Shipbuilding Trades	United Kingdom (excluding Swansea and certain other districts in South Wales and Monmouthshire)‡	15 July	Males employed in the engineering, boilermaking and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry).	Timeworkers (excluding apprentices): Decrease of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour for men 21 years of age and over and for labourers under 21 years who received a corresponding increase under Award No. 180 of the Industrial Court. Pieceworkers: Decrease of 7½ per cent., or its equivalent (as determined by Award No. 180A), on piecework prices.§
	United Kingdom ...	10 July	Males employed in H.M. Dockyards and Naval Establishments, and in adjacent War Office Establishments, etc.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices for pieceworkers.§ (See Decision No. 665 on p. 442.)
	Federated Districts (including North-East Coast, Hull, Cowes, Birkenhead, Clyde, and East of Scotland)	15 July	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering trade.	Decrease of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. or its equivalent on piecework prices for pieceworkers.§
	London ... ..	{ April } June	Sailmakers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.§
	Glasgow ... ..	4 July	Boiler scalers and ship scalers ...	Further decrease of 3s. per week.§ Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: boiler scalers, 2s.; ship scalers, 1s. 9d.
Light Castings, etc., Manufacture	Belfast (non-federated firms)	7 July	Workpeople employed in engineering, boilermaking, foundry, and shipbuilding trades.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers.§
	Great Britain ... ..	4 July	Males employed in light castings and stove and grate manufacture.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices for pieceworkers.§
	South Wales ... ..	Week commencing 4 July.	Workpeople employed in the copper trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. leaving percentage additions (payable on base rates plus war wages) 22½ per cent. for timeworkers, 20 per cent. for pieceworkers, and 12½ per cent. for boys.
Brass Trade	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax, Brighouse and Dewsbury Districts	15 July	Males employed in brass-founding and finishing trades.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices for pieceworkers.§
	Birmingham and District	Pay day in week beginning 27 June.	Youths, 18 years to 21 years of age, employed in the brass trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 4s. 11d. per week. Rates after change: 37s. 1d. at 18 years, 42s. 1d. at 19 years, and 47s. 1d. at 20 years of age.

\* The changes took effect under agreements to which the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, the North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Steel Makers' Wages Association were parties, with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the National Union of General Workers and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour.  
† The full decrease under the scale took effect for all workers in the first week in July. From 18th July the bonuses, previously granted to dayworkers, were withdrawn and 15 per cent. on standard rates added to wages.  
‡ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the various trade unions concerned. Further decreases of similar amounts are to take effect from 15 August. It has been reported that the reductions have been generally applied by non federated firms, the principal exception being Belfast, where the two reductions, of 3s. or 7½ per cent., took effect from 5 May and 7 July.  
§ The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (thus making the total decrease in the case of timeworkers, 3s. 4½d. per week).

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Wire Manufacture.	Great Britain ... ..	15 July	Skilled iron and steel wire drawers.	Bonus, previously paid, of 115 per cent. on earnings up to £2 per week reduced to 107½ per cent., and bonus, previously paid, of 55 per cent. on earnings over £2 per week reduced to 47½ per cent.
Sheet Metal Working	Great Britain and Belfast	15 July	Males employed in the sheet metal working trades.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices for pieceworkers.*
Cast Iron Hollow-ware Manufacture	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts	1st pay day in July.	Adult male workers employed in the cast iron hollow-ware trade (black and bright).	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 7½d. per week.†
Heating and Domestic Engineering	England and Wales ...	15 July	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: London, 2s. 1½d.; other towns, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Malleable Ironfounding	Walsall ... ..	25 June	Males employed in the malleable ironfounding trade.	Decrease of 2s. per week for timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Percentage additions for pieceworkers after change: cupola men, 70 per cent.; crucible work or tub-men, 75 per cent.; buckle work, 80 per cent.‡
	Willenhall and District	15 July	Workpeople employed in the cutlery trade—including table and butcher blade grinders; spring knife grinders, cutlery and finishers; material makers and preparers; scissor forgers; scissor grinders; scissor filers, boreners, hardeners and putters together; table and butcher knife hafters; butcher blade forgers and smiths; flat steel and metal fork grinders; stainless blade smiths, etc.; pen and pocket blade forgers and smiths; including hand forged blades (shut up work and fast handle work), marking and hardening hand forged blades and drop and power hammer blades, smithing, marking and hardening of filed blades, rustless blades, etc.; workpeople employed in the razor trade; including forging and hardening hand forged blades; razor setters-in, whetters, and grinders, etc.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices for pieceworkers.*
Outlery Trades	Sheffield ... ..	23 or 25 July	Males employed in the edge tool trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3s. per week for men 21 years of age and over; of 2s. 3d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years; and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years.
Edge Tool Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge, Cannock and Districts	1st pay day in July.	Males employed in the edge tool trade.	Decrease of 3s. per week for men 21 years of age and over; of 2s. 3d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years; and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years.
File-making	Birmingham ... ..	1st pay day in July.	File cutters, hardeners, grinders, etc.	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
	Wolverhampton and London District ...	30 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 5s. per week for male timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. for male pieceworkers and females.
Farriery	Liverpool and Birkenhead District	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. 11d. per week (47 hours) and of 4s. per week (6 days) for pieceworkers. Rates after change: firemen, 90s. 6d.; doormen, 87s. 6d.
	Manchester and Hancley	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 89s. 6d.; doormen, 87s. 6d.
	Larger towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Liverpool and Birkenhead)§	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 11d.; doormen, 1s. 10½d.
	Smaller towns in Lancashire and Cheshire,   with Kendal and High Peak District	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 10½d.; doormen, 1s. 10d.
	Yorkshire (certain towns)¶	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Hull: firemen and doormen, 1s. 10½d.; other towns: firemen, 1s. 10½d.; doormen, 1s. 10d.
Gold, Silver, and Allied Trades	Birmingham ... ..	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 10½d.; doormen, 1s. 10d.
	Mid-Derbyshire (including Belper, Alfreton and Heanor)	9 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 8½d.; doormen, 1s. 8d.
	Glasgow and District and Greenock Edinburgh ... ..	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10½d.).
Paisley and District...	Paisley and District...	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 11d.; doormen, 1s. 10½d.
	Paisley and District...	1 July	Farriers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. per hour. Rate after change for firemen and doormen, 1s. 10½d.
SILVERSMITHS, POLISHERS, PLATERS, GILDERS, CHASERS, STAMPERS, BURNISHERS, etc., employed in the gold, silver, and allied trades:—	London ... ..	1st pay day after 1 July	Males timeworkers, 21 years of age and over.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour in minimum rate (2s. 1d. to 2s.).
			Female timeworkers, skilled, 21 years of age and over.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0½d.).
Pieceworkers ... ..			Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on pre-war prices, leaving pre-war piece rates subject to an addition of 120 per cent.

\* The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (making total 3s. 4½d. for timeworkers).  
† It is reported that the actual amount of the decrease was 2s. 3d. per week, 3d. having been carried forward from the previous decrease under the scale.  
‡ At certain firms, engaged on higher classes of work, the percentages are 10 points higher.  
§ Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.  
|| Including Alsagar, Benthams, Chester, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Tarporley.  
¶ Including Barnsley, Bradford, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes trades like Optical Instrument Making, Nut and Bolt Manufacture, Nail Manufacture, Railway Carriage and Wagon Building, etc.

\* The decreases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Manufacturing Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee. Further decreases of similar amounts are to take effect four months later. † The change took effect under an agreement arrived at between the Associated Railway Wagon Builders and Repairers and the trade unions concerned. ‡ The decreases were subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, making total of 3s. 4½d. for timeworkers. § The change took effect under an agreement arrived at between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned. ¶ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at between the Bridgebuilding and Constructional Engineering Employers' Association and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. †† The decreases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry, which set up new consolidated rates of wages for the various classes (in lieu of the war bonuses and advances previously paid), and a sliding scale by which such rates are to fluctuate in future in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour Index Numbers of retail prices, etc. Corresponding reductions were also made in the amounts which are fixed as to be earned by pieceworkers of average ability. ††† The decrease due under the sliding scale was 10 per cent., but it was arranged that the remaining 5 per cent. should be deducted from 1st August.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes trades like Typefoundry, Sporting Gun Manufacture, Miscellaneous Metal Trades, Woollen and Worsted Industry, etc.

\* The decreases were subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. to time-workers and piece-workers respectively, thus making the total decrease in the case of timeworkers, 3s. 4½d. per week. † In the case of combing, spinning and weaving overlookers, the existing base rates were reduced by the amount of the advance given in such rates under the wage settlement of 1 August, 1920. ‡ In the Saddleworth district the maximum amount on which full "cost of living wage" payable to be 31s. 7½d. for adult male time and piece workers, and the maximum amount for females abolished; for timeworkers under 16 years of age the cost of living percentage reduced to 73.50 and for those 16 and under 18 years to 89.25; while the percentages for female pieceworkers were reduced to 83.25 for weavers, to 79.25 for twisters and shawl fringers and to 85 per cent. for other pieceworkers. In addition a minimum base rate of 27s. per week was established for male timeworkers 21 years and over in their present employment; for men newly engaged or for youths on reaching the age of 21 years the rates to be those paid in the Riding generally, viz., as established under the Court of Arbitration Award 249 for male timeworkers. § Employed by members of the British Wool Federation: for men who are paid for holidays the rate is slightly less.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Woolen and Worsted Industry— (cont.)	Peebles, Galashiels, Slatford, Earliston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Dalry, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Duns and Ayr	1st pay period after 30 June	<b>TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).</b>	
			Workpeople employed in the woollen industry— Adult timeworkers ... ..	Advances of 38s. and 28s. per week over pre-war earnings previously granted to men and women respectively reduced to 32s. for men and 24s. for women. (See Decision No. 671, on p. 442.)
			Piecoworkers ... ..	Advance of 120 per cent. over Uniform List previously granted to weavers, tuners and drawers reduced to 100 per cent., and advance of 145 per cent. over general district average pre-war earnings previously granted to other workers, reduced to 120 per cent. (See Decision No. 671, on p. 442.)
	Apprentices and young persons ...	New scales of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per week for apprentices, and from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per week for young persons other than apprentices.		
Brighouse ... ..	Pay preceding 1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry.	"Cost of living" wage reduced, under sliding scale, from 135 to 125 per cent. on current basic rates (subject to a maximum net decrease of 3s. 5½d. per week). Inclusive rates after change: males—1st framers, 83s. 4½d.; warehousemen, 74s. 6½d.; boilermen and machinememen, 76s. 6½d.; females—gassers, 48s. 7d.; warpers, 44s. 5d.; reelers, 38s. 3d.; winders, 37s. 4d.; piecworkers, 15 per cent. above time rates.	
Leek ... ..	1 July	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. Minimum time rates after change: Men 22 years and over: pickers, 57s.; braidworkers, 58s. 6d.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 65s.; millmen, 59s.; weavers, 63s.; women 18 years and over, 34s. 6d.	
Silk Industry	Macclesfield ... ..	1st pay after 15 July	Workpeople employed in the silk trade (except enginemmen and firemen, hand loom weavers, tacklers, thrown silk workers, and dyers and finishers):— Warehousemen, overlookers, card cutters and knitting tacklers. Weavers ... ..	Decreases to minimum rate of 58s. per week. Decrease of 4s. per week for adult timeworkers, on percentage of 102½ on pre-war piece price list previously granted reduced to 92½ for piecworkers.
			Other workers:— Males ... ..	Minimum base rate adopted for timeworkers of 56s. per week, and decrease of 4s. per week for those receiving more than 60s. per week; and piece price list adjusted to show an average decrease of 4s. per week on present earnings.
			Females ... ..	Decrease to minimum rate of 34s. 6d. per week for knitters, and minimum base rate for other timeworkers reduced to 33s., with decrease of 3s. for those receiving more than 36s. per week; piece rates adjusted so as to yield an average of not less than 20 per cent. over time rates in any section where less than 20 per cent. over new time rate previously, and where average earnings of any section were more than 33½ per cent. over new minimum time rate, piece rates to be reduced by percentage difference between the 33½ per cent. and the average for that section.
Other Textile Trades	Newmills, Darvel and Galston	8 July	Madras workers— Oncoast workers (principally men) ...	Decrease of 6½ per cent. on gross earnings, leaving wages 106½ per cent. above pre-war rates. Bonus of 80 per cent. on list prices previously granted reduced to 66½ per cent.
			Women ... ..	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge)	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale from 133 per cent. on basic rates to 119 per cent. for timeworkers, from 106½ per cent. to 95½ per cent. for piecworkers (except pressers), and from 79½ per cent. to 71½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: Bradford Dyers' Association: Men 21 years and over, 28s. plus 8 per cent. plus 119 per cent. on total; other firms, men 21 years and over, 30s. 3d. plus 119 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 18s., plus 119 per cent.
			Workpeople employed in the fustian dyeing, finishing, and cutting trades:— Timeworkers:— Males ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 40s. 3d. to 36s. per week for workers 21 years of age and over; from 31s. 11d. to 28s. 7d. per week for those 18 to 20 years; from 22s. 7d. to 20s. 3d. per week for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 17s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per week for those under 16 years.
	Hebden Bridge and District	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	Females ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 23s. 11d. to 21s. 5d. per week for workers 18 years of age and over; from 18s. 7d. to 16s. 8d. per week for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 14s. 8d. to 13s. 1d. per week for those under 16 years.
			Piecworkers ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 114 to 102 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 103 to 92 per cent. for hand cutters, from 87 to 78 per cent. for menders, and from 98 to 87 per cent. for all other piecworkers.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. (continued).	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	<b>TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).</b>	
			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 40s. 3d. to 36s. per week for workers 21 years of age and over; from 31s. 11d. to 28s. 7d. per week for those 18 to 20 years; from 22s. 7d. to 20s. 3d. per week for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 17s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per week for those under 16 years. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 21 years and over, 28s., plus 36s.
			Females ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 23s. 11d. to 21s. 5d. per week for workers 18 years of age and over; from 18s. 7d. to 16s. 8d. per week for those 16 and under 18 years, and from 14s. 7d. or 14s. 8d. to 13s. 1d. per week for those under 16 years. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 18 years and over, 18s., plus 21s. 5d.
	Scotland ... ..	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	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 40s. 3d. to 36s. per week for workers 21 years of age and over; from 30s. 7d. to 27s. 4d. per week at 20, from 27s. 11d. to 25s. per week at 19, from 23s. 11d. to 21s. 5d. per week at 18, from 19s. 11d. to 17s. 10d. per week at 17, from 17s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per week at 16, from 14s. 8d. to 13s. 1d. per week at 15, and from 13s. 4d. to 11s. 11d. per week at 14 years. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 21 years and over, 25s., plus 36s.
			Females ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 23s. 11d. to 21s. 5d. per week for workers 21 years of age and over, from 22s. 7d. to 20s. 3d. per week at 20 years, from 21s. 5d. to 19s. 1d. per week at 19, from 19s. 11d. to 17s. 10d. per week at 18, from 17s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per week at 17, from 14s. 8d. to 13s. 1d. per week at 16, from 12s. to 10s. 9d. per week at 15, and from 10s. 8d. to 9s. 6d. per week at 14 years. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 21 years of age and over, 15s., plus 21s. 5d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. (continued).	Leek ... ..	1 July	Males employed in the silk dyeing industry.	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. Minimum time rates after change: dyers and glossers, 22 years, 61s.; 22½ years and over, 63s.; adult mixers, 63s. to 71s.; dyeing machinememen, 63s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.
			Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 55s. to 47s. 7d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: pentagraphers and impressioners, 35s. in England, 34s. in Scotland, others 38s. or 42s., plus in all cases, 55s.
			Turners, polishers, and varnishers	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 49s. 11d. to 36s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 28s., plus 36s.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. (continued).	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works.	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 52s. to 44s. 7d. per week for men, and from 29s. 8d. to 26s. 2d. per week for women.
			Workpeople employed in the cloth-working trade.	Decreases of from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per week, and sliding scale adopted whereby wages are adjusted in accordance with the Ministry of Labour Index Number of retail prices, etc. Rates after change: Dampers: sheet end, 49s.; bout end, 62s. 6d.; foremen, 78s.; tablehands, pattern hands, stockkeepers, carmen, front packers and foremen examiners, 78s.; pressmen's mates, back packers and assistant examiners, 68s. 6d.; examiners, rollers and measurers, 75s. 6d.; press setters, 63s.; cutters, 49s.
			Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry:— Men 21 years of age and over ...	Decrease of 10s. per week.* Rates after change: Hydraulic packers and makers-up (prints), 63s. 9d.; makers-up (greys), 78s. 2d.; cloth-lookers, 74s.; markers-off, stampers and pressers-off, 73s. 3d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 69s. 1d.; general warehousemen, 67s. 8d.; porters, 63s. 9d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. (continued).	Manchester ... ..	Pay day in week ending 9 July	Women 18 years of age and over ...	Decrease of 5s. 2d. per week.* Rates after change: Markers-off, 43s. 8d.; cutters, 40s. 11d.; stitchers, plaiters, tiers-up, parcelers, sorters and tapers, 39s. 6d.; general hookers, 38s. 1d.; d'hoitie hookers, 35s. 4d.

\* Under the sliding scale arrangement the amount of the decrease would have been 13s. 8d. per week for men and 7s. for women; but under an arrangement made between the employers and workpeople, these decreases were divided into two portions, the remainder to be deducted from the first pay day in September.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics)
<b>CLOTHING TRADES.</b>				
Shoe and Slipper Manufacture	Rosendale (including Bacup, Stacksteads, Waterfoot and Rawtenstall).	1 July	Shoe and slipper makers ... ..	Decrease under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on gross wages.
Hat and Cap Manufacture	England and Wales ...	25 July	Female learners employed in the hat, cap, and millinery trade (other than those employed in any branch of the wholesale and retail cloth hat and cap section).	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts (resulting in decreases for some workers varying from 1s. to 3s. per week), starting at rates varying from 6s. per week (or 1½d. per hour) for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years, to 8s. per week (or 2d. per hour) for those commencing at 16 years and over, and increasing every six months to 29s. per week (or 7½d. per hour) in eighth six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years); for those commencing at later ages the rate of 7½d. is reached by varying periodical increases, after 2½ or 1½ years' experience. (See p. 443.)
	London*	1st pay day after 20 June	Females employed in the wholesale dressmaking and light clothing trade— Workers other than learners ... .. Learners ... ..	Minimum time rate of 8½d. per hour adopted for those 18 years of age and over, and piecework basis time rate adopted of 9½d. for all workers. Scale of minimum hourly rates adopted starting at rates varying from 2½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years to 3½d. for those commencing at 21 years and over, and increasing by varying periodical increases to 7½d. per hour.
	London (mainly West End)†	1st pay day after 11 July	Females employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking trade— Power machinists ... .. Junior hands (including dressmaking alteration hands and hand and frame embroideresses and art needleworkers, but excluding ornely beading and other embroidery machinists). Learners ... ..	Increase of ¼d. per hour in minimum rate (9½d. to 9¾d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour in minimum rate (9¾d. to 10d.). New scale of minimum hourly rates adopted starting at 1½d., 1¾d. or 2d. during 1st six months' employment (according to age of commencing), and increasing by varying periodical increases each subsequent six months to 7½d. per hour; the new rate resulting in decreases of from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour.
Dressmaking, etc.	England and Wales...	11 July	Female workers employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking trade— Bodice, skirt, gown, or blouse hands. Female learners ... ..	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour in minimum time and piecework basis time rates to those 21 and under 22 years with not less than 3 years' experience after learnership and employed as fully qualified, and of 1d. per hour to those 19 years and over with not less than 1 year's experience after learnership employed as qualified. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: 21 and under 22 years, 10½d., 11½d.; 19 years and over, 9½d., 10½d. (See p. 381 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.) New scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts (resulting in decreases of from ½d. to 1½d. per hour), starting at rates varying from 1½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years, to 2d. for those commencing at 16 years and over, and increasing every six months to 7½d. during eighth six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years); for those commencing at later ages the rate of 7½d. is reached by varying periodical increases after 2½ and 1½ years' experience. (See p. 381 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Handkerchief etc. Manufacture	Great Britain ... ..	11 July	Females employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade— Timeworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases varying from ¾d. to 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at 14 and under 14½ years, increasing to 4½d. at 15 and under 16½, and to 8½d. at 18 years and over. (See p. 381 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.) Scale of minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3½d. at 14 and under 14½ years, and increasing with each half-year of age to 5½d. at 16 and under 16½, and to 9½d. at 18 years and over; and scale of guaranteed time rates fixed, starting at 2½d. at 14 and under 14½, and increasing with each half-year of age to 4½d. at 16 and under 16½, and to 7d. at 17½ years and under 18. (See p. 381 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.)

\* The change took effect under an agreement made between the London Employers' Association Ltd., and the Metropolitan Needlework Section (Shop Assistants' Union), the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union and the National Union of General Workers (Women Workers' Section).

† The change took effect under an agreement made between the London Employers' Association Ltd., and the Metropolitan Needlework Section (Shop Assistants' Union).

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics)
<b>CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Ostrich and Fancy Feather, etc., Trade	Great Britain ... ..	4 July	Workpeople employed in the ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower trade— Females ... .. Males (except those employed as dyers in the feather trade). All workers ... ..	Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 8d. and 9d. per hour respectively for workers other than learners, and scale of minimum rates fixed for learners starting at rates varying from ½d. per hour (or 9s. per week) for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years to 4½d. per hour (or 19s. per week) for those commencing at 18 years and over, and increasing every six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years) to 7½d. per hour (or 29s. per week) in the eighth six months; for those commencing at later ages the rate of 7½d. per hour (or 29s. per week) is reached, by varying increases each six months, after 2½ or 1½ years' employment. (See p. 381, July Gazette.) Minimum piecework basis time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 3½d. per hour, and scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for time-workers starting at 3d. at under 15 years, 4d. at 15 and under 16, and increasing with each year of age to 7½d. at 18 and over 19*, and to 1s. 2d. at 22 years and over. Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week; 9 hours on any day (other than Saturday) and 5 hours on Saturday.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES.</b>				
Railway Service	United Kingdom ... ..	1 July	Railway servants in traffic grades (except clerical and supervisory staffs, station masters, etc., and men in receipt of the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 1½ per cent.):— Males ... .. Females ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5s. per week for engine drivers, motormen, firemen, adult engine cleaners and all male adults in other grades, and of 2s. 6d. per week for engine cleaners and all wages grades under 18 years of age. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week for women, and of 1s. 3d. per week for girls. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of £20 per annum, or 8s. per week, for adults, and of £10 per annum, or 4s. per week, for junior clerks.
	Great Britain ... ..	1 July	Railway male clerical staffs, station masters, goods agents and assistants, passenger and parcel agents, inspectors, foremen and other male supervisory staffs (other than receiving the bonus of 12½ per cent., and who are themselves in receipt of such bonus), traffic control staff, etc. Staff employed at docks owned by railway companies (other than supervisory, dredging, grabbing, power-house and tug-boat men). Male supervisory staff employed on dredging plant, tug boats, small passenger steamers, tenders, ferry boats and lake steamers owned by railway companies. Male dock supervisory staff employed by all railway-owned docks (excluding inspectors or foremen working in charge of shopmen, etc., who are receiving the bonus of 12½ per cent., and who are in receipt of such bonus themselves). Women and girl clerks employed in the railway service.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5s. per week. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of £20 per annum, or 8s. per week. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of £20 per annum, or 8s. per week.
	Certain towns in East Lancashire†	9 July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 6s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 3s. per week for those under 18 years of age. Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: Bolton: one-horse carters, 64s. 6d.; two-horse carters, 66s. 6d.; two-ton wagon drivers, 74s.; Burnley, Brierfield, Nelson, Colne, etc.: one-horse carters, 63s.; two-horse carters, 66s.; petrol and steam wagon (over two-ton) drivers, 77s.; Blackburn and District: one-horse carters, 63s.; two-horse carters, 66s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 68s. per week; teamsmen, 74s.; motors, over two tons: drivers, 80s.; secondmen, 73s.; trailer-men, 68s.; two tons and under, drivers, 75s. per week. Decreases of 5s. 6d. per week for horse drivers, and of 5s. per week for motor drivers. Rates after change for dayworkers: one-horse drivers, 68s. per week; two-horse drivers, 70s. 6d.; three-horse drivers, 72s. 6d.; motor drivers, 80s.; motor steersmen, 75s.; and motor loaders, 73s. per week. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change: horsedriers and motor drivers, 75s. per week. Decreases of 4s. per week for carters, and of 5s. per week for motor drivers. Rates after change: carters: one-horse, 60s. per week; two-horse, 65s.; motor drivers: two tons and over, 70s.; 15cwt. to 2 tons, 65s.; and under 15 cwt., 60s. per week. Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 48s. per week; two-horse drivers, 50s.; mechanical hauliers, 54s.; and mates and trailer-men, 50s. per week. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Dundee, one-horse carters, 63s.; two-horse carters, 65s. per week; Arbroath and Forfar, one-horse carters, 61s.; Brechin, one-horse carters, 60s.
Road Transport Industry	Liverpool and Birkenhead.	2 July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 68s. per week; teamsmen, 74s.; motors, over two tons: drivers, 80s.; secondmen, 73s.; trailer-men, 68s.; two tons and under, drivers, 75s. per week.
	Bristol ... ..	1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decreases of 5s. 6d. per week for horse drivers, and of 5s. per week for motor drivers. Rates after change for dayworkers: one-horse drivers, 68s. per week; two-horse drivers, 70s. 6d.; three-horse drivers, 72s. 6d.; motor drivers, 80s.; motor steersmen, 75s.; and motor loaders, 73s. per week.
	Swansea ... ..	1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change: horsedriers and motor drivers, 75s. per week.
	Birmingham ... ..	1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decreases of 4s. per week for carters, and of 5s. per week for motor drivers. Rates after change: carters: one-horse, 60s. per week; two-horse, 65s.; motor drivers: two tons and over, 70s.; 15cwt. to 2 tons, 65s.; and under 15 cwt., 60s. per week.
	Penzance ... ..	1st pay day after 1 July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 48s. per week; two-horse drivers, 50s.; mechanical hauliers, 54s.; and mates and trailer-men, 50s. per week.
	Forfarshire (including Arbroath, Brechin, Broughty Ferry, Cupar, Dundee, Forfar, Montrose).	2 July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Dundee, one-horse carters, 63s.; two-horse carters, 65s. per week; Arbroath and Forfar, one-horse carters, 61s.; Brechin, one-horse carters, 60s.

\* Those entering the trade at or over the age of 19 may receive 7d. per hour for first six months and 8½d. per hour for second six months; and thereafter the scale rate according to age.

† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Bolton, Brierfield, Burnley, Chorley, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Colne, Darwen, Earby, Great Harwood, Oswaldtwistle, Nelson, Padiham and Rishton.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Dunfermline and District.*	28 May	Male farm servants ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.
	North Shields ... ..	28 June	<b>AGRICULTURE.</b> Male farm servants ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.
Fishing	North Shields ... ..	28 June	<b>FISHING.</b> Crews of steam trawlers:— Skippers ... ..	Rate fixed at 1½ of 14 shares of nett earnings of vessels (as previously granted) and decrease of 3s. per day harbour pay (11s. to 8s.), and new yearly bonus adopted, for vessels 112 feet long and over, grossing £12,000, of £100 plus £1 per £100 over £12,000; for those 100 feet to 111 feet long, grossing £10,000, of £100 plus £1 per £100 over £10,000; for those under 100 feet long, grossing £8,000, of £100 plus £1 per £100 over £8,000.
			Mates ... ..	Rate fixed at 1¼ of 14 shares of nett earnings of vessel (as previously granted) and decrease of 3s. per day harbour pay (10s. to 7s.).
			Third hands ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per day sea pay (11s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.), and of 3s. per day harbour pay (10s. to 7s.), and poundage fixed at 4d. in £ on nett earnings of vessel for qualified net menders, and at 3d. in £ on nett earnings for others.
			Engineers ... ..	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per day sea pay, and of 3s. per day harbour pay, and poundage fixed at 5d. in £ on nett earnings of vessel. Rates after change for sea pay and harbour pay respectively: chief engineers, 13s. 6d., 11s.; second engineers, 12s., 9s. 6d.
			Deck hands, firemen and cooks ...	Decrease of 2s. per day sea pay (11s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.), and of 3s. per day harbour pay (10s. to 7s.), and poundage fixed at 2d. in £ on nett earnings of vessel.
	Milford Haven ... ..	May—June	Crews of trawlers ... ..	Standard rates reduced by 20s. per week for firemen over 15 years of age, and by 10s. per week and 50 per cent. on poundage money for other classes, the new rates to form a datum above and below which wages are to fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices, etc., and the new standard rates decreased, under sliding scale, by 4s. per week, and 12 per cent. on the poundage money. Rates after change: boat-swains, 7s. plus 5s. each £100 gross; 3rd hands, 71s. plus 3s. each £100 gross; deckies and cooks, 66s. plus 2s. 6d. each £100 gross; firemen (over 15 years), 66s.
			July	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. per week, and of 3 per cent. on the poundage money.
			4 June	Standard weekly rates reduced to 85s. for 1st engineers, 75s. for 2nd engineers, and 70s. for 3rd engineers, plus 3d. in the £ for 1st engineers, and 2d. in the £ for 2nd and 3rd engineers, such rates to form a datum above and below which wages are to fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices, etc.; and the new standard rates reduced, under sliding scale, by 4s. per week and 12 per cent. on the poundage money. Rates after change: 1st engineers, 81s.; 2nd engineers, 71s.; 3rd engineers, 66s., plus poundage money in each case.
			July	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. per week, and of 3 per cent. on the poundage money.
			4 or 11 June	Reduced standard rates adopted to form a datum above and below which wages are to fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.; and the new standard rates decreased, under sliding scale, by the following amounts:—4s. per week for regular men engaged in discharging, kit washers, coopers, riggers, and general labourers; by 12 per cent. for coalies, and by 20 per cent. for scrubbers. Rates after change:—coopers, 73s. 6d.; riggers, 78s. 6d.; kit washers and general labourers, 71s.
Granton and Newhaven.	1 July	Shore labour employed in connection with the fishing industry.	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. per week for regular men engaged in discharging, kit washers, coopers, riggers, and general labourers, and of 3 per cent. for coalies.	
		Fishermen, deck hands, engineers, trimmers, and cooks employed on steam fishing vessels (sea service).	Decreases of 1d. per £ nett and of 5s. bonus per £100 nett for 2nd fishermen and deck hands; of 1s. per day and 7s. 6d. bonus per £100 nett for engineers and firemen; of 2s. 2d. per day and 2s. 6d. bonus per £100 nett for trimmers; and of 5s. bonus per £100 nett for cooks. Rates after change: 2nd fishermen, 2d. per £ nett, plus 10s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett; deck hands, 1d. per £ nett plus 10s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett; 1st engineer, 17s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett; 2nd engineer, 15s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett; firemen, 14s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett; trimmers, 12s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett; cooks, 10s. per day plus 5s. bonus per £100 nett.	

\* The decrease took effect under an agreement made between the Dunfermline branch of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland and the Scottish Farm Servants' Union. Under an arrangement made between the same parties in 1920, wages were increased by 7s. per week, as from November, 1920, subject to a revision being made in May, if the index numbers of retail prices, etc., had moved 20 points up or down.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)			
Paper-Making	United Kingdom*	27 June†	<b>PAPER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED TRADES.</b> Workpeople employed in paper mills (except those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills):— Timeworkers:— Men 21 years of age and over ...	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: North and South of England; Class I. occupations, 1s. 10d.; Class II., dayworkers, 1s. 5½d., shiftworkers, 1s. 7d.; Class III., dayworkers, 1s. 3½d., shiftworkers, 1s. 5½d.; rates for West of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1d. per hour less.			
			Boys and youths under 21 years	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2½d. per hour for those 18 to 20 years (inclusive of a special reduction of 1d. per hour not under the scale), and of 3d. per hour for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: North and South of England, 14 years, 4½d.; 18 years, 10½d.; 20 years, 1s. 0½d.; rates for West of England, Scotland and Ireland, ¾d. per hour less. Juniors doing the work of adults in Class II occupations: 18 years—shiftworkers 1s. 2½d., dayworkers 1s. 1½d.; 19 years—shiftworkers 1s. 4½d., dayworkers 1s. 3½d.; 20 years—shiftworkers 1s. 5½d., dayworkers 1s. 4½d. Rates for West of England, Scotland and Ireland, ¾d. per hour less.			
			Women and girls ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. per hour for those 18 years and over, of 1d. per hour for those of 17, and of ¾d. per hour for those of 14 to 16 years. Minimum rates after change: North and South of England: 14 years, 3½d.; 17 years, 7½d.; 18 years and over, 9d.; rates for West of England, Scotland and Ireland, ¾d. per hour less.			
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, proportionate to those for time-workers, and rates fixed, as heretofore, so as to yield to a worker of ordinary ability not less than 20 per cent. above the corresponding rate for timeworkers.			
			Printing	Cork ... ..	8 July	Compositors, etc., employed in morning and evening newspaper offices.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: morning news, case 102s. 6d., linotype 112s.; evening news, case 95s., linotype 102s. 6d.
						<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.</b> Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, and chairmakers. French polishers and upholsterers. Upholstresses and carpet sewers.	Decrease of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: 2s. plus 3d. per hour "tool" money. Decrease of 2½d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s.). Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. to 10½d.).
			Furniture-Making	Newcastle, South Shields, North Shields, Sunderland, and Gateshead.	4 July	Upholsterers employed in the wholesale furniture trade.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.).
				Liverpool ... ..	Pay week ending 5 or 6 August	Wholesale and retail trades:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, upholsterers, male polishers, machinists (with 4 years' experience) and mattress makers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2½d.).
				Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, and Stockport Districts.	1 July	Labourers ... .. Upholstresses and female polishers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: upholstresses, 1s. 2d.; polishers, 1s. 3d.
				Birmingham and West Bromwich.	22 or 23 July	Glassworkers ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bewellers, silverers and cutters, 2s. 2d.; brilliant cutters, 2s. 3d.; fitters, 2s.; packers, 1s. 11d.
Norwich ... ..	23 May	Carpet and blind fitters ... ..		Decrease of 2½d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 11d. to 1s. 8½d.).			
Beith, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Lochwinnoch and Renfrew.†	Beginning of 3rd full pay week in July	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers, and spindle hands. Female polishers, upholstresses, and mattress makers. Packers and labourers ... .. Learners ... ..		Decrease of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: spindle hands, 1s. 9d.; others, 1s. 8d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. to 10d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: packers, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. Decreases proportionate to the above.			
Sheffield ... ..	9 July	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, french polishers, machinemen, upholsterers, upholstery sewers and sand paperers:— Timeworkers ... ..		Decreases of 1d. per hour for men and of ½d. per hour for women. Minimum rates after change for men and women respectively: Beith and Lochwinnoch, 1s. 8½d., 10½d.; Dundee and Kirkcaldy, 1s. 9d., 10½d.; Glasgow, 1s. 10d., 11d. Decrease of 5 per cent. on present rates.			
Packing-Case Making	Liverpool ... ..	16 July		Packing case makers ... .. Sawyers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on 1912 list prices, leaving wages 100 per cent. above the list plus, in some cases, amendments to the list. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s.).		
Birmingham ... ..	1st full pay period in July	Packing case makers ... ..		Decreases of 3s. per week for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers.			

\* The change described is the first under an agreement providing for the adjustment of wages in correspondence with variations in the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc., made between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers.  
† In some cases the change took effect early in July.  
‡ The new minimum rates for workers employed in coating mills are 1s. 8d. and 1s. 6½d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in Class I. occupations in the North and South of England, and 1s. 7d. and 1s. 5½d. in the West of England, Scotland, and Ireland. For other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.  
§ The new rates are to form a datum above and below which wages are to fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices, etc.  
¶ A sliding scale was also adopted for regulating wages in future in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
‡‡ The change took effect under an arrangement previously made between the Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Furnishing Trades Unions' Advisory Committee.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	
<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—(continued).</b>					
Packing Case Making (continued)	London	1st pay day after 18 June	Packing case makers:— Saw doctors ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d.).	
			Hand holers, branders, printers, and borers. Other fully qualified male adults.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7½d.).	
			Labourers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 10½d.; nailing machinists (6 nails and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 9d.; panel planers and tonguers and groovers, 1s. 8½d.; others, 1s. 9½d.	
			Apprentices and improvers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d. to 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: 7½d. at 16 to 17 years, increasing to 11½d. at 18 to 19 years, and to 1s. 4½d. at 20½ to 21 years.	
			Females ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. or ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: 5½d. at 16 to 17 years, increasing to 9½d. at 18 to 19 years, and to 1s. 1d. at 21 years.	
Mill Sawing	Aberdeen	1st pay day in July	Packing case makers	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 7.15 per cent. in percentage payable on pre-war rates, leaving wages 136½ per cent. over pre-war rates. Rate after change for time-workers, 7½d. per hour plus 136½ per cent.	
	Scotland* (except Aberdeen).	1st pay day in July	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. per hour for journeymen, and of ¾d. per hour for apprentices. Rates after change: packing case makers, Glasgow 1s. 8½d., Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline, and Dundee, 1s. 7½d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 8½d. all districts.	
	North East Coast and Hull. Tyne District. Teesside District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby). Certain towns in West Riding of Yorkshire.	4 July 18 July 1 July July	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills. Labourers employed in sawmills ... Labourers employed in sawmills ... Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: foreign-grown timber, 2s.; home-grown timber, 1s. 10d.	
Vehicle Building.	Sheffield and Rotherham.	Pay week preceding pay day in week ending 9 July	Machinists, sawyers, etc., employed in sawmills.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: planing and moulding machinists, saw sharpeners and wood turners, 1s. 11d.; band and circular sawyers, 1s. 10½d.; horizontal sawyers, 1s. 10d.; deal frame sawyers, 1s. 9½d.	
	Scotland	1st pay day in July	Wood-cutting machinists employed in sawmills.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. per hour for journeymen and of 9-16d. per hour for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 8½d.	
Glass Bottle Manufacture	Glasgow and Alloa	18 July	Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers, etc.	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on total earnings.	
			Flint glass bottle makers and blowers.	Decrease of 6d. per move (5s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.).	
			Glass bevellers, silverers, etc.	Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rate after change for bevellers, 2s.	
	Glass Working	Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Hull and York	20 July	Decorative glassworkers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 10d.
		Glasgow	1 July	Glass bevellers, silverers and cutters.	Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers (2s. to 1s. 10d.), and the increase of 10 per cent. granted to pieceworkers in June, 1920, withdrawn.
	Brick, etc., Making	Sheffield and District.	1st full pay week in July	Brickmakers:— Males ... ..	Decreases, for timeworkers of 1½d. per hour for those 21 years of age and over, of 1d. per hour for those 18 but under 21 years, and of ¾d. per hour for those under 18 years, with proportionate decreases for pieceworkers. Aggregate minimum time rate after change for men 21 years and over, 1s. 7d.
		Females ... ..	Decreases, for timeworkers of ¾d. per hour for those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week (of 48 hours) for those under 18 years, with proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.		
Brick, etc., Making	Buckley and District.	19 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of firebricks.	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week for men (63s. to 58s. 6d.), and of 2s. 3d. per week for boys.	
	Peterborough and District	1st full pay in July	All classes of workpeople (except burners) employed in the manufacture of pressed bricks	Decrease of 4s. per week for adult male time and piece workers, of 1s. 6d. per week for women, and of 2s. per week for boys. Hourly rates after change: men 21 years and over—general labourers and boiler firemen, 1s. 3d.; oilers, 1s. 4½d.; fitters, 1s. 8½d.; women, 7½d.	
	Bridgwater	9 June	Men 21 years and over employed in the brick and tile industry.	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week for timeworkers (59s. to 55s. 6d.) and of 10 per cent. (leaving wages 170 per cent. over pre-war rates) for pieceworkers.	

\* The change took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers and the Amalgamated Society of Packing Case Makers and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.  
 † Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).  
 ‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, and Tyne Dock.  
 § Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Leeds. At the smaller centres the rates are 2d. or 3d. less than those quoted above.  
 || The change took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.  
 ¶ The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Yorkshire Flint Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the National Bottle Workers' Trade Protection Society.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>GLASS, BRICK, CHEMICAL, ETC., TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom*	8 July	Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except bricklayers, joiners, and other skilled tradesmen).	Decrease for dayworkers of ½d. per hour for men 18 years of age and over, of ¾d. per hour for youths under 18 and for women, and proportionate decreases for piece and shift workers.
	Bridgwater	9 June	Men 21 years of age and over employed in the cement trade.	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week for timeworkers, and of 10 per cent. (leaving wages 150 per cent. over pre-war rates) for pieceworkers. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5½d. to 2s. 3½d.).
Chemical Manufacture	London	18 July	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	
			Males employed in the explosives trade:— Timeworkers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week,† leaving a minimum total war advance of 36s. 6d. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings for those 21 years of age and over. Decrease of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.†
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain	15 July	Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers 21 years of age and over, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers; and new scale of minimum rates adopted for those under 21, resulting in decreases varying from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 21 years and over, 62s.; youths 15s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 37s. 6d. at 18 years, and to 51s. 6d. at 20 years.
			Workpeople employed in the paint, colour and varnish manufacturing industry:— Males ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers 21 years of age and over, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers; and new scale of minimum rates adopted for those under 21, resulting in decreases varying from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 8d. at 14 years, increasing to 31s. at 18 years, and to 34s. at 21 years.
Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacture	United Kingdom‡	5th pay day after 1st full pay week in June	Females ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week for timeworkers 21 years of age and over, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers; and new scale of minimum rates adopted for those under 21, resulting in decreases varying from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 8d. at 14 years, increasing to 31s. at 18 years, and to 34s. at 21 years.
			Workpeople employed in soap and candle manufacture.	Decrease of 2s. per week for workers 18 years of age and over, and proportionate decreases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: Men 21 years and over: larger industrial centres, 67s.; Port Sunlight and Bromborough Pool, 74s.; other centres, 65s.; women 18 years and over: larger industrial centres, 37s. 6d.; other centres, 34s.
Soap and Candle Manufacture	Great Britain	3rd pay week in July	Workpeople employed in the flour milling industry (including motor-lorry drivers, carriers and horse carmen where previously included with mill employees):— Men 21 years of age and over ...	Decrease of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change for Grade I and Grade II, respectively:†—First roller men: Class A, 86s., 84s.; Class AA, 83s. 6d., 81s. 6d.; Class B, 81s., 79s.; Class BB, 76s. 6d., 74s. 6d.; Class C, 73s., 71s.; cleaners, general labourers, etc., Grade I, 16s. per week less than above in each class; Grade II, 14s. per week less than above in each class. New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 2s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 20s. to 24s. at 16 years, increasing with each half-year of age to amounts of 36s. to 41s. at 18 years, and to 54s. to 64s. 6d. at 20½ years.
			Youths between 16 and 21 years of age.	Decrease of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: Class A, 41s.; Class AA, 39s.; Class B, 37s.; Class BB, 35s.; Class C, 33s.
Flour Milling	Great Britain**	1st pay after 2 July	Women 18 years of age and over ...	Decrease of 5s. per week for male bakers, and of 5 per cent. for allied workers and females. Rates† after change: table hands, 80s.; dough-makers, 81s.; second hands, 82s.
			Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decrease of 4s. per week for adult males and proportionate decreases for juniors. Rate after change for tablehands (daywork), 71s.
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Northumberland and Durham, also Middlesbrough and Carlisle.	Private traders 4 July; co-operative societies 18 July	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decrease of 5s. per week for adult male timeworkers, and of 6½ per cent. for women and juniors, and 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. Minimum rates after change: adult males—forehands, 84s. or 80s. 6d.; single and second hands, 78s. 6d.; others, 76s.; adult females, skilled, 53s. 6d.; semi-skilled, 49s. 3d.
	Birmingham and Midland District.§§	16th July	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decrease of 5s. per week for adult male timeworkers, and of 6½ per cent. for women and juniors, and 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. Minimum rates after change: adult males—forehands, 84s. or 80s. 6d.; single and second hands, 78s. 6d.; others, 76s.; adult females, skilled, 53s. 6d.; semi-skilled, 49s. 3d.
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Nottingham	2nd pay day 1 July	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decrease of 5s. per week for adult male timeworkers, and of 6½ per cent. for women and juniors, and 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. Minimum rates after change: adult males—forehands, 84s. or 80s. 6d.; single and second hands, 78s. 6d.; others, 76s.; adult females, skilled, 53s. 6d.; semi-skilled, 49s. 3d.
			Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decrease of 5s. per week for adult male timeworkers, and of 6½ per cent. for women and juniors, and 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. Minimum rates after change: adult males—forehands, 84s. or 80s. 6d.; single and second hands, 78s. 6d.; others, 76s.; adult females, skilled, 53s. 6d.; semi-skilled, 49s. 3d.

\* The decreases too effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.  
 † The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (thus making the total decrease in the case of timeworkers, 3s. 4½d.).  
 ‡ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Trade.  
 § In the case of qualified youths higher rates varying from 3s. to 4s. per week in excess of the minima may be paid.  
 || The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Soap and Candle Trades Joint Industrial Council.  
 ¶ At Port Sunlight a maximum rate of 40s. is paid in some cases.  
 \*\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.  
 †† The mills are divided into three Grades instead of two as formerly. Grade I includes those with a roller contact exceeding 1,000", Grade II, of 1,000" or less, and Grade III, of 250" or less (the latter grade only to apply to mills in Class BB or C). The rates for Grade III mills (i.e. as regards Class BB and C Districts) remain the same as those for Grade II mills until the first pay day following 1st August, when a reduction of 2s. from the wages of male adults takes effect, with the exception of labourers, cleaners, etc., who are not affected by grading.  
 ††† The rates quoted are for workpeople employed by private traders. The rates for those employed by co-operative societies are 2s. per week higher in each case.  
 §§ Including Brierley Hill, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Leamington, Rugby, Smethwick, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall and Wolverhampton.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Baking and Confectionery Trades (continued).	Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Sandbach and Potteries District (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem and Hanley).	1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decreases of 5s. per week for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. per week for youths over 18 and for women, and of 1s. 3d. per week for youths and girls under 18. Rates after change for adult males: fore-hands, 89s. or 86s.; single hands, 84s.; second-hands, 82s.; machinemen, mixers, and ovenmen (where specially employed), 84s.; table-hands, 80s.
	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.	25 June	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 77s. 6d.
Brewing ...	Burton-on-Trent ...	1st pay day in July	Brewery workers:— Labourers, shiftmen, ale loaders and stowers, lorry drivers and carters, locomotive men, firemen, shunters, stationary enginemen and stokers.	Decrease of 5s. per week. Standard rates* after change: labourers, 65s.; loco. drivers, 86s. 6d.; firemen (adults), 68s.; head shunters, 75s.; under shunters, 68s.; enginemen (48 hour week), 77s.; stokers (48 hour week), 74s. 6d.; lorry drivers, 75s. 1; lorry steersmen, 70s. 1; carters, 1 horse 65s., 2 horse 67s.; shiftmen, 4s. per week, or 8d. per shift in excess of standard rate for labourers.
			Women and girls in bottling stores	New scale of weekly rates adopted resulting in decreases varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Rates after change*: 18s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 29s. 6d. at 18 years, and to 38s. at 21 years.
			Youths under 21 ... ..	New scale of weekly rates adopted resulting in decreases varying from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week. Rates after change*: 20s. at 14 years, increasing to 42s. 6d. at 18 years, and 58s. at 20 years.
Seed Crushing and Oil Milling	Great Britain§ ...	1st pay day after 16 July	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other trades).	Decrease of 4s. per week for men, and of 2s. per week for women and youths. Minimum rates after change for inside workers: males, 18 years, Grade A towns 36s., Grade B 35s. 6d.; 21 years and over, Grade A 66s., Grade B 62s.; Worksop 64s.; females, 18 years, Grade A 27s., Grade B 22s. 6d.; 20 years and over, Grade A 33s., Grade B 28s.
				Decreases of 3s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for women and youths.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.</b>				
Basket Making	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, London, Birmingham, Leicester and Nottingham.	30 May	Basket makers employed on Government work.	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 72½ per cent. above the revised London list of 1919.
Waterproof Garment Making	Manchester and Warrington.	6 July	Makers, machinists, finishers and passers employed in the manufacture of waterproof garments, etc.	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on earnings.
Incandescent Mantle Manufacture	Great Britain   ...	1st pay day after 21 July	Workpeople employed in the incandescent mantle manufacturing industry:— Males 21 years and over ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 0½d.).
			Females ... ..	New scale of minimum rates adopted for experienced workers resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to 1d. per hour, and proportionate decreases for learners. Minimum rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 8d. at 18 years and over.
Other Trades and Occupations	Manchester ...	1st pay day after 4 July	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.):— Males ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5s. per week for those 22 years of age and over, of 4s. 6d. per week for those 20 and 21 years of age, and of from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per week for those 14 to 19 years of age. Minimum rates after change: 14s. 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 30s. 3d. at 18 years, 48s. 3d. at 21 years, and to 61s. 6d. at 23 years.
			Females ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3s. per week for those 21 years of age, of 2s. 6d. per week for those 19 and 20 years, and of from 1s. to 2s. for those 14 to 18 years of age. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 24s. 6d. at 18 years, and to 34s. at 21 years.
Other Trades and Occupations	Great Britain ...	9 July	Workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade:— Males ... ..	New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for workers 15 years of age and over, resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to 1½d. per hour; the rate of 5d. per hour for workers 14 and under 15 years previously fixed remains unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 6d. at 15 and under 16 years, increasing with each year of age to 10½d. at 18 and under 19, and to 1s. 3d. at 21 years and over. (See p. 381 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.)
			Females ... ..	New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for workers 15 years of age and over, resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to 3½d. per hour; the rate of 3d. per hour for workers 14 and under 15 years previously fixed remains unchanged. Minimum rates after change: England and Wales, 4d. at 15 and under 16 years, increasing to 8½d. at 18 years and over; Scotland, 4d. at 15 and under 16 years, increasing to 8d. at 18 years and over. (See p. 381 of July LABOUR GAZETTE.)

\* The new rates form a datum above and below which wages are to fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices &c with the addition of 1s. 6d. per day where lorries are working away from home.  
 † Grade A: Nottingham, Mansfield, Daybrook, Chesterfield, Derby and Ilkeston. Grade B: Kimberley and Shardlow.  
 ‡ The change took effect under an Agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture.  
 § The change took effect under an Agreement made by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Gas Mantle Industry.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Other Trades and Occupations (continued)	London ... ..	1st pay day after 9 July	Workpeople employed in the export packing trade.	Decrease of 4s. per week, and sliding scale adopted whereby wages are regulated in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index figure for retail prices, etc. Rates after change: foremen, 96s.; bale packers (front men) and case packers, 78s.; bale packers (back men) and case packers' assistants, 75s.; receivers, 70s.; porters, 68s.; charge hands, 82s. 6d.
Gas Undertakings	Great Britain*	15 July*	Men 18 years of age and over employed in the gas industry.	Decreases of 6d. per shift for shift workers, and of 3s. per week for other workers.*
	Great Britain†	15 July‡	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc. (excluding electrical fitters, mechanical fitters, bricklayers, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades.)	Decrease of 3s. per week, such decrease to be subject to the addition of 12½ per cent. in cases where consolidation of wages has taken place (making the amount of decrease in such cases 3s. 4½d.).†
Electricity Supply Undertakings	Scotland§	1 Jan.‡	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc. (excluding electrical fitters, mechanical fitters, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades.)	Adoption of basic rates, to which are added the war advances amounting generally to 39s. 6d. per week, and also the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, for a working week of 47 hours for day workers, and 48 hours for shift workers. The following, amongst others, are examples of the new basic rates:—
			Group A undertakings§	Plumber jointers, 11.60d.; jointers, 10.51d.; turbine or engine drivers, 8.59d.; stokers, 8.02d.; public lighting attendants and arc lamp trimmers, 7.47d.; assistant turbine or engine drivers, 7.45d.; electricians' mates, fitters' mates, jointers' or overhead power linesmen's mates, boiler cleaners and general labourers, 6.91d. per hour.
			Group B undertakings§	Plumber jointers, 11.06d.; jointers, 9.95d.; turbine or engine drivers, 8.02d.; stokers, 7.45d.; public lighting attendants and arc lamp trimmers, 7.19d.; assistant turbine or engine drivers, 7.16d.; electricians' mates, fitters' mates, jointers' or overhead power linesmen's mates, boiler cleaners and general labourers, 6.64d. per hour.
Waterworks Undertakings	Various Districts in England	1 July	Workpeople employed at Waterworks Undertakings.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour, resulting from the adoption of a sliding scale, whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc., the full decrease not to apply to undertakings which have not paid the approved district rates, and decreases in wages already effected to be taken into account.¶
			Tyne (Improvement Commission).	17 July
Local Authority Services	River Wear (Commission).	1 Jan. 1 April 1 July	Traffic Department employees:— Hydraulic men, dock gatemen, dock watermen, graving dockmen, cranesmen, etc., locomotive drivers, locomotive firemen, boatmen and lightkeepers.	Increase of 1s. per week. Decrease of 4s. per week. Further decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: locomotive drivers, 81s. per week; hydraulic men, graving dock men and cranesmen, 76s.; dock gatemen, dock watermen, boatmen and lightkeepers, 75s.; and locomotive firemen, 70s. 6d. per week.
			5 May 2 June	Works Department employees:— Plumbers, painters, carpenters, joiners, shipwrights, carpenters' labourers, sailormen, dredgermen, platelayers, general labourers, masons and bricklayers.

\* The decreases described took effect under an agreement made between the Federation of Gas Employers and the National Federation of General Workers. Further decreases of similar amounts are to take effect from 16 September. In the case of undertakings which have previously paid bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings to time-workers and piece workers respectively, who are 21 years and over, the decreases are subject to the addition of such bonuses.  
 † The decreases described took effect under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, and applied only to those undertakings which have carried out the Council's Awards and Agreements for increases of wages. Further decreases of similar amounts are to take effect from 16 September, but this date was varied to 23 September by the South Wales District Council, and the Scottish Council decided that there should be no further decrease before 15 November. All the District Councils are reported to have adopted the first decrease, with the exception of the East Coast Council, which has the matter under consideration.  
 ‡ In the East Midlands and the South Wales and Monmouthshire areas the decrease took effect from the 22 and 29 July respectively, in the West Midlands, from the first full pay in August, and in the West of England, from the first pay after 12 August.  
 § The basic rates described are in accordance with recommendations made by the Scottish District Council of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Full details of the particular undertakings that have adopted these rates are not yet available, but the rates are reported to have been recognised by the following undertakings which have carried out the Council's Awards and Agreements for increases of wages: Group A.—Falkirk, Glasgow (Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co.) Greenock, Hamilton and Motherwell. Group B.—Wishaw. Group C.—Kilmarnock, Kirkealdy, Perth, Stirling, Strathpeffer and Dingwall.  
 || The sliding scale referred to was adopted under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry. The recommendations are reported to have been adopted, by the following District Councils:—Northern Yorkshire, South Western, Midlands, and Lancashire and Cheshire. In the Northern District it was arranged that, in lieu of the decrease of 1½d. per hour in July, there should be a decrease of ½d. on first pay day after 1 August, and a further decrease of ½d. in the first pay after 1 September. In Yorkshire the date of operation was fixed as pay day in week ending 30 July, and in the Midlands as pay day in week ending 21 July. In the London and Home Counties Districts the sliding scale was adopted but decreases of other amounts took place, particulars of which will be published, when the new rates are available, in the September LABOUR GAZETTE. It is reported that the recommendations of the National Council have not been adopted by the Eastern District and South Wales District Councils.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).</b>	
	River Wear (commission) (Continued).	15 July	Works Department employees—Smiths, strikers, boiler-smiths, holders-up, boiler-smiths' assistants, fitters, electricians, fitters' assistants, and machinemen, etc.	Decreases of 3s. 3d. per week for smiths, boiler-smiths, holders-up, boiler-smiths' assistants, fitters, fitters' assistants and machinemen, etc., and of 3s. 6d. per week for strikers and electricians. Rates after change: electricians, 88s. 3d.; boiler-smiths, 87s. 3d.; smiths, 85s. 6d.; fitters, 85s.; holders-up, 78s. 3d.; strikers, 72s. 6d.; boiler-smiths' assistants, 71s. 6d.; and fitters' assistants and machinemen, etc., 69s. 9d. per week.
		11 May	Blacksmiths, carpenters and harbour general workmen.	Decrease of 3s. per week.
	Blyth (Harbour Commissioners).	16 May	Joiners ... ..	Decrease of 7s. 4d. per week. Rate after change, 95s. 3d. per week.
		1 June	Blacksmiths, carpenters and harbour general workmen.	Further decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: blacksmiths and carpenters, 84s. 7d. per week.
		15 July	Fitters and engineers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rate after change, 88s. 1d. per week.
		6 May	Carpenters ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour.
		3 June	Carpenters ... ..	Further decrease of 3d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 9d. per hour.
		13 May	Joiners and masons ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rate after change: 2s. 2d. per hour.
	Dundee (Harbour Trust).	15 April	Scavengers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week.
		20 May	Scavengers ... ..	Further decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 67s. 6d. per week.
		1 July	Painters ... ..	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rate after change: 2s. 1d. per hour.
		15 July	Blacksmiths, hammermen, fitters and patternmakers	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, 1s. 10d. per hour; hammermen, 1s. 7d.; fitters, 1s. 10d.; and patternmakers, 1s. 10d. per hour.
			Civil Engineer's Department:—Blacksmiths, strikers, fitters, tin-smiths, etc.	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths and tin-smiths, 10d.; fitters, 10d. and 9d.; strikers, 6d. per hour; plus, in each case, 2d. per hour, 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
			Mechanics, electricians, blacksmiths, labourers, etc., employed at Harbour Mechanic's Department	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: mechanics, 9d. and 10d.; electricians, 10d.; blacksmiths, 10d. and 10d.; labourers, 6d. per hour, plus in each case, 2d. per hour, 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Clyde (Navigation Trust)	15 July	Blacksmiths, riveters, holders-on, labourers, engine turners and fitters employed at Renfrew Work shops	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths and engine turners, 10d.; engine fitters, 10d.; riveters, 10d.; holders-on, 8d. per hour; plus, in each case, 2d. per hour, 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Bradford ... ..	1 July	Clerical and administrative staffs foremen and superintendents of workmen.	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men, 21 years and over, of 1s. 7d. per week for those 18 to 21 years of age, of 1s. 7d. per week for women, 18 years and over, of 10d. per week for workpeople under 18 years of age, and of 4d. per week for those in receipt of a Residential bonus. The following are the total bonuses (after change) now being paid: men, 25s. (21 and over) or 20s. 6d. per week (18 to 21 years); women, 19s. 8d. per week; workpeople under 18 years of age, 10s. 2d. per week, and those in receipt of Residential bonuses, 4s. 6d. per week.
Local Authority Services (continued)	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 July	Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities.	"Cost of living" bonus of 165 per cent. payable on basic rates, previously granted, adjusted to 145 per cent.* for workpeople 21 years of age and over, resulting in an average weekly reduction of about 5s. per head. Workpeople under 21 years of age to receive proportionate amounts of the adults' minimum inclusive rates (i.e., basic rates, plus bonus) according to age, as follows: 25 per cent. at 14 years of age; 30 per cent. at 15 rising, by 10 per cent., per annum, to 50 per cent. at 17 years of age; 70 per cent. at 18 rising, by 10 per cent. per annum, to 90 per cent. at 20 years of age, and to 100 per cent. on attaining the age of 21 years.
	Salford ... ..	15 July	Engineers employed by Corporation...	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rate after change: minimum, 80s. 7d.; maximum, 98s. 3d. per week.
	Port of Bristol (Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Docks Committee).	16 May	Masons, plumbers and painters employed in the Engineers' Department at the Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Docks.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rate after change, 2s. 2d. per hour.
	West Midlands (including Salop, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Herefordshire).	1st pay after 15 June	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades):—	Sliding scale method of determining wages adopted, under which wages are regulated in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices. Under this scale wages are reduced as follows:—
			Zone A1 (Birmingham County Borough).	Decrease of 5s. 2d. per week (71s. to 65s. 10d.).
			Zone A2 (County Boroughs except Birmingham).	Decrease of 5s. per week (69s. to 64s.).
			Zone B1 (Boroughs and Urban District Councils, population 20,000 and over).	Decrease of 4s. 8d. per week (65s. to 60s. 4d.).
			Zone B2 (Boroughs and Urban District Councils, population of from 10,000 to 20,000).	Decrease of 4s. 4d. per week (61s. to 56s. 8d.).
			Zone B3 (Boroughs and Urban District Councils, population under 10,000).	Decrease of 4s. per week (57s. to 53s.).
			Zone C1 (Rural District Councils—industrial areas).	Decrease of 3s. 8d. per week (52s. to 48s. 4d.).
			Zone C2 (Rural District Councils—agricultural areas).	Decrease of 3s. 4d. per week (47s. to 43s. 8d.).

\* The bonus payable is subject to a maximum of 47s. per week for men and 31s. 4d. per week for women.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).</b>	
	Bedford ... ..	23 July	Corporation employees:—Horse drivers, refuse collectors, sweepers and general labourers.	Decreases of 1d. per hour for sweepers, and of 2d. per hour for other classes. Rates after change: sweepers, 11d. per hour; horse drivers and refuse collectors, 1s. 1d.; and general labourers, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 2d. per hour.
	Luton ... ..	1 May	Corporation employees:—Engine drivers, stokers, horse drivers, refuse collectors, scavengers and general labourers.	Decreases of 1½d. per hour for labourers, of 1½d. per hour for engine drivers and stokers, and of 1d. per hour for horse drivers, refuse collectors and scavengers. Rates after change: engine drivers and stokers, 1s. 8d. per hour; general labourers, 1s. 7d.; horse drivers and refuse collectors, 1s. 4d.; and scavengers, 10d. to 1s. 2d. per hour.
	Southend-on-Sea ... ..	18 July	Corporation employees ... ..	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, 72s. per week; scavengers, 64s.; sewer and gully-men, 76s.; carmen, dustmen, etc., 67s.; motor van, steam-roller, etc., drivers, 80s.; mates, 74s.; bricklayers, carpenters, etc., 88s.; painters and blacksmiths, 84s.; chimneymen, 76s.; dust-destroyer stokers, 81s.; attendants, porters, etc., 64s. to 72s. per week.
	Twickenham ... ..	1 July	Council Highways, General and Sewage Disposal Works Departments' employees	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5s. (34s. to 29s.) per week in the bonus payable on pre-war basic rates. Rates after change (including bonus):—Highways and General Departments: motor wagon drivers, 67s.; steam-roller drivers, 61s. 6d.; horse keepers, 64s.; carters, 57s.; refuse collectors, 55s.; scavengers, 55s. (Class A) and 53s. (Class B); labourers, 62s. 5d.; Sewage Disposal Works Department: fitters, 74s.; engine drivers and stokers, 68s.; tankmen, 58s.; smiths, 72s.; and labourers, 62s. 3d. (Class A) and 60s. 4d. (Class B) per week.
	London (County Council).	1 July	Fire Brigade uniformed staff (except principal officers and pilots).	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5s. per week in non-pensionable bonus. Firemen's minimum rate after change: 70s. per week, plus 8s. 6d. per week rent allowance, plus 1s. per week non-pensionable bonus.
Local Authority Services (continued).	Hornsey ... ..	Week ended 22 July	Adult male manual workers (except mechanics) employed in non-trading departments of Borough Council.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1/4th of the original bonus of 160 per cent. on pre-war basic rates, resulting in an adjustment of 4s. per week (36s. 5d. to 32s. 5d.) to be made in three equal instalments, the first reduction of 1s. 4d. per week in bonus to become effective as from the date shown, the second (35s. 1d. to 33s. 9d.) five weeks later, and the third instalment (33s. 9d. to 32s. 5d.) four weeks after the second. Rates after first instalment (including bonus): scavenger sweepers, 62s. 6d.; scavenger truckmen, 64s. 5d.; road repairers, 67s. 5d.; lamplighters, 60s. 1d.; carters, 64s. 5d.; labourers, 66s. 5d. (minimum) and 74s. 3d. (maximum) per week.
	Paddington ... ..	29 June	Borough Council employees (adult males, excluding those whose wages are regulated in accordance with movements in other trades).	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6s. per week (44s. to 38s.) in "cost of living" bonus. Rates after change (including bonus): road and general labourers, 63s.; scavengers, 62s.; scavenger gangers, 64s.; baths and convenience attendants, 66s.; gardeners, 71s. (recreation grounds) and 68s. per week (cemetery).
	Basingstoke ... ..	Week ended 7 July	Corporation employees ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1/4th of the minimum basic rates, resulting in decreases in weekly earnings of 2s. 6d. for horse drivers, and of 2s. 4d. for labourers, etc. Rates after change: labourers, refuse collectors and road scavengers, 55s. per week, and horse drivers, 60s. per week (including pay for week-end stable duties).
	Farnborough (Hants)	8 July	Council employees ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1/4th of minimum basic rates, resulting in decreases in weekly earnings of 1s. 8d. for horse drivers, and of 2s. 4d. for labourers, etc. Rates after change: labourers, refuse collectors and road scavengers, 55s. per week; horse drivers, 56s. 6d. per week.
	Southern Home Counties* (Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex).	1st pay day in July†	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities included in—	Sliding scale method of determining wages adopted, under which wages are regulated in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices. Under this scale wages are reduced as follows:—
			Grade V. districts ... ..	Decrease of 6s. per week (75s. to 69s.).
			Grade IV. districts ... ..	Decrease of 6s. per week (70s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.).
			Grade IIIa. districts ... ..	Decrease of 4s. per week (66s. 7d. to 62s. 7d.).
			Grade III. districts ... ..	Decrease of 4s. per week (62s. 8d. to 58s. 8d.).
			Grade II. districts ... ..	Decrease of 4s. per week (58s. 9d. to 54s. 9d.).
			Grade I. districts ... ..	Decrease of 4s. per week (50s. 11d. to 46s. 11d.).

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST.

The following bodies of workpeople are included among those for whom reductions in wages have been reported to the Department as having been agreed upon to take effect in August:—building trade operatives in Great Britain generally; coal miners; steel smelters; Siemens steel makers in South Wales; Sheffield steel makers; engineers; ship repairers in South Wales; railway shopmen; tinplate workers; light castings makers; railway wagon builders and repairers; wireworkers; dock labourers; tramway-men; coach builders; coopers; bobbin makers; cement workers; soap and candle makers; cocoa and chocolate confectionery makers; seed crushers and oil millers; drug and fine chemical workers; umbrella makers; and furniture trade workers in London and Manchester.

\* Full details as to the authorities that have made the above reductions are not yet available, but it is reported that the above reductions took effect in the following localities:—Grade V, Croydon; Grade IV, Barnes, Carshalton, Chislehurst, Mitcham, Northfleet; Grade IIIa, Brighton; Grade III, Bexhill, Maidstone, Weybridge, Woking; Grade II, Frimley, Leatherhead; Grade I, Godstone.

† In the cases of Godstone and Leatherhead the change is to take effect in October and August respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during July, 1921, was 131, as compared with 75 in the previous month and 252 a year ago.

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

Table with columns for Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories and Workshops, and Accidents Reported Under Factory Act, ss. 104-5. Includes sub-sections for Textile and Non-Textile industries.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during July, 1921, was 22. One death due to lead poisoning caused by contact with molten lead was reported during the month.

Table detailing cases of poisoning and anthrax by occupation, including Smelting of Metals, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, etc.

\* Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in July, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 305 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 15 per 10,000 on the previous month, and an increase of 171 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with June, the total number relieved decreased by 27,818 (or 4.9 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 263 (or 0.2 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 28,081 (or 6.2 per cent.).

Compared with July, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 306,006 (or 129.0 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 10,503 (or 10.0 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 295,503 (or 224.2 per cent.).

Table showing Poor Law Relief in Great Britain by region (England & Wales, Scotland) and urban areas, including indoor and outdoor relief statistics.

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

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

Table showing prices and wages for Coal and Pig Iron in various districts like Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, etc., comparing current rates with previous audits.

Pig Iron.—The Cumberland ascertainment for the three months ended June resulted in reductions in the wages of blast

furnacemen in Cumberland and North Lancashire of 51 1/4 per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The ascertainment for the two months May and June resulted in a decrease in wages of 10d. per shift for men and of 3 1/2d. per shift for boys at limestone quarries in Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 47 1/2 per cent. on standard rates from 1st August, 1921, whilst in the West of Scotland the reduction amounted to 42 1/2 per cent.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing. † No ascertainment was made for the quarter ended June, owing to the general stoppage of work. ‡ Previous ascertainment covered four months, hence no comparison can be made for the previous three months or a year ago. § No ascertainment for this period was made.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Indenture of Apprenticeship.

RIGHTS OF APPRENTICES—PAYMENT OF WAGES WHEN SHORT TIME IS WORKED.

THE Plaintiff was apprenticed to the Defendants, as a fitter and turner, under an indenture of apprenticeship for five years from the 6th July, 1916. A printed form of indenture was used, such as is generally adopted by the Defendants and in the industry on the North-East coast.

Owing to the cancellation of orders following upon the Armistice and a return to the Defendants' works of a number of demobilised apprentices, the Defendants, in April, 1920, started a system of short time under which the Plaintiff was employed for 47 hours in each successive fortnight only instead of in each successive week.

The Plaintiff claimed that during the period from April, 1920, to January, 1921, during which he was working short time, he should have been paid at the full rate to which he was entitled under the indenture had he been employed on full time, apart from additions which had been made to his wages voluntarily by the Defendants and by successive awards under the Munitions of War Act.

The Court held that the Defendants were not entitled to pay to the Plaintiff a reduced wage for the shorter hours worked, but must pay him the full rate to which he was entitled under the indenture for full time.—Bell v. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.—Chancery Division—29th July, 1921.

(2) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: BLOOD POISONING RESULTING FROM THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

THE Appellants employed the Respondent, a girl, as a finisher of shell adapters, from November, 1917, to April, 1918. In the course of her work she received several cuts on her hand which caused blood poisoning, and she ultimately became totally incapacitated for work owing to arthritis.

The House of Lords, affirming a decision of the Court of Appeal, held that the incapacity resulted from the cumulative effect of the series of accidents, and the fact that it was so caused did not prevent it from arising "out of and in the course of her employment."—Burrell & Sons, Ltd., v. Selvedge—House of Lords—4th July, 1921.

MASTER OF STEAM TUG—WHETHER EMPLOYED BY WAY OF MANUAL LABOUR.

THE Applicant's husband, whilst employed as a master of a steam tug at work on the River Humber, was drowned through the capsizing of the tug.

The question was whether his employment was by way of manual labour. Looking at the whole of the circumstances of his

employment, the County Court Judge held the view that he was not employed by way of manual labour, although, owing partly to the inexperience of the mate and the inadequacy of the crew, the employers required him to do a good deal of manual labour, such as assisting in washing, painting and coaling the tug, and that, therefore, he was not a workman within the Act. The claim was accordingly dismissed. On appeal this decision was affirmed by the House of Lords.—Jaques v. Owners of Steam Tug Alexandra—House of Lords—4th July, 1921.

INJURY THROUGH RUPTURE—WORKMAN'S REFUSAL TO RETURN TO WORK WEARING A TRUSS.

IN a case heard in the Newcastle County Court on the 14th July, 1921, a claim to compensation was made by a workman who, it was stated, was ruptured in the course of his employment. There was no dispute as to the injury, but the question was whether he should have returned to work, as the employers invited him to do, with a truss which they had provided for him.

The Applicant stated that he was willing to do light work, and that he was not wearing the truss at present. The County Court Judge held the view that he was not justified in refusing to return to his work, and made an award in favour of the employers.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Building and Allied Trades.

SLATERS—AYR DISTRICT.—Amalgamated Slaters' Society of Scotland (Ayr Branch) v. Ayrshire Master Slaters' Association. Decision.—The claim for certain amendments of the working rules has been dealt with by the Court, which is given in detail in decision No. 672. The decision shall operate from the date hereof. Issued 18th July, 1921. (672)

Mining and Quarrying.

JOHN CHALMERS—FOREMAN ENGINEER.—Tarbrax Scottish Oils, Ltd., Tarbrax v. Scottish Shale Miners' Association. Decision.—The Court decide on the question of the status of John Chalmers, in the employ of the Scottish Oils, Ltd., and are satisfied that he is a foreman, and they decide against the claim by the Union that Chalmers should be required to give up his employment at Tarbrax Oil Mines and leave the village. Issued 13th July, 1921. (659)

Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BRICKLAYERS IN STEEL WORKS—WEST OF SCOTLAND.—Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers v. Scottish Steelmakers

Wages Association. Decision—The claim of the workers concerned for payment for 48, 50 and 60 hours on the three-shift system is not established. Issued 18th July, 1921. (673)

**BRICKLAYERS IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS—NORTH-EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.**—Iron and Steel Makers (North-East Coast of England) v. Operative Bricklayers' Society. Decision—On the question of the reduction of the advances made to the workers concerned since 4th August, 1914, and the method which should be adopted in regulating this, the Court, after careful consideration of the alternative proposals, consider that a scheme for the regulation of fluctuations in wages which has immediate reference to the state of the industry is preferable to a scheme the basis of which is dependent on a matter not directly connected with the industry, such as a scale based on the cost of living. The Court further consider that the proposed scheme is preferable to a reduction of wages by a flat sum per hour. The Court accordingly decide that the scheme, which was submitted by the employers, the material provisions of which are set out in the schedule of the above scheme, shall be adopted subject to the substitution of 31st July, 1921, for 19th June, 1921, in the fourth clause thereof. Issued 23rd July, 1921. (676)

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

**H.M. DOCKYARD, NAVAL AND WAR OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYEES.**—Official side of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Government Trade Joint Councils, on behalf of the Admiralty and War Office v. Trades Union Side of the Co-ordinating Committee. Decision—The wages of the workmen or classes of workmen in H.M. Dockyards and Naval Establishments and in adjacent War Office Establishments who received an advance of 6s. per week in two instalments in April and June, 1920, with corresponding advances of 7½ per cent. on piece prices in each case, and of the workmen employed at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, should be reduced by the withdrawal of 6s. per week on time rates and 15 per cent. on piece prices in two instalments.

First Instalment—Timeworkers	3/- per full ordinary week. 7½ per cent. on piece prices.	As from Sunday, 10th July, 1921.
Pieceworkers		
Second Instalment—Timeworkers	3/- per full ordinary week. 7½ per cent. on piece prices.	As from Sunday, 4th Sept., 1921.
Pieceworkers		

Issued 1st July, 1921. (665)

**BRASS MOULDERS—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (IRELAND).**—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland). Decision—The claim of the workers concerned employed in Belfast workshops for increase in wages has not been decided by the Court. The Court is of opinion that the claim involves questions both of principle and expediency and they make no order in the present case. Issued 20th July, 1921. (674)

#### Textile Trades.

**SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TRADE.**—The Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association v. National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, General Union of Textile Workers. Decision—Wages Revision—The Court, after careful consideration of the evidence, decide on the following reduction in wages:—*Timeworkers* (a) Reduction of increase in men's wages from 38s. to 32s. a full ordinary week. (b) Reduction of increase in women's wages from 28s. to 24s. a full ordinary week. *Pieceworkers* (a) Reduction of addition to schedule rates from 145 per cent. to 120 per cent. (b) Reduction of addition to Flat Statements from 120 per cent. to 100 per cent. The new rates to be paid as from the beginning of the first pay period which followed 30th June, 1921. They shall not be varied before 31st December, 1921, and two months' previous notice in writing of any proposed variation shall be given by either side. Issued 18th July, 1921. (671)

#### Transport Workers.

**MAIL VAN DRIVERS: DUBLIN.**—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. John Wallis & Sons, Dublin. Decision—The men concerned shall be paid their present rates for a working week of 48 hours instead of 51, and their rates and conditions of service shall otherwise continue unaltered. Effective from beginning of first pay period following the date hereof. Issued 11th July, 1921. (666)

#### Public Utility Services.

**POOR LAW OFFICERS—LEWISHAM.**—Poor Law Workers' Trade Union v. Lewisham Board of Guardians. Decision—The Court decide on the claims of the officers concerned as follows:—(a) A gratuity of twelve guineas to be paid to Mr. Jarman. (b) The Court advise the Guardians to pay to Mr. Martin and Mr. Maggs a gratuity in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1921, in lieu of their existing bonus, namely, 130 per cent. on the first £91 5s. of such fees; 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. of such fees; 45 per cent. on such part of the fees as is in excess of £200. Issued 13th July, 1921. (668)

**SHOEMAKERS—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ASYLUMS.**—Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers v. Asylums and Mental Deficiency Department of the London County Council. Decision—The claim for an advance in wages of the men concerned has

been decided by the Court as follows:—Ordinary hands to be paid 80s. per week of 48 hours; leading hands to be paid 87s. per week of 48 hours. These sums include the amount now being paid as war bonus. The claim that the man appointed temporarily to do the work of, and paid the same rate during the absence of, the leading hand is not established. The claim that holidays be the same as for charge attendants is not established. The decision, as agreed between the parties, takes effect from 16th October, 1920. Issued 16th July, 1921. (670)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

**BASKET MAKERS—PAISLEY.**—National League of the Blind of Great Britain and Ireland v. Paisley and District Workshops for the Blind. Decision—The claim that a minimum wage be paid to the workers concerned in the employ of Paisley and District Workshops for the Blind has not been established. The committee offer what is, in effect, an increase of 5s. per week to journeymen and 2s. 6d. per week to learners. The Court are of opinion that the increase of 5s. per week should apply also to the learners or apprentices. Effective from 11th May, 1921. Issued 11th July 1921. (667)

**CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS—SOUTHERN SECTION.**—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. Southern Sectional Hours and Wages Council of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. Decision—The rates to be paid to the transport workers in the various districts by the co-operative societies are those set out in the agreement dated 24th June, 1921, under classified grades A, B and C, with rates for horse drivers of 66s., 64s. and 62s. a week respectively, to remain in force until the first pay in November, 1921. Bakers to be paid the rates which in practice prevail amongst good employers in such districts, and if no such rates prevail, then the rates recognised or prevailing in the nearest district. In the districts of Essex and Suffolk an agreement is in force regulating the wages of bakers in the employ of co-operative societies. On the question of rates for dressmakers, the Court was left nothing to decide. On the question of wages during sickness and holidays, raised under decision No. 622, as to which classes of employees the application was made. The rates of the employees affected by paragraph 16 of decision No. 622 are the national or general rates payable to them for the time being so far as the application of decision No. 622 is concerned. Issued 21st July, 1921. (675)

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

#### Textile Trades.

**SILK WEAVERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION: MACCOLESFIELD.**—National Silk Workers' Association v. Maccolesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association. Difference—Concerning working conditions and a proposed reduction in wages. The question was referred under Clause 8 of the mediation scheme of the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry to two trade assessors and an umpire appointed by the Minister of Labour. Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling (Mr. A. Fogg and Mr. T. Birch, Assessors). Award—Warehousemen, Overlookers, Card Cutters and Knitting Tacklers should receive a minimum rate of 58s. per week. No alteration made in the rates for designers as fixed by agreement of 10th May 1920. The time rates for male and female adult weavers should be reduced by 4s. per week, and the percentage of 102½ paid on list prices for pieceworkers under the agreement of 10th May, 1920, should be reduced to 92½ per cent. Rates fixed for other workers, minimum base rate to be 56s. and 33s. per week for male and female time workers respectively. The piece rates for males to be decreased to show an average reduction of 4s. per week; in the case of females where in any section of work the average piece rate earnings for the four weeks immediately preceding the employers' application for a reduction were less than 20 per cent., or more than 33½ per cent., over the new minimum time rate, the piece rates to be increased so as to yield not less than 20 per cent. over that rate or reduced by the percentage of difference between the 33½ per cent. and the average in that section of work. The rates so fixed should vary with the changes in the cost of living according to a sliding scale set out in detail. The rates should apply, subject to certain conditions, to workers in the Embroidery Section. Other conditions specified in detail. Effective on and after the first pay day subsequent to 15th July, 1921. Issued 15th July, 1921. (I.R. 238/5)

#### Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

**BAKERS: DUBLIN.**—Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union v. Mr. Christopher Downes, Baker, Dublin. Difference—Application for the terms of the award, dated 11th November, 1920, of a conciliation committee (Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union v. Dublin Master Bakers' Committee—see the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1921, page 46). Conciliator—Mr.

S. W. Maddock. Agreement—It was decided to put in operation the terms of the award. Effective as from 3rd July, 1921. Agreed 30th June, 1921. (I.R. 600/7. I.B. 975/5).

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

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

**MOULDERS: THORNABY-ON-TEES.**—National Union of Foundry Workers v. Head, Wrightson and Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Difference—Concerning the employment of a coremaker who was not a member of the National Union of Foundry Workers. Agreement—On an examination of the facts of the case the Union withdrew a certain letter sent by them to the firm. Agreed 4th August, 1921. (I.R. 1851.)

#### Transport Trades.

**STEVEDORES: LONDON.**—Transport and General Workers' Union (Labour Protection League Section) v. Thomas Gabriel and Sons, Ltd., Receivers, and the Captain of Sm/Schooner "Duce Franc." Difference—Proposal to utilise the crew for unloading the cargo of sleepers contrary to the custom of the port. Agreement—It was decided to employ stevedores, the Captain sharing the cost with the receivers. Agreed 19th July, 1921. (I.R. 1787)

#### Leather Trades.

**TANNERS: IRTHLINGBOROUGH.**—Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers v. Hatton, Shaw and Co., Ltd., Irlthlingborough. Difference—Concerning a proposed reduction of wages. Agreement—It was decided to pay the following rates:—Glazing, 1s. 1d. per dozen; Staking, 9½d. per dozen; Shaving, 2½d. per dozen; Fleshing and Scudding, 2½d. per dozen (to be adjusted, if necessary); Unhairing, 1½d. per dozen; Putting Out, 1½d. per dozen; Wet Enders, 5d. per dozen, guaranteed 1s. 2½d., plus 25 per cent. If it should be found that less than 11 men are required no reduction in price to take place. All the workpeople to be reinstated when possible. Agreed 6th July, 1921. (I.R. 480.)

#### Public Utility Services.

**NAVVIERS AND LABOURERS: TILBURY.**—"Altogether" Builders' Labourers' and Constructional Workers' Society v. Tilbury, Grays and Thurrock Joint Sewerage Board and Messrs. Muirhead, Macdonald and Wilson. Difference—As to a proposed reduction of the wages of navvies and labourers from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d. per hour. Agreement—The rate of 1s. 8d. per hour should be paid to the navvies and labourers concerned, based upon the "Cost of Living" index figure of 127½ per cent. Dirty money should be paid at 1d. per hour to men working below surface. An allowance of 1d. per hour should be paid as boot money to men wearing special boots. Effective as regards rate and allowances as from the date of resumption of work. The agreement to remain in operation for two months from the date of resumption, and thereafter to be subject to the "Cost of Living" sliding scale adopted by the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board, that is, 10d. per hour, together with ½d. per hour for each 7½ points, or part thereof, above zero in the index figure. Working week should be 47 hours per week. Agreed 26th July, 1921. (I.R. 1805.)

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

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:—

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 23rd July, confirming certain general minimum piece rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers in the trade, and has specified 2nd August as the date from which these rates should be effective.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 4th August, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female learners in the Retail Branch of the trade, and has specified 8th August, 1921, as the date from which these rates should be effective.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 22nd July, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female learners (other than female learners employed in any branch of the Wholesale and Retail Cloth Hat and Cap section of the trade), and has specified 25th July, 1921, as the date from which these rates should be effective.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 20th July, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as fixed)

for female learners in the trade, and has specified 2nd August, 1921, as the date from which these rates should be effective.

For the purposes of the overtime rates the normal number of hours of work in the trade has been declared to be 48 in any week and 9 on any day other than Saturday (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sunday and customary Public or Statutory Holidays.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 4th August, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female learners, other than female learners employed in the Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Making branch of the trade, and has specified 8th August, 1921, as the date from which these rates should be effective.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 4th August, 1921, confirming general minimum piece-rates (as fixed by the Board) for female workers engaged in nickelling and the top sewing of French corners on handkerchiefs, and has specified 8th August, 1921, as the date from which these rates should be effective.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 22nd July, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates (as fixed) for male and female workers in the trade in Ireland, and has specified 1st August, 1921, as the date from which these rates should be effective.

For the purposes of the overtime rates the normal number of hours of work in the trade has been declared to be 48 in any week.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

The following Trade Boards have issued Notices of Proposal to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages:—

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 2nd August, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary general minimum time rates for certain classes of male workers, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male workers, other than apprentices, and for female workers and minimum rates for male apprentices.

A general minimum time rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour is proposed for (a) male workers of 21 years of age and over who are employed in, and who have had not less than three years' experience in, and (b) male workers of all ages who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years in, certain specified operations or branches of work and a general minimum time rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour for all other male workers of 21 years of age and over. These proposed rates are respectively 1½d. and ½d. per hour less than the rates at present in operation for the same classes of workers.

The Board propose to vary certain general minimum piece rates for male and female workers by reductions of 7½ per cent. on the rates at present in operation.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 21st July, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time rates are, 1s. 2d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over, 8d. per hour and 7½d. per hour for female workers of 18 years of age and over in England and Wales and in Scotland respectively. These rates show reductions of 1d., ½d., and ½d. per hour on the rates at present in operation for the same classes of workers. Lower rates are proposed for younger workers in each case.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 29th July, 1921, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female learners other than female learners employed in retail bespoke dressmaking.

The proposed general minimum time rates range from 1½d. to 7½d. per hour according to age at commencement of employment and the length of service given, and show reductions of from 3d. to ½d. per hour during the earlier months of employment on the rates at present in operation in the trade.

#### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 11th July, 1921, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and to fix a piece-work basis time rate of 1s. 4d. per hour for male hose-pipe weavers employed on power or hand looms, a piece-work basis time rate of 8d. per hour for female workers of all ages, general minimum piece rates for male canvas weavers, and general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female workers of 18 years of age and over with less than six months' experience in the trade.

The general minimum time rates per week of 48 hours proposed for female workers of 18 years of age and over are (a) for

spinners and card cutters, and winders and warpers, 32s., with lower rates for learners; (b) for all other workers 28s., with lower rates for younger workers; for male workers of 21 years of age and over (c) for tenters with recognised full charge 65s.; (d) under-tenters from 54s. to 45s. 3d., according to experience; (e) for dressers, mounters, card cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) 58s. 6d.; (f) all other workers 48s. 6d., with lower rates for younger workers.

#### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 5th August, 1921, to vary general minimum time rates and to fix overtime rates for female workers.

The proposed general minimum time rates for female workers of all ages (a) employed as spreaders and carders, rovers, drawers and doffers in the preparing branch of the trade range from 7d. to 3½d. per hour; (b) employed as spinners and twisters, piecers, layers and doffers in the spinning branch of the trade range from 7½d. to 4½d. per hour; (c) employed as machine yarn driers, reelers and wet winders and hank winders range from 7½d. to 6d. per hour, according to the district in which employed and the particular operation on which engaged, while the rates proposed for female workers (other than those specified above) employed in branches of the trade other than the weaving branch range from 5½d. to 2½d. per hour, according to the age of the worker and the district in which employed.

For the purposes of the overtime rate the Board have declared the normal number of hours in the trade to be 48 in any week, 9 on any day (other than Saturday) and 4½ on Saturday.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 22nd July, 1921, to vary (a) general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers (except hand-loom weavers other than damask seating hand-loom weavers); (b) general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for hand-loom weavers (other than damask seating hand-loom weavers).

The general minimum time rates proposed for workers referred to under (a) in the preceding paragraph are, according to the type of work on which engaged and experience on that work, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 1½d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over; 8½d., 8d., and 8d. per hour for female workers of 18 years of age and over. Lower rates are proposed for younger workers in each case. The piece-work basis time rates proposed are 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6½d. per hour for male workers, 9½d. and 9½d. per hour for female workers, according to the type of work on which engaged.

The proposed general minimum time rates, with the exception of certain rates for younger workers, show reductions of from 1½d. to ¼d. per hour, and the piece-work basis time rates reductions of 1½d. and ¾d. per hour on the appropriate rates at present in operation.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 12th July, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for female learners employed in the Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Making branch of the trade.

The general minimum time-rates proposed range, according to age at commencement and period of employment, from 1½d. to 7½d. per hour.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 11th July, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary the general minimum time-rate for female workers (other than learners) of 18 years of age and over from 8½d. to 8d. per hour, and the piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers, including home-workers, from 9d. to 8½d. per hour; and to fix general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of female workers.

#### Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board has issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 2nd August, 1921, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers.

The general minimum time-rates per hour proposed for male workers are: (a) for machine tucklers and (b) for paper bag cutters from 10½d. and 9½d. respectively for workers of 18 years and under 19 years of age to 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 5d. for workers of 23 years of age and over, with special rates in both cases for workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over; (c) for hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers, of 21 years of age and over, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d., according to the length of service in any one of these occupations after the age of 21 years; (d) for all other workers (other than learners) 1s. 3½d. The general minimum time-rate per hour proposed for female workers (including home-workers) other than learners is 8½d., while the rates per hour proposed for male learners range from 4d. to 1s. 1½d., and for female learners from 2½d. to 7½d.

The proposed piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers is 8½d. per hour.

All the proposed rates are less than the rates at present in operation for the same classes of workers.

#### Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 4th August, 1921, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers and general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

For male workers employed as machine-minders, die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine), head stock-keepers the proposed general minimum time-rates range from 8½d. per hour for workers of 18 and under 19 years of age to 1s. 6½d. per hour for workers of 23 years of age and over, with special rates for workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over. For female workers (including home-workers) other than learners the general minimum time-rate proposed is 8½d. per hour, while those for female learners range from 2½d. to 7½d. per hour.

The piece-work basis time-rate proposed for all female workers (including home-workers) is 8½d. per hour.

All the rates as now proposed are less than the rates at present in operation for the same classes of workers.

#### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued Notices of Proposal, dated 21st July, 1921, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The general minimum time-rates proposed are; for male workers (other than learners) (a) cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers and machinists 1s. 3½d. per hour; (b) under-pressers and plain machinists 1s. 1½d. per hour; (c) all other workers (including home-workers) 1s. 0½d. per hour; for female workers (including home workers) other than learners 8d. per hour; while the proposed general minimum time-rates for male learners range from 2½d. to 9½d. per hour and for female learners from 2½d. to 6½d. per hour.

In every case the rates as now proposed show reductions on the rates at present in operation.

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

The Board have issued Notices of Proposal, dated 18th July, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), (a) to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and to fix general minimum piece-rates for male workers employed in hand hocking; (b) to vary the general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in hand machine braiding; and (c) to vary the general minimum piece-rates for female home-workers.

The general minimum time-rates proposed for male workers range from 1s. 3d. to 3½d. per hour, and for female workers from 8½d. to 3½d. per hour, according to age and operation; while the piece-work basis time-rates range from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. per hour for male workers, and from 9d. to 8½d. per hour for female workers, according to operation in each case.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 18th July (the Minister having given his consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates for certain classes of female workers.

The rates proposed for 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 occupation, and for workers employed in other districts from 7½d. to 4½d. per hour. Lower rates are proposed for female workers under 18 years of age.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 14th July (the Minister having given his consent), to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers.

The general minimum time-rates proposed for male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers, dippers who are also bronzers, annealers or brass polishers, range from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 6d. per hour according to operation and experience, and for all other male workers 1s. 2½d. per hour, lower rates being proposed in each case for workers under 21 years of age. The proposed piece-work basis time-rate for male workers of all ages is 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time-rate proposed.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 3rd August, 1921, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers.

A general minimum time-rate of 10½d. per hour and a piece-work basis time-rate of 11½d. per hour are proposed for female workers of 20 years of age and over who have completed not less than five years' total employment, including not less than three years as an apprentice and/or learner, on certain definite operations coming within the scope of the Board, and a general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour is proposed for all female workers, other than those referred to above and apprentices and learners, while a piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour is proposed for all female workers, including learners but excluding apprentices and those workers referred to in the first part of this paragraph.

Further particulars regarding 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 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Trade Boards in Ireland.

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.

##### Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 11th July, 1921, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Boot and Floor Polish Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1920. (The definition of the trade is given in the Notice of Intention as set out on page 411 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920.)

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

Provision is made for the appointment of not more than four additional representative members if the Minister of Labour thinks additional representation is necessary.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., to be Chairman, Mr. A. D. Lindsay to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain)."

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920 AND 1921.

##### THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRANSITIONAL) REGULATIONS, 1921.

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. In the case of any persons who were insured at the commencement of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, the following provisions shall have effect for the transition from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, to the provisions of those Acts as amended by the first mentioned Act:—

- Where a continuous period of unemployment commenced before the 30th day of June, 1921, and the first three days of unemployment had expired before that date the remainder of that period of unemployment after those three days shall, notwithstanding the passing of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, be regarded so long as it continues as a period of unemployment in respect of which unemployment benefit is payable.
- Where a period of unemployment of not less than three days the third day of which occurs before the 30th day of June, 1921, is followed after an interval not exceeding six weeks from the last day of that period of unemployment by another period of unemployment of not less than six days of which some occur on or after the 30th day of June, 1921, these two periods shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment, and the expression "continuously unemployed" shall have a corresponding meaning.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional) Regulations, 1921, and shall have effect as from the 30th day of June, 1921.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour, this sixteenth day of July, 1921.

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

##### DECISIONS UNDER SECTION 10 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

On the 30th June the Minister referred to the High Court for decision the question whether two servants, who are employed by a firm of retail drapers to act

- as housemaid in a hostel provided by the firm for their shop assistants to live in,
  - as waitress in the staff restaurant on the firm's business premises, where all the assistants, whether living in or living out, take their dinner and tea,
- were or were not employed persons within the meaning of the Act. The Judge decided that the employment of the two servants in question was such an employment as to make them employed persons within the meaning of the said Act.

##### REVERSION OF DECISIONS 62 AND 75-91 UNDER SECTION 10 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

On the 30th June, the High Court allowed an appeal by the Junior Carlton Club against the decisions of the Minister under Section 10 of the Act that servants employed in various capacities

in that club were employed persons within the meaning of the said Act. The Judge held that the employment of the servants in question fell within the terms of the exception laid down by paragraph (b) of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act, and that contributions were not therefore payable in respect of them.

#### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER.

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

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

By a County Nursing Association as assistant superintendent and as health visitor and school nurse in connection with the Public Health Department of the County Council. (S.D.U. 260.)

By a Nursing Association as district nurse, midwife, health visitor and school nurse. (S.D.U. 262.)

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

By the trustees of a private estate, as a hind and general estate hand, who as such looks after grazing stock, repairs wood fences, field drains, gutters and river banks, works on the grass lands, and further acts as carter on the estate. (S.D.U. 214.)

By the owner of a private estate as stud groom, who as such has entire responsibility for the Blood Horse Breeding Establishment maintained at a private estate. (S.D.U. 245.)

By a District Sewage Board as a gardener on the sewage farm carried on by the said Board, who as such digs, raises seed, cultivates peas, beans and cabbages, tends fruit trees, clears sludge from the sludge tanks for the purpose of manuring of the said farm. (S.D.U. 248.)

#### COAL-MINES ACT, 1911.

##### EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES AS MANAGER AND UNDER-MANAGER AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYOR OF MINES.

The Board for Mining Examinations gives notice that the examination for first and second-class certificates of competency, which was postponed in May last, and the usual November examination, will this year be combined and held on the 26th and 27th October, 1921, at the usual centres, viz., Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

An examination for certificates of qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on the 27th October.

Intending candidates must make application (stating the district in which they are employed) to the Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, 46, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, on or before Saturday, 3rd September.

Candidates who sent in applications in respect of the May, 1921, examination, and were accepted by the Board as qualified to attend are not required to make any further application in respect of the October examination.

#### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

##### (a) Ratification of International Labour Conventions.

ORDERS of Council were made on 5th July, 1921, ratifying four draft Conventions adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its meeting at Washington on the 28th November, 1919, and one draft Convention adopted by the General Conference at its meeting at Genoa on the 9th July, 1920.

The four Washington Conventions ratified were those "Concerning Unemployment," "Concerning Employment of Women During the Night," "Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment," and "Concerning the Night Work of Young Persons Employed in Industry."

The Genoa Convention ratified was that "Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea."

The ratification of the draft Conventions was registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 14th July, 1921, and the Conventions thereupon came into operation as between the United Kingdom and the other countries who have ratified them.

A separate Order of Council was made for the ratification of each Convention. The following is the text of the Order dealing with the draft Convention concerning Unemployment. The passages peculiar to this Order are in italics: in other respects the five Orders are identical. The Orders appeared in the LONDON GAZETTE for 8th July, at pages 5478-9.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,  
The 5th day of July, 1921.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council.

WHEREAS, on 15th January, 1920, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government a certified copy of a draft Convention concerning unemployment which had been adopted by the Labour Conference at Washington on 28th November, 1919:

AND WHEREAS it is provided in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles that in the case of a draft Convention so communicated each member of the Labour Organisation shall, if such draft Convention obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification thereof to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations:

AND WHEREAS such draft Convention has in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies and such action as is necessary to make the provision of the said draft Convention effective therein has been taken:

Now, THEREFORE, the Lords of the Council are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said draft Convention be confirmed and approved accordingly and that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

**(b) Letter regarding Washington Convention "Limiting Hours of Work in the Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-eight in the Week."**

In accordance with the statement by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on 1st July, the following letter from the Ministry of Labour to the Secretary to the Cabinet has been communicated by the latter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General, in turn, has communicated the letter to the Director of the International Labour Office.

Ministry of Labour,  
Montagu House,  
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1,  
25rd July, 1921.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Labour to refer to the Draft Convention regulating hours of work in industrial undertakings which was adopted at the first meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation held at Washington in November, 1919.

2. As you are aware, His Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the possibility of ratifying this Convention, and I am now to request that you will transmit to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the following information.

3. Two principles would appear to be contained in the Convention adopted, first, that the working hours of persons employed in industrial undertakings shall not exceed 8 in the day and 48 in the week, with certain specified exceptions, and secondly that overtime hours in excess of the daily or weekly maximum are in effect prohibited, with permanent exceptions in the case of "preparatory or complementary work," and temporary exceptions so that "establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work."

There are, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government difficulties inherent in the present industrial conditions in this country which prevent the complete acceptance of these principles as set forth in the Draft Convention.

4. The first principle, namely, the fixing of a standard maximum normal working week, has already received general recognition in the industrial undertakings in the United Kingdom. By industrial agreements in the different trades, varying in detail, but with the same purpose, the normal hours of work in almost all industrial undertakings are 48 a week or less. The system of a daily maximum of 8 hours is not accepted to the same extent in view of the universal recognition of the principle of a half-holiday on Saturday. The extent to which the position is covered

will be appreciated when it is stated that it is estimated that from 10 to 12 millions of workpeople in the United Kingdom (about 70 or 80 per cent. of the total employed population and practically the whole of those employed in industrial undertakings, including engineering and shipbuilding, mining, railways, docks, textiles, building and constructional work) are covered by agreements fixing a normal working week of 48 hours or less. Although these industrial agreements have not the force of law, they operate in practice and workpeople in this country have thus obtained by agreement a considerable measure of the protection which the Draft Convention is designed to secure.

5. The majority of agreements limiting hours of employment also make provision with respect to overtime, fixing a higher rate of pay e.g., time and a quarter, time and a half. In general, however, the extent to which overtime may be worked is determined by the individual needs of separate establishments subject to agreements between representative organisations of employers and workpeople in the trades concerned. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government, a more rigid method of limiting overtime, whether by legislation or statutory orders, will not prove so satisfactory as this elastic system of industrial agreement.

6. In addition the convention applies to the "transport of passengers and goods by rail." By two agreements, to which the Railway Companies, the Railway Trade Unions and the Ministry of Transport attach great importance, the system adopted on the railways in the United Kingdom is an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, exclusive of the daily overtime, (paid for at enhanced rates) which is necessary to the efficient working of the rail ways, and exclusive, in addition, of Sunday duty, which falls at regular intervals. It does not appear to His Majesty's Government that the maintenance of these agreements would be consistent with the terms of the Draft Convention, and having regard to the views of the parties interested in the agreements, His Majesty's Government regret that they do not see their way to take steps to abrogate the agreements.

7. In view, therefore, of these difficulties, His Majesty's Government have no option but to decide that they cannot ratify the Convention.

8. His Majesty's Government understand that other countries are experiencing difficulties somewhat similar to those indicated in this communication and they are of opinion that it might be advisable that the whole question should be reconsidered at a future conference, the aim of such a conference being to adopt a new Hours Convention, retaining those provisions of the Washington Convention which have proved generally acceptable in the light of recent experience, and omitting or modifying those which may appear to be too inelastic for the varying needs of the different industries in the respective countries.

9. To this end they propose to suggest to the Governing Body of the Organisation that it might consider the advisability of placing the question on the Agenda of the General Conference of the Organisation in order that the necessary arrangements for a conference to deal with the question may be made.

10. I am finally to ask you to convey to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government that they would be prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate in the holding of such a conference, and in the attempt to draw up a convention sufficiently elastic to meet with general acceptance.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) J. E. MASTERTON SMITH,  
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

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

### UNITED KINGDOM.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—*Proposed terms of settlement of the dispute in the coal mining industry*, dated 23rd June, 1921. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1387: price 1d.] (See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1921, p. 336.)

EX-SERVICE MEN.—*Third interim report of the Committee on the Appointment of Ex-Service Men to Posts in the Civil Service*. Treasury. [S.O. publication: price 3d.] (See p. 393.)

FACTORY INSPECTION.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1920*. Home Office: [Cmd. 1403: price 1s. 6d.] (See p. 396.)

FISHING INDUSTRY.—*Thirty-ninth annual report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, for the year 1920*. [Cmd. 1395: price 3s.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1920*. (Part A, General Report.) [H.C. 140: price 1s. 6d.]

HEALTH AND SAFETY.—(1) *Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives for the year 1920*. [Cmd. 1324: price 3d.] (2) *Fencing and safety precautions for cotton spinning and weaving*

machinery. Part III. *Cotton weaving and subsidiary processes*. Safety pamphlet No. 6. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 1s.] (See p. 397.)

LICENSING STATISTICS.—*Statistics as to the operation and administration of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor in England and Wales for the year 1920*. Home Office. [Cmd. 1386: price 2s.]

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) *Special report from the Committee of Public Accounts, together with minutes of evidence and appendices*. [H.C. 171: price 6d.] (2) *Civil Services (supplementary estimate, 1921-2)*. Ministry of Labour, etc. Treasury. [H.C. 172: price 3d.]

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—*Report of the National Health Insurance Commission (Ireland) during the period November, 1917, to 31st March, 1920*. [Cmd. 1147: price 1s.]

PRISONS.—*Annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland for the year 1920*. Scottish Office. [Cmd. 1255: price 1s.]

PROFITTEERING.—*Reports of committees appointed by the Board of Trade*. (1) *Gas Apparatus*. [Cmd. 1381: price 3d.] (2) *Glassware*. Final report. [Cmd. 1385: price 2d.]

PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1920*. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1397: price 1s. 6d.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—*Reports*.—(1) *Austria*. Report on the industrial and commercial situation, dated May, 1921. De-

partment of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (2) *East Africa*. Report for 1918-19, No. 1073. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 1s.] (3) *Leeward Islands*. Report for 1919-20, No. 1074. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 9d.] (4) *Poland*. Report on the industrial, commercial and economic situation, dated March, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 2s.]

### BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

AUSTRALIA.—*Quarterly summary of Australian statistics, March, 1921*. Bulletin No. 83. Commonwealth Statistician. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Lullett.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*The New South Wales Industrial Gazette, May, 1921*. Report under the Eight Hours Act, 1916, on the ordinary working hours in certain industries, etc. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick.]

NEW ZEALAND.—*Monthly abstract of statistics, April and May, 1921*. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks.]

CANADA.—*The Labour Gazette, June, 1921*. Reductions in wages on railways in Canada and the United States: meaning of "open shop," "closed shop," etc. Department of Labour. Ottawa: T. Mulvey.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Annual report of the Department of Labour for the year ending December 31st, 1920*. Settlement of soldiers; wages; losses caused by strikes; unemployment; etc. Victoria, B.C.; W. H. Cullen, 1921.]

INDIA.—(1) *Agricultural statistics of India, 1918-19*. Vol. 11. *Area, classification of area, area under crops, live stock, land revenue assessment, and transfers of land in certain Indian States*. Department of Statistics. (2) *Monthly statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills, March, 1921*. Department of Statistics. (3) *Coffee statistics, 1919-20*. Department of Statistics. (4) *Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), salt, etc., in India by districts for the fortnights ending (a) 15th April, and (b) 15th May, 1921*. Department of Statistics. (5) *Final general memorandum on the winter oilseeds (rape, mustard, and linseed) crop, 1920-1921*. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent, Government Printing, 1921.] (6) *Journal of Indian industries and labour, May, 1921*. Education of factory children, chemical and industrial education in Bengal, etc. Department of Industries. [Calcutta: Superintendent, Government Printing.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) *Bill to provide for the establishment of wages boards for the regulation of wages; for the registration of voluntary agreements between employers and employees as to conditions of employment; and for other purposes in connection with any of those matters*. (To be read a second time on Wednesday, 2nd June, 1921.) A.B. 49-'21. (2) *First-third reports of the select committee on subject-matter of Apprenticeship Bill and regulation of Wages Bill*. (To which was also referred the Juvenile Affairs Bill.) [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., 1921.] (3) *Second interim report of the Unemployment Commission, May, 1921*. The "poor white" problem, remedies, etc. [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., 1921.] (4) *Agricultural census No. 3, 1920*. Statistics of Agricultural and pastoral production. Office of Census and Statistics. [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., 1921.] (5) *The South African Journal of Industries*.—(a) June, 1921: Juvenile employment; the tobacco industry; Canadian and Far and Middle-East markets, etc.; (b) July, 1921: How Canada deals with unemployment; output of mines; etc. Department of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, June, 1921*. (a) Part II. *Production*. (b) Part I. *Trade and Stocks*. International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. [Rome: Printing Office of the International Institute.] (2) *International Labour Office. Official Bulletin*. (a) 6th June, 1921. Vol. III., No. 23. Objection by France to the regulation of hours of work in agriculture, etc. (b) 22nd June, 1921. Vol. III., No. 24. Views of the British white lead makers on prohibition of the use of white lead in painting, etc. Geneva.] (3) *Trade union conditions in Hungary*. Documents presented by the mission of inquiry of the International Labour Office (August-September, 1920). Report of the mission invited by the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs on May 1st, 1920. International Labour Office. [Geneva: 1921.] (4) *Organisation of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office*. Report of the Commission of Experts appointed in accordance with the resolution adopted by the League of Nations, December 17th, 1920. League of Nations. [Geneva: May, 1921.]

ARGENTINE.—(1) *Proyecto de Código del Trabajo del 8 de junio de 1921*. Draft of code of labour laws. Chamber of Deputies. [Buenos Aires.] (2) *Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo*. Wages in dressmaking trades in Buenos Aires; statistics of industrial accidents, 1916 to 1920. National Department of Labour. [Buenos Aires.]

AUSTRIA.—(1) *Ämtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Landes-Ministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, 1st July, 1921*. Order relating to disabled soldiers, law on domestic and agricultural service, statistics of sickness insurance in 1918. Department of Social Administration, Insurance, etc. [Vienna.] (2) *Ergebnisse der ausserordentlichen Volkszählung vom 31. Jänner, 1920: Alter und Familienstand, Wohnparteien*. Austrian population census of 31st January, 1920: Statistics relating to age, con-

jugal state and dwelling conditions. Central Statistical Commission. [Vienna.]

BELGIUM.—*Bulletin Trimestriel, June, 1921*. Changes in retail prices, labour disputes. General Statistical Bureau. [Brussels.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—(1) *Socialni Revue, Vol. II, No. 3*. Journal of the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Social Affairs. [Prague.] (2) *Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la Republique Tchecoslovaque, No. 5*. Statistical Office. [Prague.]

DENMARK.—*Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th June and 6th, 11th and 20th July*. Wages in various trades in December, 1920, unemployment in June. Statistical Bureau. [Copenhagen.]

EGYPT.—*Annuaire Statistique de l'Egypte, 1920*. Statistics of wholesale and retail prices, savings banks, etc. General Statistical Department. [Cairo.]

FINLAND.—(1) *Social Tidskrift, No. 5, 1921*. Retail prices and cost of living, and operations of employment exchanges in April. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.] (2) *Yrkesinspektionen, 1919*. Factory and workshop inspection in Finland in 1919. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

FRANCE.—(1) *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, April-June, 1921*. Employment and labour disputes in mining industry in February and March, strikes and lock-outs, 1915 to 1918, subventions to co-operative societies in 1920, situation in invaded districts in March, April and May, recent decrees applying 8-hour day law to certain additional trades. Ministry of Labour. [Paris.] (2) *Journal Officiel (daily)*. Issues from 29th June to 28th July (inclusive). [Paris.]

GERMANY.—(1) *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 30th June*. Employment in May; recent collective agreements; employment exchange statistics for 17th June. Ministry of Labour. [Berlin.] (2) *Reichs-Gesetzblatt*. Federal Gazette of Laws. Nos. 53 and 59. [Berlin.] (3) *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger (daily)*. Issues from 28th June to 27th July (inclusive). [Berlin.]

HOLLAND.—*Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*. Statistical Year Book of Dutch Colonial Possessions for 1918 (East Indies, Surinam, Curaçao). Statistics of population (1905), savings banks, production, navigation, railways, etc. [The Hague, 1921.]

ITALY.—(1) *Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale*. February, March and April, 1921. State of employment in January, February and March, changes in wages and hours of labour, trade unions and employers' associations, recent collective agreements, unemployment at end of December, 1920, labour disputes in November and December, 1920, and summary for year; retail prices in November and December, 1920, and January, 1921; obligatory insurance against industrial accidents, infirmity, old age and unemployment; recent labour legislation up to 7th April. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (2) *Testo Unico della Legge sull' Emigrazione*. Text of Italian emigration Decree of 13th November, 1919. General Emigration Commission. [Rome.] (3) *Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale, 16th June, 1921*. Recent royal and ministerial decrees concerning unemployment insurance and placing of unemployed labour. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (4) *Regolamento per l'esecuzione della Legge sull' Emigrazione approvato con R. Decreto 10 luglio, 1901*. Regulation for execution of emigration law of 10th July, 1901, with amendments up to 5th February, 1914. [Naples.] (5) *Tutela giuridica degli emigranti: (a) Legge, 2 Agosto, 1913*. (b) *Regolamento, 28 Agosto, 1919*. Law of 2nd August, 1913, and regulation of 28th August, 1919, relating to the safety of Italian emigrants. Emigration Commission. [Rome.] (6) *La Disoccupazione in Italia dal Marzo, 1919, all' Aprile, 1921*. Unemployment in Italy, March, 1919, to April, 1921. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (7) *Bollettino della Emigrazione, April and May, 1921*. Legislative measures and statistics relating to emigration. General Commission on Emigration. [Rome.] (8) *Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale, 1st July, 1921*. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (9) *Gazzetta Ufficiale (daily)*. Issues from 25th June to 25th July (inclusive). [Rome.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyrå, No. 5, 1921*. Employment in February and March, cost of living in April and May. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania.] (2) *Husholdningsregnskap, September, 1918-September, 1919*. Family expenditure (household budgets), September, 1918-September, 1919. Statistical Central Bureau. [Christiania.] (3) *Sociale Meddelelser, No. 6, 1921*. Cost of living in April and May, work of employment exchanges, December, 1920-February, 1921, unemployment in trade unions. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.] (4) *Ulykkesforsikringen for Industriarbeidere m.v. 1918*. Accident insurance for industrial workers in 1918. State Insurance Department. [Christiania.] (5) *Norsk Lovtidende, Nos. 26-29 (inclusive), 1921*. Norwegian Gazette of Laws. [Christiania.]

PORTUGAL.—*Estatística dos desastres no trabalho registrados durante os anos de 1909, 1910 e 1911*. Statistics of industrial accidents in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Ministry of Labour. [Coimbra.]

ROUMANIA.—*Buletinul Muncii si al Ocrotirilor Sociale, Aprilie, 1921*. Statistics of labour disputes in 1920, and at end of March, 1921. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. [Bucharest.]

SPAIN.—*Bulleti del Treball, 1st July, 1921*. State of employment in Barcelona and Sabadell, cost of living in June, work of employment exchanges in May. Section of Social Politics of Provincial Government of Catalonia. [Barcelona.]

SWEDEN.—(1) *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 7, 1921. Employment in May, wages 1913 to 1920. State mediation, labour disputes and collective agreements in 1920, unemployment at end of April. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (2) *Statens Fortvingsmans för Medling i Arbetstvister Verksamhet år 1920*. State mediation in Sweden: report for 1920. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (3) *Olycksfall i Arbete år 1917*. Labour accidents in 1917. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (4) *Fattigvården år 1919*. Public relief in 1919. Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm.] (5) *Législation Ouvrière et Prévoyance Sociale en Suède*. Résumé of Swedish legislation relating to labour and social thrift. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm, 1921.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Salaires Payés en 1919, aux Ouvriers Victimes d'Accidents comparés à ceux de 1918*. Wages paid in 1918 and 1919 to persons employed in industry who met with accidents. Federal Statistical Bureau. [Berne.] (2) *Feuille Fédérale et Recueil des Lois Suisses*. (Weekly issue.) 6th, 13th, 20th July, 1921. (3) *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, 8th and 21st July, 1921. Central Employment Exchange. [Berne.] (4) *Geschäfts-Bericht für das Jahr 1919 und 1920*. Zurich Municipal Labour Office. Reports for 1919 and 1920. [Zurich.] (5) *Eidgenössisches Arbeitsamt: Monats-Bericht*, June, 1921. Monthly Unemployment Statistics. [Berne.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) *Federal*. (1) *Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1920*. Bulletin No. 278. Department of Labor. (2) *Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining; anthracite, 1919 and 1920; bituminous, 1919*. Bulletin No. 279. Department of Labor. (3) *Wholesale prices in May, 1921*. Department of Labor. (4) *Changes in retail prices of food in the United States since 1913*. Department of Labor. (5) *Retail prices, 1913-1919*. Bulletin No. 270. Department of Labor. (6) *Changes in cost of living from December, 1914, to May, 1921*. Department of Labor. (7) *Employment in selected industries in May, 1921*. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

(b) *States*. IDAHO.—(1) *Idaho Workmen's Compensation Law, being title L, chapter 236, Idaho Compiled Statutes, 1919, as amended by Chapters 104, 217 and 220, Session Laws of 1921, effective 4th May, 1921*. Industrial Accident Board. [Boise, Idaho.] (2) *Second Report of the Industrial Accident Board of the State of Idaho from 31st October, 1918, to 1st November, 1920*. [Boise, Idaho: Syms-York Co., Inc. 1920.]

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## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Angle Bar Straightening Machine:** Scriven & Co., Ltd., Leeds. **Angle, Zed Bar Cutting Machine:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow. **Brackets and Pendants, etc.:** Forward Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Shanks, D., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Bread Baking Tins:** Cruise, E., & Son, Bradford. **Britannia Metal Articles:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Dixon, J., & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gallimore, W., & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Flatware Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Wilkinson, T., & Sons, Birmingham. **Bogies for Steam Travelling Crane:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. **Boilers, Vertical:** Merryweather & Sons, London, W.C. **Boilers, Cylindrical:** Thompson, J., Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Buoys, Mark:** Lancaster & Co. (Bow), Dartford, Kent. **CO<sub>2</sub> Producing Plant:** Hall, J. & E., Ltd., Dartford, Kent. **Coffee:** Williams, W. & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. **Dough Mixing Machine:** Benham & Sons, London, W. **Electrical Installation:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent. **Electro Plate:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Dixon, J., & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Fenton Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Hutton, W., & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Round, J., & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Wilkinson, T., & Sons, Birmingham. **Gun Metal Articles:** Barber, E., & Co., London, N.; Birch, J., & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Ltd., Birmingham; Pemberton, T., & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Rudge, H. E., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Smith, J., & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Showell, E., Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Wilson, T., & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne. **Hot Plate Ranges:** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield. **Hydraulic Testing Machine:** Buckton & Co., Leeds. **Hydraulic Flanging Press:** Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester. **Internal Grinder:** Churchill, C., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Jam:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; Crosse & Blackwell Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.; Dean, G. H. & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Southwell, C., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Knives:** Barber, J. & J., Sheffield; Clarke, J., & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Turner, T., & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. **Lamps, Lanterns and Gear for:** Harvie, W., & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stevens, J., & Son, Birmingham; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow. **Mustard:** Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd., London, E. **Ovens, Wet Steam:** Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W. **Punching Machine:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow. **Peas, Marrowfat:** Wherry & Sons, Ltd., Bourne. **Peas, Split:** Vogon & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Pickles:** Devonshire Products & Supplies, Ltd., Plymouth; Moir, J., & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Manwaring, E., Ltd., London, S.E.; Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol. **Rack Circular Saw:** Pickles, J., & Sons, Hebden Bridge, Yorks. **Radial Drilling Machines:** Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester. **Rice, Polished Siam:** Harker, G., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Rope, Steel Wire:** Allan, Whyte & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Brown, W. B., & Co. (Bankhall), Ltd., Liverpool; Bruntons, Ltd., Musselburgh;

Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; Haggie Bros., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington. **Steam Heating Equipment:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Steel Hauling-up Cradle:** Fraser & Chalmers, Erith, Kent. **Steam Radiators:** General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Salt:** Salt Union, Ltd., Liverpool; Weston & Westall, Ltd., London, E.C. **Steam Fire Engine:** Merryweather & Sons, London, W.C. **Stud and Bolt Machine:** Herbert, A., Ltd., Coventry. **Switches:** Gabriel, A., & Co., Birmingham; Graham, A., & Co., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Ltd., Birmingham; Wandsworth Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Steel Plates:** Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot. **Steel, Sectional Material:** Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colville, D., & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell, N.B.; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot. **Soap, Liquid Phenol:** McDougall Bros., Ltd., Manchester. **Soap, Hard:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Traveller, Overhead Electric:** Anrol, Sir W., & Co., Parkhead, Glasgow. **Tool and Cutter Grinding Machine:** Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. **Tools, Engineers' and Shipbuilders':** Hope Works, Co., Dudley; Pardoe & Co., Oldbury; Pearson, F. G., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros. & Co., Ltd., Cannock, Staffs.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Oil Fuel Tanks (Grangemouth):** Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. **Painting Oil Fuel Tanks (Clyde):** Wm. Dewey, Barton-on-Humber. **Painting Steel Tanks (Killingholme):** Wm. Dewey; Barton-on-Humber. **Repairs—Coastguard Station, Teignmouth:** Messrs. A. Best, Ltd., Teignmouth. **R.N.V.R. Battery Repairs, St. Leonards-on-Sea:** G. Lynn & Son, Brighton. **Steel and Ironwork for Battery Shed (Hong Kong):** Drew, Bear, Perks & Co., London, E.C.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Acids, Various:** Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.C. **Attachments and Girth:** D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham. **Bleaching Power:** United Alkali Co., Ltd., St. Helens. **Bonnets, Tam O'Shanter:** J. Aron & Co., London, E.C. **Caps, Service Dress, etc.:** Myers & Co., London, E. **Cleaning, Steaming and Pressing Clothing:** Hodgkins, Ltd., London, N.W. **Caps, Service Dress, etc.:** Myers & Co., London, E. **Cleaning, Steaming and Pressing Clothing:** Hodgkins, Ltd., London, S.W. **Cordage:** Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E. **Corrugated, Galvanised Sheets:** John Summers & Sons, Chester. **Crucibles:** The Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Cur-tains Sandfly G.S.:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W. **Electric Cells:** Fullers United Electric Co., Essex. **Fords and Repair:** International Motors, Ltd., London, W. **Ford Bodies:** International Motors, Ltd., London, W. **Linseed Oil, Raw:** Youngusband, Barnes & Co., Rotherhithe, S.E. **Medals, Victory:** Wright & Sons, Edgware. **Millband Butts:** Fleming,

Birkby, Goodall, Ltd., Halifax. **Mop Heads:** Early, E., & Sons, Witney; Smith, W., & Co., Ltd., Witney. **Motor Lorries, Re-conditioned:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Walthamstow, E.; Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford. **Motor Spares:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton. **Pig Iron:** The Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Lincolnshire. **Plumbago Crucibles:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Pneumatic Covers, Tyre:** Beldam Tyre Co., Brentford; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trowbridge; Capon, Heaton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon; Wood-Milne, Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon. **Pneumatic Tubes:** St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington; Werneth Rubber Works, Burton-on-Trent. **Repairs to Watercraft:** Medway Slipway Co., Rochester; Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth. **Rugs and Carpets:** J. Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. **Sidacars:** Mills, Fulford, Ltd., Crown Works, Coventry. **Slates, Asbestos, Cement:** British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith. **Spare Parts, A.E.C. Lorries:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Walthamstow. **Steel, Flat Round Angle, Square:** Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury. **Telephone Parts:** British L.M. Ericson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston. **Transformers, Rotary:** W. Mackie & Co., Lambeth Road, S.E.; Newton Bros, Ltd., Derby; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. **Tyler Engines:** Tyler & Sons, New Southgate. **Trace Strips:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E. **Varnish, Copal:** Meredith & Co., Birmingham. **Wallboard for Huts (temporary):** Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet. **Web, Hemp:** A. Hart & Sons, Crewkerne. **White Lead Paint:** Britons, Ltd., Deptford. **Wire Wheels:** Rudge-Whitworth, Coventry. **Periodical Services:** Waterford: T. Kelleher, Cork. **Island Bridge:** J. Dowling & Co., Dublin. **Carlingnose:** Mac-laclan & Co., Inverkeithing. **Building Works:** Hyde Park Barracks: F. Holdsworth, Shipley. **York: F. Holdsworth, Shipley. St. John's Wood:** F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

**Aeroplanes:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware. **Aero Landing Wheels:** Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Aeroplane Spares:** Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; The Central Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W. **Belts and Belting:** Thomas Whittle & Co., Ltd., Warrington. **Carburettors and Spares:** S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., Cricklewood. **Cement, Portland:** Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. **Control Boxes:** H. W. Sullivan, London, E.C. **Engine Installation:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry. **Excavation Work:** Moss and Sons, Loughborough. **Fire Alarms, Automatic (Milton):** Associated Fire Alarms, Ltd., London, E.C. (Ruislip). **Do—Fire Extinguishers:** The General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C. **Floats:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes. **Lion Engines:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. **Local Pilotage Light (Croydon):** Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford. **Pressure Gauges:** Benton and Stone, Ltd., Birmingham. **Propellers:** D. M. Davis, London, N. **Radiators:** Fairey Aviation Co., Hayes; J. Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Mosses Radiator Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Railway Sleepers:** Gabriel Wade and English, Ltd., London, S.E. **Repairing Crossley Radiators:** Kensington Sheet Metal Co., London, W. **Repairs to Buildings (Cattlewater):** T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W. (Eastchurch). **Do. (Isle of Grain):** Do. A. Heatherley, Sheffield. **Seaplane:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes. **Sextants:** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford. **Tractor Spares:** Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln. **Varnish and Solvent:** Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., London, W. **Windscreens:** Auster, Ltd., London, W.C.

#### POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Coventry. **Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Buttons, Black:** J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen. **Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. **Caps:** Myers & Co., London, E. **Celis, Dry:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Lamps, Gas-filled:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; English Electric & Siemens Supplies, Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. **Lamps, Glow:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. **Oil, Colza:** James Arnott & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Parts for Ford 1-ton Vans:** International Motors, Ltd., London, W. **Puttees:** Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset. **Shakos:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W. **Valves, Thermionic:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. **Wire, Enamelled and Cotton Lapped:** Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby. **Conveyance of Mails:** George Jones, Shakespeare Hotel, Bridgnorth. **Laying Conduits:** Hawarden-Rhyl (Section I): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. **Marple:** Whit-taker Ellis, Ltd., Birmingham. **Bishopsgate:** Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. **Hawarden-Rhyl (Section II):** G. Percy Trent-ham, Ltd., Birmingham. **Hawarden-Rhyl (Section III):** W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. **Hastings:** H. Farrow, London, N.W. **Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing Cable:** Colchester—Ipswich: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. **Ware—Hertford:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. **Mar-borough—Bristol:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. **Aire-dale Junctions:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London,

W.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Blackpool: Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry. **Great Yarmouth:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Armchairs:** The Longford Wire Co., Ltd., Warrington. **Axes, etc., Felling:** Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C. **Axle Boxes, etc., Locomotive:** The North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Battery Materials:** Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., London, S.E. **Blankets, G.S.:** Messrs. Hepworth & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury. **Blankets, Scarlet:** Messrs. Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury. **Boiler, Locomotive:** The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows. **Bolts and Nuts:** Messrs. Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston. **Bolts, etc.:** Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C. **Booklets, Law:** Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. **Books:** Messrs. Philip & Tacey, Ltd., London, S.W. **Bridge, Steelwork for:** The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Shropshire; The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell. **Buckles and Springs:** Messrs. Wm. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. **Buffers, Wagon, and Axleguards:** Messrs. C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield. **Buoys:** Messrs. Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., London, E. **Carriages (Six 3rd Class):** The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds. **Carriage Vestibules:** The Birmingham Railway Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick. **Cement:** The Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C. **Chains, Sling:** Messrs. T. Perrins, Ltd., Stourbridge. **Chairs (Cast Iron):** Messrs. Pease & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C. **Cooking Installation (Steam):** Messrs. Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. **Cylinders, Locomotive:** The North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Messrs. Kitsons & Co., Ltd., Leeds. **Distribution Boxes, etc. (Pole):** Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Dog Spikes:** Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C. **Drabette, Cotton:** Messrs. D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill. **Drill:** Messrs. J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Drills, Rock (Spare Parts):** Messrs. Thomas Larmouth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Drugs:** Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, E. **Duck:** Messrs. T. Mac-laren & Sons, Kirkcaldy. **Engine, etc. (Marine Oil):** The Parsons Motor Co., Ltd., Southampton. **Engine, Ship Parts:** Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton. **Files:** Messrs. W. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. **Fire Brigade Apparatus:** Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. **Fishbolts and Nuts:** Messrs. Horton & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston. **Fishbolts, Steel:** Messrs. G. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. **Fittings, Sanitary:** Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Flues, Superheated:** Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. **Grease, etc., Motor:** Messrs. C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C. **Haulage Gear:** Messrs. Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln. **Iron, Flat:** Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow. **Iron Plates, B.B.:** Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow. **Insulators, W.P.:** Messrs. Taylor & Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Hanley, Staffs. **Instruments, Surgical:** Messrs. Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. **Jackets, etc.:** Messrs. D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill. **Jerseys, Blue:** Messrs. T. Morley & Sons, Leicester. **Key, Steel (Sleepers):** Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C. **Lighters, Steel:** Messrs. Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Paisley, N.B. **Locomotives, Tank:** Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds. **Lorry, Hinged Sided Motor:** The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Machinery and Auxiliary Gear (Ship):** Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton. **Meters, Frost's:** The Manchester Water Meter Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Novarsenobillon:** Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W. **Oil, Mobil:** The Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W. **Oils:** Messrs. C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C. **Paint:** Messrs. Raines & Porter, Ltd., Hull; Messrs. Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C. **Pan, etc., Concrete Head:** Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C. **Pans, Mortar, etc.:** Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C. **Paper:** Messrs. Dunster & Wakefield, London, E.C.; Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C. **Petrol:** Messrs. Meade, King, Robinson & Co., Liverpool. **Pile Driving Machine:** Messrs. Ransomes & Machinery (1920), Ltd., London, S.W. **Pile Driving Outfit (Hire of):** The Simplex Concrete Piles, Ltd., London, S.W. **Pipes, S. & S.:** The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **Pipes, etc., C.I. Spigot and Socket:** The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield. **Piping, G.I., and Fittings:** Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. **Piping, W.I., etc.:** Messrs. J. Brotherton, Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Plates, Firebox Tube:** Messrs. Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Pumps and Petrol Engines:** Messrs. Chalmers Edina Co., Leith. **Puttees, Blue:** Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Somerset. **Ranges, Epicure:** The Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Rice, Rangoon:** Messrs. Locke, Pemberton & Co., London, E.C. **Rollers, Motor, and Spare Parts:** The Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C. **Rollers, Locomotive Type, Steam:** Messrs. Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln. **Roof for Station Platforms:** Messrs. F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Roofing, Clydesdale:** Messrs. F. R. Rand & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Runways, Overhead:** Messrs. H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. **Serge, Blue:** Messrs. Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, near Wakefield. **Serge:** Messrs. J. Churchward & Sons, Devon. **Sewerage Fittings:** Messrs. Doulton & Co., Paisley. **Sheets, Roofing:** The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead. **Steel, High Speed Tool:** Messrs. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. **Steel Tees:** Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C. **Sheets, Corr. Asbestos Cement:** The Br. Everite & Asbestillite Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Sheets, Corr. Roofing:** Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd., London, E.C. **Shovels:** The Stockton Heath Forge, London, E.C. **Stationery:** Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. **Steelwork:** Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan,

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