

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 7.]

JULY, 1921.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment during June owing to the increasing scarcity of fuel resulting from the prolonged stoppage of work at the coal mines. In nearly all the principal industries employment was bad throughout the month, and in some of them—particularly iron mining, and pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate and pottery manufacture—work was almost completely suspended. In the cotton industry work was stopped for three weeks, owing to a dispute.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received rose from 22·2 at the end of May to 23·1 at the end of June. These percentages are by far the highest ever recorded by the Department. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act rose from 17·3 at 27th May to 17·8 at 24th June. The coal mining industry is excluded in calculating the Trade Union percentages; the Unemployment Insurance percentages 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 24th June was approximately 2,178,000, of whom 1,549,000 were men, 478,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At 27th May the corresponding number was 2,122,000, of whom 1,469,000 were men and 497,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 490,000 males and 343,000 females were registered as working systematic short time at 24th June in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At 27th May the corresponding numbers were 607,000 males and 580,000 females. The decrease between 24th June and 27th May, however, is due to the fact that, owing to the dispute in the cotton industry, about 320,000 persons in that industry ceased to be eligible for the benefit.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Exchanges, and unfilled at the end of June, was 25,000, of which 5,700 were for men and 17,000 for women. At the end of May the total was 30,000, of which 7,000 were for men and 20,000 for women.

### WAGES.

Reductions in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in June, in the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, affected about 1,060,000 workpeople. The number affected by increases in rates of wages was only about 14,000. The net effect of all these changes was a reduction in weekly full-time wages amounting to nearly £420,000.

The principal groups of workpeople affected included cotton operatives, who sustained a reduction amounting in most cases to 60 per cent. on list prices, equivalent to about 19 per cent. on current wages; men in the

shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, whose rates of wages were reduced by a second instalment of 3s. a week on time rates and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on piece rates; and hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose bonus of 1s. 1d. in the shilling on earnings was reduced to 1s.

Other important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced included iron and steel workers in the Midlands, furniture trade operatives in London, Liverpool, High Wycombe and some other places, vehicle builders in the North of England and in the Midlands, and paint, colour and varnish workers.

Since the beginning of 1921, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a reduction of about £1,770,000 in the full-time weekly wages of over 4,300,000 workpeople, and an increase of £83,000 in the full-time weekly wages of 350,000 workpeople. Details of these changes are given on page 342.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 29. The most important of these was the dispute in the cotton industry (for details of which see pages 337-8). In addition, 62 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 1,535,000, as compared with 1,152,000 in the previous month, and 128,000 in June, 1920. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was nearly 30,000,000 working days, as compared with 23,200,000 days in May, 1921, and 1,200,000 days in June, 1920. The exceptional magnitude of the figures for May and June, 1921, is due, of course, to the stoppage involving coal miners throughout the country, which began on 1st April and was not ended until 1st July.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes reported during the first six months of the present year was approximately 77,000,000 working days.

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st July 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 119 per cent. above that of July, 1914. This figure is the same as that for 1st June, decreases in the prices of some articles having been counterbalanced by increases in the prices of others. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 346.

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.



## NATIONAL STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for June an account was given of the negotiations between the miners, the coal owners and the Government, which took place in May and the early part of June, terminating in the recommendation of the National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation that a ballot vote be taken on certain proposals for a settlement which had been agreed upon after discussion by these three parties. The details of these terms were given in full, together with the form of the ballot papers distributed to the men, and returnable by the 17th June.

### THE MINERS' BALLOT.

The ballot vote of the miners was taken on the 15th and 16th June, and resulted in a decision to reject the new terms. In no district was there a majority in favour of acceptance, and the total figures were as follows:—

In favour of the Owners' terms ...	180,724
Against the Owners' terms ...	435,614

Majority against ... 254,890

It is to be noted that the two-thirds majority against the terms necessary to sanction a continuance of the struggle was well exceeded, but account must also be taken of the numerous abstentions from voting in all the districts. The result of the ballot was announced on the 17th June, when a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation was held. At this meeting, and at a further one held on the following day, the 18th June, the position created by the result of the ballot was fully discussed, and it was decided to invite the Executive Committees of all unions affected by wages disputes to meet the Miners' Executive at as early a date as possible, with the object of taking joint national action with the miners to secure their several demands. The result of the ballot had also been immediately communicated to the Prime Minister, who replied the same day. After expressing his regret at receiving the information contained in Mr. Hodges' letter, the Prime Minister continued as follows:—

"It is a very grave step for the Miners' Federation to continue a stoppage which is bringing untold loss upon the country.

"I previously indicated to you that the longer the stoppage continues the greater is the loss to the resources of the Exchequer, and consequently the less able are we to give assistance to tide the mining industry over its present troubles. We were, therefore, compelled to announce a fortnight ago that our offer of ten millions would terminate this week-end.

"The difficulties of the financial position can only be emphasised if the result of the ballot now communicated to me is to receive effect. Under these circumstances the Government have no option but to make final their decision that their offer of assistance cannot remain open after to-morrow night."

The terms of this letter were under discussion by the Miners' Executive at their meeting on the 18th June.

### RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE MINERS' FEDERATION, THE MINING ASSOCIATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting between the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation and the Executives of the Unions to which the Federation had appealed was arranged for the 25th June, but events which occurred earlier in the same week led to the cancellation of this arrangement and to resumed negotiations between the miners, the owners and the Government. It may be noted that at the Labour Party Annual Conference, which opened at Brighton on the 21st June, a resolution recording the admiration for the miners felt by the Conference, and urging all the societies affiliated to the party to continue to grant them their financial support was passed. The resolution also instructed the Joint Committee of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Parliamentary Labour Party, which was appointed on the 14th April, to render any services that might be possible in the capacity of mediators.

The Executive Committee of the Federation met again on the 24th June, and, after discussion, it was decided to cancel the forthcoming meeting with the officials of the other unions and to make an effort towards re-opening negotiations with the owners and the Government, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory wages agreement. On the evening of the 24th, therefore, the Executive communicated with the Prime Minister, inquiring whether another meeting could be arranged between them, and the owners and the Government. This meeting was held on the 27th, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, who, after a preliminary address, withdrew, and left the two parties to confer together without the attendance of any representatives of the Government. On the evening of the same day another full meeting was held, at which the Prime Minister, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Labour, the President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary and Under-Secretary for Mines, Mr. William Brace, and Sir David Shackleton were present, representing the Government.

It was then announced that a measure of agreement had been reached in the joint deliberations of the two Executives earlier in the day. This included an agreement as to the standard wage, and as to a minimum percentage upon that wage which will be payable in the districts during the period of the agreement. The parties had also settled what should be the ratio between profits and wages, both at the standard and in regard to the surplus, and the period for which the agreement should run. The only obstacle to the translation of this agreement into formal terms

of settlement which could immediately be communicated to the members of the Mining Association and of the Miners' Federation was the fact that it had been negotiated on the assumption that the Government would agree to pay the grant of £10,000,000 to the industry, although the period within which it had been made available had expired.

The Government felt that circumstances would not permit a renewal of the full offer which had elapsed on the 19th June, but after further consideration, the Prime Minister stated at a resumed meeting on the following day that the Government would ask the House of Commons to vote a grant up to a maximum of £10,000,000. This enabled the Executive Committee of the Federation to recommend their members in the various districts to accept the terms; and by the 1st July it was known that a large majority had voted, at district meetings, in favour of a return to work. On the same day the House of Commons, without debate, voted the £10,000,000 subsidy, whereupon the agreement was formally signed at the Board of Trade by the officers of the Mining Association on the one hand, and of the Miners' Federation on the other, and by the Secretary for Mines. The pits in the various districts were re-opened on Monday, the 4th July.

### THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:—

"1. A National Board shall be constituted forthwith, consisting in equal numbers of persons chosen by the Mining Association of Great Britain and persons chosen by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

"There shall also be established District Boards, consisting in equal numbers of persons representing owners and workmen in each district.

The National and District Boards shall draw up their own rules of procedure, which shall include a provision for the appointment of an Independent Chairman for each Board.

"2. The wages payable in each district shall be expressed in the form of a percentage upon the basis rates prevailing in the district, and shall be periodically adjusted in accordance with the proceeds of the industry as ascertained in such district.

"3. The amount of the percentage to be paid in each district during any period shall be determined by the proceeds of the industry in that district during a previous period, as ascertained by returns to be made by the owners, checked by joint test audit of the owners' books carried out by independent accountants appointed by each side.

"4. The sum to be applied in each district to the payment of wages above the standard wages as hereinafter defined shall be a sum equal to 83 per cent. of the surplus of such proceeds remaining after deduction therefrom of the amounts of the following items during the period of ascertainment—

"(a) the cost of the standard wages;

"(b) the costs of production other than wages;

"(c) standard profits equivalent to 17 per cent. of the cost of the standard wages;

and the share of the surplus applicable to wages shall be expressed as a percentage upon the basis rates prevailing in the district.

"Provided that if in any period the ascertained proceeds, after deduction of costs other than wages and the cost of the standard wages, prove to have been insufficient to meet the standard profits, the deficiency shall be carried forward as a first charge to be met out of any surplus, ascertained as above, in subsequent periods.

"5. If the rates of wages thus determined in any district do not provide a subsistence wage to low paid day wage workers, such additions in the form of allowances per shift worked shall be made for that period to the daily wages of these workers as, in the opinion of the District Board, or, in the event of failure to agree by the parties, in the opinion of the Independent Chairman, may be necessary for the purpose. Such allowances shall be treated as items of cost in the district ascertainment.

"6. For the purpose of these periodical adjustments the Units shall be the districts set out in the Schedule hereto, and shall only be varied by the decision of the District Board or Boards concerned, provided that no variation shall take place prior to 1st February, 1922, in the grouping of any district unless it is mutually agreed by the representatives of both sides in the district or districts concerned.

"7. The standard wages shall be the district basis rates existing on the 31st March, 1921, plus the district percentages payable in July, 1914 (or the equivalents in any district in which there has been a subsequent merging into new standards), plus, in the case of pieceworkers, the percentage additions which were made consequent upon the reduction of hours from 8 to 7.

"8. In no district shall wages be paid at lower rates than standard wages plus 20 per cent. thereof.

"9. The National Board shall forthwith consider what items of cost are to be included for the purposes of paragraph 4 (b), and in the event of agreement not being arrived at by the 31st July, the matter shall be referred to the Independent Chairman for decision.

"10. The wages payable by the owners up to the 31st August inclusive shall be based upon the ascertained results of the month of March, and the wages payable during September shall be based upon the ascertained results of the month of July. The periods of ascertainment thereafter shall be decided by the National Board.

"11. During the 'temporary period' as hereinafter defined



the following special arrangements shall apply in modification of the general scheme set out above:—

"(a) In calculating the proceeds for March the deduction to be made in respect of costs other than wages shall be the average of such costs during January, February and March.

"(b) In any district in which reductions in wages continue to be made after the first ascertainment, no part of the surplus proceeds shall be assigned to profits if and in so far as this would have the effect of reducing the wages below the level in the preceding month.

"When in any district there is a break in the continuity of reductions in wages upon the periodical ascertainments, at that point and thereafter the general scheme shall apply fully in regard to owners' surplus profits.

"(c) The proviso to paragraph 4 regarding the carrying forward of deficiencies in standard profits shall not apply, but any net losses shall be so carried forward.

"(d) The Government will give a grant not exceeding £10,000,000 in subvention of wages.

"(e) This subvention shall be available for making such increases to the wages otherwise payable in any district as may be necessary to prevent the reductions below the March rates of wages being greater than the following amounts:—

"During July, 2s. a shift for persons of 16 years of age and upwards, and 1s. a shift for persons under 16.

"During August, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. respectively.

"During September, 3s. and 1s. 6d. respectively, provided that the balance of the subvention is sufficient for this purpose.

"(f) In any district in which in any month the proceeds available for wages, calculated in accordance with the terms of this settlement, are sufficient to admit of a rate of wages equal to or higher than the rate payable under the maximum reduction for that month the wages payable by the owners shall be calculated not in terms of basis plus percentage, but on the same basis as during March, less flat rate reductions uniform throughout the district for persons of 16 years of age and upwards and persons under 16 years of age respectively.

"(g) In any district in which the wages calculated in accordance with the terms of this settlement are less than the wages payable under the maximum reductions aforesaid, the difference shall be met by the owners in that district during September to the extent of the aggregate net profits realised by them on the district ascertainment for July, and during October to the extent of the aggregate net profits realised by them on the district ascertainments for July and August.

"(h) The expression 'temporary period' means the period from the date of the resumption of work to the 30th September, 1921.

"12. The period of duration of this agreement shall be from the date of resumption of work until the 30th September, 1922, and thereafter until terminated by three months' notice on either side.

"13. It is agreed as a principle that every man shall be entitled to return to his place when that place is available for him, and that men temporarily occupying places during the stoppage shall give way to men working in those places before the stoppage.

"It is agreed that on the other hand there shall be no victimisation of men who have been keeping the collieries open, not in the sense that they are to remain at the jobs they filled during the stoppage, but that they shall not be prevented from going back to their own jobs or from working subsequently at the colliery.

#### SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Scotland.  
Northumberland.  
Durham.  
South Wales and Monmouth.  
Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire,  
Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.  
Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire.  
North Wales.  
South Staffordshire and Salop.  
Cumberland.  
Bristol.  
Forest of Dean.  
Somerset.  
Kent."

The modifications introduced into the successive schemes to meet the demands of the miners may be summarised as follows:—

(1) A guarantee of a minimum of 20 per cent. on the standard wages proposed by the owners.

(2) A subsistence wage for low-paid day workers.

(3) That the share of "surplus" proceeds devoted to profits shall be 17 per cent., and not 20 per cent., as proposed by the owners.

(4) That during the first month of the temporary period of 3 months there shall be no reduction in wages in excess of 2s. per shift, as against the 3s. proposed formerly by the Government and agreed by the owners.

(5) The Government grant up to £10,000,000 in subvention of wages.

The introduction of the principle of profit sharing in the industry is not to be included among the above, as it was already agreed upon by both the miners and owners before the stoppage took place. The details of its application were not then decided, however, and these form an important part of the final terms of settlement.

## MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE METALLIFEROUS MINING INDUSTRY.

THIS Committee,\* which was set up in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, held its first meeting on 5th July at the Mines Department under the chairmanship of Sir Cecil Budd. On the invitation of the Secretary for Mines to the workers' representatives to select one of their number to act as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Will Sherwood was chosen to fill the post.

The Committee discussed at some length:—

(1) The functions of the Mines Department in relation to the Metalliferous Mining Industry.

(2) The collection and publication of statistics and the preparation of plans of mines.

(3) The need for amending the legislation and general regulations governing the industry.

(4) The position of the Mines Department in relation to research.

Sub-committees were appointed to consider in detail and report upon:—

(1) The collection and publication of information.

(2) The need for requiring the provision of plans of mines.

(3) The need for the amendment of the law relating to the health and safety of the workers.

The Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, Secretary for Mines, in an inaugural address, suggested that the most important questions for the Committee's consideration were those relating to the more economic working of the mines, and to a better geological knowledge of the industry as a whole. With regard to the question of Health and Safety, Mr. Bridgeman stated that the Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines had issued a Report in 1914, but that very little had been done towards carrying out the recommendations of that Report. The expert knowledge and advice of the Committee on this matter would, therefore, be of the utmost value. Mr. Bridgeman said that one matter which he was obliged to impress upon the Committee was that although the industry had received a certain amount of financial assistance from the Government during the war, the Government had decided that no further assistance of this kind could be given.

## DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 284, an account was given of the progress of this dispute up to the 10th June, when proposals were submitted by both employers and workers, and further proceedings were adjourned until the 14th June, in order to enable the operatives' representatives to consult their various organisations.

Negotiations were resumed on 14th June, and a provisional settlement was arranged on the 15th, by which a reduction of 70% on standard list prices was agreed to, 60% of the reduction to come into operation forthwith, and the remaining 10% at the end of six months. In the case of those operatives who only had 55% advance in May, 1920, proportionate reductions, amounting to only 55% in the aggregate, are to be made. The agreement is to be in force for six months, and at the expiration of that period, either side desiring an alteration shall give three months' notice of the alteration desired. On 17th June, a meeting was held of delegates from the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, for the purpose of discussing the terms of settlement. There was some opposition to the acceptance of the terms, and the situation was somewhat complicated by the fact that the General Council of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners had previously met, and had agreed to postpone their decision on the acceptance of the terms until the 23rd June, in order that the district associations of the amalgamation might have an opportunity to consider the terms. After a long discussion, the delegate meeting decided by 266 votes to 227 to accept the proposed settlement, but the voting was challenged, and no definite decision could be arrived at.

On the same day, the joint negotiating committee met to consider the situation, and it was then announced that the negotiating sub-committee of the operatives' organisations had requested that the meeting should be adjourned until the 24th June, in order to give some of the workers' unions a further opportunity of placing the matter before their districts. As a result of these negotiations, an agreement embodying acceptance of the terms of settlement by the operatives concerned was signed, on 24th June.

\* For the appointment and personnel of this Committee see LABOUR GAZETTE June, 1921, p. 323.



by the chairman and secretary of each organisation represented on the negotiating committee; and all mills re-opened on the 27th June, with the exception of a few, which are not at present in possession of coal.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., held at Manchester on 3rd July, it was decided that short time should be worked in the mills for a further two weeks, but it was stated that there were prospects of an improvement in trade, which it was hoped would obviate the necessity for its continuance.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

### NATIONAL SCHEME.

Up to and including 30th June 26,799 certificates have been issued to employers under the Scheme. The undertakings given by these employers cover 293,518 disabled ex-Service men.

Divisional Controllers report that the restriction imposed by Government Departments in the allocation of contracts to firms on the King's Roll is materially helping the progress of the National Scheme, and many firms who before this decision operated had not signed undertakings have now done so.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the end of June, 1921, the number of men in training was 23,598, and the number awaiting training was 16,790. Since 1st August, 1919, 34,610 men have terminated training. At the end of May, 1921, the number of men in training was 24,046; the following Table shows how they were distributed among the chief trades in which training is given under the Scheme:—

Trade.	Number in training.
Building ... ..	4,612
Furniture ... ..	2,779
Tailoring ... ..	2,397
Vehicle Building ... ..	1,914
Commercial ... ..	1,528
Engineering—General and Electrical ... ..	1,406
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades ... ..	1,383
Motor Driving and Mechanics ... ..	1,152
Boot and Shoe ... ..	957
Distributive ... ..	694
Rural Handicrafts ... ..	685
Other Trades ... ..	4,539
Total ... ..	24,046

### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 29th June, 1921, 44,343 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,636 employers, as compared with 44,224 apprentices with 17,602 employers on 1st June. Of the 119 apprentices accepted during the month ending 29th June, the majority (76) were under Engineering. The apprentices rejected up to 29th June numbered 2,114, compared with 2,087 on 1st June. Of those accepted, 27,361 terminated training and 17,042 were still in training. The corresponding figures on 1st June were 25,654 and 18,570 respectively. The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has increased during the month from 1,237 to 1,347.

In consequence of the depression in trade, certain firms who had not previously claimed the State Allowance decided to do so, whilst others made application for an extension of the period of renewed training where an apprentice had lost time under the Scheme. Numerous inquiries were received from apprentices who had been suspended, and each case was investigated. Only in a few instances was the suspension unjustified, but employers were prevailed upon to agree to the immediate reinstatement of such apprentices.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 24th June, 1921, was 22,418 (including 4,790 in Ireland), as compared with 22,662 on the 27th May, 1921.

The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on 24th June, 1921, was 463,193 (including 17,652 in Ireland). On the 27th May, 1921, the number was 438,648.

## JOINT COUNCILS IN THE RAILWAY INDUSTRY.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for June contained (page 284) a brief reference to the Railways Bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons on the 11th May by the Minister of Transport. It was explained that the Bill provided, among other things, that the Central and the National Wages Boards should be reconstituted, and continued until at least the 1st January, 1923, and that arrangements should be made for establishing for each railway company one or more councils consisting of officers of the railway company and of representatives of the men. Reference was also made to the terms of the agreement of the 3rd May, 1921, between the railway companies and the three trade unions organising railway men with regard to the machinery for the future regulation of wages and working conditions.

In accordance with the provisions of the agreement of the 3rd May, a joint committee, consisting of two representatives of each of the railway unions and six representatives of the General Managers' Committee of the Railway Clearing House, have drawn up a provisional scheme for the establishment of joint councils, on "Whitley" lines, for the various railways or groups of railways. The scheme is not yet final and agreed upon, but it is not anticipated that any serious amendment will be made.

The scheme provides for the establishment of "Local Departmental Committees," "Sectional Railway Councils," and "Railway Councils," composed of equal numbers of representatives of the railway employees and of the railway companies concerned, and having the right to refer matters upon which they cannot agree to the next higher body. The Central Wages Board and the National Wages Board are also reconstituted, and put permanently at the head of the new railway conciliation machinery.

The *Local Departmental Committees* will "be established at any station or depot at which the number of regular employees in a department exceeds 100." The objects of the committees are to provide a recognised means of communication between the employees and the local officials of the companies, and also to give the employees a wider interest in the conditions under which their work is performed. The committees will consider, *inter alia*, hours of attendance, holiday arrangements, and suggestions for improvements in railway methods and organisation, subject to the proviso that they shall not encroach upon the powers or decisions of any of the bodies referred to below.

*Sectional Railway Councils*, to the number of not more than five, will be established on each railway or group of railways. Each council will consider general departmental subjects affecting certain defined groups of grades, every such group being allotted a fixed number of representatives on the council.

For each railway or group of railways a *Railway Council* will be established. These councils and the Sectional Railway Councils will deal with the local application of national agreements relating to salaries, hours of duty, etc., apart from subjects to be submitted directly to the Central and National Wages Boards, as well as with certain matters of railway administration.

The *Central Wages Board* will be composed of eight representatives of the companies and eight representatives of the employees, four of whom will be nominated by the National Union of Railwaymen, two by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and two by the Railway Clerks' Association. The functions of the Board will be to deal with subjects relating to salaries, wages, hours of duty and conditions of service of the classes of employees included within the scheme, or any question relating to these subjects referred to them by the Sectional Railway Councils or Railway Councils.

The *National Wages Board* will be composed of six representatives of the railway companies, six representatives of the employees, and four representatives of the users of railways, with an independent chairman appointed by the Government. One of the representatives of the users of the railways will be nominated by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, one by the Co-operative Union, one by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and one by the Federation of British Industries.

The National Wages Board will deal with subjects relating to rates of pay, hours of duty and conditions of service referred to them by the Central Wages Board, when that Board have failed to agree. No withdrawal of labour shall take place, nor shall there be any attempt on the part of any section of the employees to hamper the proper working of the railways on account of any unsettled matter falling within the purview of the Central Wages Board before the expiration of one month after such matter has been referred by that Board to the National Wages Board, and the latter must, within twenty-eight days of any matter being referred to them, publish the result of their investigations and consideration.

The scheme covers the staff in the grades agreed as being within the old conciliation scheme, and, among others, station-masters, goods and other agents, supervisory staff, and dock and tug-boat staff. Shopmen are not included.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1921.

THIS Act received Royal Assent on the 1st July, and takes effect as regards certain of its provisions as from the 30th June, and as regards certain other provisions as from the 4th July.

All the provisions outlined in the notice regarding the Bill which appeared in the June number of the LABOUR GAZETTE, are included in the Act as passed. In addition the Act repeals, as from the 30th June, section 44 of the 1920 Act, under which persons for whom at least 4 contributions had been paid might receive benefit up to a maximum of 8 weeks. Further, the new Act imposes a fresh condition for the receipt of benefit, namely, that no person in respect of whom less than 20 contributions have been paid since the beginning of the last preceding insurance year shall be entitled to receive benefit unless he proves that he is normally in insurable employment and genuinely seeking whole time employment, but unable to obtain it. The Act also



modifies to some extent the conditions under which Associations of employed persons may make or continue arrangements for the administration of State Unemployment Benefit, and, in particular, provides that the Association need not, until the 3rd July, 1922, make any further provision for the payment of benefit from its own funds than was required in order to satisfy the terms of section 17 of the 1920 Act.

The Act also contains certain other provisions of minor importance.

## CORN PRODUCTION ACTS (REPEAL) BILL.

THE intention of the Government to repeal the Corn Production Acts, 1917 and 1920\* was announced in both Houses of Parliament on the 8th June, as follows:—

"The Government have been carefully considering for some time past the operation of the Agriculture Act, and have come to the conclusion that the financial liability on the State under Part I. of the Agriculture Act is more than the country can afford in present circumstances, and consequently that there is no alternative but to terminate at the earliest possible date the policy of guaranteeing minimum prices for wheat and oats. This decision involves also the repeal of the provisions relating to minimum wages for agricultural workers and to the control of cultivation by the State, which are contained in Part I. of the Agriculture Act and in the Corn Production Act. Payments will have to be made in respect of wheat and oats which will be harvested this year."

A Bill entitled the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Bill was accordingly introduced on the 27th June into the House of Commons by the Minister of Agriculture. The Bill received its second reading in that House on the 5th July.

The first clause of the Bill provides for the repeal, as from the 1st October next, of the Corn Production Acts, 1917 and 1920. The second clause deals with the payments to be made to occupiers of land in respect of the crops of the current year, while the third clause allots a sum of one million pounds in order to set up a special fund for promoting agricultural development.

The fourth clause deals with the relations between employers and employed in agriculture on the expiry on the 30th September of the powers for the fixing of minimum wages, etc., of the statutory authorities set up by the Corn Production Acts. The clause is as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient that councils and committees representative of persons employing workmen in agriculture and of such workmen should without delay be formed by agreement throughout Great Britain for the purpose of dealing with matters mentioned in paragraph (16) of the report of a sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee on relations between employers and employed, dated the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen.†

"Now, therefore, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, as respects England and Wales, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, as respects Scotland, shall have power, in so far as such councils and committees as aforesaid are not formed within three months after the passing of this Act, to take such steps as they think best adapted for securing the voluntary formation thereof."

## COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AGRICULTURE.

THE Agricultural Wages Board appointed a Committee, in December, 1920, "to inquire into and report upon the extent to which the Unemployment Insurance Act might be made applicable and beneficial to agricultural workers." This Committee have now issued their report.‡

There was a time when the distress arising from unemployment in agriculture, at least in certain years, was considerable. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, however, changes in methods of farming, and the extensive introduction of machinery caused a great reduction in the number of men employed on farms, with the result that the smaller number who were now employed enjoyed greater stability of employment; the fewer the men employed, the more essential did those few become. The conclusion drawn in the report is that, in most districts, the large majority of farm workers are in constant employment year after year.

During the war many agricultural workers joined the Army; others went into munition works, coal mines and other forms of industry which were clamouring for labour, and offering

higher wages than those gained in agriculture. The estimated number of persons employed in agriculture in England and Wales in July, 1914, was 880,000, of whom 750,000 were regularly and 130,000 casually employed. Of the 750,000 regularly employed 693,000 were males and 57,000 females, while among those casually employed the figures were 85,000 males and 42,000 females. The effect of the war upon the males employed may be seen from the following Table, but it should be explained that the actual variations in the numbers employed were masked by the employment of soldiers,\* German prisoners, and relatives of farmers who are not included in the following figures:—

	Regular Employees. (Males.)	Casual Employees. (Males.)
July, 1914 ... ..	693,000	85,000
July, 1916 ... ..	531,000	78,000
January, 1917 ... ..	472,000	29,000
July, 1917 ... ..	500,000	69,000
January, 1918 ... ..	494,000	34,000
July, 1918 ... ..	501,000	53,000
January, 1919 ... ..	485,000	27,000
July, 1919 ... ..	569,000	61,000
January, 1920 ... ..	550,000	41,000

It will be seen that the number of men employed in agriculture in England and Wales, even after demobilisation was practically complete, showed a reduction of about a hundred thousand as compared with 1914. Apart from this general decline, the principal feature of the table is the regular seasonal ebb and flow between the figures for July and for January in each year. The fluctuation is greatest among the casual employees, but is quite perceptible even among the workers classed as "regular." This seasonal fluctuation was a recognised feature of the agricultural industry before the war, and was estimated at about 5 per cent. on the number of males regularly employed; but it is remarkable that it persisted under the altogether abnormal conditions of the war. Upon this the report comments that, "as it is inconceivable that there was any large surplus population in those years who were out of work, the inevitable conclusion is that there is a certain class of worker who favours the pursuit of agriculture during the summer and some other occupation during the winter. It is impossible to suppose that these people support themselves for twelve months on the wages earned in agriculture during six."

The Committee endeavoured to obtain information as to the extent of unemployment in agriculture in December last, through the National Farmers' Union, through the National Union of Agricultural Workers, through the District Wages Committees, and through the Employment Exchanges. The reports received from the first two associations were very partial and incomplete, and the counties where unemployment was reported by one body were not the same as those where it was reported by the other body. Fuller and more complete information was obtained from the District Wages Committees, which bears out the opinion that there is little unemployment among skilled agricultural workers, and that where it exists it is among the unskilled or the inefficient workmen. Here, again, however, there was a notable divergence of testimony as to the *localities* where the unemployment, such as it was, existed; the inference is that the word "unemployment" is used in different senses by different correspondents. The Employment Exchange figures are unsatisfactory as a basis for any conclusions with regard to the prevalence of unemployment in agriculture, because few of the farmers or of the agricultural labourers resort to the Exchanges.

The general conclusion drawn in the report is that, while there is very little lack of employment among highly skilled and experienced agricultural workers, it is impossible to say to what extent it prevails among the less skilled men, or whether the undoubted reduction in the number of workers on the land which has taken place during and since the war has led to the men who have been discharged securing other permanent engagements, or to their drifting into the position of casual workers.

The conclusion that there is very little unemployment, in the ordinary sense, to be found in agriculture is borne out by the fact that no large body of agricultural workers has protested against the exclusion of agriculture from the Unemployment Insurance Act as it stands at present. Further, it would appear from the returns made to the National Union of Agricultural Workers that there is at least a large number of workers who do not desire to be included. It is to be noted, however, that Mr. George Dallas, one of the members of the Committee, while agreeing that there is no general desire among agricultural workers for the extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture, believes that there is an undoubted desire in some districts of different counties for such an extension.

The Committee are unable to agree upon any recommendation to the Agricultural Wages Board. They conclude that there is general opposition, both by employers and by workers, to the inclusion of agriculture under the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act; that there is no evidence to show whether a "special" scheme for agriculture, under Section 18 of the same Act, would or would not be acceptable to employers or to workers; and that there is no evidence of such general agreement as would be necessary for the consideration of a voluntary scheme of insurance against unemployment outside the Act, and independent of State aid.

\* The estimated number of soldiers thus employed in 1918 was 73,000.

\* Part I. of the Agriculture Act, 1920, is construed as one with the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the two are cited together as "the Corn Production Acts, 1917 and 1920." An account was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1917, at page 314, of the provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917, with regard to the establishment of an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales. In other issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, from time to time, have appeared details of the work of the Board.

† Cd. 8696 of 1917. An account of this report was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1917, at page 233. Compare also clause 57 of the Railways Bill.

‡ Cmd. 1344; price 2d. net.



## INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CODE.

THE agenda for the Second Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, held at Genoa from the 15th June to the 10th July, 1920, included, *inter alia*: "consideration of the possibility of drawing up an International Seamen's Code." \* The Conference adopted a recommendation to the effect that each member of the International Labour Organisation should "undertake the embodiment in a Seamen's Code of all its laws and regulations relating to seamen in their activities as such." The International Labour Office was also requested to undertake the necessary investigations for establishing an International Seamen's Code.

In order to facilitate the accomplishment of these two tasks, the International Labour Office has published a volume of 174 pages† containing all the documents bearing on this question. These include the questionnaire addressed to the various Governments before the Genoa Conference; the opinions expressed by the Governments as to the possibility of drawing up an International Seamen's Code, and the principles upon which it should be constructed; the report of the Commission set up by the Conference to study this question; a *précis* of the record of the discussion which took place at the plenary meeting of the Conference and the definite texts of the resolution and recommendation adopted; the record of the first session of the Joint Maritime Commission,‡ at which the procedure to be followed by the International Labour Office in the preparation of the draft code was discussed; the report and draft code prepared by a French Commission of representatives of shipowners and seamen and of jurists and officials which sat in 1913 and 1914; and, lastly, an historical note on former maritime codes.

The concluding chapter of the volume contains the text of a questionnaire§ drawn up by the International Labour Office and issued to the Governments concerned. It is hoped that the replies received will enable the Office to present a report on the question of an International Seamen's Code to the third session of the Conference to be held at Geneva in October next.

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the five weeks ending the 3rd July there were reported to the Department 35 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils, 14 of District Councils, and 5 of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees.

Agreements for reductions in wages have been reached during the period in question by the Joint Industrial Councils established in the Wool (and Allied) Textile, Electrical Cable Making, Tramways, Flour Milling, Water Works, Gas, Quarrying (Free-stone Section), and Gas Mantles industries, and by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees for the Making-up and Packing of Textiles and Basket Making industries. In the Glove Making industry wages have been stabilised by the Joint Industrial Council maintaining the existing agreement (which would have expired on the 30th June) until the 17th September next.

Negotiations are in progress with regard to wages reductions in the Electricity Supply, Printing, Paper Making, Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturing, Optical Instrument Making, Furniture Warehousing and Removing, and Envelope and Manufactured Stationery industries.

## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

THE 21st annual conference of the Labour Party was held at Brighton from the 21st to the 24th June, and was attended by 1,000 delegates. In the course of the consideration of the report of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hodges took the opportunity presented by a reference to the coal dispute to make a statement explaining the position of the miners; and a resolution in favour of financial support from the rest of the Labour movement was adopted. The report of the Executive Committee was considered and ratified. There was little criticism of the memorandum dealing with the further co-ordination of policy and effort between the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party (see below), except as regards the position of the Labour Research Department. The decision of the Executive Committee in refusing an application from the Communist Party for affiliation to the Labour Party was ratified by the conference. The proposed abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board was considered, and a resolution was adopted unanimously, calling upon the Parlia-

mentary Labour Party and local Labour organisations to use every means in their power to resist the Government's policy. It was announced that a conference to discuss the question of agriculture was to be called, and that organisations specially interested in agriculture would be asked to send representatives. There was a discussion on the Government's Irish policy, which was condemned. Resolutions demanding the revision of the Peace Treaties, and protesting against an Anglo-French alliance were passed, and a motion demanding the repeal of the Emergency Powers Act was adopted. A further resolution was adopted, without discussion, denouncing any sort of alliance between the Labour Party and any section of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

A resolution on unemployment, calling for work or maintenance, and advocating schemes for industrial training, was passed after a debate in which reference to the connection between the Reparation Clauses and unemployment was a salient feature. In this connection it may be noted that a deputation from the unemployed who had marched from London were received, and three members addressed the conference.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee presented to the Conference shows that 120 Trade Unions, with a membership of 4,216,724, are affiliated to the Party, and that the total membership is now 4,257,994.

The new executive elected at the conference consists of 13 representatives of affiliated societies, namely, Messrs. F. Hodges, J. R. Clynes, Ben Turner, Sidney Webb, F. W. Jowett, A. G. Cameron, C. T. Cramp, W. H. Hutchinson, J. Bromley, C. Duncan, C. G. Ammon, F. B. Varley, and M. B. Farr; 5 representatives from local constituency organisations, namely, Messrs. Ben Spoor, G. Lansbury, Neil MacLean, R. V. Davis, and T. Shaw; and 4 women members, namely, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Harrison Bell, Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Dr. Ethel Bentham.

The next conference will be held at Edinburgh.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS AND LABOUR PARTY.

A Joint Co-ordination Committee representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party have recently prepared a memorandum on the further co-ordination of the action or policy of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress. The first part of the memorandum outlines the constitution of a proposed "National Joint Council," and the second part outlines the constitution of a proposed group of four central joint departments dealing with Research, International Affairs, Publicity and Legal Advice.

The memorandum has been submitted to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and was presented for ratification last month to the Annual Conference of the Labour Party, an account of which is given immediately above. The memorandum was ratified by the Labour Party Conference, and will be similarly presented for ratification to the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress, in September, at Cardiff.

The proposals outlined in the memorandum, together with the reorganisation of the Parliamentary Committee, which was approved by the 1920 Annual Trades Union Congress\*, represent the results of the inquiry into the questions of internal organisation of the Congress and of fuller co-ordination between it and the Labour Party, which has been actively proceeding since the autumn of 1919.

### PROPOSED NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL.

The following is the text of the proposed constitution for the National Joint Council:—

#### 1. The National Joint Council.

A National Joint Council shall be appointed representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Party. It shall consist of the Chairman, Secretary, and three other members of each of the three bodies.

#### 2. Duties of the Council.

The National Joint Council shall—

- (a) Consider all questions affecting the Labour Movement as a whole, and make provision for taking immediate and united action on all questions of national emergency.
- (b) Endeavour to secure a common policy and joint action, whether by legislation or otherwise, on all questions affecting the workers as producers, consumers and citizens.
- (c) Consult, when necessary, a Joint Conference, consisting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Executive, together with a number of Parliamentary Members, which, with the Labour Party Executive, will be equal in

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1920, page 357.

† The International Seamen's Code, price 2s. 6d.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1920, page 372.

§ The questionnaire contains the following questions: (1) What measures have already been taken or are contemplated by your Government for the establishment of the national codes called for by the recommendation of the Genoa Conference? (2) What is the opinion of your Government with regard to the programme of work approved by the Joint Maritime Commission in connection with the elaboration of the International Seamen's Code? (3) What preliminary suggestions has your Government to make in connection with the International Seamen's Code bearing upon seamen's articles of agreement?

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1920, p. 358, and September, p. 480.



number to the members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

(d) Present an annual report to the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference and the Parliamentary Party.

### 3. Officers.

The Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress shall be the Chairman of the National Joint Council, and the Secretary of the Labour Party shall be the Secretary of the National Joint Council.

### 4. Finance.

The expenditure incurred by the Council shall be met in equal proportions by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

### PROPOSED "COMMON SERVICE" DEPARTMENTS.

The scheme with regard to central departments under joint control proposes that "there shall be established Joint Departments under the control of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party dealing with research, information, advisory committees, international affairs, publicity, legal advice and such other common services as may from time to time be deemed desirable."

The Chairmen and Secretaries of the General Council and the Executive Committee will be responsible for the general control of the work of the Joint Departments.

It will be the duty of each Department to undertake the work required of it, both individually and jointly, by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, such work as may be necessary for the National Joint Council, and special work for affiliated organisations. Each Department will be under the charge of a responsible officer, who will be provided with the necessary staff and equipment. A joint sub-committee of the General Council and Executive Committee will be appointed to supervise each Department, and the responsible officers will act as secretaries to their respective joint sub-committees.

The expenditure of the Departments will be met equally by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party. One of the secretaries of these bodies will be financial secretary for the joint departments, and will be responsible, under a Joint Finance Sub-Committee, for all payments made in respect of the joint departments, and will present an annual financial statement to the two national executive bodies.

It is proposed, in the first place, to set up four Joint Departments, as follows:—

- (a) Department of Research and Information.
- (b) Department of International Affairs.
- (c) Publicity Department.
- (d) Legal Department.

## TRADE UNION AND OTHER CONFERENCES.

### NATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

The annual meeting of the General Council of this Federation opened at Edinburgh on the 12th June.

The first subject discussed at the meeting was the Executive Committee's special report on the recent mining crisis. The report deals with the incidents leading up to the abandonment of the strike threat on the 15th April; it states that it was "discovered that inside the ranks of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain there was a lack of cohesion and a want of that unanimity which was necessary if the other three sections were not to be jeopardised." The constitution of the Triple Alliance is severely criticised in the report, and it is pointed out that the Alliance never acted as one body, but the three sections met separately "as three different organisations, taking their own decisions, and yet were expected to keep intact to fight the organised power of the Government and the employers." This report was adopted by the meeting after a long debate, in the course of which it was stated that the main charge brought against the Miners' Federation was their unwillingness, or total incapacity, to appreciate the position of the transport workers and the railwaymen, and that the cause of the *débâcle* was the impossibility of having a joint movement and at the same time autonomy for each section. There was a long discussion on the foreign coal embargo policy; a resolution was adopted condemning unions who failed to carry out the definite instructions of the Executive, and instructing the Executive to make complete inquiry into the charges of violation of declared Federation policy. A further resolution was passed calling for adequate machinery to give effect to decisions of the Triple Alliance, and providing that, on a decision of any section, the Triple Alliance should immediately become a consultative body with full executive powers.

The attempt of the employers to reduce the wages of sea-going workers was also considered. The Executive had endorsed the policy of the National Union of Ships' Stewards, Cooks, Butchers and Bakers in refusing to accept reductions of wages, but certain other unions catering for sea-going workers declared that no assistance could be given to the cooks and stewards. Their members, it was stated, had sailed with "blacklegs," and

in a few isolated cases had done the work of the men who had refused service because of the reduction of wages. In their report the Executive stated that, despite the many difficulties that had obtained in other industries, there had never been so flagrant a case of difference of policy between two sections of workers in the same industry. It was agreed to support the stewards in their effort to secure re-instatement for the victimised members, and the Federation were empowered to act accordingly. A resolution was also passed authorising the Executive to enter into negotiations with other organisations for the purpose of enlarging the Federation so as to cover all forms of transport and distribution. A special resolution protesting against "the imprisonment and persecution of men and women who took part in working-class propaganda" was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harry Gosling was re-elected President of the Federation, and Mr. Thomas Hoare was elected Treasurer. The Executive members elected for the dockers and waterside section were Messrs. J. T. Clatworthy, J. Houghton, Ben Tillet, George Parker, John Twomey and Patrick Kean; for the coastal section, Messrs. Havelock Wilson, Joseph Cotter and Edmund Cathery; and for the road transport section, Messrs. Stanley Hirst, Ben Smith and Sam March.

### WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

The 38th annual congress of this Guild opened in Manchester on the 14th June. It was attended by 1,360 delegates, representing 629 branches, twenty-five districts and eight sectional councils, and also by representatives of a number of other co-operative organisations. There was much discussion on a resolution which declared that the only hope for a new world for the workers lay in Co-operation and Labour coming into power, with women as well as men represented in Parliament and the Government, and which called upon the Co-operative Party to support the candidature of co-operative women. The resolution was opposed on the grounds that politics should be barred from the Congress, that in the movement there were employers as well as employees, and that no political party would bring about all the reforms wanted by co-operators; but it was finally adopted with only a few dissentients.

Considerable time was devoted to a long resolution on the Irish problem. Questions relating to education, child welfare and housing were also discussed, and a resolution was carried protesting "against the financial policy of the Government, which continues huge expenditure on armaments, while economising on health and education." The resolution demanded the development of national care of maternity, the raising of the school age, and the provision of educational facilities in connection with Juvenile Employment Exchanges.

The Congress called upon the Government to solve the unemployment problem by restarting European trade. It was also agreed that some national scheme of family endowment should be introduced immediately, so as to reduce the unnecessary suffering of dependent women and children. Other resolutions called for a fair representation of women on the boards and committees of co-operative societies, and urged all workers and workers' organisations to invest in the co-operative movement with the object of building up a democratic system of industry and trade throughout the world. An emergency resolution extended the sympathy of the Congress to all workers struggling and suffering in the effort to maintain a reasonable standard of life.

## SALARIES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920 (page 599), particulars were given of the scales of pay recommended for teachers in public elementary schools by the Joint Standing Committee representative of the County Councils Association, the Municipal Corporations' Association, the Association of Education Committees, the London County Council, and the National Union of Teachers. It was provided in a Report of this Committee, dated the 30th September last, that the Local Education Authorities should confer with the teachers in their areas in order to arrive at provisional agreements as to which scale of pay was appropriate to the particular area. The Committee have now received these provisional agreements from the majority of the Local Education Authorities in England and Wales, and in a Report\* to the President of the Board of Education, dated the 25th April, they indicate their recommendations as to the appropriate scale of pay for 297 authorities. They also give a list of 19 authorities in the case of which the two panels of the Committee have been unable to agree as to the appropriate scale, and in which cases they assume that the Board of Education will make a decision. In the agreed allocation, Scale IV. is recommended in the case of London County and a number of adjoining boroughs and urban districts, Scale III. in 168 cases, mainly industrial areas, Scale II. in 73 cases, and Scale I. in 28 cases, mainly rural areas in non-industrial counties. The 19 authorities to which no scale is allocated by the Committee include Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Swansea and other towns in South Wales and Monmouthshire, in all of which cases the local teachers have



proposed Scale IV., to which in nine cases the Local Authority have agreed. The President of the Board of Education, in a reply, indicates that in regard to the 19 Authorities referred to he is prepared to allow grants as if Scale III. had been allocated. He also indicates certain directions in which financial restrictions will be imposed in the case of Local Authorities whose expenditure on salaries is in excess of that necessitated by the adoption of the recommendations contained in the Committee's two Reports.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1921.

STATISTICS are regularly compiled and published in this Gazette (see page 364 of the present issue), showing the effect of changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in the great majority of the principal industries. The statistics relate in the main to changes arranged by organised groups of employers and workpeople, and many changes arranged by individual firms are not reported. Moreover, the statistics do not cover Government employees, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, clerks and shop assistants, and salaried employees. Subject to these limitations, however, the statistics are fairly representative, and they afford a useful indication of the general movement of full time rates of wages. Changes in actual earnings resulting from short time or overtime are not taken into account.

From 1914 until the end of 1920 there was a continuous upward movement in rates of wages. Early in 1921, however, a decline began, and from the beginning of the year until the end of June reductions were reported to the Department affecting over 4,300,000 workpeople, the aggregate reduction in weekly full-time wage rates amounting to nearly £1,770,000. On the other hand, in certain trades further increases in wages have been reported, 350,000 workpeople having received advances amounting to about £83,000 in full-time weekly wages.

In the following Table the statistics relating to the changes which were reported as taking effect in the months January-June, 1921, are given for various groups of trades :—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Work-people affected by		Amount of Net Change per week.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building and Allied Trades (including Works of Construction).	10,000	424,000	£ 2,500	£ 160,300
Mining and Quarrying ..	3,000	1,260,000	700	583,600
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.	11,000	164,000	2,900	130,500
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal.	15,000	449,000	3,800	154,800
Textile .. .. .	7,000	849,000	500	433,700
Clothing .. .. .	241,000	34,000	56,000	10,900
Transport (excluding Tramways).	21,000	726,000	5,000	163,500
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c.	1,000	185,000	300	52,900
Other .. .. .	42,000	233,000	11,100	78,300
TOTAL .. .. .	351,000	4,324,000	82,800	1,768,500

Particulars of the principal changes in each of the above groups of trades are given below :—

**Building.**—The rates of wages of building trade operatives in the principal centres (with the exception of painters in Scotland) were reduced by 2d. per hour in May or June. A further reduction of 1d. per hour for labourers was also arranged, to operate from 1st July, but the effect of this further reduction is not included in the figures given in the Table.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Under the arrangements made at the end of the dispute in October-November, 1920, whereby wages were to rise and fall in accordance with variations in the output of coal, an increase of 1s. 6d. a shift for adult workers (with smaller amounts for youths and boys) was granted early in January, but was followed by reductions of 2s. and 1s. 6d. a shift (for adults) at the end of January and the end of February respectively, which left wages at the same level as in October last, and 2s. a shift (in the case of adults) below the level of 1st January. Under the terms of settlement of the recent dispute, wages are to be regulated in future on the basis of the proceeds of the industry in each of thirteen districts. This settlement will involve a further fall in wages, but it is subject to the provision that the reduction for adults shall not exceed 2s. a shift in July, 2s. 6d. in August, and 3s. in September. Iron miners in Cumberland, Furness, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, and limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland and Northamptonshire, have had their rates of wages reduced in accordance with sliding scale agreements based on the selling prices of pig iron.

**Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.**—The rates of wages of workpeople engaged in the smelting and manufacture of iron and steel are in most cases regulated by sliding scale arrangements based on the selling prices of pig iron or manufactured iron and steel. In some districts the sliding scales resulted in slight increases in wages early in the year, but the subsequent fall in selling prices has been followed by considerable reductions in wages. The workpeople in these industries who have sus-

tained a net decrease in rates of wages include blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, Cumberland and Scotland, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the North of England, the Midlands and Scotland, and steel smelters in the principal centres, the amount of reduction ranging from 19½ to 70 per cent. on standard rates, or from 7½ to 20½ per cent. on rates current at the end of December. Blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales have received net increases.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.**—In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry rates of wages have been reduced by 6s. a week and 15 per cent. in the case of adult male timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, the reduction taking effect in two equal instalments in May and June. In the engineering industry no general reduction in the rates of wages of adult males had occurred up to the end of June, but it has since been agreed that wages shall be reduced in July and August by the same amounts as in the shipbuilding industry; in the case of females wages were generally reduced in May, following the adoption of a new uniform schedule of wages in all federated districts. Other classes of metal workers whose rates of wages have been reduced include brass workers, nut, bolt and screw workers, lock, latch and key makers, metallic bedstead makers, cast and wrought iron hollow-ware workers, and edge tool makers in the Midlands; tube makers in Scotland; gold, silver and allied workers at London and Sheffield; and tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The increases in rates of wages recorded in the metal trades resulted from the raising of the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the stamped and pressed metal wares, and the pin, hook and eye and snap fastener trades.

**Textile Trades.**—In the cotton industry rates of wages were reduced in June generally by 60 per cent. on list prices, equivalent to a reduction of about 19 per cent. on current wages for most of the workers. A further reduction of 10 per cent. on list prices has been arranged to take effect in December.

Workpeople in the wool textile industry have sustained four reductions, under a cost of living sliding scale, amounting in all to 40 per cent. on basis rates (14½ per cent. on wages current at 1st January) in the case of time workers, and to 33·04 per cent. (13½ per cent. on the rates of 1st January), and 34·78 per cent. (nearly 14 per cent. on the January rates) in the case of male and female pieceworkers respectively. Further reductions, amounting to about 14 per cent. on wages current at the end of December, have been arranged to take effect in July.

In the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland small increases took effect early in the year under cost of living sliding scales, but later in the year there were substantial reductions. In Yorkshire the net effect was a reduction of nearly 12 per cent. on the rates of wages current at the beginning of the year. In Lancashire, Cheshire and Scotland there were net reductions of 9s. 4d. and 5s. 7d. a week for adult males and females respectively.

Hosiery workers in the Midlands have had their bonus reduced, under a cost of living sliding scale, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. in the shilling on earnings, and under similar arrangements there have been reductions in the case of carpet workers and of silk workers at Leek, Macclesfield and Brighouse.

**Clothing Trades.**—The increases in rates of wages indicated by the statistics for the clothing trades mainly resulted from the raising of the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the various branches of the tailoring, mantle and costume and dressmaking trades, and for female laundry workers. The principal reductions affected glovemakers and dyers and dry cleaners generally, and bespoke tailors in London and Liverpool.

**Transport.**—In the case of railway servants engaged in the manipulation of traffic an increase of 1s. a week in January, under a cost of living sliding scale, was followed by a decrease of 4s. a week in April. A further reduction of 5s. a week took effect from 1st July, but the effects of this are not included in the statistics given above. The standard rates of wages of all ranks and ratings in the merchant shipping service were reduced in May by £2 10s. a month. In the road transport industry the rates of wages of carters and motor drivers have been reduced in London and at Nottingham and Leicester, and several important towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, the amount of reduction ranging from 3s. to 7s. per week.

**Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc., Trades.**—In the heavy chemical trades male workers had their wages reduced in April by 2d. per hour, in the majority of cases, in England, and by 6s. 9d. a week in Scotland. Soap and candle workers sustained reductions of 6s. and 4s. a week in the case of adult males and females respectively. Glass bottle makers sustained a reduction, also in April, of 5 per cent. on total earnings. Brickmakers in all the principal centres other than Peterborough had their rates of wages reduced in May by 6s. and 3s. a week in the case of adult males and females respectively.

**Other Trades.**—In the furniture making trade there have been reductions of 1d. to 3d. per hour in the case of male workers at London, High Wycombe, Birmingham, Liverpool and certain towns in Yorkshire and Scotland. Female workers in the same districts usually sustained smaller reductions. Vehicle builders generally have had their wages reduced by 2½d. per hour. In the food trades there have been reductions varying from 4s. to 7s. 6d. a week for adult male bakers in London and various towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland; whilst cocoa and chocolate confectionery workers have had their wages reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. to 5s. a week.



The principal industries in which no reduction had taken place up to the end of June include engineering, dock labour, agriculture, printing and book-binding, pottery manufacture (England), linen and jute manufacture (except at Kirkcaldy, boot and shoe manufacture, tanning and currying, coopering, and tram and omnibus service. In the case of engineering a reduction has since been arranged to take effect in July, and in some other cases reductions are being proposed.

#### METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the workpeople, numbering over 4,300,000, whose rates of wages were reduced, 2,170,000 sustained the reductions as a result of the operation of sliding scale agreements based on the index number of retail prices published in this Gazette; 165,000 under sliding scales based on the selling price of pig iron or manufactured iron and steel; 1,225,000 coal miners had their wages reduced under the output arrangement described above; and the remaining 760,000 workpeople had their changes arranged either by arbitration or conciliation, or by negotiation between representatives of the employers and workpeople. In the case of 525,000 workers the reductions were preceded by disputes, causing stoppages of work.

Of the 350,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were increased, the majority obtained the advances under settlements negotiated between employers and workpeople or by the operation of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts.

### RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-1921.

IN connection with the statistics which are published each month in this GAZETTE dealing with the increase since 1914 in the retail prices of the principal items of working-class expenditure, particulars are regularly collected from a large number of shopkeepers, showing the changes in the prices of various articles of clothing of the kinds most generally purchased by working-class families. On the basis of these particulars a calculation is made each month (see page 346 of this issue) of the average percentage increase in the prices of such articles since July, 1914.

The method of compilation of the statistics was explained fully on pages 178-9 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, and it is not necessary to repeat that explanation in full. It will be sufficient to observe that owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in the qualities and descriptions of the articles stocked by retailers, and to the wide variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different articles it is impracticable to make precise calculations of the average percentage increase in clothing prices generally; and any single percentage arrived at by the ordinary methods of averaging can only, at best, be regarded as affording an approximate indication of the general change in prices. The number of returns obtained, however, is very considerable; precautions are taken with a view to ensuring, as far as possible, the comparability of the prices quoted for different dates; and, subject to the general qualification referred to above, the Department has no reason to think that the results of the investigation are unrepresentative of the course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing.

The results of the calculations made from time to time are summarised in the following Table, which shows the average percentage increase in the retail prices of clothing, taking goods of the kind ordinarily purchased by the working classes, at intervals of three months since the beginning of March, 1915, the comparison being made with prices in July, 1914.

Year.	Percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, at the beginning of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1915 .. ..	12½	25	30	35
1916 .. ..	45	55	65	80
1917 .. ..	90	100	120	140
1918 .. ..	170	210	240	260
1919 .. ..	260	260	260	270
1920 .. ..	310	320-330	330	300-310
1921 .. ..	240	200	—	—

The figures show a steady rise until the summer of 1917, followed by a more rapid rise until about the date of the Armistice. Thereafter, the general percentage remained stationary until the autumn of 1919, but it subsequently rose again until the summer of 1920. In October, 1920, however, a decline set in, which still continues.

For each of the six main groups in which the articles taken for comparison are classified the average percentage increases at 1st June, 1921, as compared with July, 1914, were as under:—

Group.	Percentage Increase.
(1) Men's suits and overcoats .. ..	170
(2) Woollen material for women's outer garments ..	250
(3) Woollen underclothing and hosiery .. ..	240
(4) Cotton material for women's outer garments ..	290
(5) Cotton underclothing material and hosiery ..	220
(6) Boots .. ..	160

Although, as was explained in the article in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, to which reference has already been made, the method of calculation is that of combining the percentage changes

in the prices quoted by retailers from month to month and not that of averaging the prices quoted (the range of prices being so wide that the utilisation of average prices in this connection would be unsuitable for the purpose), it may be of interest to give an indication of the general ranges of prices which are shown by the returns on which the percentages are based. Accordingly, the following Table has been prepared to show the general range of the price-quotations used for the purpose of the index-number. The quotations for materials are "per yard," for footwear "per pair," and for other articles "each."

Article.	Retail prices of grades purchased by working-class families.	
	July, 1914.	1st June, 1921.
Men's suits and overcoats:		
Ready-made suits .. ..	21s. — 30s.	60s. — 80s.
"    overcoats .. ..	21s. — 30s.	50s. — 80s.
Bespoke suits .. ..	30s. — 42s.	70s. — 110s.
"    overcoats .. ..	30s. — 35s.	70s. — 110s.
Woollen material for women's outer garments:		
Costume cloth .. ..	1s. 6d. — 3s.	4s. 11d. — 10s. 11d.
Tweed .. ..	1s. — 2s.	2s. 11d. — 6s. 11d.
Serge .. ..	1s. — 2s.	2s. 11d. — 6s. 11d.
Frieze .. ..	1s. 6d. — 3s.	4s. 11d. — 8s. 11d.
Cashmere .. ..	1s. 6d. — 2s.	3s. 11d. — 6s. 11d.
Woollen underclothing and hosiery:		
Men's vests and pants .. ..	2s. 6d. — 2s. 11d.	7s. 11d. — 12s. 6d.
"    merino socks .. ..	6½d. — 1s.	1s. 6d. — 2s. 6d.
Women's vests .. ..	1s. — 1s. 6½d.	3s. 11d. — 5s. 11d.
"    woollen stockings ..	9½d. — 1s. 0½d.	1s. 11d. — 2s. 11d.
Flannel .. ..	8½d. — 1s. 0½d.	1s. 11d. — 3s. 6d.
Cotton material for women's outer garments:		
Print .. ..	3½d. — 4½d.	1s. 0d. — 1s. 9d.
Zephyr .. ..	3½d. — 4½d.	1s. 3d. — 1s. 9½d.
Sateen .. ..	3½d. — 4½d.	1s. 3d. — 1s. 9½d.
Drill .. ..	4½d. — 6½d.	1s. 3d. — 2s.
Galatea .. ..	4½d. — 6½d.	1s. 3d. — 2s.
Cotton underclothing and hosiery:		
Men's cotton socks .. ..	4½d. — 7½d.	1s. 0d. — 1s. 6d.
Women's cotton stockings ..	4½d. — 1s. 0½d.	1s. 0d. — 2s.
Calico, white .. ..	2½d. — 4½d.	8½d. — 1s. 6½d.
Longcloth .. ..	3½d. — 4½d.	10½d. — 1s. 6½d.
Shirting .. ..	3½d. — 4½d.	1s. 3d. — 1s. 9d.
Flannelette .. ..	3½d. — 4½d.	10½d. — 1s. 6½d.
Boots:		
Men's heavy boots .. ..	5s. 11d. — 8s. 11d.	16s. 6d. — 24s.
"    light boots .. ..	6s. 11d. — 10s. 6d.	16s. 6d. — 25s.
Women's boots .. ..	4s. 11d. — 8s. 11d.	14s. 0d. — 22s. 6d.
Boys' boots .. ..	3s. 11d. — 5s. 11d.	8s. 11d. — 16s.
Girls' boots .. ..	3s. 6d. — 5s. 11d.	8s. 11d. — 15s.

It should be observed that, while the figures given include the majority of the quotations, other quotations were also important in particular cases. For example, cashmere and costume cloth at 1s. 0½d. and children's boots at 6s. 6d. and 6s. 11d. were very frequently purchased by working-class families in 1914. Similarly, for example, in June, 1921, sateen and shirting at 1s. 0½d. were frequently purchased.

### SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1921.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June, 1921, amounted to 3,530,047 tons, as compared with 3,798,593 tons at the end of March, 1921; 3,578,153 at the end of June, 1920, and 2,003,241 tons at the end of June, 1913. The figure for June, 1921, however, as well as that for the previous quarter, does not represent the work actually in progress, as it includes 735,000 tons on which work had been suspended, and 444,000 tons, the completion of which had been delayed. The total commenced during the quarter ended 30th June, 1921, was 224,000 tons less than in the previous quarter. The tonnage actually commenced during the June quarter was only 69,028, representing less than 2 per cent. of the tonnage in hand at the beginning of the quarter.

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

### COMMITTEE ON DISINFECTION OF HORSEHAIR.

AFTER the presentation to the Home Secretary of Volume I. of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax\*, the Home Secretary invited the same Committee to investigate the question of anthrax in horsehair, which was excluded from the general inquiry regarding anthrax. The Committee were accordingly reconstituted for this purpose, with the addition of two members having special knowledge of the horsehair industry. This Committee have now presented their Report.†

The nature and extent of the infection that was likely to be met with in actual practice were ascertained by examination of imported horsehair, and standard infected test samples were then subjected to a double series of experiments, conducted

\* Report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax: Vol. I. (Report of the Disinfection Sub-Committee). Cd. 9057; price 1s.

† Cmd. 1365; price 3d. net.



independently, and using both cultural methods and that of animal inoculation.

The next step was to discover a method of disinfection that should be effective in destroying infection and also not injurious to the hair from the manufacturing point of view. It was found that the process devised for the disinfection of wool was efficient also for the disinfection of horsehair, and that it could be satisfactorily applied to both mane and tail hair without causing difficulties. One of the machines used, however, will require modification if used for the treatment of tail hair, which is required for different purposes from mane hair, and in which it is important not to mix, entangle or otherwise disturb the separate hairs. The Committee make no further specific recommendations, but call attention to the proposals contained in Volume II. of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax\*. Questions of detail should be dealt with by the authority which that Report recommends should be set up.

The Committee consider that the question of the varieties of horsehair which should be compulsorily disinfected, and whether any varieties should be exempted, ought to be decided by a central authority, but report that Russian and Siberian, Chinese and Asiatic hair generally are certainly dangerous, and recommend that the proposals contained in Volume II. of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax should be applied to those varieties of horsehair.

The Committee draw attention to the increasing importation of "drawn" (i.e., partly manufactured) hair from China, and to the importation of shaving-brushes made from infected hair. There is no satisfactory method of disinfecting this partly manufactured hair, or the shaving-brushes, and the Committee consider that, failing the establishment of proper disinfecting stations in the countries of exportation, there is no alternative but to prohibit entirely the importation of any manufactured hair and of goods wholly or partly composed of foreign horse or goat hair.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.

### (A) FRANCE: APPLICATION IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The International Labour Office has recently published the results of an inquiry into the working of the Eight-Hour Day Act in the French Mercantile Marine. This is in the main based on reports supplied by the French Government, by directors of maritime arrondissements, administrators of districts, etc., by the Central Committee of French Shipowners and the National Federation of Maritime Trade Unions.

The report of the French Government states that the decree of 24th February, 1920, applying the principle of the 8-hour day as provided by the Act of 2nd August, 1919, fixed 8 hours, without exception, as the limit, in principle, of the working day on board all steamers engaged in long distance voyages.

The Act has made very little difference in the manning of the larger vessels, as these already carried nine deck hands, but on coastal vessels, which as a rule carried only six, it has been necessary to carry three additional men. Article 3 of the Act provides that each watch should be commanded by a deck officer other than the captain. In consequence of this provision, shipowners were obliged to take on board an additional officer or officers, according as the watches had been arranged in the past. The Act also provided that the chief engineer should no longer undertake the responsibility for a watch, which made it necessary to carry an additional engineer officer.

Certain duties (cleaning, painting, etc.) can only be carried on outside the hours of the watch. Formerly it had been found possible to include these duties within the 12-hour working day, but, in consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Act, they have now to be paid for as overtime. The result of this has been that the upkeep of ships has been neglected, owing to the natural desire of captains to reduce overtime to a minimum. The same has happened in the case of engine-room hands.

In the organisation of service on sailing vessels making long distance voyages, the new system has not entailed notable changes, mainly because a large staff is normally required for handling sails and emergency work.

For vessels engaged on short distance voyages, the new system has entailed the payment of overtime rather than the taking on of additional hands.

The Act has not been generally applied on board fishing vessels, partly because of the hostility of shipowners and partly from the indifference of fishermen. The latter do not appear to be anxious to have a limit set to the duration of their fishing, since their remuneration, being on a profit-sharing basis, depends on this.

A report supplied by the Administrator of Maritime Registration at Marseilles states that "the Decree of 24th February, 1920, allows considerable elasticity by accepting the principle of authorised overtime, on condition that such overtime is remunerated." On this point he makes the following observations:—"It may be said that the application of this system of paid overtime has vitiated the principle laid down in the Act, and has demonstrated, with the unconscious acquiescence of those

for whose benefit the Act was passed, that it did perhaps exceed the limits which were necessary. An appreciable part of the personnel on board ship is not unduly fatigued by its normal work. Its ambition is not centred on rest; on the contrary, it welcomes overtime work, which means increased earnings; and here it must be pointed out that, with the complicity of the crews, the legal limitation of the number of hours of overtime per month has, without doubt, been exceeded on certain ships. It is quite obvious that the companies are interested in increasing these hours of overtime rather than in increasing the number of the crew. I have, indeed, heard protests raised against this state of affairs by a trade union representative who respects the principle; but the observation of this principle is of little importance to those to whom its waiving is advantageous, and I do not think that I am transgressing the bounds of truth when I state that the mass of seamen request nothing better than to be given overtime hours, even, and especially, beyond the legal limit.

"It is in the organisation of the work of the members of the general service that the most serious difficulties appear, and it is here that the abuse of overtime hours is most certain."

In connection with stewards and domestic or "general service" staff, the Administrator gives the observations of a shipowner who, while he considers it is difficult to deprive passengers of any attentions outside the legal hours of work, regards it as excessive to pay overtime rates for hours which are accepted in all willingness by the men concerned in order to obtain large "tips."

### (B) SWEDEN.

In connection with the question of the ratification by Sweden of the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention of 1919, the Swedish Government in the autumn of 1920 requested the Department for Social Affairs to draw up proposals for such amendments to the Eight-Hour Day Act of 17th October, 1919, as might be necessary in view of the experience gained from its application.

Extensive inquiries among industrial, handicraft and commercial undertakings showed that the general effect of the Act was to lower individual output while increasing the cost of production. The shorter hours forced employers to engage additional workers and to increase time and piece rates.

The amendments put forward in June and adopted by both Chambers include the following:—

(1) *Application of Act.*—The number of workers exempted from the application of the Act to be increased, and to include (a) employees of undertakings employing as a rule not more than 4 workers throughout the country; (b) workers engaged in timber-floating, also charcoal burners in kilns; (c) all workers in infirmaries, Poor Law, charitable, educational and similar institutions; (d) employees in hotels, restaurants and cafés not engaged directly in serving the public.

(2) *The Working Day.*—The present possible extension of the working day to 8½ hours for the first five days of the week to be increased to 9 hours, with no specification as to the particular day, provided that the 48-hour week be maintained.

(3) *Seasonal Work, etc.*—Special exemptions to be granted without any limit as to time where the work is dependent on such circumstances as the weather, season of the year, etc., instead of for 4 weeks only as at present.

Exemptions also to be granted when this is considered desirable by the workers, and a strict application of the Act would cause hardship.

(4) *Overtime.*—The maximum overtime allowed to be increased from 150 to 200 hours a year and in urgent cases to 300 hours, and the employment of young persons on overtime to be legal on the completion of 16 years of age.

It is proposed to establish a National Union of Employers and Employed in the various industries, which shall have authority to address the King with regard to any measure proposed by the Council of Labour which affects its particular trade.

The paragraph of the original Act giving the King the right to grant exemptions in individual cases is to be omitted.

### (C) BELGIUM.

H.M. Representative at Brussels, in a despatch dated 27th June, reports that the Royal Assent has been given to a law limiting the hours of work in industry (including mining, gas, water or electricity services, transport, commerce, etc.) to 8 per day or 48 per week. Eventually it will also apply to retail shops, hotels, restaurants, etc. The Act is to come into force on 1st October next.

Where, owing to the seasonal or other peculiar nature of an industry or undertaking, more prolonged work is necessary, an extension of the hours of labour is permissible, provided that the sum total of work in a longer period does not exceed the limits stated above.

Moreover, in cases of employers having to meet extraordinary increases in orders as a result of unforeseen events, the Minister of Industry, Labour and Supplies is empowered to authorise, during a period not exceeding three months in the course of one year, increased working hours of not more than two per diem,



following upon agreement between the employer concerned and the union or unions to which the majority of the operatives belong, or, where they do not belong to a union, upon an agreement between the employer and a majority of employed.

The King may suspend the application of the limitations prescribed:—

1. In case of war or in the event of a danger to the national security; and

2. When, in the opinion of the Higher Council of Labour and the Higher Council of Industry and Commerce, the national interest necessitates the development of export to provide the means of exchange indispensable to the importation of the necessities of life.

## MATERNITY INSURANCE IN SWITZERLAND.

THE Swiss Department of Public Economy, with a view to the revision of the Act of 13th June, 1911, instructed the Federal Social Insurance Office to study the question of extending maternity insurance and to nominate a commission for the purpose of bringing Swiss legislation into line with the Convention on this subject adopted at the Washington Conference of 1919.

The report of the Federal Council for 1920\* expresses its views on this subject in the following terms:—

"It is obvious that the loss of life experienced by the belligerent States makes a more efficacious protection of mothers and children essential. Even in Switzerland, where the number of births continues to decrease, apart from considerations of a moral or socio-political character, it would be advisable to devote more attention to general hygienic measures likely to ensure and safeguard the health and strength of future generations by combating more energetically and systematically than in the past the injurious effects of the employment of women before and after childbirth. This question is of importance to Switzerland from the point of view also of the proposed infirmity insurance, for, in the opinion of experts, adequate protection of women during confinement will tend to prevent thousands of cases of infirmity."

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA: INTERIM REPORT OF COMMISSION.

In September, 1920, an Unemployment Commission was appointed by the Acting Governor-General of South Africa to enquire *inter alia* into:—

- (a) The extent of unemployment; the causes of this unemployment; and the best method of dealing with the same;
- (b) The best means of preventing the present influx from the country districts to the larger centres of population of persons without skilled training;
- (c) The possibility of instituting insurance against unemployment.

An interim Report issued by this body in March last† deals chiefly with a diminution of gold mining on the Witwatersrand and with a crisis in boot and shoe manufacture.

The critical position of the gold mining industry is reported to be the result of the "disturbance of the rate of exchange between America and Great Britain." The steady recovery of British credit from the effect of war and the consequent gradual adjustment of the rate of exchange is rapidly decreasing the premium or 'profit on exchange'; and it is conceivable that the entire premium may practically disappear in a comparatively short time."

The recommendations of the Commission are as follows:—

- (a) The recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Low Grade Mines Commission of 1919† to be given effect as speedily as possible;
- (b) All available proclaimed mining areas on the Witwatersrand, suitable for irrigation and cultivation, to be deproclaimed and set free for use as small holdings and allotments as far as possible;
- (c) The local industries of the country to be fostered and a permanent board to be appointed to deal with the adjustment of tariffs and other forms of State-aid, with due regard to the interests of the community;
- (d) Pending the appointment of a permanent board, in the event of other local industries being threatened with extinction, the Government to act, as in the case of the boot and shoe industry, by appointing a special committee to investigate and report promptly on the position;

\* *Feuille Fédérale*, 11th May, 1921 (pp. 754-755).

† *Interim Report of the Unemployment Commission*, March, 1921, Union of South Africa. Cape Town.

‡ The recommendations which appeared to the Commissioners to be of chief importance are those relating to (a) greater co-operation between the management and the employees by the establishment of works committees and joint committees; (b) the re-arrangement of underground work so as to increase the effective working period of natives; and (c) the temporary employment of natives from north of latitude 22° S. to supplement the present insufficient supply of native labour.

(e) Special relief to be afforded to the boot and shoe industry by the imposition of an increased duty on imported boots and shoes.

## CO-OPERATION IN ITALY: STATE ACTION.\*

WITH the object of bringing about a fall in prices by placing cotton and woollen cloths and boots and shoes at the disposal of co-operative organisations the Italian Government in July, 1919, created a special organisation, under the title of "Technical Office for the State Supply of Manufactured Products."

Under an agreement, dated 15th February, 1921, the work of this Technical Supply Office was taken over by the "Co-operative Institute for the Purchase, Transformation and Distribution of Manufactured Products in Common Use"—a body created on 12th October last by a number of large distributive co-operative societies. The new organisation has an initial capital of 5,000,000 lire; its board of management includes representatives of three leading co-operative federations, viz., the National League of Co-operative Societies (with Socialist tendencies), the Italian Co-operative Federation (Catholic), and the National Syndicate of Co-operative Societies (neutral).

## REDUCTION IN WAGES OF RAILWAYMEN IN UNITED STATES.†

ACCORDING to a report furnished by H.M. Commercial Counsellor at Washington, the United States Railroad Labour Board on 31st May announced an average reduction of 12 per cent. in the wages of railway employees, to take effect as from 1st July. This decision affects 104 railway companies, and it is estimated that it will result in a saving of some 400,000,000 dollars per annum in the aggregate wages bill.

The United States Railroad Board pointed out that during Government control the wages of railway employees were increased from an average of 78 dollars a month in December, 1917, to 116 dollars in January, 1920, and to 141 dollars in May, 1920. After the latter increase the workers were receiving on an average 81 per cent. above the rates prevailing before Federal control. The Board estimated that the reduction of 12 per cent. would mean an average monthly wage of about 125 dollars for all employees, though, of course, many thousands would receive less than that figure. For most classes the "cut" is one of 6 or 8 cents per hour.

The Board based its decision on (1) the fall in the cost of living and (2) the fact that wages for similar kinds of work in other countries had in general decreased.

## PROHIBITION OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS IN MATCH-MAKING.

### NEW JAPANESE LAW.

H.M. REPRESENTATIVE at Tokio, in a despatch dated 19th April, 1921, forwards a translation of a law recently passed by the Japanese Diet prohibiting the use of white (or yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. Matches made from this substance may not be imported, transported, sold or kept for sale. The penalties provided for infractions (or attempted infractions) of the law are imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 1,000 yen.

The law will not be in force until 1st July, 1922.

## LABOUR DEPARTMENT (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY).

IN view of the increasing industrial unrest, the Government of the Bombay Presidency established a Labour Office in April, 1921. The function of the new office will be: (1) To compile statistics and publish reports on wages, hours, cost of living, strikes, trade unions and other Labour questions; (2) to organise a comprehensive Labour intelligence service; (3) to advise the Government in the settlement of industrial disputes; and (4) to advise the Government in the introduction of new and the amendment of old legislation.

\* *Daily Intelligence*, 26th May, 1921, International Labour Office.

† Based on a Report supplied by H.M. Commercial Counsellor at Washington, and on *Industrial Relations: Bloomfield's Labour Digest*, Boston (Mass.).



## STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

## RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st JULY, 1921.

## SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

All Items ...	119%
Food only ...	120%

## FOOD.

THE average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary rose from 118 per cent. at 1st June to 120 per cent. at 1st July. This slight advance was mainly due to the rise in the average price of potatoes resulting from the introduction into general use of the new season's crop. Eggs also showed an appreciable increase in price for the first time since last autumn. On the other hand meat, sugar, cheese, butter, bacon and fish were cheaper on 1st July than a month earlier.

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 June, 1921, and on 1st July, 1921:—

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

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st July, 1921, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at 1st June, 1921.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs .. ..	142	146	144	150
Thin Flank .. ..	151	148	150	160
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs .. ..	98	98	98	105
Thin Flank .. ..	81	83	82	89
Mutton, British—				
Legs .. ..	149	152	150	163
Breast .. ..	155	143	149	165
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs .. ..	122	115	118	121
Breast .. ..	48	54	51	57
Bacon (streaky)* ..	144	126	135	139
Fish .. ..	142	114	128	136
Flour .. ..	137	136	133	136
Bread .. ..	132	132	132	133
Tea .. ..	62	67	64	131
Sugar (granulated) ..	254	246	250	65
Milk .. ..	105	115	110	278
Butter—				
Fresh .. ..	73	84	79	110
Salt .. ..	70	77	73	83
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* ..	87	59	93	79
Margarine .. ..	24	23	24	122
Eggs (fresh) .. ..	131	118	124	26
Potatoes .. ..	201	161	181	87
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	122	119	120	84

\* 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. The results of these enquiries showed that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1920, was about 39 per cent. (see LABOUR GAZETTE for October last, page 542). Since that date there have been further increases, with the result that at 1st July, 1921, the average increase since July, 1914, in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings was about 45 per cent.\* Of this percentage, about one-half is accounted for by increases in local rates and water charges, and of the remainder, five-sixths is on account of the landlords' responsibility for repairs.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st July the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 190 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with about 200 per cent. at 1st June.† The reductions recorded during June were distributed over all the items of clothing included in the statistics.

For the *fuel and light* group as a whole the average increase since July, 1914, is estimated at about 160 per cent. at 1st July, the corresponding figure for coal only being about 180 per cent. For gas the increase was about 110 per cent., for lamp oil about 160 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 120 per cent., while matches show a considerably greater increase.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 110 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st July, 1921, is about 119 per cent., or the same as that for 1st June.‡

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	—
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	125	125	169	—

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

\* The additional increase of 10 per cent. in net rents permissible under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was not operative until 2nd July, at the earliest, and is, therefore, not included in these figures.

† An article on page 343 reviews the course of prices of clothing from 1914 up to 1st June, 1921.

‡ If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the average increase at 1st July, 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 index number representing the general level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in French provincial towns with over 10,000 inhabitants during the second quarter of 1921 shows a decrease of 15.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding quarter, and a rise of 263 per cent. as compared with the third quarter of 1914.

As regards Paris, the latest data refer to June, when the level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting was 1.7 per cent. lower than in the preceding month, but 212 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class.

In a despatch dated 23rd June H.M. Consul at Lille reports that the Cost of Living Commission of the Nord Department has prepared a statement comparing the level of the cost of living in that Department in June, 1921, with that of June, 1914. The increase during the intervening period in the expenditure of a household on food, clothing, rent, and other household necessities is estimated at 236 per cent. In the cost of food alone the increase amounted to 249 per cent., for clothing it was 303 per cent., for rent 159 per cent., and for other items 210 per cent.

## 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 May, 1921, was 307 per cent. greater than for 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs showed an increase of 304 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 305 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 May, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with 15th April, 1921, but an increase of 289 per cent. as compared with April, 1914.

## ITALY.

## Rome.‡

The general level of food prices in Rome in June shows a decrease of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but a rise of 309 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessities (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in June shows a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with May, but a rise of 290 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children.

## NORWAY.

According to a statement issued by the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau, the expenditure of a family upon food at the prices prevailing in May shows a decrease of 2.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 192 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, etc., be also taken into consideration, the May figure shows a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with April, but an increase of 197 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.

## SWEDEN.§

At the prices prevailing in June 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 1.3 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 134 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. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together; but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, June shows an increase of 0.9 per cent. as against May, and of 137 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

The above computations are based on a comparison of expenditure upon articles of food, fuel and lighting only. The total family expenditure, including also the computed expenditure on

rent, clothing, taxation and other items at the prices current on 1st July, 1921, shows a decrease of 5.2 per cent. when compared with the computed expenditure on 1st April, 1921, but an increase of 136 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

## GERMANY.

According to information given in the German press the official index number representing the cost of necessities assumed to be required by a family of five persons in June, 1921, shows a rise of 1.8 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month and an increase of 796 per cent. as compared with that for 1913-14. The standard budget of this family includes food, the rent of two rooms and a kitchen, and the cost of fuel and light.

## INDIA (BOMBAY).\*

The latest figure published by the Bombay Labour Office shows an increase in the general level of retail prices in May of 4.4 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, and of 67 per cent. when 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.

The statistics indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living, and in the computation of the general index number the articles have been given the relative importance which each item bears to the total expenditure.

## NEW ZEALAND.†

The index number of retail prices of food in June, 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 66 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.

## UNITED STATES.‡

The general level of retail prices of food in the United States in May was 4.6 per cent. lower than that of the preceding month, and 32.6 per cent. lower than that of May, 1920, but was 42.2 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.

In regard to the cost of living generally, including clothing, house rent, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous items in addition to food, the Bureau of Labour Statistics furnishes data based on prices from 32 cities in the States. The average rise in the cost of living in May is computed at 80.4 per cent. above the level of 1913.

\* Information furnished by the Director of the Bombay Labour Office.

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

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

## 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.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
UNITED KINGDOM ..	61	104	110	109	158	120*	1921. July
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium† ..	46	66	87	112	359	307	May
Denmark ..	46	66	87	112	153	176	Jan.
Finland ..	32	83	106	161	882	1,037	Mar.
France (Paris)‡ ..	32	83	106	161	273	212	June
" (other Towns)‡ ..	42§	84§	144§	188§	288§	263	2nd Qr.
Germany¶ ..	..	42	76	110	742	796	June
Holland (Amsterdam) ..	..	42	76	110	117	83	May
Italy (Rome) ..	11	37	103	106	218	309	June
" (Milan) ..	..	..	225	210	345	423	June
" (Florence) ..	47	84	198	178	313	381	June
Norway ..	60	114	179	189	219	192	May
Sweden‡ ..	42	81	168	210	197	134	June
United States ..	9	43	64	86	115	42	May
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS							
Australia ..	30	26	31	47	94	81	Mar.
Canada ..	14	57	75	86	127	54	June
India (Bombay) ..	..	..	..	..	88	53	April
New Zealand ..	19	27	39	44	67	66	June
South Africa ..	16	28	34	39	97	52	May

\* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to Food only. For all items the increase is 119 per cent. (See p. 346). † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class: in May the increase for all working-class families ranged from 304 to 307 per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. || Figures for August. ¶ Includes rent, fuel, and lighting.

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

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

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

§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.



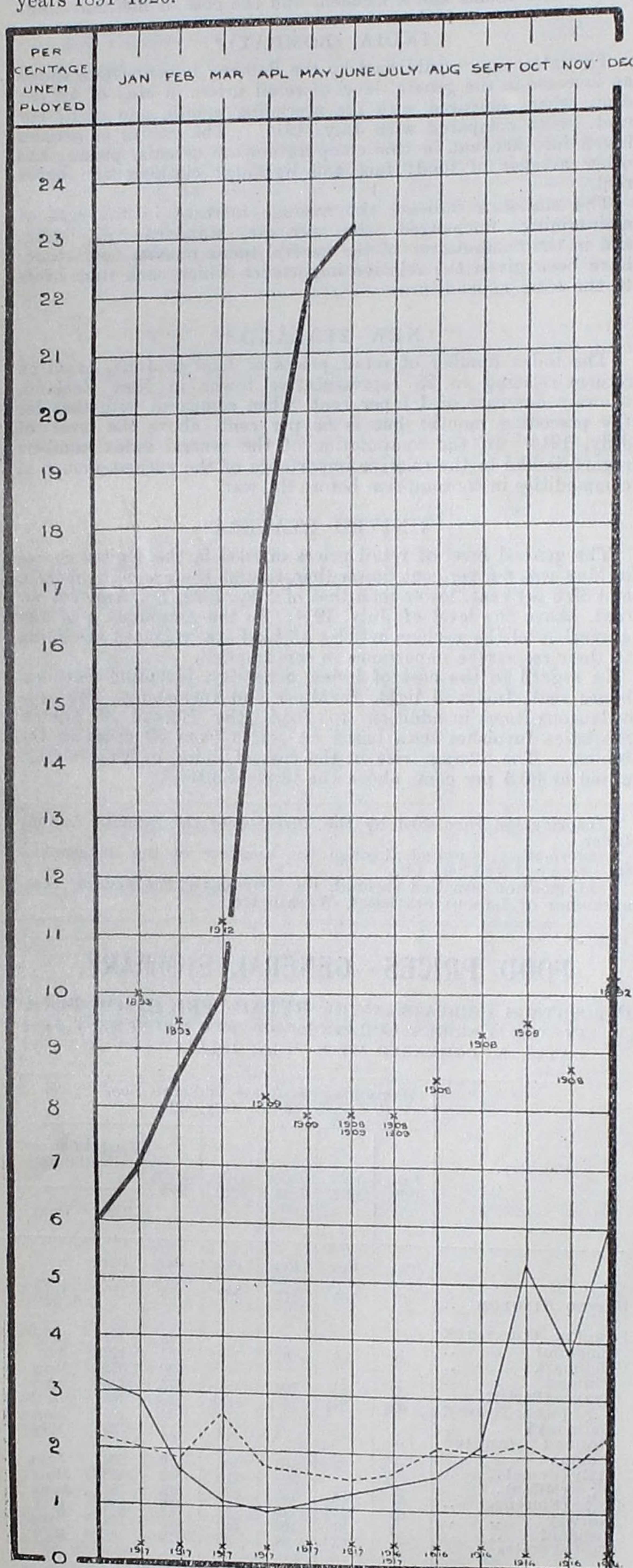
## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## 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.



## EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR JUNE.

THERE was a further decline in employment during June, owing to the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the prolonged stoppage of work at the coal mines. In nearly all the principal

\* The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike (e.g., coal miners in October, 1920) or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given on page 349.

industries employment was bad, and in iron mining, and pig iron, iron and steel, tinplate and pottery manufacture, work was almost completely suspended. The cotton industry was idle for three weeks, owing to a wage dispute.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which Returns were received was 23.1\* at the end of June, compared with 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 (including coal mining) employing over 12,000,000 workpeople, covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, the percentage unemployed, which was 17.3\* at 27th May, rose to 17.8\* at 24th June. At 24th March the percentage was 11.3. For males alone the percentage unemployed on 24th June was 18.2, as compared with 17.6 on 27th May; for females the corresponding figures were 16.2 and 16.5. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 24th June was approximately 2,178,000, of whom men numbered 1,549,000, and women 478,000; the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 27th May was 2,122,000, of whom 1,469,000 were men, and 497,000 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 24th June these numbered 832,000, of whom 490,000 were males, and 343,000 were females; the corresponding numbers for the end of May were 1,187,000 (607,000 males, 580,000 females). The decrease in the numbers between 24th June and 27th May is due to the fact that, owing to the dispute in the cotton industry, about 320,000 persons in that industry ceased to be eligible for the benefit.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges, and unfilled at the end of June, was 25,000, of which 5,700 were for men, and 17,000 for women. At 27th May the corresponding total was 30,000.

With the continuance of the coal stoppage employment at iron mines remained at a standstill; at tin mines very little work was being done, and at lead and zinc mines employment continued very slack. At shale mines employment was depressed, and the number of workpeople employed showed a decline of 57 per cent., as compared with June, 1920. Quarrying operations were also adversely affected, especially in those quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, many of which were idle.

Practically all the pig-iron and tinplate works were idle throughout the month; and most of the iron and steel works were also shut down. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades employment declined still further, and was bad.

In the cotton industry work was suspended during the greater part of the month, owing to a dispute. In the woollen and worsted and other textile trades employment continued very bad, although in the case of the hosiery trade some little improvement was reported.

Employment in the tailoring trades generally was slack, but with bespoke tailors in London it was fair. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades it was slack. In the felt hat trade employment, though still bad, showed some improvement as compared with the previous month. In the carpet, shirt and collar, and corset trades it continued bad.

In the leather trades employment remained bad, and unemployment and short time was general. In the boot and shoe trades there was some improvement in certain centres, but there was still much unemployment and short time throughout the industry.

In paper manufacture employment declined still further; in the printing and bookbinding trades it continued slack.

In the building trades there was a decline. In the woodwork and furnishing trades employment continued bad.

In the pottery trades work was almost entirely suspended during the month; in the glass, brick, and cement trades employment was bad. In the food trades much short time was worked.

In agriculture some local scarcity of skilled workers was reported, and there was very little unemployment among unskilled labourers. Employment with dock labourers and fishermen continued slack; with seamen it was bad, and large numbers of men were without engagements.

\* In calculating the Trade Union percentages 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 1,278,739 reported 295,238 (or 23·1 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1921, compared with 22·2 per cent. at the end of May, 1921, and 1·2 per cent. at the end of June, 1920. The figures are analysed below.

Trade.	Member-ship at end of June, 1921.	Unemployed at end of June, 1921.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building† .. ..	73,552	5,006	6·8	- 0·5	+ 6·4
Engineering and Ship- building.	495,294	157,818	31·9	+ 2·5	+30·0
Miscellaneous Metal ..	76,005	17,949	23·6	- 1·4	+23·1
Textiles:—					
Cotton .. ..	79,157	12,671	16·0‡	+ 1·5	+14·4
Woolen and Worsted	12,659	2,445	19·3	- 1·4	+16·4
Other .. ..	116,210	17,692	15·2	+ 1·3	+14·3
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	101,672	12,542	12·3	- 0·7	+11·5
Furnishing .. ..	39,438	5,328	13·5	..	+12·3
Woodworking .. ..	58,100	6,158	10·6	+ 0·9	+ 9·9
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe..	81,548	6,339	7·8	- 0·4	+ 5·7
Other Clothing ..	83,197	6,182	7·4	- 1·5	+ 6·7
Leather .. ..	11,562	2,004	17·3	+ 0·8	+13·6
Glass .. ..	1,370	319	23·3	+13·2	+23·3
Pottery .. ..	44,000	41,000	93·2	+ 2·4	+93·1
Tobacco§ .. ..	4,975	1,785	35·9	- 0·5	+33·0
Total .. ..	1,278,739	295,238	23·1	+ 0·9	+21·9

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) Certain Mining and Metal Trades.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1921.	June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Iron Mining .. ..	—	Days Worked per week by Mues.	Days.	Days.
Shale .. ..	1,858	5·42	-0·58	-0·58
Pig Iron .. ..	—	Furnaces in Blast. 1	No. ..	No. -270
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	Mills Working 3	-10	-511
Iron and Steel .. ..	15,662	Shifts Worked (one week). 77,660	Per cent. -7·4	Per cent. -88·6

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Woolen .. ..	11,303	- 6·2	-37·0	19,741	- 2·0	-58·9
Worsted .. ..	21,016	+ 2·1	-31·9	35,839	+ 8·9	-52·2
Linen .. ..	10,532	-20·4	-62·5	13,738	-18·9	-71·7
Jute .. ..	2,465	-51·6	-70·9	2,597	-52·6	-84·7
Hosiery .. ..	12,977	+ 4·6	-32·5	23,459	+13·1	-45·2
Lace .. ..	4,185	- 0·1	-44·1	6,359	+ 1·3	-62·0
Other Textiles ..	10,559	- 5·1	-23·6	17,505	+ 2·0	-43·3
Bleaching, etc. ..	13,637	-20·7	-44·5	31,515	-22·4	-65·4
Total Textiles	86,674	- 9·6	-42·4	150,753	- 5·9	-59·3
Boot and Shoe ..	51,832	+ 1·7	-15·6	11,773	+ 6·6	-26·8
Shirt and Collar ..	8,865	- 0·5	-22·7	11,103	+ 0·9	-40·7
Readymade Tailoring	17,019	+ 1·8	-28·9	26,612	+ 3·7	-40·8
Paper .. ..	8,730	+ 1·8	-32·1	24,076	+ 8·8	-40·7
Printing and Book- binding.	14,671	+ 1·6	-10·8	45,207	+ 2·2	-18·5
Pottery .. ..	4,049	+61·8	-71·8	8,474	+34·6	-76·6
Glass .. ..	2,868	-12·6	-76·0	7,235	-10·2	-81·7
Brick .. ..	3,482	- 1·2	-39·8	11,542	- 0·1	-39·1
Cement .. ..	4,079	- 5·2	-34·8	15,436	- 3·3	-28·1
Food Preparation ..	56,106	+ 3·7	- 8·4	137,010	+ 6·6	-11·8
Grand Total	258,375	- 1·8	-31·3	551,221	+ 2·0	-42·4

\* 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.

‡ 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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1920 and 1921 is estimated at nearly 12,200,000. Of these, 2,171,288, or 17·81 per cent., were totally unemployed at 24th June, 1921, as compared with 17·31 per cent. at 27th May.

In addition, at 24th June 832,340 persons, or 6·83 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 27th May was 9·74, but it should be noted that the decrease at 24th June was due to the exclusion of 320,000 persons in the cotton trade, who were disqualified for benefit owing to the dispute in that trade.

A summary of the principal figures for unemployment insurance is given below. Detailed particulars for the principal industries will be found on pages 359-360.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Number Insured ..	8,829,320	3,361,470	12,190,790
Total Unemployment.			
Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 24th June, 1921 .. .. .	1,627,478	543,810	2,171,288
Percentage of all Insured ..	18·20	16·18	17·81
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 27th May ..	+0·58	-0·30	+0·50
Short Time.			
Number of Books or Policies lodged at 24th June, 1921 ..	489,795	342,545	832,340
Percentage of all Insured ..	5·55	10·19	6·83
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage compared with 27th May ..	-1·32	-7·06	-2·91

## DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

## COAL MINING.

The general stoppage of work at coal mines throughout the United Kingdom continued during June, and did not terminate until 1st July. The usual monthly statistics as to the number of workpeople employed in coal mining and as to the number of days worked are therefore not available for June.

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

As a result of the continued stoppage of work at coal mines, iron mines generally continued closed during June. For the same reason many shale mines remained idle during the month.

Employment at tin mines was still very bad, very little work being done; and at lead and zinc mines it remained slack.

The shortage of fuel and the general trade depression which resulted from the cessation of work at coal mines continued to have an adverse effect on the quarrying industry as a whole, and particularly affected limestone quarries producing materials for blast furnaces, etc., of which a large number were idle during the month.

## MINING.

*Iron.*—The usual statistics are again not available, owing to the fact that iron mines generally were closed down during June as a result of the continued stoppage of work at coal mines.

*Shale.*—Returns received from firms employing 1,858 workpeople during the fortnight ended 25th June show a decrease of 0·6 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 57 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by those mines which remained open was 5·42, as compared with 6·00 in the previous month and in June, 1920.

*Tin.*—There was no improvement in the state of employment at tin mines as compared with May, and only a small proportion of the men normally employed were working.

*Lead and Zinc.*—At these mines employment was slack during June. The stoppage of work, owing to a dispute, at lead mines in Lanarkshire continued during the month.



## QUARRYING.

**Limestone.**—Owing to the continued stoppage of work at coal mines a large number of quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, etc., were idle in June, while at those quarries which remained open employment was slack, and much short time was worked.

At quarries producing limestone for cement employment was fairly good, whilst at quarries producing limestone for road-making and building, and at those producing limestone for agricultural and miscellaneous purposes employment was fair.

**Sandstone.**—Employment was bad at quarries producing sandstone for building purposes, but was fair at those producing sandstone for paving setts, flags, etc. At quarries producing sandstone for grindstones, pulp stones, etc., employment varied very much, being good at some quarries, whilst at others it was bad. A good deal of short time was worked as a result of the coal mining dispute.

**Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).**—At quarries producing granite for road-making employment was good, and showed an improvement as compared with May, but at other granite quarries it was bad. In many cases the lack of fuel owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry seriously affected employment.

**Slate.**—Employment with slate quarrymen was good on the whole in June.

**Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).**—At basalt quarries employment was fairly good, but it was bad or moderate at the majority of whinstone quarries.

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

	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries working.*		
	Fort-night ended 25th June, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 25th June, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Limestone .. ..	1,573	— 5.9	— 59.9	4.56	— 1.00	— 1.24
Sandstone .. ..	1,006	+ 0.4	— 14.1	4.61	— 0.10	— 0.74
Granite .. ..	1,836	+ 8.1	+ 2.6	5.72	+ 0.02	— 0.17
Slate .. ..	4,278	+ 1.9	+ 5.7	5.95	— 0.05	+ 0.03
Basalt .. ..	803	— 6.5	— 6.6	5.93	+ 0.53	+ 0.28
Whinstone .. ..	272	+ 8.8	— 24.7	5.91	+ 0.61	+ 0.04
Total .. ..	9,768	+ 0.9	— 19.6	5.55	— 0.12	— 0.26

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

DURING June work was almost entirely suspended in this industry, owing to the shortage of coal. At the end of the month only one furnace was in blast at those works covered by the Returns received, as compared with 271 in June, 1920.

The imports of iron-ore in June, 1921, amounted to 34,209 tons, or 18,513 tons more than in May, 1921, but 611,276 tons less than in June, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in June, 1921, amounted to 12,552 tons, or 1,478 tons more than in May, 1921, but 79,361 tons less than in June, 1913.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

DURING June these industries were practically at a standstill owing to the exhaustion of coal supplies. At the end of the month only 3 mills were reported to be working, as compared with 13 at the end of May, and 514 in June, 1920.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27,913 at 24th June, as compared with 27,487 at 27th May. In addition there were 1,234 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time† at 24th June, as compared with 1,272 at 27th May.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1921, amounted to 13,272 tons, or 9,757 tons less than in May, 1921, and 86,769 tons less than in June, 1913.

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad, and showed a further decline. During June work in nearly all the principal sections of the industry was still suspended on account of shortage of coal. According to returns received from firms employing 15,662 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25th June, 1921 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on), showed a decrease of 7.4 per cent. on the previous month and of 88.6 per cent. on a year ago.

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

† See Table relating to systematic short time claimants on page 360.

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

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	
DEPARTMENTS.				
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces .. ..	322	+ 35.3	— 97.8	1,686
Crucible Furnaces .. ..	61	+ 3.4	— 88.4	80
Bessemer Converters .. ..	8	— 33.3	— 99.4	24
Puddling Forges .. ..	16	— 70.4	— 99.8	80
Rolling Mills .. ..	2,208	+ 4.2	— 94.7	7,358
Forging and Pressing .. ..	867	+ 3.0	— 81.8	4,434
Founding .. ..	3,093	— 6.6	— 75.1	15,254
Other Departments .. ..	2,745	— 18.6	— 77.1	15,176
Mechanics, Labourers .. ..	6,342	— 6.3	— 77.2	33,568
Total .. ..	15,662	— 6.7	— 87.3	77,660
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland and Durham .. ..	1,500	+ 3.0	— 86.9	8,581
Cleveland .. ..	2,666	— 3.3	— 77.6	13,374
Sheffield and Rotherham .. ..	3,608	— 1.2	— 87.8	15,011
Leeds, Bradford, etc. .. ..	1,352	— 2.8	— 68.7	7,270
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	1,164	+ 4.8	— 88.5	5,355
Staffordshire .. ..	1,744	— 16.7	— 84.8	8,377
Other Midland Counties .. ..	871	— 12.8	— 82.5	4,551
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	728	— 31.0	— 95.0	3,787
Total, England and Wales .. ..	13,633	— 6.1	— 86.1	66,306
Scotland .. ..	2,029	— 10.3	— 91.9	11,354
Total .. ..	15,662	— 6.7	— 87.3	77,660

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades during June remained bad, comparing unfavourably even with the previous month. The effects of the coal shortage were more and more apparent throughout the month, and the strike of ship joiners also continued to have an adverse effect.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 24th June, 1921 :—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged at 24th June, 1921.	Percentage of Unemployment at 24th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in percentage as compared with 27th May, 1921.†
London .. ..	5,532	36.90	— 0.36
Northern Counties .. ..	34,307	44.80	+ 7.89
North Western .. ..	14,758	31.12	— 0.27
Yorkshire .. ..	4,753	50.19	+ 1.44
East Midlands .. ..	980	36.98	+ 1.81
West Midlands .. ..	196	12.33	— 5.15
S. Midlands and Eastern .. ..	942	17.84	+ 0.11
S.E. Counties .. ..	768	12.53	+ 0.31
South Western .. ..	10,848	32.84	+ 0.45
Wales .. ..	7,761	48.60	+ 4.20
Scotland .. ..	30,903	30.23	+ 3.16
Ireland .. ..	8,343	26.83	+ 2.38
UNITED KINGDOM .. ..	120,091	34.66	+ 3.11
Males .. ..	119,143	35.03	+ 3.20
Females .. ..	948	15.10	— 1.44

The percentage of persons claiming unemployment insurance or out-of-work donation in respect of time lost owing to systematic short time‡ was 4.3 per cent. at 24th June, compared with 3.8 per cent. at 27th May.

On the Tyne and Wear employment continued to decline, workpeople being suspended as contracts were completed. Practically all the large firms closed down for the Newcastle Race Week, and in numerous cases the holiday was extended; several yards were idle throughout the month, and some in which oil fuel had been adopted had to close for lack of material. Employment on the Tees was again bad, though at Hartlepool a considerable number of men were engaged for a big repair job.

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

† Figure for previous month has been revised.

‡ See Table relating to systematic short time claimants on page 360.



At the majority of the east coast ports employment remained slack. Employment for barge-builders on the Thames, although declining slightly, was still very good, but with other classes of workpeople it was again bad. There was no improvement at Southampton, and conditions at the Bristol Channel ports were still bad. A certain amount of activity on repair work was experienced at Bootle, but employment on the Mersey generally remained bad. At Barrow short time continued to be worked.

There was a further decline on the Clyde, the numbers of unemployed increasing steadily. At Aberdeen employment was again bad, and at Dundee all workmen remaining in employment were on short time.

At Belfast employment was stated to be very bad.

For particulars of the tonnage under construction, as shown by Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, see page 343.

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades in June was adversely affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry, and showed a further decline in all the principal districts. At the 24th June the percentage of the workpeople insured against unemployment who were registered as out of work (exclusive of workpeople on short time) was 25.30, compared with 23.62\* at 27th May. There was also a substantial increase in the number of workpeople on short time.

The following Table† shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 24th June, 1921:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged at 24th June, 1921.	Percentage of Unemployment at 24th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in percentage as compared with 27th May, 1921.*
London .. ..	31,842	21.20	+ 0.20
Northern Counties ..	35,370	34.57	+ 2.65
North Western .. ..	45,912	20.49	+ 1.36
Yorkshire .. ..	40,153	28.28	+ 0.20
East Midlands .. ..	17,718	27.13	+ 2.98
West Midlands .. ..	55,031	33.12	+ 1.16
S. Midlands and Eastern	16,625	21.96	+ 0.14
S. E. Counties .. ..	7,078	18.50	– 0.80
South Western .. ..	8,064	13.99	+ 0.24
Wales .. ..	7,442	24.53	+ 1.48
Scotland .. ..	49,092	26.90	+ 5.69
Ireland .. ..	5,664	18.52	+ 0.64
UNITED KINGDOM ..	319,981	25.30	+ 1.68
Males .. ..	302,282	25.08	+ 1.77
Females .. ..	17,699	17.44	+ 0.54

The percentage of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit or out-of-work donation benefit in respect of days of work lost owing to systematic short time‡ was 11.7 per cent. of the assured workpeople at 24th June, compared with 12.7 per cent. at 27th May.

The general state of employment as described above applied, with few exceptions, to all districts and to all occupations. The percentage unemployed was highest in the Northern and West Midland Counties. In the former district a large proportion of the foundries were practically closed through shortage of coal. The Birmingham district suffered acutely from the same cause, contracts being cancelled and most of the workpeople in the industry being unemployed, or working only two or three days a week. On the other hand, employment at railway engineering works in South Wales and at Swindon was reported as fairly good. A few works at Leeds, which specialise in textile machinery and tools, were fairly well employed, and lawn mower makers at Ipswich were reported to be on full time.

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

THERE was a further decline in employment in these industries in June. Serious unemployment was prevalent in many centres, and short time was worked by a large proportion of the workpeople.

Returns were received from trade unions covering 76,005 workpeople, of whom 23.6 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in June, as compared with 25 per cent. in May, and 0.5 per cent. in June, 1920.

**Brasswork.**—Employment declined during June, and was generally bad. The principal trade union reported that of its 34,900 members, 5,800 were wholly unemployed; whilst of the remainder, 10,500 were working only about 24 hours per week.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.**—Employment with nut, bolt, rivet and spike makers at Blackheath and Halesowen was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. In Birmingham employment

continued slack with shoe rivet and wire nail makers, 3 days per week usually being worked; with cut nail makers it was also slack.

**Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.**—At Sheffield employment in the file trade was bad, short time continuing to be worked. Conditions in the cutlery trade were somewhat worse than those prevailing last month; employment was fair with table blade grinders and spring knife workers, but bad with other workers, the bulk of the workpeople continuing on short time. Employment remained bad in the edge-tool trade at Wednesbury, and also with the bit and stirrup, and saddle and harness furniture makers at Walsall. At Redditch employment continued fair with fish-hook makers, but with fishing tackle and needle makers it was rather slack.

**Tubes.**—Employment was reported as bad in the tube-making industry at Wednesbury, and in the brass and copper tube industry at Birmingham, where much unemployment was caused by the shortage of fuel and materials. At Landore employment continued slack.

**Chains, Anchors, etc.**—At Cradley employment was bad with anchor smiths, shipping tackle and shackle makers, and very bad with cable and block chain makers. Employment among the motor chain and cart gear makers at Walsall continued bad. Conditions with anvil and vice makers were very bad, the majority being unemployed, and the remainder working 3 days a week. At Wednesbury employment was bad with axle and spring makers, and worse than in May.

**Sheet Metal.**—Employment was very bad, and worse than in May; in the majority of districts there was much short time and unemployment. With tinplate workers at Wolverhampton employment continued very bad. In the iron plate industry employment continued very bad in the Lye district, and at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton, but at Birmingham it was fair, and rather better than in May.

**Wire.**—Employment was bad in all districts, being worse than in May at Brighouse and Warrington.

**Stoves, Grates, etc.**—Employment at Falkirk was bad, and worse than in May. At Leeds it was reported as very bad, and worse than in the previous month, practically the whole of the workpeople being out of work in the last week. It also showed a decline at Luton, and remained bad at Sheffield and Edinburgh.

**Hollow-ware, Locks and Latches.**—Employment among galvanised hollow-ware workers in the Midlands was still bad, but was reported as being slightly better than in May. At Wolverhampton employment remained fair in the galvanised tank and hollow-ware industry, and continued bad with cast iron hollow-ware makers and tin and enamel hollow-ware makers. Employment remained very bad in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade, short time being worked to an average extent of 25 to 30 hours weekly.

The exports of hardware in June, 1921, amounted to 6,224 cwts., or 893 cwts. more than in May, 1921, but 17,254 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in June, 1921, amounted to 508 tons, or 41 tons less than in May, 1921, and 2,413 tons less than in June, 1913.

## COTTON TRADE.

DURING the greater part of June employment in the cotton trade was at a standstill, owing to a dispute which began on 6th June and terminated on 24th June. Accordingly, the usual statistics relating to the number and earnings of workpeople employed are not available. On the resumption of work, after the stoppage, employment was slack, and the systematised short time which was in operation before the dispute was continued in the spinning section.

The statistics of imports and exports are summarised in the following Table:—

Description.	June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on	
				A month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	812,204	691,885	662,768	+ 120,319	+ 149,436
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	8,737	8,554	16,987	+ 183	– 8,250
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,037	1,020	1,645	+ 17	– 608
Cotton piece goods ..	152,640*	145,604*	615,558†	+ 7,036	..

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during June, and was very much below the level of June last year. Practically all districts were affected. Most of the factories were working less than three days a week as the general rule, and many firms came to a complete standstill.

\* Thousands of square yards.

† Thousands of linear yards.

\* Figures for previous month have been revised.

† Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE prior to that of December, 1920.

‡ See Table relating to systematic short time claimants on page 360.



After the settlement of the coal dispute a number of firms which had stopped started running again. It was expected that three days a week would be worked for the next few weeks after the end of the dispute.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23.3 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 22.6 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 41.8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 24th June, as compared with 42.3 per cent. at 27th May.

### WOOLLEN TRADE.

Employment in this trade continued to be very bad.

In the Huddersfield district and in the heavy woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was bad, the blanket and rug section being particularly depressed; but at the end of the month there was some improvement. At Leeds also employment was bad. At the end of the month the majority of the mills in the Leeds district were idle owing to lack of fuel: two-thirds of the willeys and fettlers were unemployed, and 94 per cent. of the power loom overlookers were on short time; while the warp dressers were all either unemployed, or losing 12 or (in most cases) 18 hours a week.

In the Rochdale and Stockport districts employment continued bad, and, on the whole, showed little change compared with the previous month. Short time was still the rule, with occasional long stoppages for coal.

In Scotland generally employment continued very bad; at Galashiels half-time was the general rule.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting .. ..	274	- 13.0	- 46.5	589	- 2.2	- 59.5
Spinning .. ..	2,714	- 6.5	- 40.7	4,226	- 10.9	- 65.2
Weaving .. ..	4,095	- 7.9	- 38.6	6,119	- 5.1	- 62.6
Other Departments ..	3,615	- 3.4	- 31.7	7,141	- 3.3	- 53.8
Not Specified .. ..	605	- 6.1	- 31.9	1,666	+ 73.0	- 35.8
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>11,303</b>	<b>- 6.2</b>	<b>- 37.0</b>	<b>19,741</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>- 58.9</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District ..	1,036	+ 4.2	- 36.2	2,412	+ 26.6	- 56.2
Leeds District .. ..	720	- 7.6	- 56.0	1,509	- 3.9	- 69.1
Dewsbury and Batley District .. ..	1,333	- 12.4	- 38.4	2,604	- 20.7	- 59.0
Other Parts of West Riding .. ..	1,447	- 8.5	- 31.8	2,866	- 4.6	- 53.4
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>- 7.0</b>	<b>- 39.9</b>	<b>9,391</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>- 59.0</b>
Scotland .. ..	2,774	- 8.6	- 40.4	4,603	+ 2.1	- 58.5
Other Districts .. ..	3,993	- 3.6	- 30.3	5,747	- 2.0	- 59.1
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>11,303</b>	<b>- 6.2</b>	<b>- 37.0</b>	<b>19,741</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>- 58.9</b>

### WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment was very bad in all the principal centres, but there was some improvement at the end of the month.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting and Combing .. ..	2,953	+ 11.9	- 30.6	7,222	+ 21.0	- 47.5
Spinning .. ..	11,459	+ 3.1	- 24.9	16,057	+ 11.6	- 45.3
Weaving .. ..	3,606	- 3.2	- 45.4	5,512	- 3.7	- 68.9
Other Departments ..	1,558	- 10.6	- 44.8	4,020	- 5.0	- 56.4
Not Specified .. ..	1,440	+ 5.9	- 24.3	3,028	+ 15.9	- 39.1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>21,016</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>- 31.9</b>	<b>35,839</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>- 52.2</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District ..	10,991	- 2.2	- 31.7	20,121	+ 8.2	- 50.0
Keighley District ..	3,516	+ 18.1	- 36.6	4,846	+ 23.2	- 63.6
Halifax District ..	2,742	+ 1.4	- 6.5	4,343	+ 1.6	- 29.4
Huddersfield District ..	1,711	+ 7.6	- 51.4	3,685	+ 5.4	- 60.4
Other parts of West Riding .. ..	1,431	- 1.2	- 21.6	2,190	+ 11.3	- 45.0
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>20,391</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>- 31.8</b>	<b>35,185</b>	<b>+ 9.0</b>	<b>- 52.1</b>
Other Districts .. ..	625	+ 1.0	- 33.5	654	+ 0.3	- 58.5
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>21,016</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>- 31.9</b>	<b>35,839</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>- 52.2</b>

In the wool sorting department employment continued very bad: over 20 per cent. of the Trade Union operatives were unemployed at the end of June, while 90 per cent. of the remainder were on short time. In the wool combing department the position was practically the same as in May, the majority of the mills still running very irregularly, partly owing to the shortage of coal, and partly owing to lack of orders. There was, however, some improvement in wool sorting and wool combing at the end of the month.

In the Bradford and Keighley districts employment continued very depressed, and at the end of the month 90 per cent. or more of the overlookers were on short time (generally half-time, or less), and considerable numbers were totally unemployed. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts also employment continued to be very bad.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description.	June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	June, 1913.
<b>Imports (ess Re-exports):—</b>					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	433,369	358,705	263,605	+ 74,664	+ 169,764
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	780	569	2,768	+ 211	- 1,988
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Wool tops (100 lb.) ..	20,312	31,652	30,925	- 11,340	- 10,613
Woollen yarn 1,000 lb.	282	517	389	- 235	- 107
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	1,078	1,174	4,073	- 96	- 2,995
Woollen tissues ..	4,353*	5,059*	9,741†	- 706	..
Worsted tissues ..	2,741*	2,433*	5,598†	+ 308	..
Flannels and delaines	77*	436*	450†	- 359	..
Blankets pairs	55,103	43,811	80,571	+ 11,292	- 25,468

### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts continued bad, and was worse than in May. More works were reported to be closed entirely owing to the lack of coal, and all the operatives employed were working less than half time.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.8 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 15.3 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 68.8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 64.8 per cent. at 27th May.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
Preparing .. ..	562	Per cent. - 58.8	Per cent. - 69.3	£ 491	Per cent. - 65.5	Per cent. - 85.6
Spinning .. ..	840	- 43.4	- 59.5	747	- 44.7	- 79.5
Weaving .. ..	620	- 61.7	- 78.1	606	- 64.1	- 89.1
Others and not specified	443	- 28.5	- 74.3	753	- 26.5	- 82.7
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>- 51.6</b>	<b>- 70.9</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>- 52.6</b>	<b>- 84.7</b>

The exports of jute yarn of British manufacture were 2,305,000 lbs. in June, 1921, compared with 1,646,400 lbs. in May, 1921, and 3,581,600 lbs. in June, 1913. The exports of jute piece goods of British manufacture, including jute carpets and rugs, were 5,185,500 square yards in June, 1921, compared with 4,087,100 square yards in May, 1921, and 14,626,600 linear yards in June, 1913.

### LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in both Ireland and Scotland was very bad, and showed a further marked decline. More firms reported that their spinning mills and weaving factories had been closed during June owing to shortage of coal.

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 28.0 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 27.0 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 50.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working, as compared with 52.4 per cent. at 27th May.

\*Thousands of Square yards.

†Thousands of linear yards.

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

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



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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. ..	1,064	-39.8	-75.0	1,325	-39.1	-82.2
Spinning .. ..	1,762	-37.6	-78.8	1,780	-37.1	-85.6
Weaving .. ..	3,990	-15.4	-54.2	4,770	-17.6	-68.1
Other .. ..	2,624	-8.3	-33.1	4,289	-5.8	-51.6
Not specified .. ..	1,092	+1.8	-62.7	1,574	-0.9	-68.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>-20.4</b>	<b>-62.5</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-71.7</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Belfast .. ..	4,137	-33.4	-68.3	5,530	-30.3	-75.3
Other places in Ireland ..	3,228	-0.2	-58.2	4,380	+0.7	-64.2
<b>Total, Ireland ..</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>-64.5</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>-71.4</b>
Fifeshire .. ..	950	-1.7	-45.3	1,219	-3.8	-60.5
Other places in Scotland ..	2,217	-21.6	-60.5	2,609	-23.1	-76.0
<b>Total, Scotland ..</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>-56.9</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-72.6</b>
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>-20.4</b>	<b>-62.5</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-71.7</b>

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 6,811 workpeople showed that about 64 per cent. of the workpeople were working short time, averaging about 24 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th June. In Scotland similar returns from firms employing 3,167 workpeople showed that nearly all were working short time, averaging 20 hours less than full time.

### HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during June showed a slight improvement; but at the end of the month it was still bad, and continued to be affected by the shortage of coal and by the restrictions upon the supply of gas.

The percentage of workpeople in the hosiery trade unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 17.1 per cent. at 24th June as compared with 20.9 per cent. on the 27th May. In addition 17.3 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June as compared with 18.4 per cent. at 27th May.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester .. ..	6,883	+8.9	-26.1	13,792	+15.3	-40.5
Leicester Country Dist.	1,625	+1.8	-22.5	2,934	+11.7	-35.6
Notts and Derbyshire ..	2,688	-6.5	-45.6	4,082	+4.5	-58.0
Scotland .. ..	1,463	+12.0	-38.9	2,240	+17.3	-52.1
Other Districts .. ..	313	+3.6	-32.3	411	+23.8	-40.8
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>12,977</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>-32.5</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>-45.2</b>

Of 6,635 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short time about two-thirds were losing, on the average, over 17 hours a week. In Scotland the average loss was 21½ hours a week.

In Leicester employment showed no marked change as compared with the previous month; employment was very bad, nearly all the operatives who were working at all being on short time. At Nottingham rather more than half of the trade union operatives were unemployed, and nearly all the remainder were losing from one to three days a week.

The exports of cotton hosiery in June, 1921, amounted to 36,999 dozen pairs, as compared with 22,072 dozen pairs in May, 1921, and 56,629 dozen pairs in June, 1913.

The exports of woollen hosiery in June, 1921, amounted to 65,203 dozen pairs, as compared with 73,120 dozen pairs in May, 1921, and 180,195 dozen pairs in June, 1913.

### SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad in this trade during June. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 13.7 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 10.4 at 27th May. In addition, 28.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 31.2 per cent. at 27th May.

\* 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 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing .. ..	427	-5.5	-40.1	502	-1.0	-52.4
Spinning .. ..	1,369	-22.6	-44.5	2,292	-13.5	-60.1
Weaving .. ..	1,201	-0.6	-36.1	1,756	+2.6	-51.7
Other .. ..	851	+10.1	-20.6	1,717	+27.9	-29.1
Not specified .. ..	315	-3.4	-36.7	500	+5.5	-57.9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-37.2</b>	<b>6,767</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-51.8</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire .. ..	1,288	-22.5	-45.9	2,405	-2.7	-59.8
Macclesfield, Congleton and District .. ..	1,299	-0.2	-21.5	2,104	+5.5	-38.6
Eastern Counties .. ..	686	-2.4	-45.6	1,090	+1.8	-58.2
Other Districts, including Scotland .. ..	890	+3.4	-33.3	1,168	+1.7	-42.4
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-37.2</b>	<b>6,767</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-51.8</b>

Reports received from certain firms relating to short time showed that about 71 per cent. of the workpeople employed worked short time to the extent of 16 hours each on the average during the week ended 25th June, as compared with 85 per cent. averaging 19 hours short time during the week ended 28th May.

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employment was bad, about 62 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns working, on the average, 17 hours less than full time. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment was very bad; practically all the operatives reported upon worked 19 hours short time each week during the month, and several firms remained closed altogether through lack of coal. In the Eastern counties employment was slack generally, though a slight improvement was noticed in Suffolk.

### 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 June, 1921, in comparison with May, 1921, and June, 1913 :—

Description.	June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	June, 1913.
<b>Imports (less re-exports)</b>					
Raw Silk lb.	36,383	19,223	64,001	+17,160	-27,618
Thrown Silk lb.	2,144	4,830	31,132	-2,686	-28,988
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	20,198	20,243	58,374	-45	-38,176
Silk Broadstuffs	5,541†	4,069†	7,357‡	+1,472	..
<b>Exports of British Manufacture :—</b>					
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	16,252	13,474	84,824	+2,778	-68,572
Silk Broadstuffs	223†	162†	917‡	+61	..

### LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was very bad during June, and continued to be affected by the shortage of coal. The number of workpeople employed by those employers who furnished returns showed a decline of about 44 per cent., as compared with a year ago; and over 90 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns worked short time to the extent of about 23 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 28.2 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 31.1 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 19.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 23.8 per cent. at 27th May.

At Nottingham the depression continued in all sections; there was much unemployment, and of the operatives, so far as covered by the returns, who were still employed about 85 per cent. were working, on the average, nearly 21 hours a week less than full time.

At Long Eaton about 80 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed, and nearly all the remainder were on short time to the extent of nearly 20 hours a week.

In Scotland over 95 per cent. of the workpeople employed by firms reporting on the subject were on short time to the extent of 22 hours a week, on the average, throughout the month.

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



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 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Livers .. .. .	883	- 1.2	-53.6	1,470	+ 6.7	-65.3
Curtain .. .. .	1,392	+ 0.4	-26.5	2,482	- 3.3	-51.9
Plain Net .. .. .	1,489	- 0.7	-49.0	1,832	+ 4.7	-70.0
Others .. .. .	421	+ 2.7	-45.1	575	- 1.7	-54.3
Total .. .. .	4,185	- 0.1	-44.1	6,359	+ 1.3	-62.0
<i>Districts.</i>						
Nottingham City ..	1,538	- 0.7	-41.4	2,397	- 1.9	-57.9
Long Eaton and other Outlying Districts ..	1,701	- 0.4	-52.0	2,276	+ 6.2	-70.8
Other English Districts ..	886	+ 1.5	-27.0	1,686	- 0.4	-48.4
Scotland .. .. .						
Total .. .. .	4,185	- 0.1	-44.1	6,359	+ 1.3	-62.0

### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade continued bad on the whole during June, and was adversely affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the coal dispute.

The percentage of workpeople in the carpet and rug trades unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged in Employment Exchanges was 13.1 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 12.4 per cent. at 27th May. In addition 21.3 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 24.3 at 27th May.

Returns received from firms employing 6,396 workpeople in the week ending 25th June, and paying £10,738 in wages, showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 2.4\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 36.3\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the returns received worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging 20 hours per week.

### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during June continued bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.4 per cent. at 24th June, compared with 13.8 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 46.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working, compared with 48.0 per cent. at 27th May.

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

Trades.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bleaching .. .. .	1,569	+ 8.5	-30.8	3,423	+22.4	-45.7
Printing .. .. .	368	+26.5	-53.1	1,013	+30.2	-66.4
Dyeing .. .. .	6,101	-33.4	-54.8	14,691	-43.0	-74.0
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments ..	5,083	+ 1.2	-29.8	11,147	+10.7	-51.5
Not specified .. ..	516	- 1.0	-34.8	1,241	+ 5.3	-48.9
Total .. .. .	13,637	-20.7	-44.5	31,515	-22.4	-65.4
<i>Districts:</i>						
Yorkshire and Lancashire .. .. .	11,052	-27.7	-46.4	25,471	-27.2	-68.2
Scotland .. .. .	1,108	+ 3.1	-30.8	2,403	+15.2	-42.5
Ireland .. .. .	363	-17.3	-47.5	657	-27.2	-60.5
Other Districts ..	1,114	- 7.4	-33.1	2,984	+13.8	-42.6
Total .. .. .	13,637	-20.7	-44.5	31,515	-22.4	-65.4

Reports received from firms employing 11,630 workers showed that in the week ended 25th June 91 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, 22 hours less than full time.

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

### FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade continued bad on the whole, but showed an improvement on the previous month. Trade Unions with a membership of 5,150 reported that 6.1 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of June. In addition, about 95 per cent. of the operatives employed were reported to be working short time.

Employment at Denton was still bad, though it showed an improvement on the previous month. At Stockport it continued very bad. In Warwickshire, employment was good, and showed an improvement as compared with May.

### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June in the shirt and collar trade was very slack generally. Short time continued in all districts, about 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received working, on an average, nearly 20 hours per week less than full time. Many firms reported difficulties owing to shortage of coal.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
London .. .. .	2,382	- 0.8	-20.9	3,117	+ 0.3	-37.6
Manchester .. .. .	1,039	+16.3	-11.1	1,328	+19.4	-41.5
Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	874	- 6.3	-19.1	943	-10.7	-40.6
South-Western Counties	1,145	- 0.7	-14.9	1,246	- 5.6	-43.4
Rest of England and Wales .. .. .	540	+ 5.1	-32.5	651	+26.4	-48.4
Glasgow .. .. .	1,536	- 5.2	-29.1	2,427	+ 2.3	-31.7
Londonderry .. ..	953	- 5.1	-30.9	957	- 1.0	-55.8
Belfast .. .. .	396	+ 1.3	-23.7	434	- 5.2	-36.3
Total, United Kingdom .. ..	8,865	- 0.5	-22.7	11,103	+ 0.9	-40.7

Employment in London varied, but was bad on the whole, and about three-fourths of the workpeople lost, on an average, 20 hours per week through short time. In the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire district the average amount of time lost by more than two-thirds of the operatives was over 12 hours per week, while in Manchester over four-fifths of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 23 hours per week. Employment in the South-Western Counties was very bad, practically all workpeople being on half-time. A slight improvement took place in the remaining parts of England and Wales, where there was an increase, both in the numbers employed and in the number of hours worked by them.

At Glasgow employment continued bad, but a little less time was lost than in the previous month; about four-fifths of the workpeople worked, on an average, 18 hours per week short of full time in June, as compared with about 25 hours per week in May.

Employment in Ireland showed a further decline, especially towards the end of the month, when practically all the operatives employed were losing, on an average, about 23 hours per week.

### TAILORING TRADES.

#### BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during June in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, and was, on the whole, fairly good. The dispute causing a stoppage of work which began in April in the West End of London was settled early in June.

Other Centres.—Employment in most provincial centres was very slack for the season of the year. At Leeds employment was moderate, and at Bradford and Huddersfield a very slight improvement was shown, although in most shops only half-time was worked. In the North and West Midland Counties, except at Sheffield, employment was not so good as in the previous month, and the number of short-time workers increased. In the Devon and Cornwall districts work remained steady. Employment in Wales was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued fair, and a further slight improvement took place in Ireland, some overtime being worked in the north.

#### READY-MADE.

During June employment in this branch showed no improvement, and was very slack. There was much unemployment, and short time was general to a greater extent than during the previous month in consequence of the continuation of the coal shortage. Over 80 per cent. of the workpeople reported upon were working, on an average, about 21 hours per week less than full time.

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



## Indoor Workpeople.

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Leeds .. .. .	3,890	+ 8.3	-39.6	5,726	+10.5	-48.2
Manchester .. ..	2,070	+ 8.4	-39.4	2,937	+ 2.6	-60.3
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire.	2,499	+ 0.7	-22.6	3,532	+ 2.1	-42.5
Bristol .. .. .	1,248	- 0.6	-18.6	1,281	- 9.0	-46.7
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol).	1,876	- 3.6	-25.7	2,732	- 1.9	-37.6
South Midland and Eastern Counties.	1,522	- 7.2	-31.8	2,197	- 6.5	-43.2
London .. .. .	2,303	+ 0.6	-13.0	5,434	+ 9.1	-10.1
Glasgow .. .. .	744	+ 0.8	-22.1	1,535	+ 1.9	-21.8
Rest of United Kingdom	867	- 0.1	- 9.2	1,238	+ 9.3	-26.9
Total, United Kingdom ..	17,019	+ 1.8	-28.9	26,612	+ 3.7	-40.8

In Leeds employment continued slack, while in the Manchester district nearly four-fifths of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 22 hours per week each. In the South Midland and Eastern Counties employment was very slack. Employment at Bristol was very bad throughout the month, less than half time being worked by many of the workpeople. Employment in London was moderate on the whole. Little change took place in Glasgow during the month, but in Ireland the slight improvement which began during the previous month continued.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade generally in London varied, but on the whole showed a slight improvement on the preceding month. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,344 workpeople in the week ended 25th June showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with May, but a decrease of 16.0 per cent. compared with June, 1920.

Employment with milliners in the West End continued fair.

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

In London employment still continued slack; nearly one-half of the workpeople covered by the Returns received worked, on an average, between 15 and 16 hours per week less than full time. Returns from firms employing 2,217 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 25th June showed a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed as compared with May, and a decrease of 23.5 per cent. compared with June, 1920.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was slightly better than in the previous month, but remained bad in the costume and skirt trade. Short time continued to be worked to a considerable extent. Returns from firms employing 1,996 workpeople in the week ended 25th June showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with May, and a decrease of 20.6 per cent. compared with June, 1920.

A very slight improvement took place in Glasgow as compared with May. Returns from firms employing 1,406 workpeople in the week ended 25th June showed an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with May, but a decrease of 29.5 per cent. compared with June, 1920.

## CORSET TRADE.

Employment during June remained bad; about 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns lost between 19 and 20 hours per week through short time working. Returns from firms employing 4,433 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 25th June showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with May, and a decrease of 24.5 per cent. compared with June, 1920.

## LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades in June was, on the whole, about the same as in May. A very large proportion of those who were working at all were working only two or three days a week. Trade Unions with 11,562 members reported 17.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 16.5 per cent. at the end of May and 3.7 per cent. in June, 1920.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 16.2 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 17.8 per cent. at 27th May. In addition 10 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 10.6 per cent. at 27th May.

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade there was some improvement during June in most centres; but at the end of the month there was still much unemployment and short time, largely due to the shortage of fuel, or to the restricted supply of gas, consequent on the coal dispute. In some districts, particularly Bristol, Kingswood, and Leeds, employment remained bad.

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 13.9 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 15.1 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 11.4 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 11.9 per cent. at 27th May.

At Leicester employment showed an improvement, and was fairly good on the whole, though a good deal of short time was still being worked in some sections. At Anstey and at Hinckley employment was reported as bad; in the former town it was worse than in May. At Northampton there was an improvement in some sections, but much short time was still being worked. At Higham and Rushden the improvement reported in previous months continued, and a number of firms were working full time at the end of the month. Several firms at Finedon which had been temporarily closed restarted on full time at the end of the month. At Kettering the factories were working, on the average, rather more than half time.

At Norwich employment showed a decline; 60 per cent. of the operatives employed were working short time to the extent of from 10 to 20 hours a week. At Bristol and Kingswood the severe depression continued, and those operatives who were employed at all were working, as a rule, only two or three days a week; a few factories, however, which had been closed, reopened during the month. There was no improvement at Street, where employment remained very slack. At Leeds employment continued very bad, with much short time; some firms were closed down altogether. At Wolverhampton employment, though still quiet, showed an improvement; and 30 per cent. of the operatives were on full time.

In Scotland employment was reported as bad, or very bad, at all the principal centres, except Aberdeen and Kilmarnock, where it was fair.

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

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London .. .. .	1,878	+ 1.4	- 8.0	4,357	- 0.4	- 15.2
Leicester .. .. .	10,005	- 0.0	- 14.2	23,118	+ 5.0	- 27.5
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,455	+ 1.4	- 3.1	5,479	+ 2.0	- 5.7
Northampton .. ..	7,195	+ 1.4	- 9.0	18,230	+ 6.5	- 18.7
Northampton Country District .. .. .	6,969	+ 1.0	- 17.3	14,836	+ 1.9	- 22.5
Kettering .. .. .	3,074	+ 0.6	- 12.5	7,889	+ 13.8	- 16.6
Stafford and District ..	2,371	+ 0.9	- 11.4	6,039	+ 5.6	- 14.8
Norwich and District ..	3,459	- 6.5	- 27.9	7,381	- 10.7	- 35.4
Leeds and District ..	1,619	- 2.8	- 13.7	2,913	+ 1.3	- 40.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ..	3,356	+ 12.8	- 23.6	6,592	+ 52.3	- 44.2
Birmingham and District .. .. .	927	+ 1.0	- 5.6	1,965	+ 0.3	- 11.1
Other parts of England and Wales .. ..	5,510	+ 11.4	- 21.6	8,381	+ 13.1	- 43.6
England and Wales ..	48,748	+ 2.0	- 15.6	107,180	+ 6.2	- 26.7
Scotland .. .. .	2,670	+ 0.3	- 12.5	5,683	+ 17.5	- 30.3
Ireland .. .. .	414	- 12.3	- 35.0	910	- 4.1	- 20.0
United Kingdom ..	51,832	+ 1.7	- 15.6	113,773	+ 6.6	- 26.8

## WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during June, and in some cases was worse than in May. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 97,538 workpeople, of whom 11.8 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of June (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of May, and 0.9 per cent. in June, 1920.

*Mill Sawing and Machining.*—In June employment was bad, and the position was slightly worse than in the previous month. A considerable amount of short time was reported at London, in the Tyne and Wear districts, at Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Oldham and Glasgow. Small centres in the eastern counties reported favourably, and at Cork a slight improvement was noted. The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 16.4 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 16.3 per cent. at 27th May.

*Furnishing.*—Employment was bad in most districts, and, on the whole, somewhat worse than in the previous month. Short time was worked at most centres, including London, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Norwich and Edinburgh.



**Coach Building.**—Employment was still moderate in this trade. Short time was reported at most centres, London, Birmingham, Bristol, Coventry, Derby, and Gloucester being among those most seriously affected. Some overtime was reported at Sheffield, Neasden, and Motherwell.

**Coopering.**—The state of employment showed little general change in June. The principal trade union reported that employment was fair in the brewing and wine and spirit sections, but very bad in chemical and dry work; about a quarter of their members were working short time. Reports described employment as fair at the following localities: Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Burton, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Alloa, Dundee, Cork and Limerick; but at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast it was bad.

**Miscellaneous.**—No improvement was shown in the brush-making trade during June, and employment was again bad. A considerable amount of short time was reported to have been worked during the month at London, Nottingham, Lincoln, Edinburgh and Norwich. With *basketmakers* employment was still bad. In London 70 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, and at Oldham half time was worked. With *packing-case makers* employment was reported to have been again bad, and rather worse than in May. Short time was reported in most districts. During June employment was slack with *wheelwrights and smiths*, and short time was reported from Lincoln, Nottingham, Gainsborough and Grantham.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued to show a decline during June, and was much below the level of June last year. The decline was partly attributed to the shortage of materials, especially bricks, lime, cement, tiles, etc., in consequence of the continued coal stoppage. Apart from this, however, many reports mentioned a lack of orders.

There was much variation in the state of employment as between different occupations and different districts; but, speaking generally, and with local exceptions, employment continued fairly good with bricklayers, plasterers, and slaters and tilers, and (so far as engaged in the building trades) with carpenters and joiners. On the other hand, it was slack with plumbers, and, in some districts, with labourers. With painters it was not, generally speaking, good for the time of year, and in many districts was actually slack.

Very little overtime was worked anywhere. There was some increase in short time, but it had not yet reached very large proportions, except in certain occupations in some districts.

Occupations.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 24th June, 1921.*	Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in percentage as compared with 27th May, 1921.
Carpenters .. .. .	13,617	9.24	− 0.10
Bricklayers .. .. .	2,941	4.71	+ 0.50
Masons .. .. .	2,462	9.04	+ 0.28
Plasterers .. .. .	592	3.25	+ 0.02
Painters .. .. .	18,153	13.49	+ 0.81
Plumbers .. .. .	4,115	8.78	+ 0.24
Other skilled occupations ..	9,297	13.65	+ 0.49
Navvies .. .. .	20,203	17.02	+ 0.05
Labourers .. .. .	91,695	22.59	+ 2.05
All Occupations .. .. .	163,075	15.84	+ 0.98
Divisions.			
London .. .. .	34,460	16.82	+ 0.64
Northern Counties .. .. .	8,368	15.94	+ 2.07
North Western .. .. .	18,044	13.23	+ 0.24
Yorkshire .. .. .	10,701	13.66	+ 0.39
East Midlands .. .. .	4,577	13.47	+ 1.03
West Midlands .. .. .	12,237	17.82	+ 0.90
South Midlands and Eastern	12,319	12.45	+ 0.55
South Eastern .. .. .	7,627	11.46	+ 0.61
South Western .. .. .	12,462	12.41	+ 1.96
Wales .. .. .	8,316	16.25	+ 1.78
Scotland .. .. .	14,429	15.43	+ 1.75
Ireland .. .. .	19,535	44.21	+ 1.50
United Kingdom .. .. .	163,075	15.84	+ 0.98
Males .. .. .	162,535	15.93	+ 1.00
Females .. .. .	540	5.98	+ 0.07

NOTE.—For the purposes of comparison the percentages for 27th May have been worked on the Revised Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

### BRICK.

EMPLOYMENT was bad during June and worse than a month ago. Many brickyards were on short time, and some were reported to have closed down owing to the shortage of coal.

The percentage of workpeople in the brick and tile trades unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 26.1 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 24.7 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 3.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming

\* See † note at foot of p. 351.

benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June, as compared with 2.8 per cent. at 27th May.

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 June 25th, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	717	Per cent. + 4.2	Per cent. − 49.5	£ 2,424	Per cent. + 2.8	Per cent. − 48.4
Midlands and Eastern Counties	1,760	+ 1.9	− 26.9	5,501	+ 3.6	− 29.7
South and South-West Counties and Wales	849	− 7.5	− 28.4	3,219	− 4.0	− 24.2
Other Districts .. .. .	156	− 18.3	− 79.7	398	− 25.6	− 81.7
Total .. .. .	3,482	− 1.2	− 39.8	11,542	− 0.1	− 39.1

### CEMENT TRADE.

Employment during June continued slack generally, and showed a further decline owing to scarcity of coal. Returns from firms employing 4,079 workpeople in the week ended 25th June showed a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with June, 1920, there was a decrease of 34.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 28.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during June in all branches of the paper, printing and bookbinding trades, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month, more especially in the bookbinding trade. Short time is still general.

The percentage of workpeople in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades unemployed as indicated by the employment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 9.5 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 9.7 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 4.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of short-time working at 24th June, as compared with 4.3 per cent. at 27th May.

*Letterpress* printers in London were partly on short time and partly on overtime, the returns received showing that out of nearly 3,000 workpeople employed, 1,200 were on short time, and nearly 1,000 were on overtime.

Short time in the *letterpress* and *lithographic* printing trades has slightly decreased in amount during the month; although nearly 60 per cent. of the 8,250 workpeople covered by the returns are still on short time, the average amount was only 12 hours short of full time, compared with 14 hours short in May. In the *bookbinding* trade the percentage of workpeople, covered by the returns, shown as being on short time, was just over 60 per cent., the amount of short time averaging 16 hours per week.

The coal shortage and general depression have increasingly affected the *paper* trade during June, employment being reported as worse than in the previous month.

The following Table summarises the Returns from Trade Unions relating to employment in June:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a	
		June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing .. .. .	76,643	7.5	8.2	0.9	− 0.7	+ 6.6
Bookbinding .. .. .	15,083	8.5	10.1	0.6	− 1.6	+ 7.9

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

	Number of Workpeople			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Paper .. .. .	8,730	Per cent. + 1.8	Per cent. − 32.1	£ 24,076	Per cent. + 8.8	Per cent. − 40.7
Printing .. .. .	9,534	+ 0.5	− 11.5	34,397	+ 1.2	− 16.4
Bookbinding .. .. .	5,137	+ 3.5	− 9.6	10,810	+ 5.6	− 24.4
Total .. .. .	23,401	+ 1.2	− 20.1	69,283	+ 4.4	− 27.9

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



## POTTERY TRADES.

OWING to the scarcity of coal supplies these trades were almost at a standstill during June. Several works, however, for which fuel could be procured, re-opened 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 82.0 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 80.8 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 5.9 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, at 24th June,\* as compared with 6.4 per cent. at 27th May.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers:—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
China Manufacture ..	1,050	+283.2	-44.0	2,051	+195.1	-58.7
Earthenware Manufacture ..	2,720	+44.0	-74.8	5,541	+18.5	-79.5
Other Branches (including unspecified) ..	279	-17.7	-83.4	882	-4.6	-79.1
Total ..	4,049	+61.8	-71.8	8,474	+34.6	-76.6
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries ..	3,090	+90.6	-71.6	5,717	+62.2	-78.5
Other Districts ..	959	+8.9	-72.2	2,757	-0.5	-71.5
Total ..	4,049	+61.8	-71.8	8,474	+34.6	-76.6

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during June was very bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Many works were still closed through shortage of coal, and short time was prevalent in most districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 48.9 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 46.6 per cent. at 27th May. In addition, 12.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 24th June\*, as compared with 12.3 per cent. at 27th May.

Employment with glass bottle makers was bad. Flint glass cutters and plate glass bevellers at Birmingham reported employment as very slack, and employment with flint glass makers was very bad. Sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens reported a slight improvement, but with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was very bad.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
Glass, Bottle ..	1,270	-20.4	-85.8	3,727	-18.7	-87.9
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) ..	1,353	-4.7	-38.7	2,915	+4.1	-56.5
Other Branches ..	245	-8.2	-70.7	593	-11.2	-72.2
Total ..	2,868	-12.6	-76.0	7,235	-10.2	-81.7
DISTRICTS.						
North of England ..	176	-2.2	-79.6	355	-5.2	-87.1
Yorkshire ..	896	-10.2	-84.5	2,737	-5.1	-86.1
Lancashire ..	222	-11.6	-85.2	651	-4.3	-85.7
Worcestershire and Warwickshire ..	683	-3.1	-73.4	1,588	-6.8	-50.5
Scotland ..	158	-3.1	-84.9	352	-16.6	-90.1
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	733	-25.7	-58.5	1,552	-21.8	-73.6
Total ..	2,868	-12.6	-76.0	7,235	-10.2	-81.7

Returns from firms employing 1,471 workpeople showed that in the week ending 25th June 61 per cent. of these employees were working, on the average, 25½ hours less than full time.

The exports of glass bottles during June, 1921, amounted to 12,513 gross, or 9,193 gross less than in May, 1921, and 64,307 gross less than in June, 1913.

The exports of all other manufacturers of glass during June, 1921, amounted to 25,209 cwts., or 4,026 cwts. less than in May, 1921, and 49,148 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

\* See p. 360.

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

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

THERE was a slight improvement in the state of employment in the food preparation trades during June, though in consequence of trade depression and the continued shortage of fuel large numbers of workpeople were still on short time.

In the sugar refining industry there was an increase in the numbers employed, but returns received from employers showed that out of 2,073 workpeople, nearly 50 per cent. were working 12 hours short of full time in the week ended 25th June, and owing to the continuation of the coal dispute many workers were still suspended.

In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade employment was usually described as moderate or fair, but was still reported to be bad in some districts, the shortage of fuel being again responsible for a large amount of short time.

Employment in the biscuit and cake-making trade was slack on the whole, about a third of the workpeople covered by the Returns working nearly 10 hours, on the average, short of full time in the week ended 25th June. On the other hand, overtime was worked in some cases.

In the jam and marmalade trade there was an increase in the numbers employed, and a considerable amount of overtime was reported by some firms, while in the bacon-curing and preserved meat trades employment was fair on the whole, and some workpeople in the London district worked overtime.

In the pickle and sauce-making trade employment was slack. Over 30 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were losing, on the average, about 8 hours per week in the week ending 25th June.

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

TRADE.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	5,643	+13.9	-23.2	18,431	+11.6	-37.1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	29,476	+2.3	-1.7	69,018	+4.3	-3.5
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	11,667	+2.2	-15.9	28,750	+6.4	-11.3
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,838	+8.2	-4.8	15,197	+14.4	-3.4
Bacon and Preserved Meats ..	1,976	-4.5	-12.9	4,686	+4.7	-11.4
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	506	-3.3	-9.0	928	-6.4	-14.1
Total ..	56,106	+3.7	-8.4	137,010	+6.6	-11.8

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, though it showed some improvement, continued to be adversely affected by the shortage of coal, and was slack on the whole.

The number of fishermen whose unemployment book or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th June was 7,669, as compared with 8,699 at 27th May.

## FISH LANDED.

	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with June, 1920.	June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with June, 1920.
Fish (other than shell):—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales ..	576,625	-413,033	1,097,567	-498,386
Scotland ..	451,088	-201,717	464,092	-173,364
Ireland ..	26,760	-30,430	26,220	-16,655
Total ..	1,054,473	-645,180	1,587,879	-688,405
Shell Fish ..	—	—	45,040	-6,031
Total ..	—	—	1,632,919	-694,436

*East, South and West Coasts.*—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was fair. At Hull, Grimsby and Great Yarmouth employment was slack on account of shortage of coal. At Lowestoft it was only moderate and showed a decline on the previous month. In the Devon and Cornwall district it showed a slight improvement. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven employment continued slack; the majority of the boats at these ports being still laid up on account of the shortage of coal.

*Scotland.*—Employment was moderate at Aberdeen, Peterhead and Fraserburgh; at the two last-named ports it showed an improvement on the previous month. At Macduff employment was fair and better than in May.

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



## AGRICULTURE.\*

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE very dry weather of June, although unfavourable for grass and spring-sown crops, enabled the hay harvest to be secured in good condition and with less casual labour than usual. In all parts of the country haymaking commenced earlier than usual, and in the south was almost finished by the end of the month, while in most of the later districts quite half the crop had been carted, extra labour being readily available in all districts. Casual labour was also easily obtainable for other seasonal work, such as fruit and pea picking, root hoeing, etc.

Local shortages of skilled men were reported from Lincoln and Norfolk, Surrey, Kent and Sussex, and parts of South Wales and Monmouthshire, but generally speaking the supply of labour for all purposes was adequate.

## SCOTLAND.

THERE was a good supply of men for regular farm work in most districts, and owing to industrial disputes and unemployment, sufficient casual labour was easily obtainable for turnip-hoeing and the hay harvest. A slight scarcity of casual workers was reported, however, from North-West Aberdeen, and female labour was difficult to obtain in Caithness, Stirling, Renfrew and North Ayr. In Berwick the usual supply of Irish labour was present.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during June continued slack, the general situation being much the same as in the previous month.

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 was 35.4 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 36.1 per cent. at 27th May. In addition 2.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 24th June, compared with 2.1 per cent. at 27th May.

*London.*—Employment in London was moderate; there was very little change from the previous month, but conditions were much worse than a year ago. The average daily number of labourers employed at the docks in June was nearly 15 per cent. below that for the corresponding month of last year.

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—					
4th June, 1921 ..	6,324	3,048	9,372	7,887	17,259
11th " ..	6,973	3,002	9,975	8,136	18,111
18th " ..	6,853	3,571	10,424	7,975	18,399
25th " ..	6,087	2,693	8,780	7,773	16,553
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th June, 1921 .. ..	6,569	3,080	9,649	7,945	17,594
Average for May 1921 .. ..	6,190	2,890	9,080	8,029	17,109
Average for June, 1920 .. ..	8,770	3,205	11,975	8,639	20,614

*Tilbury.*—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in June was 1,425, as compared with 1,540 in May and 2,215 in June, 1920.

*East Coast.*—Employment with tugboatmen on the Tyne and Wear was very bad, and worse than a month ago. Transport workers on the Tyne continued slack. At Hull, though the situation was still bad, there was a slight improvement. At Grimsby, however, it was worse than the preceding month. On the Orwell and the Stour employment continued fair. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn it continued slack.

*Southern and Western Ports.*—Employment at Plymouth was slack as in the previous month, and was still very bad at the Bristol Channel Ports. On the Mersey employment with dock labourers and coal trimmers was bad, and worse than it was a month ago. The average weekly number of dock labourers

employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 27th June, 1921, was 12,616, compared with 12,628 for the four weeks ended 30th May and with 20,824 in the corresponding period of 1920.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—At Glasgow employment was bad, but showed a slight improvement on May. At Greenock, Ayr, Leith and Dundee, the situation was worse than a month ago. At Cork and Limerick employment of dock labourers was fair, and in the former case better than a month and a year ago, but at Waterford it was bad.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during June continued bad, and large numbers of men were without engagements.

At the end of June the percentage of seamen unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies lodged at Employment Exchanges was 32.6 per cent. at 24th June, as compared with 31.7 per cent. at 27th May.

On the Thames a slight improvement took place at the beginning of the month, but the demand afterwards declined, and in the middle of the month it was described as poor; it showed some revival afterwards, but many men remained out of work.

On the Tyne, Wear and Tees employment was very bad, and worse than last month, many vessels having been laid up owing to the coal dispute; the demand for seamen was very small, and a large number were unable to obtain berths. At Hull employment was quiet; there was an upward tendency at the end of the month, but shipping generally was in a state of stagnation, and many men were unemployed. At Goole and Grimsby there was practically no demand for seamen until the end of the month, when a few men found engagements.

At Southampton employment was poor during the first half of June, but was rather better thereafter until towards the end of the month, when there was a substantial decline; the inquiries were mostly for liner hands, generally for re-engagements, and a large surplus of labour remained unabsorbed. On the Bristol Channel employment was very slack, and many men were unable to secure berths; a slight improvement at the end of the month was noted at Bristol, Avonmouth and Newport.

In the foreign-going trade at Liverpool employment was quiet in the early part of the month, and although it improved latterly, there was a large surplus of men available. On the Clyde there was a partial revival during the third week of the month, consequent on the settlement of a local dispute, but the demand fell off afterwards; a very large number of men were without employment. At Leith, although there was a slight improvement at the beginning of the month, it was only temporary, and at the end of the month the demand was very poor, and many men were seeking engagements. At Dundee there was practically no demand during the month. At Aberdeen employment somewhat improved, and the demand at the end of the month was reported as fair. At Dublin and Belfast there was also an improvement, with a fairly good demand 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 June :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	June, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Six months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1921.	June, 1920.	June, 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports .. ..	526	− 215	− 1,685	6,089	10,859	15,573
Sunderland .. ..	137	+ 60	− 5	691	1,391	2,023
Middlesbrough .. ..	184	− 113	− 580	1,857	2,874	1,990
Hull .. ..	917	+ 128	− 390	5,545	7,007	7,981
Grimsby .. ..	..	..	− 11	26	51	369
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol† .. ..	1,067	+ 133	− 31	4,749	7,312	5,945
Newport, Mon. .. ..	115	− 86	− 753	2,226	5,389	5,214
Cardiff‡ .. ..	407	− 403	− 2,969	7,732	17,137	24,576
Swansea .. ..	362	+ 69	− 75	2,005	2,119	2,242
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool .. ..	11,309	+ 647	− 2,078	61,122	69,424	99,787
London .. ..	6,820	− 824	− 1,920	39,667	47,570	49,578
Southampton .. ..	7,949	+ 2,268	+ 1,182	35,479	24,829	27,421
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith .. ..	382	+ 279	− 100	1,651	2,278	2,305
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. ..	3	− 97	− 233	340	1,071	1,484
Glasgow .. ..	2,415	+ 1,699	+ 15	10,464	12,977	26,503
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin .. ..	207	+ 50	+ 53	693	512	387
Belfast .. ..	357	+ 191	+ 14	1,224	2,023	1,114
Total .. ..	33,157	+ 3,776	− 9,567	181,560	214,823	274,492

\* 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.

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



## 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 were males and 3,361,470 were 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 24th June, 1921, the number of unemployment books lodged in respect of total unemployment was 2,169,419, while, in addition, 1,869 persons were claiming out-of-work donation, making a total of 2,171,288 or 17·81 per cent. of the total number insured, as compared with 17·31\* per cent. at 27th May, 1921.

The following Table shows by industries and sex the number of persons insured under the Insurance Act, 1920, and the number and percentage of persons totally unemployed whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged at 24th June. For the purpose of these figures workpeople classified as unemployed include those coal miners and those workers in the cotton trade who are entitled to claim unemployment benefit under the Acts, but not those who ceased work by reason of the respective trades disputes.

Industry.	Estimated number of Insured Workpeople at 31st May, 1921.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged at 24th June, 1921.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.					
							Percentage at 24th June, 1921.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th May, 1921.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Building ..	854,560	7,690	862,250	131,735	453	132,188	15·42	5·89	15·33	+ 1·03	- 0·09	+ 1·06
Works of Construction other than Building ..	165,870	1,340	167,210	30,810	87	30,897	18·57	6·49	18·47	+ 0·59	- 0·97	+ 0·59
Shipbuilding ..	340,160	6,280	346,440	119,143	948	120,091	35·03	15·10	34·66	+ 3·20	- 1·44	+ 3·11
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,163,530	101,460	1,264,990	322,882	17,699	319,981	25·98	17·44	25·30	+ 1·77	+ 0·54	+ 1·68
Construction and Repair of Vehicles ..	294,960	26,440	321,400	36,486	7,484	43,970	12·37	28·31	13·68	+ 0·01	- 1·85	- 0·14
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ..	210,610	44,290	254,900	33,604	8,226	41,830	15·96	18·57	16·41	+ 0·27	- 0·82	+ 0·08
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. ..	214,500	96,050	310,550	42,004	11,411	53,415	19·58	11·88	1·20	+ 1·14	- 0·93	+ 0·43
Iron, Steel and Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture ..	277,560	15,830	293,390	180,882	5,086	185,968	65·17	32·13	63·39	+ 3·00	- 5·08	+ 2·56
Brass, Copper, Zinc etc., Manufacture ..	60,840	20,290	81,130	17,626	5,686	23,312	28·97	28·02	28·73	+ 2·44	+ 0·86	+ 2·03
Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc. ..	64,760	38,290	103,050	10,812	8,606	19,418	16·70	22·48	18·84	+ 0·40	- 1·15	- 0·18
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	23,650	9,530	33,180	4,804	2,064	6,873	20·31	21·71	20·71	+ 1·23	- 2·16	+ 1·50
Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. ..	7,450	9,790	17,240	919	2,233	3,152	12·34	22·81	18·28	+ 2·91	+ 0·58	+ 1·59
Wire and Wire Goods ..	27,380	8,880	36,260	5,854	2,128	7,982	21·38	23·96	22·01	+ 1·46	- 0·80	+ 0·60
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. ..	19,490	15,580	35,070	7,66	4,873	12,539	36·77	31·28	34·33	+ 1·9	- 2·39	- 0·29
Hardware and Hollowware ..	92,130	52,210	144,340	10,516	16,279	26,795	11·41	31·8	18·66	- 0·69	- 2·73	- 1·43
Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ..	24,880	15,080	39,960	3,717	3,294	7,011	14·94	21·84	17·55	- 0·7	- 1·63	- 0·90
Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments) ..	30,170	17,970	48,140	6,898	4,288	11,186	22·86	23·86	23·24	+ 1·60	- 1·99	+ 0·27
Rubber and Rubber and Waterproof Goods ..	42,010	36,710	78,720	10,144	9,608	19,752	24·15	26·17	25·09	- 1·42	+ 2·82	+ 0·55
Leather and Leather Goods ..	61,810	28,590	90,400	9,212	5,421	14,633	14·89	18·96	16·18	- 1·31	+ 2·16	+ 0·55
Brick, Tile, etc. ..	73,100	12,100	85,200	17,558	4,706	22,264	24·02	38·89	26·13	+ 1·77	- 0·74	+ 1·41
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	30,040	31,440	61,480	23,468	26,965	50,433	78·12	85·7	82·03	+ 2·55	+ 0·24	+ 1·27
Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.) ..	32,580	7,770	40,350	16,836	2,911	19,747	51·68	37·46	48·94	+ 2·45	+ 2·09	+ 2·38
Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service ..	99,150	198,100	297,250	10,383	36,778	47,161	10·47	18·57	15·87	+ 0·41	+ 1·13	+ 0·89
Laundry Service ..	16,810	85,730	102,540	994	7,108	8,102	5·91	8·9	7·90	+ 0·95	+ 0·19	+ 0·32
Commercial, Clerical, Insurance & Banking ..	175,660	131,480	307,140	8,124	5,458	13,582	4·62	4·15	4·42	+ 0·09	+ 0·02	+ 0·06
Railway Service ..	199,820	14,910	214,730	22,343	1,216	23,559	11·18	8·6	10·97	+ 0·76	+ 0·85	+ 0·77
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	89,950	5,480	95,430	2,724	236	2,960	3·03	4·31	3·10	+ 0·18	- 0·18	+ 0·16
Other Road Transport ..	143,070	3,920	146,990	29,348	166	29,514	20·51	4·4	20·08	+ 0·96	- 0·02	+ 0·94
Seamen ..	116,270	1,820	118,090	38,276	195	38,471	32·92	10·71	32·58	+ 0·91	- 0·06	+ 0·90
Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service ..	189,600	3,580	193,180	67,629	802	68,431	35·67	22·40	35·42	- 0·85	+ 6·09	- 0·72
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. ..	30,790	5,380	36,170	9,015	1,323	10,338	29·5	24·59	28·55	+ 1·63	- 1·06	+ 1·22
Coal Mining † ..	1,143,410	9,400	1,152,810	79,706	672	80,378	6·97	7·15	6·97	+ 0·18	+ 0·18	+ 0·77
Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying ..	23,410	190	23,600	12,993	13	13,006	55·50	6·84	55·11	+ 1·19	+ 2·10	+ 1·21
Other Mining ..	10,210	420	10,630	4,395	130	4,525	43·05	30·95	42·57	+ 3·23	+ 2·85	+ 3·21
Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging ..	58,750	1,210	59,960	11,282	123	11,405	19·20	10·17	19·02	+ 0·96	+ 1·00	+ 0·96
Paper Making and Staining ..	38,590	18,250	56,840	10,101	5,428	15,529	26·18	29·74	27·32	- 1·74	- 4·53	- 2·64
Manufactured Stationery ..	22,580	45,810	68,390	2,290	7,519	9,809	10·14	16·41	14·34	- 0·32	- 1·57	- 1·26
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	144,590	75,570	220,160	12,703	8,226	20,929	8·79	10·89	9·51	+ 0·22	- 1·02	- 0·21
Cotton Trade † ..	183,020	354,260	537,280	33,862	7,807	41,669	18·50	19·99	19·48	- 1·04	+ 0·95	+ 0·27
Woollen and Worsted Trades ..	123,510	151,360	274,870	22,792	41,295	64,087	18·45	27·28	23·32	+ 0·61	+ 0·80	+ 0·72
Silk Trade ..	11,040	20,850	31,890	1,095	3,278	4,373	9·92	15·72	13·71	+ 2·18	+ 3·51	+ 3·29
Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades ..	27,800	58,520	86,320	6,814	17,343	24,157	24·51	29·64	27·99	+ 1·74	+ 0·67	+ 1·02
Jute Trade ..	11,960	30,300	42,260	1,194	5,480	6,674	9·98	18·09	15·79	+ 0·09	+ 0·60	+ 0·45
Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture ..	6,600	135·0	20,140	1,093	4,121	5,214	16·56	30·44	25·89	- 1·11	- 2·23	- 1·86
Hosiery Trade ..	17,640	63,310	80,950	2,659	11,181	13,840	15·07	17·66	17·10	- 4·07	- 3·68	- 3·76
Lace Trade ..	11,130	16,390	27,520	3,550	4,203	7,753	31·90	25·64	28·17	- 1·20	- 4·03	- 2·89
Carpet and Rug Manufacture ..	9,570	14,080	23,650	1,104	1,995	3,099	11·54	14·17	13·10	+ 0·06	+ 1·15	+ 0·70
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ..	70,250	29,980	100,230	10,873	4,600	15,473	15·48	15·44	15·44	+ 1·41	+ 2·15	+ 1·64
Other Textiles ..	13,250	29,540	42,790	2,368	6,941	9,309	17·87	23·53	21·76	+ 1·09	- 5·39	- 3·40
Tailoring Trades ..	71,990	131,860	203,850	5,938	18,578	24,516	8·25	14·09	12·03	- 0·83	- 1·02	- 0·95
Dress, &c., Making, Millinery, Furriers, &c. ..	24,30	201,140	225,370	2,084	25,968	28,052	8·60	17·91	12·45	- 0·54	- 0·52	- 0·51
Hats, Caps and Bonnets ..	12,310	20,600	32,910	2,148	2,394	4,542	17·45	11·62	13·80	- 2·76	+ 0·70	- 0·59
Corset Trade ..	1,990	10,560	12,550	140	1,637	1,777	7·04	15·50	14·16	+ 0·61	- 0·88	- 0·64
Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades ..	100,440	50,530	150,970	14,114	6,767	20,911	14·08	13·39	13·85	- 1·23	- 1·20	- 1·22
Other Clothing ..	19,570	21,710	41,280	2,532	3,434	5,966	12·94	15·82	14·45	+ 0·12	- 1·65	- 0·81
Manufacture of Food and Drink ..	275,370	163,500	438,870	24,750	23,931	48,681	8·99	14·64	11·09	+ 0·15	- 1·14	- 0·34
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture ..	14,590	32,340	46,930	1,397	4,552	5,949	9·58	14·08	12·68	+ 0·7	- 1·26	- 0·79
Public Utility Services ..	197,600	16,650	214,250	17,705	1,452	19,157	8·96	8·72	8·94	+ 0·98	+ 3·26	+ 1·16
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets ..	19,560	3,700	23,260	903	154	1,057	4·61	4·16	4·54	- 4·18	- 8·89	- 4·93
Distributive Trades ..	536,540	431,030	967,570	47,371	28,367	75,738	8·83	6·58	7·83	+ 0·37	- 0·20	+ 0·12
National and Local Government Service ..	260,960	129,230	390,190	21,838	6,254	28,092	8·37	4·84	7·20	+ 0·55	- 0·34	+ 0·26
Professional Services ..	73,560	100,880	174,440	3,129	3,219	6,348	4·25	3·19	3·64	+ 0·23	+ 0·16	+ 0·19
Other Industries and Services ..	120,140	60,750	180,890	51,243	20,005	71,248	42·65	32·93	39·39	- 0·79	- 3·37	- 1·65
TOTAL ..	8,829,320	3,361,470	12,190,790	1,627,478	543,810	2,171,288	18·0	16·18	17·81	+ 0·58*	- 0·30*	+ 0·50*

\* The figures previously published for 27th May have been revised.  
† General Dispute in progress.



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

## B.—SHORT TIME.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, an applicant for unemployment benefit must, *inter alia*, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than 24 hours, or two periods of unemployment of not less than six \* days each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, shall be treated as continuous employment for this purpose.

Persons employed in establishments where, owing to depression in trade, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to fall within the above provision, are accordingly eligible for benefit.

The number of persons claiming unemployment benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 24th June was 832,309, while, in addition, 31 men claimed out-of-work donation in respect of short-time working, making a total of 832,340, or

6.83 per cent of the total number of persons insured, as compared with 9.74 per cent. on 27th May, 1921. Among males the percentage amounted to 5.55, a decrease of 1.32 per cent. as compared with 27th May, while among females the percentage was 10.19, a decrease of 7.06 compared with a month ago. It should be noted, however, that the figures for 27th May included about 320,000 persons in the cotton trade, who, owing to a trade dispute in progress on 24th June, were no longer eligible for benefit.

The highest percentages recorded were in the textile trades, where the figures ranged from 17.15 per cent. in "Other Textiles" to 68.75 per cent. in the jute trade. Other trades with a considerable amount of systematic short time were the corset trade (31.69 per cent.), wire and wire goods (23.69 per cent.), bolts, nuts, screws, etc. (22.57 per cent.), and paper making and staining (20.54 per cent.).

The following Table analyses the figures in respect of systematic short time working by industry and sex :—

Industry.	NUMBER ON SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME.						PERCENTAGE ON SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME.					
	Number of Short-Time Workers claiming U.I. Benefit and Donation on 24th June, 1921.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th May, 1921.			Percentage at 24th June, 1921.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th May, 1921.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Building .. .. .	9,124	52	9,176	+ 91	+ 12	+ 103	1.07	0.68	1.06	+ 0.01	+ 0.16	+ 0.01
Works of Construction other than Building ..	3,601	7	3,608	- 336	+ 2	- 334	2.17	0.52	2.16	- 0.20	+ 0.15	- 0.20
Shipbuilding .. .. .	14,754	155	14,909	+ 1,767	- 24	+ 1,743	4.34	2.47	4.30	+ 0.52	- 0.38	+ 0.50
Engineering and Ironfounding .. .. .	141,520	6,525	148,045	- 11,481	- 523	- 12,004	12.16	6.43	11.70	- 0.99	- 0.52	- 0.95
Construction and Repair of Vehicles .. ..	15,217	3,144	18,361	+ 660	+ 230	+ 890	5.16	11.89	5.71	+ 0.22	+ 0.87	+ 0.27
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork .. ..	9,644	3,565	13,209	+ 632	- 45	+ 587	4.58	8.05	5.18	+ 0.30	- 0.10	+ 0.23
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. ..	18,110	6,515	24,625	+ 1,118	- 725	+ 393	8.44	6.78	7.93	+ 0.52	- 0.76	+ 0.13
Iron, Steel and Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture .. .. .	29,845	912	30,757	- 92	- 434	- 526	10.75	5.76	10.48	- 0.04	- 2.74	- 0.18
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture .. ..	6,217	1,405	7,622	- 15	- 288	- 303	10.22	6.92	9.39	- 0.02	- 1.42	- 0.38
Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc. ..	4,514	6,426	10,940	+ 322	+ 815	+ 1,137	6.97	16.78	10.62	+ 0.50	+ 2.13	+ 1.11
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. .. .. .	4,463	1,952	6,415	+ 470	+ 121	+ 591	18.87	20.48	19.33	+ 1.99	+ 1.27	+ 1.78
Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. ..	716	2,715	3,431	- 331	+ 80	- 251	9.61	27.73	19.90	- 4.45	+ 0.81	- 1.46
Wire and Wire Goods .. .. .	7,126	1,464	8,590	- 8	+ 164	+ 156	26.03	16.49	23.69	- 0.03	+ 1.85	+ 0.43
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. ..	4,010	3,905	7,915	+ 187	+ 61	+ 248	20.57	25.06	22.57	+ 0.95	+ 0.39	+ 0.71
Hardware and Hollowware .. .. .	6,596	6,525	13,121	- 576	- 572	- 1,148	7.16	12.50	9.09	- 0.62	- 1.09	- 0.80
Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. .. .. .	2,493	1,605	4,098	- 123	- 389	- 512	10.02	10.64	10.26	- 0.49	- 2.58	- 1.28
Miscellaneous, Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments) .. .. .	2,160	1,968	4,128	+ 89	+ 497	+ 586	7.16	10.95	8.57	+ 0.30	+ 2.76	+ 1.21
Rubber and Rubber and Waterproof Goods ..	7,109	6,309	13,418	- 2,287	- 1,224	- 3,511	16.92	17.19	17.05	- 5.45	- 3.33	- 4.46
Leather and Leather Goods .. .. .	5,874	3,175	9,049	+ 168	- 738	- 570	9.50	11.11	10.01	+ 0.27	- 2.58	- 0.63
Brick, Tile, etc. .. .. .	2,414	349	2,763	+ 296	+ 71	+ 367	3.30	2.88	3.24	+ 0.40	+ 0.58	+ 0.43
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. .. .. .	1,692	1,947	3,639	- 358	+ 85	- 273	5.63	6.19	5.92	- 1.19	+ 0.27	- 0.44
Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.) .. .. .	4,310	807	5,117	+ 246	- 97	+ 149	13.23	10.39	12.68	+ 0.76	- 1.24	+ 0.37
Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service .. ..	208	566	774	- 7	+ 8	+ 1	0.21	0.29	0.2	- 0.01	+ 0.01	-
Laundry Service .. .. .	100	810	910	- 391	- 386	- 777	0.59	0.94	0.89	- 2.35	- 0.46	- 0.76
Commercial, Clerical, Insurance & Banking ..	261	176	437	- 44	+ 40	- 4	0.15	0.13	0.14	- 0.02	+ 0.3	-
Railway Service .. .. .	9,836	181	10,017	+ 1,380	- 5	+ 1,375	4.92	1.21	4.66	+ 0.69	- 0.04	+ 0.64
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. .. .	1,194	9	1,203	- 669	- 3	- 672	1.33	0.16	1.26	- 0.74	- 0.06	- 0.70
Other Road Transport .. .. .	2,116	3	2,119	- 41	- 2	- 43	1.48	0.08	1.44	- 0.03	- 0.05	- 0.03
Seamen .. .. .	131	2	133	- 10	- 1	- 11	0.11	0.11	0.11	- 0.01	- 0.05	- 0.01
Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service .. ..	4,166	10	4,176	+ 150	- 1	+ 149	2.20	0.28	2.16	+ 0.08	- 0.03	+ 0.08
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. .. ..	1,363	323	1,686	- 142	- 21	- 163	4.43	6.00	4.66	- 0.46	- 0.39	- 0.45
Coal Mining † .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying .. ..	2,434	1	2,435	- 9	+ 1	- 8	10.40	0.53	10.32	- 0.04	+ 0.53	- 0.03
Other Mining .. .. .	249	6	255	- 17	- 4	- 21	2.44	1.43	2.40	- 0.17	- 0.95	- 0.20
Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging .. .. .	6,246	17	6,243	+ 2,329	+ 3	+ 2,332	10.60	1.40	10.41	+ 3.97	+ 0.24	+ 3.89
Paper Making and Staining .. .. .	7,422	4,253	11,675	- 993	+ 336	- 657	19.23	23.30	20.54	- 2.58	+ 1.84	- 1.16
Manufactured Stationery .. .. .	1,631	7,462	9,093	- 131	- 45	- 176	7.22	16.29	13.30	- 0.58	- 0.10	- 0.25
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding .. ..	3,939	5,197	9,136	- 69	- 208	- 277	2.72	6.88	4.15	- 0.05	- 0.27	- 0.13
Cotton Trade † .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen and Worsted Trades .. .. .	41,257	73,511	114,768	- 402	- 1,016	- 1,418	33.40	48.57	41.75	- 0.33	- 0.67	- 0.52
Silk Trade .. .. .	2,614	6,383	8,997	+ 174	- 1,123	- 949	23.68	30.61	28.21	+ 1.58	- 5.39	- 2.98
Flax, Linen and Hemp Trades .. .. .	9,840	33,737	43,577	- 75	- 1,554	- 1,629	35.40	57.65	50.48	- 0.27	- 2.66	- 1.89
Jute Trade .. .. .	6,254	22,801	29,055	+ 558	+ 1,133	+ 1,691	52.29	75.25	68.75	+ 4.66	+ 3.74	+ 4.00
Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture .. ..	1,183	4,091	5,274	- 143	- 674	- 817	17.92	30.21	26.19	- 2.17	- 4.98	- 4.05
Hosiery Trade .. .. .	2,888	11,111	13,999	+ 193	- 1,051	- 858	16.37	17.55	17.9	+ 1.09	- 1.66	- 1.06
Lace Trade .. .. .	1,653	3,779	5,432	- 528	- 575	- 1,103	14.85	23.06	19.74	- 4.75	- 3.50	- 4.01
Carpet and Rug Manufacture .. .. .	1,900	3,130	5,030	+ 190	- 913	- 723	19.85	22.23	21.27	+ 1.98	- 6.48	- 3.06
Textile, Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. .. .. .	34,771	11,792	46,563	- 953	- 548	- 1,501	49.50	39.33	46.46	- 1.35	- 1.83	- 1.49
Other Textiles .. .. .	1,644	5,693	7,337	+ 30	+ 273	+ 303	12.41	19.27	17.15	+ 0.23	+ 0.92	+ 0.71
Tailoring Trades .. .. .	3,371	20,877	24,248	+ 367	+ 5,535	+ 5,902	4.68	15.83	11.90	+ 0.51	+ 4.19	+ 2.90
Dress etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. ..	1,546	29,810	31,356	- 88	- 1,737	- 1,825	6.38	14.82	13.91	- 0.36	- 0.86	- 0.81
Hats, Caps and Bonnets .. .. .	2,636	3,416	6,052	- 162	+ 138	- 24	21.41	16.58	18.39	- 1.32	+ 0.67	- 0.07
Corset Trade .. .. .	235	3,742	3,977	+ 68	- 687	- 619	11.81	35.44	31.69	+ 3.42	- 6.50	- 4.93
Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades .. .. .	10,915	6,263	17,178	- 293	- 491	- 784	10.87	12.34	11.38	- 0.29	- 0.93	- 0.52
Other Clothing .. .. .	1,450	2,74	3,724	- 128	- 373	- 501	7.41	10.47	9.02	- 0.65	- 1.72	- 1.21
Manufacture of Food and Drink .. .. .	3,545	9,171	12,716	- 4,266	- 5,089	- 9,355	1.29	5.61	2.90	- 1.55	- 3.11	- 2.13
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture ..	157	1,372	1,529	- 140	+ 81	- 59	1.08	4.24	3.26	- 0.96	+ 0.25	- 0.12
Public Utility Service .. .. .	2,550	163	2,413	+ 744	+ 12	+ 756	1.14	0.98	1.13	+ 0.38	+ 0.07	+ 0.36
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets .. ..	2,822	819	3,641	+ 270	+ 71	+ 341	14.43	22.14	15.65	+ 1.38	+ 1.92	+ 1.46
Distributive Trades .. .. .	6,149	4,946	11,095	+ 337	+ 379	+ 716	1.15	1.15	1.15	+ 0.07	+ 0.09	+ 0.08
National and Local Government Service ..	3,430	170	3,600	+ 602	- 6	+ 596	1.31	0.13	0.92	+ 0.23	- 0.01	+ 0.15
Professional Services .. .. .	128	125	253	+ 23	- 21	+ 2	0.17	0.12	0.15	+ 0.03	- 0.02	+ 0.01
Other Industries and Services .. .. .	4,372	2,926	7,298	- 224	+ 300	+ 76	3.64	4.82	4.03	- 0.19	+ 0.50	+ 0.04
TOTAL .. .. .	489,795	342,545	832,340	-117,081	-237,357	-354,438	5.55	10.19	6.83	- 1.32	- 7.06	- 2.91

\* Prior to 30th June, 1921, a period of three days was admitted.  
† General Dispute in progress.



# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 24th June showed that the number of workpeople on the Live Register increased from 2,122,496 on 27th May to 2,177,899 on 24th June. An increase of 80,770 occurred in the men's department, while in the women's and juvenile's departments there were decreases of 19,287 and 6,080 respectively. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 24th June was 147,972, compared with a weekly average of 186,041 during the four weeks ended 27th May.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 24th June, 1921:—

Week ended	Applications by		Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.		From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.
27th May, 1921	182,129	19,052	15,469	2,122,496	30,083
3rd June, 1921	162,477	18,191	15,888	2,149,398	27,201
10th " "	154,683	16,121	13,433	2,178,294	26,565
17th " "	137,496	17,076	14,036	2,168,455	26,382
24th " "	137,231	17,515	15,140	2,177,899	25,077
Total (4 weeks)	591,887	68,903	58,497	—	—

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 24th June, 1,549,307 were men, 84,031 were boys, 477,627 were women, and 66,934 were girls. Of the 25,077 vacancies unfilled, 5,664 were for men, 16,999 were for women, and 2,414 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled decreased by 8.0 per cent. and 5.5 per cent. respectively, as compared with the preceding period. At 1st July a downward movement had set in; the total number on the Live Register had fallen to 2,170,397, and at 8th July it showed a further decline to 2,122,369.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 3rd June, 1921, are dealt with below:—

**Applications from Workpeople.**—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (31,604) during the four weeks ended 3rd June showed a decrease of 974, or 3.0 per cent., compared with last month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 21,382, women for 7,479, and juveniles for 2,743—decreases of 1.5 per cent. in the case of men, 3.7 per cent. in the case of women, and 11.3 per cent. in the case of juveniles.

Compared with last month, there were decreases in the number of applications from men in the following important occupations:—Miscellaneous metal trades (33.1 per cent.), the transport trades (10.6 per cent.), shipbuilding (5.9 per cent.), and general labourers (11.4 per cent.). Applications from men increased in the textile trades (45.0 per cent.), food, tobacco, drink and lodgings occupations (26.6 per cent.), and in building and construction of works (7.2 per cent.). In the case of women there were increases in the following occupations:—Textiles (34.4 per cent.), transport trades (17.2 per cent.), and food, tobacco, drink and lodgings occupations (10.3 per cent.). Applications in the dress, including boot and shoe, trades decreased by 16.8 per cent., and the decreases in engineering and ironfounding and domestic services were 15.2 per cent. and 4.1 per cent. respectively.

Of the total applications from men, 22.6 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 12.0 per cent. in building and construction of works, 10.3 per cent. in the transport trades, and 8.2 per cent. as general labourers. Of the total applications from women, the textile trades accounted for 32.4 per cent., and domestic service for 21.7 per cent.

**Vacancies Notified.**—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the four weeks ended 3rd June was 3,040, as compared with 3,349 during the previous period. Of this daily average, 1,512 were for men, 1,160 for women, and 368 for juveniles—decreases of 19.9 per cent. and 2.9 per cent. respectively in the case of men and juveniles, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. in the case of women, compared with the previous month.

The decrease in the number of vacancies notified for men was common to almost all the principal occupations, the only exceptions being slight increases in engineering and ironfounding, domestic service, and the dress (including boot and shoe) trades.

Of the total vacancies notified for men, 43.2 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.4 per cent. in the transport trades, while general labourers accounted for 26.3 per cent.

The vacancies notified for women increased in miscellaneous metal trades, the transport trades, and in dress (including boots and shoes). There was a slight decrease in vacancies notified for women in domestic service and commercial and clerical occupations. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 17,338, or 67.9 per cent., were in domestic service.

**Vacancies Filled.**—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 3rd June was 2,520, as compared with 2,781 during the previous four weeks, and 3,246 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with last month, the vacancies filled by men and juveniles decreased by 18.7 per cent. and 3.7 per cent. respectively, while in the case of women there was an increase of 11.9 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 82.9 per cent., as compared with 83.0 during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 44.8 per

cent. were in building and construction of works, while commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 4.1 per cent., and general labourers for 27.5 per cent. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 63.9 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

The decrease in the number of vacancies filled by men was common to most of the principal occupations, the only exceptions being slight increases in the number of men placed in engineering and ironfounding, in domestic service, and in the food, tobacco, drink and lodgings trades. The largest decreases occurred in commercial and clerical occupations (31.0 per cent.), building and construction of works (24.8 per cent.), and the transport trades (16.2 per cent.). In the women's department, there were increases in all the principal industries, except engineering and ironfounding and commercial occupations. The vacancies filled by women in the transport trades increased by about 560 per cent., due to the placing of 1,045 women in the dock and harbour service at Southampton.

**Juveniles.**—With reference to juveniles, 30,919 applications were received from boys, and 3,768 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 3,190, or 84.7 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, 35.5 per cent. were in the transport trades, 10.9 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 8.3 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

The number of applications received from girls was 29,427. The number of vacancies notified was 4,331, of which number 3,663, or 84.6 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 41.1 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 9.9 per cent., and commercial and clerical occupations for 8.5 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest in engineering and ironfounding (97.2 per cent.), general labourers (86.7 per cent.), the transport trades (82.8 per cent.), and domestic service (82.2 per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notified were filled: The transport trades (88.7 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (88.4 per cent.), textiles (84.1 per cent.), and dress (including boots and shoes) (84.0 per cent.).

Of the total vacancies (6,853) filled by juveniles, 1,043, or 15.2 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

The following table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 3rd June, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time:—

Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building .. .. .	48,499	102,689	5,517	4,923
Construction of Works .. .. .	7,888	20,825	8,864	9,256
Engineering and Ironfounding .. .. .	106,210	319,474	1,406	1,216
Shipbuilding .. .. .	34,628	89,869	1,080	1,019
Construction of Vehicles .. .. .	2,844	8,926	96	67
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. .. .	32,820	177,472	97	90
Domestic Service .. .. .	4,602	13,550	680	533
Commercial and Clerical .. .. .	7,101	21,959	1,455	1,283
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. .. .	48,338	150,320	1,462	1,251
Agriculture .. .. .	2,637	7,702	893	647
Textiles .. .. .	27,506	73,837	138	117
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. .. .	6,317	23,725	454	354
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings .. .. .	6,064	14,723	205	169
General Labourers .. .. .	38,386	138,940	8,755	8,711
All other Trades .. .. .	96,547	261,715	2,168	1,997
Total .. .. .	470,387	1,425,726	33,270	31,633
Group of Trades.*	Women.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Engineering and Ironfounding .. .. .	4,790	31,423	95	88
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. .. .	6,713	25,883	649	431
Domestic Service:—				
Resident domestic servants .. .. .	6,432	6,703	7,402	2,884
Non-resident domestic servants .. .. .	8,730	14,898	3,401	2,257
Other domestic offices and services .. .. .	20,617	43,265	6,535	5,701
Commercial and Clerical .. .. .	7,080	20,275	979	834
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. .. .	4,783	15,212	1,386	1,171
Agriculture .. .. .	351	679	129	72
Textiles .. .. .	53,379	160,124	705	552
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. .. .	14,271	45,728	2,628	1,766
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings .. .. .	5,624	19,112	401	321
General Labourers .. .. .	4,316	15,614	126	116
All other Trades .. .. .	27,454	100,556	1,082	777
Total .. .. .	164,540	499,472	25,518	16,970

\* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended 3rd June was 1,249.



## 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. 348-349 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 June.*—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges at the end of June was 21,070 (13,418 men and 7,652 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 6,521 (3,525 for men and 2,996 for women). The Exchanges succeeded during the last week in June in placing 18,094 persons in situations (13,819 men and 4,275 women), and, in addition, employment was found for 365 foreign immigrants.

*Out-of-Work Benefit in July.*—According to the latest Returns received on 8th July 11 departmental and 120 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit being 50,575 (36,018 men and 14,557 women). Of this total, 31,913 were resident in the Seine Department, including 13,860 in Paris (2nd July).

## GERMANY.

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

"During May it was possible to discern some improvement in the condition of the labour market as a whole. This improvement was not, as in previous months, confined in the main to seasonal industries, such as agriculture and building; but it appeared rather as if the removal of the uncertainty which weighed upon Germany's economic life before the acceptance of the ultimatum had helped to create additional opportunities for employment in industry. It is not possible to judge as yet how far this is a really permanent improvement or a merely temporary revival."

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation decreased from 394,582 on 1st May to 357,850 on 1st June, or by 9.3 per cent.; among men there was a decrease amounting to 10.0 per cent. and among women one of 6.7 per cent.

Returns from trade unions also point to a decrease in unemployment during May. Out of a total of 5,772,086 members covered by the returns, 213,762, or 3.7 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 3.9 per cent. at the end of April, and 2.7 per cent. in May, 1920.

Unions.	Member-ship reported at end of May, 1921.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		May, 1921.	April, 1921.	May, 1920.
All Unions making Returns ..	5,772,086	3.7	3.9	2.7
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Building trade workers ..	471,569	3.7	5.1	2.3
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	52,851	1.1	4.7	4.9
Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	1,345,370	4.5	4.2	1.8
" " (Christian) ..	217,966	2.1	1.8	0.6
" " (Hirsch-Duncker) ..	106,396	1.6	1.5	0.6
Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	549,756	4.1	5.4	6.2
Clothing workers ..	112,185	1.2	0.9	—
Boot and shoe makers (Soc. Dem.) ..	87,216	3.0	3.8	18.7
Transport workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	563,313	3.0	3.4	1.7
Printers ..	70,625	1.8	2.1	2.8
Bookbinders ..	79,264	4.2	4.1	1.7
Saddlers and bagmakers (Soc. Dem.) ..	36,285	9.4	10.2	—
Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	351,333	5.1	5.4	3.2
" " (Christian) ..	36,250	0.4	0.4	0.7
Glass workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	62,337	5.2	3.2	1.2
Porcelain workers ..	60,123	4.0	4.6	2.4
Bakers and confectioners (Soc. Dem.) ..	66,063	7.7	8.5	9.8
Brewery and corn-mill workers ..	72,226	1.5	2.1	1.8
Tobacco workers ..	79,003	2.4	1.6	2.6
Enginemen and stokers ..	44,160	2.1	1.8	2.2
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	564,745	3.3	3.5	2.1
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	108,445	1.9	1.4	0.9
Municipal and State workers ..	272,102	2.5	2.3	1.4

The improvement is further reflected in the returns both of the Employment Exchanges and the sickness insurance societies. Thus the former show that only 175 applicants were registered for every 100 vacancies in May, as compared with 189 in April.

An aggregate membership of 12,952,109 was recorded by 6,629 sickness insurance societies on 1st June, showing an increase of 1.0 per cent. over the corresponding figure for the same societies on 1st May. "Members" are those persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid, and who were, therefore, assumed to be in employment.

\* *Journal Officiel*, 9th July, 1921.

## BELGIUM.\*

*Unemployment in April and May.*—Returns relating to April were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies, from 1,949 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 616,517. On the last working day of the month 192,560 of these, or 31.2 per cent. of the total, were out of work. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 31.5. The aggregate days of unemployment in April numbered 1,852,620, as compared with 1,971,563 in March.

Employment Exchange returns are available for a later period. During May 13,287 applications for employment were reported, as compared with 16,636 applications in April, while offers of situations numbered 8,763 (8,145 in April). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 152 applications, as against 204 in April.

## HOLLAND.

## Amsterdam.

*Unemployment in May.*—A statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that 23.4 per cent. of the members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city were out of work in May, as compared with 25.2 per cent. in March, 1921 (figures for April are not available), and 16.7 per cent. in May, 1920. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 90.8 per cent. were unemployed in May, 89.1 per cent. in March, and 65.5 per cent. in May, 1920.

## SWITZERLAND.†

*Unemployment in May and June.*—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.
9 May ..	51,111	1,238	99,370
23 " ..	52,377	1,179	93,766
6 June ..	52,635	1,559	84,715
20 " ..	54,650	1,320	80,037

Taking May as a whole, 396.2 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men and 258.4 for those for women; in April the figures were 371.2 and 262.0, respectively—a decrease in the later month in both cases.

## NORWAY.‡

*Unemployment in April.*—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of April in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 14.7, as compared with 14.9 in March, and 1.3 in April, 1920.

	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Apr. 30, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1920.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) ..	918	914	875	7.1	9.3	3.0
Carpenters ..	1,242	1,290	1,481	19.2	23.5	3.2
Painters (Christiania) ..	588	556	707	—	25.2	—
Metal Workers ..	9,764	9,895	9,128	16.0	13.6	1.2
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	932	968	1,012	16.6	23.7	0.5
Printers ..	2,592	2,607	2,555	8.6	9.0	0.2
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	867	870	900	29.1	25.9	1.0
Cabinetmakers ..	589	585	610	21.9	23.8	2.0
Bakers (Christiania) ..	590	590	560	4.4	5.1	3.2
Total ..	18,082	18,275	17,788	14.7	14.9	1.3

A return furnished on 25th June by the British Legation at Christiania gives a statement relating to public Employment Exchanges in Norway in the earlier part of May. The number of applications on the "live register" on 10th May was 16,840, 15,980 for men and 860 for women. The vacant situations numbered 1,905, 272 for men and 1,633 for women. There were thus 1,858 applications, on an average, for each 100 situations offered for men, and 316 for each 100 for women. On the corresponding date in 1920 the number of applications recorded at the Exchanges were 2,454 for men and 1,889 for women.

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

† *Fidgenössssches Arbeitsamt: Monats-Bericht*. May, 1921.

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

§ Revised figures.



## SWEDEN.

*Unemployment in May.*—According to information supplied by the Swedish Department for Social Affairs the percentage unemployed among members of Swedish Trade Unions on 31st May was 25.2, as compared with 24.3 at the end of the preceding month, and 2.9 at the end of May, 1920.

*Unemployment and Relief Work.*—According to a report by H.M. Commercial Secretary at Stockholm, dated 21st June, new regulations have been introduced in Stockholm for the receipt of unemployment allowances. These regulations exclude from any allowance practically all workers who have no families to support. It is estimated that about 2,000 persons are affected. In spite of unemployment in manufacturing industries there is still a great scarcity of domestic servants.

Several saw mills in Norrland have closed down.

The State Railway Board have informed the Government that they intend to commence relief work as soon as the Riksdag has granted the necessary five million kronor. Preference will be given to men who have been discharged from the State Railways owing to lack of work and reduction of staffs.

## DENMARK.\*

*Unemployment in May.*—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, 18.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 21.7 per cent. on 29th April, and 2.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1920.

Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 27th May, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		27th May, 1921.	29th April, 1921.	28th May, 1920.
<b>Copenhagen:—</b>				
Building trades .. ..	12,601	34.9	45.1	6.4
Other industries .. ..	65,133	22.5	24.6	2.7
Commercial employment ..	10,850	6.6	6.2	0.7
General labourers (trades not specified) .. ..	31,279	15.8	15.6	2.9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>119,863</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Provinces:—</b>				
Building trades .. ..	21,423	23.9	44.0	3.3
Other industries .. ..	59,964	20.1	23.9	3.6
Commercial employment ..	12,427	4.7	4.7	1.1
General labourers (trades not specified) .. ..	85,170	15.3	17.5	2.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>178,984</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>298,847</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>

## FINLAND.

*Unemployment in April.*—The latest issue of *Social Tidskrift* (the journal of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Helsingfors) gives figures showing the operations of the public Employment Exchanges in Finland during the month of April. The applications for situations recorded numbered 3,868 (2,131 at Helsingfors), the vacancies notified by employers 2,692 (1,693 at Helsingfors), and situations obtained 1,905 (1,199 at Helsingfors). For each 100 vacancies there were thus, on the average, 144 applications, as compared with 128 in April, 1920.

## CANADA.

*Unemployment in April.*†—Returns relating to unemployment in April were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,661 labour organisations with a total membership of 204,357. For all trades reporting, 16.27 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 16.48 per cent. in March, and 2.52 in April, 1920.

Group of Trades.	Member-ship reporting on 30th April, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		April, 1921.	Mar., 1921.	April, 1920.
<b>All trades reporting .. ..</b>	<b>204,357</b>	<b>16.27</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>2.52</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS.</b>				
Building and construction .. ..	29,447	20.03	25.67	5.92
Mining, quarrying and refining of ores .. ..	11,134	21.89	12.06	1.10
Metals, machinery and conveyances ..	19,576	27.47	27.75	3.54
Textiles, carpets and cordage .. ..	4,111	3.75	3.08	0.05
Clothing and laundering .. ..	6,406	60.38	4.12	0.40
Food, tobacco and liquors .. ..	2,617	4.20	6.78	4.70
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	2,705	9.91	12.78	3.25
Steam railways .. ..	62,649	12.53	12.41	1.95
Trams and electric railways .. ..	10,075	4.45	0.28	0.09
Seafaring, etc. .. ..	3,216	4.48	7.95	2.67
Teamsters and chauffeurs .. ..	1,924	6.35	4.14	2.43
Pulp, paper and fibre .. ..	4,614	7.52	6.89	0.02
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	9,359	4.72	3.92	1.24

\* Statistiske Efterretninger, 17th June, 1921. Copenhagen.

† The Labour Gazette, June, 1921. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

*Employment at End of May.*—The latest available Report by the Employment Service of Canada relates to the week ending 28th May, and is based on Returns received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 5,188 firms with a total pay-roll of 596,681 persons. This total represents a decrease of slightly over 1 per cent. in the numbers employed by the same firms in the previous week. The slight decline is stated to be due to further temporary shut-downs of railway shops. As compared with 17th January, 1920, the numbers employed show a decrease of 13.5 per cent.

## UNITED STATES\*

*Employment in May.*—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 May, 1921, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) May, 1920, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		April, 1921.	May, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	April, 1921.	May, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	97	22,815	22,459	— 1.6	£ 269,011	£ 272,553	+ 1.3
Iron and steel ..	115	112,713	111,101	— 1.4	1,196,474	1,132,260	— 5.4
Railway and tramway car building and repairing ..	62	45,554	44,027	— 3.4	637,330	601,907	— 5.6
Automobiles ..	46	83,556	87,266	+ 4.4	555,230	608,586	+ 9.6
Cotton manufacturing ..	58	46,590	47,532	+ 2.0	164,453	169,260	+ 2.9
Cotton finishing ..	17	11,986	12,423	+ 3.6	55,745	56,945	+ 2.2
Hosiery and underwear ..	65	24,642	26,316	+ 6.8	84,896	90,600	+ 6.7
Woollen ..	51	43,978	46,465	+ 5.7	212,283	228,612	+ 7.7
Silk ..	47	18,564	18,957	+ 2.1	175,072	178,389	+ 1.9
Men's ready-made clothing ..	45	27,226	26,098	— 4.1	187,213	159,928	— 14.6
Boots and shoes ..	86	55,430	57,432	+ 3.6	267,790	270,899	+ 1.2
Cigars ..	58	16,612	16,873	+ 1.6	64,459	67,811	+ 5.2
Leather ..	37	11,330	12,000	+ 5.9	54,339	56,620	+ 4.2
Paper ..	59	24,630	21,555	— 12.5	127,759	105,613	— 17.3

The figures in the above table show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in May in nine industries, and decreases in five. The greatest increases (6.8 and 5.9 per cent.) are shown in the groups hosiery and underwear and leather respectively; the greatest decrease (12.5 per cent.) appears in paper making. Ten industries show an increase in the aggregate earnings, and four a decrease. The most important increases (9.6 and 7.7 per cent.) appear in the groups automobiles and woollen respectively. The greatest decrease (17.3 per cent.) is recorded in paper making.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		May 1920.	May 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	May 1920.	May 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	105	26,325	22,252	— 15.5	£ 356,872	£ 270,195	— 23.4
Iron and steel ..	111	166,296	111,123	— 33.2	2,571,153	1,129,013	— 56.1
Railway and tramway car building and repairing ..	60	69,577	41,033	— 41.0	910,826	555,770	— 39.0
Automobiles ..	44	128,982	85,159	— 34.0	931,467	598,757	— 35.7
Cotton manufacturing ..	60	48,875	48,348	— 1.1	217,556	171,427	— 21.2
Cotton finishing ..	17	12,497	12,423	— 0.6	61,615	56,945	— 7.6
Hosiery and underwear ..	60	31,512	23,502	— 25.4	135,290	80,829	— 40.3
Woollen ..	51	48,339	46,465	— 3.9	262,901	228,612	— 13.0
Silk ..	47	20,645	18,957	— 8.2	207,397	178,389	— 14.0
Men's ready-made clothing ..	43	35,298	25,695	— 27.2	262,591	157,743	— 39.9
Boots and shoes ..	85	69,873	56,788	— 18.7	361,890	267,930	— 26.6
Cigars ..	56	16,563	16,608	+ 0.3	78,958	66,958	— 13.0
Leather ..	35	17,307	11,247	— 35.0	96,904	53,295	— 45.0
Paper ..	57	32,574	21,366	— 34.4	203,376	103,081	— 48.3

Thirteen industries show a decrease in the number of persons employed when compared with the corresponding month of 1920. The one industry reporting an increase (0.3 per cent.) is cigar manufacturing. The greatest decreases (41 and 35 per cent.) appear in railway and tramway car building and repairing and leather, respectively. All fourteen industries show a decrease in the aggregate earnings in May, 1921; in iron and steel it amounted to 56.1 per cent., and in paper making to 48.3 per cent.

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

† The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of coal-mining, the iron and steel, railway and tramway car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other industries.



# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

## Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in June affected 1,074,000 workpeople, of whom 1,060,000 sustained decreases, amounting to over £420,000 per week, and about 14,000 received increases, amounting to nearly £3,500 per week. The groups of trades principally affected are shown below:—

Groups of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building, etc. * .. ..	100	36,000	£ 40	£ 11,500
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. ..	3,500	347,000	1,350	92,200
Textile .. ..	—	548,000	—	292,400
Woodworking .. ..	—	40,000	—	9,500
Other .. ..	10,200	89,000	2,010	17,200
Total .. ..	13,800	1,060,000	3,400	422,800

In the building, etc., trades the principal group of workpeople affected were building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead, and plumbers in the North-East Coast, Manchester and Birmingham districts, whose wages in each case were reduced by 2d. per hour, and men employed on civil engineering construction works, for whom there was a general decrease of 1d. per hour.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries there were further reductions of 3s. a week and 7½ per cent. for men employed as time-workers and piece-workers respectively. Iron and steel workers in the Midlands sustained a reduction of 35 per cent. on standard rates, equivalent to about 10 per cent. on current rates.

Other important classes of workpeople in the metal trades whose rates of wages were reduced in June include electrical cable makers, brass workers in the Midlands, lead workers, and tube makers in Scotland.

The largest group of workpeople affected by a single settlement made during June were cotton operatives in Lancashire and adjoining counties, whose rates of wages were reduced, in the majority of cases, from 215 to 155 per cent., on list prices, equivalent to a fall of about 19 per cent. on current rates of wages. Hosiery workers in the Midlands had their bonus reduced, under the operation of a cost of living sliding scale, from

1s. 1d. to 1s. in the shilling on earnings. Other workpeople in the textile group who were affected by reductions in June included carpet makers and asbestos workers.

In the woodworking trades there were reductions of ½d. to 3d. per hour in the rates of wages of furniture trade operatives in London, High Wycombe, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, and most of the principal centres in Scotland, whilst vehicle builders at most centres in the North of England, the Midland Counties, and South Wales, and also in the Glasgow and Dundee districts, sustained a reduction of ½d. per hour under their cost of living sliding scale.

In trades other than the above the principal bodies of workpeople affected included dyers and dry cleaners in various districts in England and Scotland, paint, colour and varnish workers, artificial stone workers, carters at certain towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, retail bespoke tailors in London, and bakers at various towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The principal bodies of workers whose rates of wages were increased were those covered by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts for the stamped or pressed metal ware, the pin, hook and eye and snap fastener, and the toy trades.

Of the changes taking effect in June, 3, affecting 2,500 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 5, affecting 16,500 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 31, affecting 197,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 104 changes, affecting 858,000 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 481,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

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

Statistics relating to the changes in the above period are given in a special article on pages 342-3.

## Hours of Labour.

Only three changes in recognised hours of labour were reported in June, details of which are given on page 375.

[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. Details of changes in current rates of agricultural labourers, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1921.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction).</b>			
	NORTHERN COUNTIES AND CLEVELAND:— Certain towns in the North-Eastern Counties.†	3 June	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	YORKSHIRE:— Northallerton and District.	16 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:— Certain towns in the Manchester Area.‡	10 June	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	Liverpool and Birkenhead Districts.	9 or 10 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, labourers and navvies.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 3d.; masons' fixers, 2s. 2½d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; scaffolders, 1s. 11d.; bricklayers, masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 10½d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 10d.
	St. Helens and District.	{ 19 Mar. } { 16 May }	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 4d.). Further decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield, and District.	10 June	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	Glossop .. .. .	10 June	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	Potteries District (including Burslem, Hanley, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, and Stoke-on-Trent).	11 June	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).

\* Including Works of Construction; workpeople in the direct employment of local authorities are not included in this group, but under Public Utility Services.

† Including Blaydon, Blyth, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland, Thornaby, and Wallsend.

‡ Including Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Cheadle, Disley, Eccles, Edenfield, Farnworth, Heywood, Horwich, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Oldham, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Sale, Salford, Stockport, Tyldesley, Whitefield, and Wilmslow.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction)—(continued).</b>				
Building (continued)	Solihull ... .. Whitchurch and District.	10 June 16 May	Plumbers ... .. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— Alton ... ..	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	Cullompton ... ..	13 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8½d.; labourers—1st grade, 1s. 5½d.; 2nd grade, 1s. 3½d.
	Dover ... ..	6 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; scaffolders, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Okehampton ... ..	6 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.*
	Sidmouth ... ..	6 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9½d.; labourers, 1s. 6½d.
	WALES AND MONMOUTH-SHIRE:— Fishguard (certain firms).	28 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and painters.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Llandrindod Wells and Hay.	10 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, plumbers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	SCOTLAND:— Kirkwall and District	1 June	Masons ... ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).
	IRELAND:— Wexford ... ..	3 April	Bricklayers and masons ... ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).
	ISLE OF MAN:— Douglas and District	11 June	Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and painters.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
	Ramsey and District	16 May	Masons, joiners, plumbers, painters, and masons' labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour resulting from the adoption of rates dependent on a sliding scale whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices, etc. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 5d.; masons' labourers, 1s. 2d.
Works of Construction	Great Britain† ... ..	1st pay after 21 June.	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.†
Shopfitting	London‡ ... ..	1st pay after 23 May.	Men employed in the shopfitting industry.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: men 21 years and over with not less than 5 years' experience in the metal industry, 2s. 1½d.; semi-skilled men, 1s. 11½d.; assistants, 1s. 9½d.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Gypsum Mining	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark - on - Trent, and Oshelston.	June § and July	Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 9d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change: millhands and stone dressers at Gotham and Thrumpton, 64s. per week, less 2s. 7d. in the £ on earnings; dayworkers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. per week, less 2s. 7d. in the £ on earnings.
Iron Mining	Furness District ... ..	12 June	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements).	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 7d. per shift in the bargain price for miners, of 7d. per shift in the minimum wage of miners, of 7d. per shift for surfacemen 16 years and over, and of 3½d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Bargain price for miners, after change, 13s. 7d. per shift and minimum wage 11s. 9d. per shift.
Quarrying	West Lancashire ... ..	9 June	Freestone, gritstone, and sandstone quarrymen, etc.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 10d.; rockgetters, 1s. 9d.; cutters and machinemen, 1s. 8d.; skilled labourers, 1s. 6d.; and unskilled labourers, 1s. 5d. per hour.
	Maidstone ... ..	27 May	Quarrymen and labourers ... ..	Decrease of 3½d. per hour for quarrymen, and of 3d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour.
	Devon and Cornwall South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 June June	Granite masons ... .. Paving cutters ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 8½d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 1d.).
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	Chesterfield ... ..	May or June	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease of 1s. per shift for men 18 years of age and over.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire).	6 June	Certain employees in iron and steel works.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7s. per week.¶
	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire).	6 June	Iron puddlers ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 35 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 202½ per cent.
	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire).	6 June	Iron and steel millmen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 35 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 202½ per cent. above the standard.
	England and Wales ... ..	6 June	Steel sheet millmen, etc. ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 35 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 207½ per cent. above the standard.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† The change took effect as the result of the agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain referred to on p. 257 of the L. BOU R GAZETTE for May, 1921.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement made by the National Association of Shopfitters and the National Society of Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics.

§ This decrease took effect on dates varying from 17th June to 1st July.

|| This decrease took effect on various dates in May and June.

¶ It was agreed between the representatives of the employers and workpeople that from 23rd May, 1921, the war advances to men (excluding youths and boys) whose wages had not hitherto been regulated by sliding scale should be subject to a rise or fall of 3d. per normal week for each change of 1½ per cent. under the Midland Wages Board's sliding scale. The first change under this arrangement took effect on the 6th June.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 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</b> —(continued).				
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	West of Scotland ...	May	Steel millmen, gas producer men, charge wheelers, enginemen, crane-men, and firemen, etc.	Basic rates of 3s. 10d. per shift increased to 4s. 7d. and those of over 3s. 10d. and under 5s. 1d. increased by 0.4d. for every 1d. by which the old base rates exceeded 3s. 10d.; base rates of 5s. 1d. and upwards remaining unaltered. Reduction from 170 to 166½ per cent. on basic rates consequent on the adoption of a revised sliding scale dependent on realised selling price in place of market selling price.*
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.</b>				
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	North East Coast, Hull, London, Portsmouth, Southampton, Cowes, Mersey, Barrow, Clyde, East of Scotland & various other districts in England, but excluding ship-repairing firms in South Wales and Monmouthshire.	Week ending 4 June	Male workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry†):— Timeworkers, 21 years of age and over. Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.‡ Decrease of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.‡
	Tyne, Wear and Blyth Districts.	Week ending 4 June	Boiler scalers and coverers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.‡
	Tyne, Wear and Tees District.	Week ended 7 or 14 May	Sailmakers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.‡
	Liverpool.	Week ended 4 or 11 June	Sailmakers ... ..	Further decrease of 3s. per week.‡
	London and Thames District.	8 May	Boiler scalers and ship scrapers.	Decrease of 3s. per week.‡
Galvanising of Iron and Steel Sheets. Lead Manufacture	Clyde District ... ..	10 June	Sailmakers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.‡
	England and Wales (certain firms§).	6 June	<b>OTHER METAL TRADES.</b> Workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing). Timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in lead smelting, rolling, etc. (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry).	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 35 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 207½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 1½d. per hour for adult male time-workers, provided that in no case shall the reduction operate to bring wages below the following:—1s. 5d. per hour for Group 1   towns, 1s. 4d. per hour for Group 2   towns, and 1s. 3d. per hour for Group 3   towns; also piece rates reduced correspondingly with time rates.
Brass Trades.	United Kingdom ...	Pay day in week ended 11 June.	Men, 21 years of age and over, employed in the brass trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Weekly rates after change: Dressers—grade C, 70s. 7½d.; grade D, 78s. 6½d.; Polishers—grade C, 70s. 7½d.; Casters—principal hands, 93s. 1½d.; moulders, 79s. 7½d.
	Birmingham and District.	Pay day in week beginning 27 June.	Workpeople employed in the hearth furniture and bedstead mount trades.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Further decrease of ½d. per hour. Further decrease of ½d. per hour.
Tube Manufacture.	Scotland ... ..	Week beginning 6 June.	All classes of workpeople (except fitters, turners, bricklayers, joiners, etc.), employed in tube-manufacture.	Decrease of 6s. per week for adult male workers, and of 4s. and 2s. per week respectively for youths and boys who have not received the men's full awards.
Wire Working.	London ... ..	24 June	Adult male wire workers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8½d.).
Cast Iron Hollow-ware.	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts.	1st pay day in June.	Adult male workers employed in the cast-iron hollow-ware trade (black and bright).	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. 5½d. per week.
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge, Cannock and Districts.	1st pay day in June.	Males employed in the edge tool trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. 8d. per week for men 21 years of age and over; of 1s. 3d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years; and of 10d. per week for those under 18 years.
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham District.	Pay day following 27 June	Adult male screw workers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.
Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.	1 May	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per week for women, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades.	Sheffield ... ..	Week ending 18 June	Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades (males and females).	War bonus of 87½ per cent. for time workers, and of 92½ per cent. for piece workers reduced to 75 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively.
Heating and Domestic Engineering.	Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Paisley.	1 June	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters, etc.)	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: Pipe fitters, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paisley, 1s. 11½d.; charge hands, Edinburgh, 2s.; Glasgow and Paisley, 2s. 0½d.
Electric Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Sussex.	Pay day in week ending 25 June.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry.	Decreases of 3s. 11d. per week for males 21 years and over, of amounts varying from 1s. 11½d. to 3s. 11d. per week for males of 14 to 20 years, of 3s. per week for females 18 years and over, and of amounts varying from 1s. to 2s. per week for females of 15 to 17 years.**
	Other districts in Great Britain.			Decreases of 4s. per week for males 21 years and over, of amounts varying from 1s. to 4s. per week for males of 14 to 20 years, of 3s. per week for females 18 years and over, and of amounts varying from 1s. to 2s. per week for females of 15 to 17 years.**

\* Under the old sliding scale (market selling price) the percentage would have been reduced from 170 to 155 per cent.

† The principal classes not generally affected by the reductions were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and certain other engineering craftsmen: such men, however, were affected in the ship repairing yards on the Thames and the Mersey, and also among other centres, in the case of shipbuilding firms, at Southampton and Portsmouth.

‡ The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (thus making the total decrease 3s. 4½d. per week in the case of timeworkers).

§ The firms referred to belong to the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

|| Group 1.—London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Edinburgh and Swansea. Group 2.—Plymouth, Chester and Bradwell. Group 3.—Aberdeen, Exeter, Brixill, Skipton, Ireland and remote country districts.

¶ The reductions were made on the pay day in the week beginning with the date shown.

\*\* Corresponding reductions have been made in the amounts which are fixed as those to be earned by pieceworkers of average ability.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Pen. etc., Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	June.	<b>OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).</b>	
			Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and other small wares:— Male timeworkers ... ..	Decreases of 1½d. per hour for men over 21 years of age, of 1d. per hour for those 18 years to 21 years, and of ¾d. per hour for youths under 18 years, leaving hourly rates as follows:—tool makers, over 25 years, 2s.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 1s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills, 1s. 8d.; other males over 21 years, 1s. 4d.
			Female timeworkers ... ..	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those over 18 years, and a scale of hourly rates adopted for those under 18 years as follows:—17 years, and under 18 years, 7d.; 16 years and under 17 years, 6d.; 15½ years and under 16 years, 5d.; 15 years and under 15½ years, 4½d.; under 15 years, 3½d.
			Female pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 2d. in the shilling.
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Great Britain ... ..	27 June	Workpeople employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade:— Females employed as polishers or as drop stampers:— 18 years of age and over ... ..	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum time rates, of 2d. per hour (9d. to 11d.) during the first 12 months' employment after the age of 18 years, and of 3d. per hour (9d. to 1s.) after the completion of 12 months' employment after the age of 18 years; provided that in the case of workers entering these branches of the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the general minimum time rate applicable during the first two months of employment shall be 10d. per hour. (See p. 381.)
			Under 18 years of age ... ..	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2d. per hour (7½d. to 9½d.) for those 17 years and under 18 years, of 2d. per hour (6½d. to 8½d.) for those 16 years and under 17 years; of 2d. per hour (5½d. to 7½d.) for those 15½ years and under 16 years; of 2½d. per hour (5d. to 7½d.) for those 15 years and under 15½ years; and of 2d. per hour (4d. to 6d.) for those under 15 years of age. (See p. 381.)
			All above workers ... ..	Piecework basis time rate increased, under Trade Boards Acts, to 1s. 1d. per hour.* (See p. 381.)
			Females employed as hand brush japanners and who are capable of finishing all classes of work, hand brush lacquerers, blow-pipe braziers, or solderers using ordinary hand iron or blow-pipe with bar solder:— 18 years of age and over ... ..	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum time rates, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.) during the first 12 months after the age of 18 years, and of 2d. per hour (9d. to 11d.) after completion of 12 months' employment after the age of 18 years; provided that in the case of workers entering these branches of the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the general minimum time rate applicable during the first two months of employment shall be 9d. per hour. (See p. 381.)
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Great Britain ... ..	20 June	Under 18 years of age ... ..	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.) for those 17 years and under 18 years; of 1d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.) for those 16 years and under 17 years; of 1d. per hour (5½d. to 6½d.) for those 15½ years and under 16 years; of 1½d. per hour (5d. to 6½d.) for those 15 years and under 15½ years; and of 1d. per hour for those under 15 years of age. (See p. 381.)
			All above workers ... ..	Piecework basis time rate increased, under Trade Boards Acts, to 1s. per hour.* (See p. 381.)
			All classes of male workers ... ..	Piecework basis time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.* (See p. 381.)
			Workpeople employed in the pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener trade:— Females, 18 years of age and over ... ..	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum time rate, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.) for those employed as charge hands with the duty of being responsible for all work and order in the particular section of which they have charge. (See p. 381.)
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Great Britain ... ..	20 June	Males, 21 years of age and over ... ..	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum time rates, of 6½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 10d.) for those employed as pin-makers; of 4½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8d.) for those employed as hair-pin machinists, hook and eye makers, machine-blackers, or automatic machinists (including snap fastener machinists); and of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.) for those employed as blackers (other than machine-blackers), electro-platers, whiteners or wire-straighteners. (See p. 381.)
			Homeworkers ... ..	General minimum time-rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 7½d. per hour; piece-work rates to be fixed so as to yield a worker of ordinary skill and experience not less than 7½d. per hour. (See p. 381.)
			Mark makers and steel stamp cutters.	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on total earnings.
			Sheffield ... ..	9 June

\* Each piecework rate to be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, not less than the equivalent of the appropriate piece work basis time rate to an ordinary worker—i.e., a worker of ordinary skill and experience in the class of work in question.



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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES				Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	
<b>OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Harness Furniture Manufacture.	Walsall District	March—April	Male timeworkers.	Men graded according to skill, and minimum rates adopted for the grades as follows:—Grade 1, 11d. per hour; Grade 2, 1s. per hour; Grade 3 (including chargemen and foremen), 1s. 1d. per hour, such rates being subject to an addition of 50 per cent. (in lieu of 77½ per cent. on the previous minimum rates of 1s. 0½d. for chargemen and foremen and 11d. for others).
			Male pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 27½ per cent. on various price lists; an average worker to receive not less than 12½ per cent. above day-work rates in cases where the employer provides tools, or not less than 20 per cent. where worker provides tools. Percentages payable on lists after change:—Hame and clip forgers, 107½; hame filers, 112½; brass platers, 85; brass dressers, 70; bit, spur and stirrup workers, 80; tong platers, 95; silver platers, 100.
			Females ... ..	Decrease of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making additions payable thereon 45 per cent. and 30 per cent. for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively; pieceworkers to receive not less than 12½ per cent. above day-work rates.
<b>TEXTILE TRADES.</b>				
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire.	27 June	Workpeople employed in the cotton industry (including card and blowing room operatives, spinners and piecers, rulers, winders, warpers, tapers, dressers, weavers, warehousemen, enginemmen, firemen, etc., and all employed in the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings, and cotton blankets).	Decrease (for those who received an increase of 70 per cent. in May, 1920) of 60 per cent. on standard piece price lists, and an equivalent decrease for those workpeople whose wages are not governed by a standard list, leaving wages 155 per cent. above the Spinners' Lists, the Uniform Weaving List, and the Universal Lists for cards and frames, 152½ per cent. above the Hard Waste List for weaving, 152½ and 157½ per cent. above the Colne lists for coloured checks and stripes respectively, 150 per cent. above the Fustian list, and 165 or 170 per cent. above the Oldham Velvet list; and decrease of 47 per cent. on standard price lists for tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers and loom overlookers (who received an increase of 55 per cent. in May, 1920). Rates after change for certain classes:—Minimum: Male adult clothlookers, 62s. 6d.; male adult warehouse workers, 56s. 4d. Standard rates: Men employed by members of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association:—Boiler firemen, 8d. or 9d.; under engineers, 8½d.; ash wheelers, oilers and greasers, 7½d., plus in each case 115 per cent.; members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd.*: Boiler firemen, 8d. or 8½d.; under engineers, 8½d.; oilers and greasers, 7½d.; plus in each case 130 per cent. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 4s. per week for tenters and dressers (74s. to 10s.), of 3s. 9d. per week for lappers and finishers (70s. to 66s. 3d.), and of 3s. 3d. per week for labourers (61s. to 57s. 9d.).
Linen Manufacture.	Kirkcaldy and District.	10 June	Males ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on piece rates as adjusted in May, 1920, leaving wages 5 per cent. below these rates, and an equivalent decrease for timeworkers.
		10 June	Females ... ..	Bonus of 1s. 1d. in the shilling on earnings reduced, under "cost of living" sliding scale, 1s. in the shilling.
Hosiery Industry.	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry Districts.	Pay day in week ending 25 June	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.).	Decreases, for adults, of 17½ per cent. in percentage bonus payable on basis rates (leaving a bonus of 40 per cent. on basis rates, plus certain flat-rate advances), and of 20 per cent. for apprentices.
	Hawick and District...	12 June	Workpeople employed in the hosiery trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10 per cent. in percentage advance, paid on basis rates, leaving wages 110 per cent. and 120 per cent. above basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Carpet Manufacture.	Great Britain ... ..	†	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture.	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 1s. to 10½d. per hour for males 21 years and over, and from 8d. to 6½d. per hour for females 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for other workers under these age limits. Rates after change: Males, 21 and over, 7½d., plus 10½d. "cost of living" wage; females, 18 and over, 5d., plus 6½d.
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain ... ..	‡	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry.	
<b>CLOTHING TRADES.</b>				
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Ireland ... ..	6 June	Boot and shoe repairers (pieceworkers).	New scale of minimum piece rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for bespoke handsewn work, pegged work, and rivet work (stuff cut by machinery), and for benching and finishing machine-sewn boots. (See p. 327 of June LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Tailoring.	London (West End) ...	7 June	Retail bespoke tailors:— Timeworkers ... ..	Decreases of 3d. per hour (2s. 5½d. to 2s. 2½d.) for workers employed in first-class houses, and to a uniform rate of 2s. 0½d. for those employed in other houses.
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per "log" hour for workers employed in first-class houses, and of 1d. per "log" hour for those employed in second-class houses; the rate for those in third-class houses remaining unchanged. Rates after change, per "log" hour: First-class houses, 1s. 1½d., second and third-class houses, 1s. 1d.

\* Except in Darwen and Yorkshire.

† The decrease took effect from the first pay day in July in respect of the preceding pay period.

‡ The decrease took effect from the day after the first making-up day after 15 June.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Tailoring (continued).	Bradford ... ..	1 June	"Log" workers ... ..	Decrease of 5 per cent. on current rates (i.e., pre-war rates, plus 150 per cent.), leaving wages 137½ per cent. over pre-war "log" rates. Rates after change, per "log" hour: first-class shops, 5½d., plus 137½ per cent.; second-class shops, 5d., plus 137½ per cent. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1d.).
	Ireland ... ..	1 June	Female timeworkers ... .. Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade:— Female workers, 20 years of age and over, with not less than 4 years' experience in any branch of the trade employed (1) making cassocks, soutanes, clerical cloaks, municipal and judicial robes, (2) on the constructional parts of coats, (3) as vest makers, skirt makers, trouser makers, breeches makers, (4) making ladies' and gentlemen's coats where the garment is made throughout by one worker, (5) as machinists who do the whole machining on a garment.	Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate fixed under Trade Boards Acts, at 11½d. and 1s. 0½d. respectively in areas administered by Rural District Councils and Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities, and with a population not exceeding 2,000, as returned at the last census, and at 1s. and 1s. 1d. respectively in other areas. (See p. 327 of June LABOUR GAZETTE.)
		18 June	Male workers with 4 years' apprenticeship or learnership in areas administered by Rural District Councils, or those with a population not exceeding 2,000 (as returned at the last Census), administered by Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate respectively after change, 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 8d. (See p. 327 of June LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.	Drogheda ... .. England and Scot- land.*	9 April Pay day in week ending 2 July.	Tailors ... .. Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry-cleaning trade.	Decrease of 1d. per "log" hour (1s. to 11d.). Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for males earning 40s. per week or more, and of 1s. 6d. per week for males and females earning 20s. per week or more, and of 1s. per week for males and females earning less than 20s. per week. Rates after change for timeworkers:—Men: Skilled dyers, 76s. or 81s.; dyers (one colour), 71s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers, and other skilled workers, 66s.; labourers, 61s.; women, 18 years, 26s. 6d.; 21 years, 34s. 6d.; youths, 18 years, 34s. 6d.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES.</b>				
Wireless Telegraphy.	United Kingdom ...	1 June	Seagoing wireless telegraphists ...	Decreases of 20s. per month, 1st and 2nd years of service; 30s. per month, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of service; and 40s. per month from and including the 6th year of service, in the scale of rates paid under the agreement dated 26 August, 1920. Rates after change: 1st year of service, £10 per month; 2nd year, £11; 3rd year, £12 10s.; 4th year, £14 10s.; 5th year, £16 10s.; 6th year, £18; 7th year, £20; 8th year, £22; and 9th year of service, £23 per month.
			Seagoing operator inspectors ...	Decrease of 40s. per month in the rates paid under October 9th, 1920, arrangement. Rates after change: 1st year, £24 per month; 2nd year, £26; 3rd year, £28 per month.
Dock, River, Canal, etc., Labour.	River Tyne ... ..	28 May	Tugboatmen ... ..	Decreases of 10s. per week for masters and of 5s. per week for engineers, firemen and senior boys. Rates after change: masters, 105s. per week; engineers, 90s.; and firemen, 77s. 6d. per week.†
	Midlands‡ ... ..	13 June	Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc.	Decrease of 4s. 3d. per week.
Carting	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	4 June	Carters, motormen, etc. ...	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, steam wagon mates, and petrol lorry mates, 66s. per week; two-horse drivers and steam wagon steersmen, 69s.; steam wagon drivers and petrol lorry drivers, 75s. per week.
	Preston ... ..	11 June	Carters ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week.
	Rochdale, Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, Farnworth, Walkden, and St. Helens.	10 June	Carters, motormen, etc. ...	Decreases of 5s. 6d. per week for one-horse carters, and petrol wagon assistants and loaders, of 6s. per week for two-horse carters, and of 4s. per week for motor drivers and steerers. Rates after change: One-horse carters and motor loaders, 64s. 6d.; two-horse carters and motor steerers, 67s.; and motor drivers, 77s. per week.
	Warrington ... ..	13 June	Carters, motormen, etc. ...	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 63s.; two-horse carters, 66s.
	Certain other towns in Lancashire.§	10 June	Carters, motormen, etc. ...	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: Bolton: one-horse carters, 67s. 6d.; two-horse carters, 69s. 6d.; motor drivers, 77s. Ashton, Burnley, Hyde, Littleborough, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham and Stalybridge: one-horse carters, 66s.; and two-horse carters, 69s. per week.
	Leeds, Keighley, and Huddersfield.	4 June	Carters and motormen, etc. (including coal carters).	Decrease of 7s. per week for one-horse carters, of 6s. per week for two-horse carters, of 5s. per week for motor drivers (under 1 ton), of 4s. per week for motor drivers (over 1 ton), and of 3s. per week for mates and trailermen. Rates after change: One-horse carters, mates and trailermen and motor lorry drivers (under 1 ton), 65s. per week; two-horse carters, 70s.; and motor lorry drivers (over 1 ton), 77s. per week.

\* The change took effect under an agreement previously made between the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers' Bleachers, Finishers, and Kindred Trades.

† This decrease was a temporary arrangement and wages were to be reviewed at the end of three months.

‡ Including Aston, Birmingham, Bradley, Kidderminster, Oldbury, Old Hill, Smethwick, Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

§ Including Accrington, Ashton under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Brierfield, Burnley, Colne, Dukinfield, Earby, Hyde, Littleborough, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson Oldham, Padiham, and Stalybridge.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Carting (continued).	Halifax ... ..	1st pay day in June.	<b>TRANSPORT TRADES—(continued).</b> Carters and motormen, etc. ... ..	Decreases of 7s. per week for one-horse carters, of 6s. per week for two-horse carters, of 5s. per week for motor drivers (under 1 ton), of 4s. per week for motor drivers (over 1 ton), and of 3s. per week for mates and trailermen. Rates after change: one-horse drivers and mates and trailermen, 64s. per week; two-horse drivers, 67s.; motor lorry drivers (under 1 ton), 65s.; over 1 ton, 72s.
	Bradford ... ..	4 June	Carters and Motormen, etc. ... ..	Decreases of 7s. per week for one-horse drivers, of 6s. per week for two-horse drivers, of 5s. per week for motor drivers (1 ton and under), of 4s. per week for motor drivers (over 1 ton) and steam wagon drivers, and of 3s. per week for mates and trailermen. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 65s. per week; two-horse drivers, motor lorry drivers (1 ton and under), and mates and trailermen, 67s.; steam wagon drivers and motor lorry drivers (over 1 ton), 77s.
	Nottingham ... ..	1st pay day in June. 3rd pay day in June.	Carters, motormen, etc. (including coal carters).	Decrease of 2s. per week. former decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 64s. per week; two-horse carters, 69s.; mechanical drivers under 15 cwt., 65s.; 15 cwt.-2 tons, 70s.; 2 tons and over, 75s. per week.
	Leicester ... ..	27 May	Carters, motormen, etc. (including coal carters).	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 64s. per week.
	London ... ..	8 June	Taxicab drivers ... ..	Rate of commission increased from 22½ per cent. on takings to 25 per cent.
	Scotland (except Forfarshire)*	6 June	Carters, motormen, etc. (including coal carters).	Decrease of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for those under 18 years of age. Rates after change: Edinburgh and Leith: one-horse carters, 65s. 6d. per week; two-horse carters, 70s. 6d.; motor drivers, 77s. 6d. per week. Kirkcaldy: one-horse carters, 65s. 6d.; two-horse carters, 71s. 6d. Kilmarnock and Ayr: one and two horse carters, 64s. 6d. Paisley: one-horse carters, 68s. 6d.; motor drivers, 77s. 6d.; and steam lorry drivers, 87s. 6d. per week.
Agriculture.	South - West Lancashire, including the Parishes contiguous to Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Southport.	17 June	Farm servants ... ..	Decrease of 5s. per week for those receiving 55s. per week or more, and of 4s. per week for those receiving under 55s. per week, subject to the provision that wages are not to be reduced below the minimum rate of 47s. 6d. per week fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board.
Fishing	Swansea ... ..	13 June	Trawlermen:— Engineers ... ..	Decrease of 10s. per week, and of 1½d. and 1d. in £ on net earnings for chief and second engineers respectively. Rates after change: chief engineers, 70s., plus 4d. in £ net; 2nd engineers, 60s., plus 3½d. in £ net.
			Deck hands ... ..	Decrease of 10s. per week and of 2s. 6d. in £100 on gross earnings. Rates after change: boat-swain, 80s., plus 7s. 6d. in £100 gross; third hand, 75s., plus 3s. 6d. in £100 gross; decky and cook, 70s., plus 2s. 6d. in £100 gross.
			Firemen ... ..	Decrease of 8s. 6d. per week (90s. to 81s. 6d.).†
Wall Paper Manufacture.	Darwen, Derby, Doncaster, Golborne, Holmes Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Little Lever, London, Manchester and Oldham.	1st pay day in June	<b>PAPER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED TRADES.</b> Workpeople employed in the wall-paper staining industry in factories where full time is worked.	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 5s. per week (or 1½d. per hour) for males over 21 years, of 4s. per week (or 1d. per hour) for males 18 to 21 years and females over 18, of 3s. per week (or ¾d. per hour) for youths and girls 16 to 18 years, and of 2s. per week (or ½d. per hour) for those 14 to 16 years of age.
Furniture Manufacture	London ... ..	27 June	<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.</b> Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, gluers, crampers-up, woodcutting machinists and upholsterers. French polishers (males), japaners and chairshapers. French polishers (females) ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: spindle and four cutter machinists, 2s. 3d.; other men 2s. 2d.
			Packers and porters (wholesale trade).	Decrease of 2½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 2s. 1½d.
			Upholstresses ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 3½d.
			Operatives employed in the carpet and blind section. Learners, improvers, and apprentices.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for those paid hourly rates, and of 3s. 10d. per week for those paid weekly. Minimum rates after change: packers, 1s. 8d. per hour, 73s. per week; porters, 1s. 6½d. per hour, 67s. per week.
Furniture Manufacture	London ... ..	27 June	Pieceworkers:— Upholsterers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 1½d.
			Operatives employed in the white enamelled (deal) section.	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 2s. 1d.

\* The change took effect under an agreement between the Horse Owners and Carting Contractors' Federation of Scotland and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association.  
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Furniture Manufacture (continued).	<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—</b>			(continued).
	Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Keighley and Brighouse.	11 June	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers. Skilled upholstresses on time work ... Other female workers ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 1d.).* Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. to 11d.) Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for special work: 4½d. at under 15 years, 5½d. at 15 to 16 years, increasing to 9½d. at over 18 years.
	Ripon ... ..	11 June	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers.	Decrease of 3d. per hour.
	Lancaster (certain firms).	16 May	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Liverpool ... ..	9 or 10 June.	Wholesale and retail trades:— Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, machinists, and french polishers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
		Pay week ending 17 or 18 June.	Upholstresses ... .. Upholsterers employed in the retail trade.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
			Upholsterers employed in the wholesale trade.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.).
	North-East Lancashire† and Todmorden.	10 June.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Birmingham, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton District.	Pay period commencing on 23 or 24 June.	Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, wood-cutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Decrease of 2½d. per hour for adults, and proportionate decreases for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 9½d.
	Derby ... ..	16 May.	Female french polishers and upholstresses.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for adults and proportionate decreases for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 10½d.
	High Wycombe...	June.	Pieceworkers ... .. Cabinet makers, carvers, turners, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on gross earnings. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Nottingham ... ..	28 May	Journeymen employed in furniture manufacture.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: those engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 9½d.; windsor, cane, and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markers out and benders, 1s. 9d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Beith, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Lochwinnoch, and Renfrew‡	Beginning of 3rd full pay week in June	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, french polishers, machinists, and upholsterers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
	Edinburgh ... ..	16 May	Sanders by hand or single band machines and packers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d.).
	London ... ..	18 June	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. 9½d., 10½d.; Dundee, 1s. 10d., 11d.; Glasgow and Greenock, 1s. 11d., 11½d.; Kirkcaldy, 1s. 10d., 11d.
	Manchester, Salford and Bolton.	4 June	Pieceworkers ... .. Cabinet makers, carvers, and machinemen.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on present rates. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
Packing Case Making	Aberdeen ... ..	1st pay day in June.	Upholsterers and french polishers. ... Boys and improvers§ employed in the pianoforte manufacturing industry.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 1½d.). New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases as compared with the previous scale, varying from ½d. to 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at 14 years, increasing with each half-year of age to 1s. 1d. at 18 years.
	Various towns in Scotland (except Aberdeen).	1st pay day in June.	Packing case makers ... .. Wood-cutting machinists in packing case shops.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 2s. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 2s. 2d.
	Hartlepool District ...	1 June	Packing case makers ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 8.2 per cent. in percentage payable on pre-war rates, leaving wages 143.9 per cent. over pre-war rates. Rate after change for timeworkers, 7½d. plus 143.9 per cent.
	Tees-side District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).	1 June	Packing case makers and wood-cutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for journeymen, and of ½d. per hour for apprentices. Rates after change: packing case makers:—Glasgow, 1s. 10d.; Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline and Dundee, 1s. 9d.; wood-cutting machinists, 1s. 10d., all districts.
Mill Sawing	Liverpool ... ..	9 or 10 June.	Labourers employed in sawmills. Labourers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease to a rate of 1s. 7½d. per hour.
	Birmingham ... ..	Pay day in week beginning 27 June.	Sawyers, machinists, enginemakers, firemen, cranemen, and labourers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers and machinists, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 8½d.
	Various towns in Scotland¶	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in sawmills and timber yards:— Sawyers and machinists ... .. Deal carriers and labourers ...	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Dublin ... ..	1st pay day in June	Wood-cutting machinists employed in sawmills.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for journeymen, and of ½d. per hour for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 10d.
			Workpeople employed in the saw-milling industry:— Machinists and operatives ... .. Labourers ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.).

\* Carvers and spindle moulders who are all round machinists to receive 1d. per hour extra.

† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Furnishing Trades Unions Advisory Committee.

§ The "temporary" decreases for other workers described on p. 264 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May have now been embodied with the above change in an agreement made between the Allied Pianoforte Industries' Committee and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association.

¶ The change took effect under an agreement previously made 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.

¶ The change took effect under an agreement previously made between the Scottish Timber Merchants and Sawmillers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Vehicle Building.	Various towns in England (mainly in the North and the Midlands) and Wales.*	1 June	<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—</b> Men employed in the vehicle-building and wheelwright trades by members of the National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders.	(continued). Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates* after change: Group A towns—bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 11d.; coach fitters, 1s. 10d.; vicemen, 1s. 6d.; hammermen or strikers and brush hands, 1s. 4d.; Group B—skilled men, 1s. 10d.; coach fitters, 1s. 9d.; vicemen, 1s. 5½d.; hammermen or strikers and brush hands, 1s. 4d.; Group C—skilled men, 1s. 7½d.; coach fitters, 1s. 6½d.; vicemen, 1s. 4½d.; hammermen or strikers and brush hands, 1s. 3½d.; Group D—skilled men, 1s. 6½d.; Carlisle (skilled men), 1s. 8½d.
	Liverpool and Birkenhead Districts.	1 June	Men employed in the vehicle-building and wheelwright trades by members of the Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and District Master Wheelwrights' Association.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: wheelwrights, smiths, &c., 1s. 11½d.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.
	Glasgow and towns within a radius of 25 miles† (except those with a population of less than 5,000).	1 June	Men employed in the vehicle-building and wheelwright trades:— Skilled tradesmen (including coach vicemen).	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour, and a further decrease of ½d. per hour to skilled men employed on coach work. Rates after change: body makers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, smiths and general machinists, minimum, 1s. 11d.; standard (commercial work), 2s. 1d.; painters and trimmers, minimum, 1s. 11d.; standard (commercial work), 2s. 0½d.; coach vicemen, minimum, 1s. 9½d.; standard (commercial work), 1s. 11d.; standard rates for coach work, ½d. per hour more than above rates.
			Semi-skilled and unskilled grades	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: vicemen, minimum, 1s. 6d.; standard (commercial work), 1s. 7d.; hammermen and brush hands, minimum, 1s. 4½d.; standard (commercial work), 1s. 5½d.; labourers, minimum, 1s. 2½d.; standard (commercial work), 1s. 3½d.
	Dundee and District...	1 June	Men employed in the vehicle-building and wheelwright trades.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: bodymakers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, cartwrights, smiths, painters and trimmers, 1s. 11½d.; vicemen, 1s. 10d.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 7½d.
<b>GLASS, BRICK, CHEMICAL, ETC., TRADES.</b>				
Glass Working.	Belfast ... ..	18 June	Glass bevellers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s.).
Brick, etc., Making.	North Staffordshire ...	1st pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the brick and roofing tile industry:— Timeworkers: Males 21 years of age and over Males under 21 years ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5½d.). Decreases of 4s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. per week for those under 18. Rates after change: 12s. at 13 years, increasing to 28s. at 16 years, 38s. at 18 years, and to 52s. at 20 years.
			Females ... ..	Decreases of 3s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18. Rates after change: 17s. 6d. at 16 years, increasing to 22s. at 18, and to 31s. at 21 and over.
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Plusage of 37½ per cent. on list prices reduced to 27½ per cent.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	United Kingdom† ...	1st full pay in June	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 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over, 65s.; youths§ 16s. 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 39s. 3d. at 18 years, and to 54s. at 20 years.
			Females ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week for those 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: 13s. 10d. at 14 years, increasing to 33s. 9d. at 18 years, and to 37s. at 21 years.

\* The towns included in each group are as follows:—Group A.—Alverthorpe, Ainsworth, Altrincham, Ashton, Accrington, Aberdare, Aston, Birmingham, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Bromley Cross, Barnsley, Basford, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Blackburn, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Crewe, Cheadle, Carlton, Cleckheaton, Chesterfield, Chorlton, Chorley, Colwyn Bay, Denton, Dewsbury, Didsbury, Dudley, Droylsden, Erdington, Fleetwood, Gateshead, Glossop, Great Crosby, Gildersome, Guiseley, Greenfield, Great Harwood, Hadfield, Handforth, Handsworth, Hazel Grove, Heywood, Higher Ince, Hindley, Hollingworth, Hyde, Halifax, Haslingden, Huddersfield, Heckmondwike, Hull, Keighley, Long Eaton, Luddenfoot, Littleborough, Leigh, Leeds, Leicester, Llandudno, Manchester, Middleton, Monkwearmouth, Mossley, Morley, Mytholmroyd, Macclesfield, Monmouth, Merthyr, Newport (Mon.), Newcastle, North Shields, Nottingham, Normanton, Oldbury, Ossett, Oldham, Pemberton, Prescott, Pontypridd, Preston, Rawdon, Rotherham, Rochdale, Reddish, Radcliffe, Sowerby Bridge, Salford, Shipley, Sale, Smeethwick, South Shields, Sunderland, Stalybridge, Stratford on Avon, Sutton Coldfield, Sheffield, Southport, St. Helens, Swansea, Tipton, Wallsend, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, Werneth, Warrington, Wigan, Wilmslow, Wakefield, Yeadon. Group B.—Alnwick, Bacup, Barrow, Bishop Auckland, Blyth, Biggleswade, Bridgwater, Bournemouth, Brighouse, Burton, Cheltenham, Chester-le-Street, Church, Colne, Congresbury, Derby, Darlington, Darwen, Durham, Earlestown, Gloucester, Grantham, Hartlepool, Houghton le Springs, Huntingdon, Kidderminster, Kettering, Lincoln, Longwood, Loughboro', Lytham, Mansfield, Middlesbrough, Milnsbridge, Morpeth, Newark, Nelson, Newton le Willows, Northampton, Peterborough, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Ripon, St. Anne's, Shirehampton, Shrewsbury, Stamford, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Scarborough, Sandbach, Thornaby, Thurlstone, Warwick, Weston super Mare, Wylam, Windle, Wombwell, Wigston Magna, Yarm, Yeovil. Group C.—Caerphilly, Chester, Clayton West, Denby Dale, Evesham, Holmfirth, Kirkheaton, Knutsford, Llandebie, Llandilo, Llanelly, Llantrisant, Maryport, Meltham, Morniston, Nantwich, Pengram, Penrith, Porth, Redditch, Rhondda, Ross, Skelmanthorpe, Slaithwaite, Upholland, Whalley, Whitehaven, Worcester, Workington, Wrexham. Group D.—Alsager, Ammanford, Bolton by Bowland, Chatburn, Clitheroe, Garstang, Gisburn, Gorseinon, Heanor and District, Holderness, Lancaster, Malton, Morecambe, Rainford, Retford, Selby, Whitby.

† Aidrie, Alexandria, Barrhead, Bellshill, Cambuslang, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dumoon, Falkirk, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Kirkintilloch, Larkhall, Milngavie, Motherwell, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothesay, Rutherglen, Shettleston, Strathaven, and Wishaw.

‡ 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 2s. to 4s. per week in excess of the minima are paid.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 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.</b>				
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Certain towns in Yorkshire.*	Pay day in week ending 25 June	Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades (other than those employed by Co-operative Societies).	Decrease of 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 86s.; doughmen and ovenmen, 81s; tablehands, 76s.
	Manchester District†	20 June	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decreases of 6s. per week for men, of 4s. per week for women and boys, and of 2s. 8d. per week for girls. Rates after change: Adult males: forehands and ovenmen, 85s.; assistant ovenmen or platers, second hands and dough-makers, 82s.; other adult bakers, 80s.; firemen and stokers, 74s.; bread packers, 70s.; tin greasers, cleaners, and other general workers, 65s.; adult females: forehands, 56s. 8d.; second hands, 54s. 8d.; other adult bakers, 53s. 4d.; bread packers, 46s. 8d.; tin greasers, cleaners and other general workers, 43s. 4d.
	Merthyr Tydfil ...	6 June	Adult males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Decrease of 10s. per week. Minimum rate after change for tablehands, 80s.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.</b>				
Saddlery ...	Newcastle, Sunderland and Durham.	4 June	Saddlers and collar makers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: saddlers, 1s. 8½d.; collar makers, 1s. 10½d.
Cricket Ball Making.	Tonbridge and District.	27 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cricket balls.	Decrease of 15 per cent. in percentage payable on list of April, 1919, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the list. (See Decision No. 664, on page 380.)
Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	20 June	Agricultural basket makers ...	Decrease of 17½ per cent. in percentage payable on list of 1918, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the list.
	Midland Counties ...	23 May	Basket, hamper and cane and wicker furniture makers:— Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ...	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d.). Bonuses previously granted on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto) reduced by 15 per cent., leaving a total bonus of 75 per cent. on Derby and Croquet chairs, 85 per cent. on pie hampers, and 90 per cent. on other work.
Artificial Stone Industry.	Leicester and other Districts in England‡	1st full pay in June	Workpeople employed in the artificial stone industry.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour in the minimum rates for labourers, makers and finishers. Minimum rates after change: labourers and makers, 1s. 5½d.; finishers, 1s. 6d.
Toy Making.	Great Britain ...	13 June	Workpeople employed in the toy trade:— Males ...	Scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 4d. per hour (or 16s. per week) at under 15 years, 5d. per hour (or 20s. per week) at 15 and under 16, and increasing with each year of age to 9d. per hour (or 36s. per week) at 18 and under 19, and to 1s. 4d. per hour (or 64s. per week) at 21 years and over. (See p. 381.)
			Females ...	Scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3d. per hour (or 12s. per week) at under 15 years, 4d. per hour (or 16s. per week) at 15 and under 16, and increasing with each year of age to 7½d. per hour (or 30s. per week) at 18 and under 19, and to 8½d. per hour (or 34s. per week) at 21 years and over. (See p. 381.)
			All workers ...	Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; 9 hours on any day (other than Saturday), and 5 hours on Saturday. (See p. 381.)
Other Trades and Occupations.	Various towns in the Birmingham, Coventry and Stafford, Derby, Nottingham and Ears Barton, Lincoln, Leicester, Kettering and Wellingborough, and Shropshire and Mid-Wales Districts.	1st pay after 13 June	Employees of Co-operative Societies:— Branch managers ... Other adults ...	Decrease of 6s. per week. Decreases of 5s. 6d. per week for males receiving less than 92s. 6d. per week, and of 6s. per week for males receiving 92s. 6d. per week and over, and of 5s. per week for females. Minimum rates after change: male shop assistants, 21 years 72s., 23 years 74s. 6d.; other males, 72s.; females, 45s. Clerks:—Males: 21 years, 72s., increasing to 77s. at 23 years, and to 89s. at 26 years and over; females: 21 years, 45s., increasing to 50s. at 23 years and over.
			Juniors ...	Decreases varying from 1s. to 2s. per week for males, and from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per week for females. Minimum rates after change: males, 14 years, 15s. 6d.; 18 years, 38s.; 20 years, 51s.; females, 14 years, 14s. 6d.; 18 years, 32s. 6d.; 20 years, 40s.
	Liverpool ...	18 June	Permanent warehousemen (except those employed in the canned goods section and warehouse keepers).	Decrease of 10s. per week (88s. to 78s.).

\* Including Bradford, Bridlington, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, and York.

† Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton cum Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton under Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton, and Glossop.

‡ The rates for males are for daywork and operatives required to start work between 12 midnight and 6 a.m. are paid a special premium of 10s. per week for adults, and 6s. 8d. per week for juveniles.

§ The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Artificial Stone Industry.

|| The minimum rates shown are for towns in Group I.; the rates for Group II. towns are 7½ per cent. less than these rates, and for Group III. towns 10 per cent. less.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Authority Services.	Darlington ... ..	1 April *	<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.</b> Corporation fire brigade engineers and firemen. Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	Increase of 6s. per week. Rates after change: 80s. to 86s. per week. Minimum hourly rates, for a working week of 47 hours, fixed for certain classes of workpeople, as follows:—Grade A authorities ( <i>County Boroughs</i> ), destructor stokers, 1s. 9d.; steam roller and steam wagon drivers, 1s. 8½d.; sewer-flushers, petrol roller and wagon drivers, motor drivers, pumpmen, press-house-men, scavenger and sewage-works foremen, throwers-out, scarifiers, working-gangers, tar mixers, grave-diggers, and fumigators, 1s. 8d.; carters or horse drivers and dry-ashmen, 1s. 7½d.; other classes—gully cleaners, sweepers, drivers' helpers, dustmen, store-keepers, labourers, etc.—to continue to receive a minimum rate of 1s. 7d. per hour. Grade B authorities ( <i>Borough and Urban District Councils</i> : population over 10,000), receive minimum rates of 1d. per hour less than those quoted for similar classes above; Grade C ( <i>Borough and Urban District Councils</i> : population under 10,000) and Grade D authorities ( <i>Rural District Councils</i> ), receive minimum rates of 2d. and 3d. per hour, respectively, less than those quoted for Grade A, above*.
	West Riding of Yorkshire.*†	1st full pay in June †	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Labourers' minimum rates after change: Grade A, 1s. 6d.; Grade B, 1s. 5d.; Grade C, 1s. 4d.; and Grade D, 1s. 3d. per hour. The rates quoted above are also subject to a reduction of 1d. per hour, leaving the minimum rates after change for those employed by Grade A authorities, 1s. 8d. for destructor stokers; 1s. 7½d. for steam roller and wagon drivers; 1s. 7d. for sewer flushers, petrol roller and wagon drivers, motor drivers, pumpmen, working gangers, etc.; and 1s. 6½d. per hour for carters or horse drivers and dry-ashmen.†
	Bradford ... ..	23 June 1 June	Enginemmen and firemen employed by Corporation. Clerical and administrative staffs, foremen, and superintendents of workmen.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3s. 7½d. per week. Rates after change: enginemmen, 88s. 5d.; firemen, 82s. 7d. per week. Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for men, 21 years and over; of 1s. 7½d. 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 employees under 18 years of age; and of 4½d. per week for those in receipt of a "Residential" bonus. The following are the total bonuses (after change) now being paid:—Men, 27s. (21 and over) or 22s. 1½d. per week (18 to 21 years); women, 21s. 3d. per week; employees under 18 years of age, 11s. per week; and those in receipt of "Residential" bonuses, 4s. 10½d. per week.
	Morley ... ..	6 May	Manual workers employed in the Corporation Baths, Cemetery, Highways, Hospital, Library, Parks, Scavenging, Sewage, Town Hall, and Water Departments, also lamp-lighters. Clerical staff ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 to 135 per cent. (on basis rates). Rates after change (including bonus):—sweepers, 56s. 9½d.; roller drivers, 83s. 11d.; scavenging labourers, 70s. 6d.; grave-diggers, firemen at sewage-works and sewage and waterworks labourers, 73s. 5d.; highways' labourers, 73s. 5d. and 67s. 6d.; gardeners at parks, 67s. 6d. and 59s. 8d.; cleaners (Town Hall), 40s. 8d.; lamplighters and caretakers (Library), 67s. 6d. per week. "Cost of living" wage reduced, under sliding scale, from 145 to 135 per cent. (on basis rates).
	Accrington ... ..	8 June	Carters, motormen, etc., employed in Electricity, Health and Stables Departments.	Decreases of 8d. per day for carters at stables, of 0.96d. per hour for motormen in Health Department, and of 1.02d. per hour for motormen and stokers in Electricity Department. Rates after change: carters, 11s. 2d. per day; motormen, 1s. 9.19d. per hour (steam wagons: Electricity Department), and 1s. 7.2d. per hour (Health Department); steam wagon stokers, 1s. 7.15d. per hour.
	Ashton-under-Lyne ... ..	17 June	Carters and motormen in Cleansing Department.	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: motormen, 77s.; carters, 66s. per week.
	Burnley ... ..	2 June	Heavy motor drivers and loaders in Cleansing Department and carters in Highways, Parks and Sewage Departments.	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 80s.; loaders and Parks' carters 66s.; Highways and Sewage-works' carters, 68s. per week.
	Chorley ... ..	6 June	Single-horse drivers in Stables Department.	Decrease of 4s. per week (70s. to 66s.).
	Heywood ... ..	10 June	Carters and motormen ... ..	Decreases of 5s. 6d. per week for carters; and of 4s. (Health Department) or 3s. per week (Surveyor's Department) for motor-drivers. Rates after change: carters, 64s. 6d. (Stables) and 65s. 6d. per week (Gas Department); motor-drivers, 67s. (Health) and 77s. per week (Surveyor's Department).
	Middleton ... ..	8 June 22 June	Carters in Stables Department ... .. Motor-drivers in Night-soil Department.	Decrease of 4s. per week (70s. to 66s.). Decrease of 8s. per week (75s. to 67s.).
	Mossley ... ..	17 June 23 June	Carters in Health and Highways Departments. Steam wagon drivers ... ..	Decrease of 4s. per week (70s. to 66s.). Decrease of 4s. per week (82s. 4d. to 78s. 4d.).
	Oldham ... ..	10 June	Carters, motor-drivers, etc., in Carrying and Cleansing Departments.	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: carters, 66s. (day) and 68s. (night); steam and heavy petrol wagon drivers, 77s.; chauffeurs and steam wagon steerers, 67s.; petrol-van drivers, 70s. 6d. per week.

\* The above minimum rates took effect at various dates under recommendations made 17th February, 1921, by the West Riding of Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non trading Services) in the following localities:—Grade A authorities, Rotherham and Wakefield; Grade B, Bingley, Castleford, Featherstone, Harrogate, Keighley (Corporation), Mirfield, Pontefract, Skipton (Urban), Todmorden and Wombwell; Grade C, Ardsley, Cudworth, Otley and Whitwood; Grade D, Keighley (Rural) and Kiveton Park. The classes of workpeople whose wages were increased under these recommendations were those skilled and semi skilled men to whom a rate higher than the minimum or labourers' rate is generally paid on account of the skilled nature or special conditions of their work.

† The reduction took effect in accordance with recommendations of the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities of the 26th May, for the employees of each of the authorities enumerated above (see note \*) and also in the following localities:—Grade A, Huddersfield; Grade B, Elland, Normanton and Rothwell; Grade C, Ardwick-le-Street, Bolton-upon-Deane, Darfield, Holmfirth and Yeadon; Grade D, Hemsworth.



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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Authority Services (continued).	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).			
	Rawtenstall ... ..	2 June	Carters and motor-drivers ... ..	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: carters, 65s. 6d.; drivers, 77s. per week.
	Rochdale ... ..	2 or 3 June	Carters, motormen, etc., in Cleansing, Gas and Sewage Farm Departments.	Decreases of 4s. 6d. per week for carters and horsekeepers; of 4s. per week for motor-wagon drivers and steerers; and of 5s. 6d. per week for loaders. Rates after change: carters, 65s. 6d. (Cleansing and Gas Departments) and 68s. 6d. (Sewage Farm); horse-keepers, 74s.; motor-wagon drivers, 77s. and 67s.; steerers, 67s.; and loaders, 64s. 6d. per week.
	Warrington ... ..	13 June	Horse and motor-drivers in Electricity, Highways and Sanitary Departments.	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: horse-drivers, 66s. (day) and 70s. (night-soil); motor-drivers, 69s. (Electricity and Sanitary Departments) and 64s. per week (Highways).
	Heston and Isleworth U.D.C.	1 March	Council employees (non-trading services):—Foremen, carters, dustmen, lorry drivers and attendants, steam roller drivers, scavengers, masons, gardeners, labourers, etc.	Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths in the total bonus (making an addition of $\frac{1}{3}$ ths, payable on bonus of 130 per cent. on base wages). Rates after change: including bonus, road and general labourers, 68s. 9d.; scavengers, 68s. 9d. (main roads) and 63s. 6d. (other roads); carters, and dustmen, 72s. 9d. per week.
	Ilford U.D.C. ... ..	1 May	Manual workers in non-trading departments	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the original bonus of 160 per cent. on minimum basic rates.
	Slough U.D.C. ... ..	24 June	Council employees ... ..	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of minimum basic rates (2s. 4d. per week for horse-drivers, and 2s. 3d. per week for others). Rates after change: labourers and horse-drivers, 58s. 9d.; refuse collectors, 55s. per week.
	London (Metropolitan Water Board).	1 Jan.	Manual workers, excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades.	Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3s. per week to men, 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to boys under 18.
		1 April		Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 6s. per week for men, and of 3s. per week for boys under 18.
	Bournemouth ... ..	17 March	Clerical, etc., staffs ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths in "cost of living" bonus.
	Eastleigh and Bishopstoke (U.D.C.).	16 May	Corporation road labourers and scavengers, refuse collectors, horse drivers, etc.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of basic rates. Rates after change: horse-drivers, 63s.; labourers, etc., 61s. 6d. per week.
		26 May	Surveyor's Department labourers engaged on streets and sewers construction, and craftsmen and their labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d. per hour.
	Winchester ... ..	25 March	Surveyor's Department labourers engaged on streets and sewers construction.	Further decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.).*
		25 May	Corporation employees:—Horse and mechanical drivers, stationary engine drivers and stokers, roadmen, labourers, refuse collectors, scavengers, etc.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of minimum basic rates. Rates after change: mechanical and stationary engine drivers, 75s.; stokers, 63s. 6d.; horse-drivers, 59s.; labourers, refuse collectors, etc., 57s. 3d. per week.
	Carmarthen (County Council).	25 May	Foremen, steam roller drivers, spreaders, main road and quarry labourers, etc.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 7s. per week. Rates after change: foremen and roller drivers, 63s.; roller attendants and spreaders, 57s.; labourers, 57s. (Industrial Areas) and 55s. per week (Agricultural Areas).
	Swansea (R.D.C.). ...	14 March 9 May	Road labourers ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Further decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Aberdeen ... ..	9 June	Carters and motormen ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: carters, 67s. and 69s.; motormen, 75s. per week.
	Glasgow ... ..	11 June	Carters, stablemen, mechanical drivers and steersmen, etc., employed in Corporation Cleansing, Statute Labour and Tramways Departments.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: steam roller drivers, 87s. 6d.; steam-wagon drivers, 87s. 6d. (first hands), 82s. 6d. and 81s. 6d. (second hands); tractor drivers, 90s.; tractor steersmen, 82s. 6d.; motormen, 77s. 6d.; motor-lorrymen, 78s. 6d. and 77s. 6d.; carters, 69s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.; stablemen, 68s. 6d. per week.
		16 May	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and glaziers, employed in the Parks, Public Works, Tramways, Gas and Water Departments.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Forfar ... ..	24 June	Cleansing and Lighting Departments' employees.	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: carters, 63s. 6d.; lamplighters and scavengers, 58s. 6d. per week.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1921.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Building.	Okehampton ... ..	June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and labourers.	Increase of 4 hours per week (44 to 48).†
Fishing.	Swansea ... ..	13 June	Firemen employed on trawlers ...	Increase of 4 hours per day (8 to 12).†
Local Authority Services.	Eastleigh and Bishopstoke (U.D.C.).	26 May	Surveyor's Department labourers engaged on streets and sewers construction.	Increase of 5½ hours per week (44 to 49½).†

\*See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

## Changes taking effect in July.

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 July:—Coal miners; railway servants; engineers; gas workers; labourers in the building trade; men employed by electrical contractors; railway wagon builders and repairers; light castings makers; workpeople in the flour milling and in the seed crushing and oil milling industries; blast furnace workers in Cleveland; heating and domestic engineers in England; carters at Liverpool, Birmingham and Bristol; and furniture makers at Manchester Newcastle and Sunderland. Details of the changes will be included in the August LABOUR GAZETTE.



## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 29, as compared with 65 in the previous month, and 183 in June, 1920. By far the most important of these new disputes was that involving about 375,000 workpeople in the cotton industry, an article in regard to which dispute appears on page 337. In the 28 other disputes which began in June, about 38,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The dispute in the coal mining industry, which began on 1st April, continued throughout the month, and, in addition, about 22,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 61 other disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in June was thus 91, involving about 1,535,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of nearly 30,000,000 working days.

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

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes in progress in June.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in June.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in June.
	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.		
Building .. ..	13	3	16	6,000	37,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	10	..	10	1,102,000	22,559,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	12	13	25	35,000	130,000
Textile .. ..	4	3	7	377,000	6,772,000
Transport .. ..	4	..	4	10,000	30,000
Other Trades .. ..	19	10	29	5,000	75,000
Total, June, 1921 ..	62	29	91	1,535,000	29,603,000
Total, May, 1921 ..	60	65	125	1,152,000	23,155,000
Total, June, 1920 ..	95	183	278	128,000	1,222,000

*Causes.*—Of the 29 new disputes, 16, directly involving nearly 407,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving about 500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving about 4,500 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 4, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

*Results.*—Apart from the cotton trade dispute, which resulted in a compromise, settlements were effected during June in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving about 30,000 workpeople, and 26 old disputes, directly involving about 24,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving over 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving nearly 18,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving about 32,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The settlement of the dispute in the coal mining industry, which occurred on 1st July, will be included in the figures for that month. Details of the settlement are given on pages 336-7.

## DISPUTES IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1920 AND 1921.†

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to June, 1920.			Jan. to June, 1921.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. ..	145	34,000	517,000	72	18,000	376,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	133	195,000	887,000	22	1,154,000	68,270,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	146	113,000	1,820,000	48	53,000	942,000
Other Metal .. ..	74	63,000	693,000	36	9,000	223,000
Textile .. ..	80	30,000	481,000	14	378,000	6,855,000
Clothing .. ..	55	15,000	194,000	15	4,000	74,000
Transport .. ..	84	47,000	324,000	19	22,000	279,000
Woodworking .. ..	57	19,000	673,000	24	5,000	112,000
Other Trades .. ..	168	46,000	703,000	72	13,000	276,000
Employees of Public Authorities.	62	14,000	91,000	16	3,000	38,000
Total .. ..	1,004	576,000	6,383,000	338	1,659,000	77,445,000

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JUNE, 1921.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result ‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
<b>BUILDING TRADES:—</b>						
Building trades workpeople—Belfast.	1,500	..	1921. 1 Jan.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages and increase in working hours.	—
Painters—Aberdeen .. ..	300	..	11 Feb.	1 June	Dispute arising out of claim for advance in wages under the grading scheme of the Scottish National Painters' Joint Council.	Work resumed on old conditions pending the fixing by arbitration of a basic rate for other sections of the building trade in Aberdeen; such rate to be accepted for painters, and to be subject to any increases or reductions sanctioned, for other cities paying the same rate, by the Scottish National Painters' Joint Council.
Painters, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and labourers—Dover.	240	..	17 May	2 June	Against proposed reduction in wages of painters to 1d. per hour below other skilled occupations.	Skilled painters to be paid the same rate as other skilled occupations; men other than craftsmen to be paid at labourers' rate.
Bricklayers, carpenters, labourers, etc.—Chadwell Heath.	3,800	..	13 June	14 June	Against employment of alleged non-unionist and semi-skilled workers on work claimed by carpenters.	Workers in question discharged.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING:—</b>						
Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain	1,150,000	..	1 April	1 July	(See special article on pages 336-7.) Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduction accepted, to remain in operation until 29th July, from which date wages to be regulated by a sliding scale based on the cost of living.
Quarry workers and stone sawyers—West Riding of Yorkshire.	1,500	..	29 April	30 June		
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES:—</b>						
Shipyards joiners and carpenters and other shipyard workers—Great Britain.	10,000¶	..	1920 1 Dec.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages of 12s. per week.	—
Engineers—Various districts in Great Britain.	25,000§	..	1921 15 June	20 June**	Misunderstanding arising out of proposed reduction in wages; notices of reduction had been postponed, but in some cases information had not reached the men in time to prevent a stoppage.	Work resumed.
Engineering apprentices—Manchester district.	10,000§	..	27 June	..	Against proposed reduction in wages.	—

\* 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.

† 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 ship joiners and carpenters 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.

\*\* The majority of the workpeople were idle for one day or part of one day only.



## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JUNE, 1921—(continued).

Occupations and Locality.*	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.*	Result.*
	Directly.	Indirectly.*	Began.	Ended.		
<b>TEXTILE TRADES:—</b> Workpeople in the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry—Lancashire, Cheshire and adjoining counties.	375,000†	..	1921. 6 June	24 June	Against proposed reduction of 80 per cent. from standard piece price list rates of wages, workpeople offering a reduction of 50 per cent. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 284.)	Agreement effected providing for immediate reduction of 60 per cent. from list rates (equivalent to a reduction of about 19 per cent. from prevailing actual rates of wages), a further reduction of 10 per cent. from list rates to take place in December. (See also pages 337 and 368.)
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES:—</b> Ships' stewards, cooks, butchers and bakers—Ports in Great Britain.	10,000†	..	6 May	3 June	Against proposed reduction in wages, and revision of overtime rates and conditions.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Dock workers—Glasgow .. ..	7,000	..	7 May	4 June	In sympathy with coal miners involved in national dispute, men refused to handle certain coal, and ceased all work when volunteers were employed on the coal.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<b>OTHER TRADES:—</b> Tailors, etc.—London, W. .. ..	2,500	..	11 April	4 June	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted. See also page 368.)
Cabinet makers, carvers, polishers, upholsterers, etc.—Tyne and Wear districts.	350	..	23 May	4 July	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.
Trawl fishermen.. {Scarborough Hartlepool Tyne}	1,200	..	{11 Apr. 18 Apr. 23 Apr.}	..	Against proposed reduction in wages, etc.	Full settlement not reported, but work partially resumed on somewhat modified terms.
Employees of co-operative society—Bishop Auckland.	623	40	10 June	11 June	For reinstatement of certain workpeople who had been discharged in order to reduce staff.	Partial settlement effected pending negotiations.

\* See note ‡ on previous page.

† Estimated number, exclusive of workpeople who were unemployed when the stoppage began.

‡ Estimated number.

|| It is reported that a further stoppage began in July in connection with this dispute.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## 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 June, 1921, was 20. One death due to lead poisoning in White and Red Lead Works was reported during the month. Three cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

<b>(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.</b>		<b>(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.</b>	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Mercurial Poisoning—	
Smelting of Metals .. ..	..	Barometer and Thermometer Making .. ..	..
Plumbing and Soldering ..	1	Other Industries .. ..	..
Printing .. ..	3	Phosphorus Poisoning .. ..	..
File Cutting and Hardening .. ..	..	Arsenic Poisoning .. ..	..
Tinning of Metals .. ..	..	Toxic Jaundice—	..
Other Contact with .. ..	..	Arseniuretted Hydrogen	..
Molten Lead .. ..	..	Gas .. ..	..
White and Red Lead Works .. ..	1	Other .. ..	..
† Pottery .. ..	3	Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	..
Vitreous Enamelling .. ..	..	Paraffin .. ..	..
Electric Accumulator Works .. ..	4	Pitch .. ..	1
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	..	Tar .. ..	1
Indiarubber Works .. ..	..	Chrome Ulceration .. ..	..
Coach and Car Painting ..	3	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING .. ..	2
Shipbuilding .. ..	..	<b>(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—</b>	
Paint used in other Industries .. ..	2	Wool .. ..	..
Other Industries .. ..	..	Handling of Horsehair .. ..	1
TOTAL OF ABOVE... ..	17	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) .. ..	..
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING .. ..	3	Other Industries .. ..	..
		TOTAL, ANTHRAX... ..	1

\* Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

† Of the 3 persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.\*

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, 1921, was 75, as compared with 82 in the previous month and 216 a year ago.

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

<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>		<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>	
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued):	
Guards .. ..	..	Non-Textile—continued:	
Engine Drivers .. ..	1	Gas .. ..	8
Firemen .. ..	..	Wood .. ..	2
Guards (Passenger) .. ..	..	Clay, Stone, etc. .. ..	2
Permanent Waymen .. ..	3	Chemicals .. ..	3
Porters .. ..	..	Laundries .. ..	..
Shunters .. ..	..	Food .. ..	1
Mechanics .. ..	1	Drink .. ..	1
Labourers .. ..	..	Paper, Printing, etc. ..	2
Miscellaneous .. ..	3	Other Non-Textile Industries .. ..	10
Contractors' Servants ..	..		..
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ..	8	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS .. ..	47
<b>MINES.</b>		<b>ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—</b>	
Underground .. ..	8	Docks, Wharves and Quays .. ..	3
Surface .. ..	1	Warehouses .. ..	1
TOTAL, MINES .. ..	9	Buildings to which Act applies .. ..	5
<b>QUARRIES over 20 feet deep</b>			..
<b>Factories and Workshops.</b>		<b>TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5 ..</b>	
Textile—		9	
Cotton .. ..	1	Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 .. ..	
Wool and Worsted .. ..	2	Total (excluding Seamen) .. ..	
Other Textiles .. ..	1	75	
Non-Textile—			
Extraction of Metals ..	1		
Conversion of Metals... ..	2		
Founding of Metals .. ..	3		
Marine, Locomotive, and Motor Engineering ..	4		
Ship and Boat Building ..	4		

\* Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.



## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in June, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 320 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 51 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 188 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with May the total number relieved increased by 91,986 (or 19·2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 969 (or 0·8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 92,955 (or 25·6 per cent.). The Dundee and Dunfermline district showed no change; six districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Wigan district (797 per 10,000) and in the Sheffield district (361 per 10,000).

Compared with June, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 336,341 (or 143·3 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 10,151 (or 9·6 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 326,190 (or 252·5 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Sheffield district (1,227 per 10,000), in the Wigan district (826 per 10,000), and in the Stockton and Tees district (656 per 10,000). Seven districts showed increases ranging from 201 to 338, four districts ranging from 104 to 195, and seventeen districts ranging from 6 to 79 per 10,000 of the population.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief on one day in June, 1921.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.†</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District .. ..	8,550	5,017	13,567	168	+ 4	+ 46
North District .. ..	9,995	14,946	24,941	252	+ 3	+ 104
Central District .. ..	2,637	1,827	4,464	351	− 10	+ 75
East District .. ..	9,453	25,288	34,741	535	− 24	+ 316
South District .. ..	18,509	37,352	55,861	288	+ 10	+ 133
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis</b> ..	<b>49,144</b>	<b>84,430</b>	<b>133,574</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 136</b>
<b>West Ham</b> .. ..	<b>4,116</b>	<b>29,835</b>	<b>33,951</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>− 3</b>	<b>+ 262</b>
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ..	2,234	15,249	17,483	340	+ 64	+ 213
Stockton and Tees Dis- trict .. ..	1,022	19,946	20,968	783	+ 157	+ 656
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,538	4,633	8,171	97	+ 16	+ 31
Wigan District .. ..	1,662	42,293	43,955	957	+ 797	+ 826
Manchester District ..	8,111	24,327	32,438	302	+ 45	+ 195
Liverpool District ..	9,561	17,281	26,842	224	+ 14	+ 73
Bradford District ..	1,775	4,002	5,777	153	+ 17	+ 77
Halifax and Hudders- field .. ..	1,096	2,765	3,861	98	+ 5	+ 29
Leeds District .. ..	2,239	5,394	7,633	155	+ 17	+ 65
Barnsley District ..	839	4,691	5,530	163	+ 7	+ 24
Sheffield District‡ ..	2,638	66,346	68,984	1,330	+ 361	+ 1,227
Hull District .. ..	1,654	9,001	10,655	316	+ 21	+ 135
North Staffordshire ..	1,695	11,987	13,682	323	+ 23	+ 201
Nottingham District ..	1,967	7,287	9,254	188	+ 30	+ 79
Leicester District ..	1,107	1,876	2,983	123	− 5	+ 21
Wolverhampton Dis- trict .. ..	2,912	22,090	25,002	346	+ 138	+ 242
Birmingham District ..	6,209	23,806	30,015	347	+ 69	+ 246
Bristol District .. ..	2,561	3,511	6,072	151	+ 4	+ 32
Cardiff and Swansea ..	2,078	21,446	23,524	489	− 19	+ 338
<b>TOTAL "Other Districts"</b>	<b>54,898</b>	<b>307,931</b>	<b>362,829</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>+ 87</b>	<b>+ 235</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.†</b>						
Glasgow District .. ..	3,904	19,716	23,620	244	+ 4	+ 49
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	718	2,290	3,008	151	+ 1	+ 33
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,467	4,724	6,191	152	− 1	+ 28
Dundee and Dunfermline	646	2,332	2,978	147	...	+ 34
Aberdeen .. ..	454	1,932	2,386	138	+ 1	+ 6
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	345	2,169	2,514	233	+ 7	+ 50
<b>TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>33,163</b>	<b>40,697</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 38</b>
<b>TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in June, 1921</b> }	<b>115,692</b>	<b>455,359</b>	<b>571,051</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>+ 51</b>	<b>+ 188</b>

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

† Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

‡ The numbers included for the Sheffield Union do not cover increases which have taken place since the 11th June, 1921.

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

### QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in the first quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−) compared with	
	1921.	1920.	1916.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
<b>ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	21,291,557	24,676,251	11,888,211	− 13·7	+ 79·1
Productive .. ..	7,468,717	8,071,413	3,880,845	− 7·5	+ 92·5
<b>SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	6,457,874	6,942,266	3,124,430	− 7·0	+ 106·7
Productive .. ..	2,295,726	2,285,944	1,127,817	+ 0·4	+ 103·6
<b>ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—</b>					
Productive Departments ..	102,729	189,378	90,172	− 45·8	+ 13·9
<b>IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	405,552	460,299	153,952	− 11·9	+ 163·4
Total—Distributive Depart- ments .. ..	28,154,983	32,078,816	15,166,593	− 12·2	+ 85·6
Total—Productive Depart- ments .. ..	9,867,172	10,546,735	5,098,834	− 6·4	+ 93·5

## MINES AND QUARRIES, 1920:

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, &c.

PART I. of the General Report† on Mines and Quarries by H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, containing Statistics as to numbers employed, output and accidents, for the year ending 31st December, 1920, has been issued by the Mines Department of the Board of Trade in continuation of similar reports formerly issued by the Home Office. A summary of the principal statistics for 1920 is given in the following Table:—

	Mines under the Coal Mines Act.‡	Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts.§	Quarries under the Quarries Act.	Total.
<b>PERSONS EMPLOYED.</b>				
(a) <i>Underground:</i>				
Males (under 16 yrs.) ..	53,893	94	728	54,715
" (over " " " ) ..	936,466	12,197	42,727	991,390
Females (under 16 yrs.) ..	—	—	2	2
" (over " " " ) ..	—	—	87	87
(b) <i>Above ground:</i>				
Males (under 16 yrs.) ..	23,113	505	1,085	24,703
" (over " " " ) ..	226,434	8,313	22,865	257,612
Females (under 16 yrs.) ..	458	15	5	478
" (over " " " ) ..	7,860	199	251	8,310
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>1,248,224</b>	<b>21,323</b>	<b>67,750</b>	<b>1,337,297</b>
<b>OUTPUT (1,000 tons).</b>				
Coal .. ..	229,503	—	29	229,532
Iron Ore .. ..	4,985	1,342	6,380	12,707
Limestone .. ..	2	266	10,960	11,228
Clay and Shale .. ..	2,210	100	8,720	11,030
Other Minerals .. ..	2,937	626	16,541	20,104
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>239,637</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>42,630</b>	<b>284,601</b>
<b>ACCIDENTS.</b>				
Number of deaths by accidents ..	1,103	27	54	1,184**
Number of persons injured by non-fatal accidents disabling for more than 7 days ..	117,302	1,188	3,571	122,061††

The total number of persons employed in mines under the Coal Mines Act was the largest recorded, being nearly 57,000 more than in 1919, 114,000 more than in 1914, and considerably more than double the numbers employed in years prior to 1892. The number employed under the Metalliferous Mines Acts was 338 less than in 1919, and nearly 2,400 less than in 1914. At quarries under the Quarries Act the number employed shows an increase of nearly 10,700 compared with 1919.

The output of coal showed decreases of over 247,000 tons as compared with 1919, and of over 36,000,000 tons as compared with 1914. The ratio of mortality from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 0·88 per 1,000 persons employed; this is the lowest figure recorded.

\* The figures given for productive departments represent sales and transfers to the distributive departments.

† H.C. 115 of 1921; price 3d.

‡ Including all mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay.

§ Including all mines not covered by the Coal Mines Act.

|| The figures generally relate to Quarries more than 20 feet deep, but in the case of iron ore and certain other minerals the produce of all open workings is included under "output."

\*\* Of these, 1,035 were caused by accidents below ground.

†† Of these, 110,065 were caused by accidents below ground.



## LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## (1) Trade Union Acts.

TRADE UNIONS: EXPULSION OF MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN PROFIT SHARING SCHEMES: RULES OF UNION: JURISDICTION OF COURT: ACTION FOR INJUNCTION.

In 1909, Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., instituted a co-partnership or profit-sharing scheme for the benefit of such employees as satisfied certain conditions as to age and length of service. The scheme provided that a share of the profits of the Company should be given in return for an undertaking to give good service and not to waste the time or materials of the Company. The amounts paid to those employees who participated in the scheme did not depend upon the output, but upon the time during which they had been in the Company's employment.

All employees received from the firm the full Trade Union rate of wages, and this rate was not affected by the question whether the men joined the scheme or not. There was nothing in the scheme to compel participants to invest extra benefits received in the Company's shares, though it was the practice of many to do so.

There were members of 30 different Unions employed by the firm, but only two of these Unions raised objections to the scheme.

Two of Messrs. Lever Bros.' employees were threatened with expulsion by their respective Trade Unions for participating in the scheme, and they brought actions against their Unions, and certain officials of them, claiming an injunction to restrain the respective defendants from expelling them, contending that the rules did not give power to expel them by reason of their participating in the profit sharing scheme, and that, if they did, the rules were to that extent void. The plaintiff in the first action was threatened with expulsion from his Union under rule 32 (1), which provided that it should be competent for the Committee to fine or expel any member upon proof that such member had violated the Trade Union rules of the district in which he was working, or was "working in a co-partnership system when such system makes provision for the operatives holding only a minority of the shares in the concern."

The second plaintiff was threatened with expulsion by his Union under rule 31, which prohibited their members from working on a "premium bonus" system.

For the defendants it was contended that Trade Unions being, according to the common law of England, illegal associations, the Court could not entertain the action by reason of s. 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, which provides as follows:—

"4 (a). Nothing in this Act shall enable any Court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements, namely,

- (1) Any agreement between members of a trade union, as such, concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of such trade union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed."

Mr. Justice Eve held that the action was one brought to enforce an agreement concerning the conditions of employment, and was within s. 4 of the Act, and that the action could not be maintained.\*

The plaintiffs in each case appealed.

The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, held that the Court had jurisdiction, for the only unenforceable agreements between a Trade Union and their members were those which came within s. 4 of the Act of 1871, and that in these two cases there were no such agreements.

Rule 32 had not been broken by the first plaintiff, for the scheme did not involve the taking of shares in the Company, nor any provision that the men should hold a minority of shares, although it was true that the workmen did take shares and that they held only a minority. An injunction was accordingly granted to restrain the defendants from acting upon their threat of expulsion.

With regard to the second action, it was held that the scheme could not be held to be a "premium bonus" system. The decision of Mr. Justice Eve was accordingly reversed and an injunction granted.—*Braithwaite v. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners.*—*Ashley v. The General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners.*—*Court of Appeal.*—13th June, 1921.

## (2) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT FOR DECISION PURSUANT TO SECTION 10 (1) (PROVISO II.): HOSTEL USED FOR HOUSING ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS: WHETHER MAIDS AT SUCH HOSTEL ARE DOMESTIC SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN A BUSINESS CARRIED ON FOR THE PURPOSES OF GAIN.

Part 1 of the first Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920 lays down that all employed persons engaged in any of the employments specified in this schedule who are not

excepted by the provisions of Part II. of the same schedule are liable to unemployment insurance.

One of the excepted employments is employment in domestic service, except where the employed person is employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain.

By virtue of the provisions of section 10 (1) (proviso ii) the Minister may, if he thinks fit, refer a question for decision to the High Court.

Appeals and references under this section are in accordance with the provisions in section 10 (5), heard and determined by a single judge at the High Court, who is nominated by the Lord Chancellor for the purpose, and it is further provided that the decision of the High Court on an appeal or a reference under the section shall be final.

In this instance the case was referred by the Minister pursuant to his powers for decision by the High Court.

Messrs. Woolland Bros., Ltd., are drapers, carrying on business at Knightsbridge, and maintain premises in which they provide living accommodation for those of their staff who desire to live at these premises. The assistants are not bound to live in, but many do.

All the assistants employed by Messrs. Woolland have their meals in the staff restaurant provided by the firm, which is attached to their business premises. The maids at the hostel also wait at meals in the staff restaurant. The assistants are charged 10s. a week for meals, while those living in are charged an inclusive sum of £1 a week. In both cases a loss is made. The firm's contention was that the provision of the hostel and the feeding arrangements for the staff was a separate business, and was not carried on for the purposes of gain, inasmuch as, in fact, a loss was sustained.

Mr. Justice Roche, in delivering judgment, said: "Each case must depend on its own facts, but in this one I hold that the keeping of hostels or the provisions of staff rooms was naturally and properly undertaken in the interests of the assistants, and also of the general business interests of Messrs. Woolland, and it forms an essential part of their trade or business. The applicants are employed in that trade or business, and are, therefore, properly insurable."

*In re Woolland Bros., Ltd., Knightsbridge.*—*King's Bench Division.*—30th June, 1921.

## (3) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: PILOT AS WORKMAN: ACCIDENT IN DOCK.

His honour Judge Hill Kelly, at Barry, awarded £1 a week compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act to Alexander Mackay, a Barry Dock pilot.

The pilot, while proceeding across another vessel to the "Cramond" to work that ship to a tip in another dock, slipped on some pit props and was totally incapacitated from following his employment for several weeks.

He was a member of the Barry Docks Pilots' Association, the earnings of whose members are paid into a pool and distributed in equal shares.

At the time of the accident the pilot had only been demobilized from H.M. Forces for ten weeks, and during these ten weeks his earnings had been £6 a week. It was agreed that at all material times the members of the Pilots' Association received £6 a week out of the pool. In their appeal to the House of Lords the owners contended that the respondent was not a workman to whom the Act applied; that he was employed otherwise than by manual labour; and that his remuneration exceeded £250 a year.

The House of Lords dismissed the employers' appeal, and Lord Buckmaster, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said that he did so on the ground that it was a pure question of fact; that it was proved that although the man had received £6 a week for ten weeks, there was no guarantee that he would continue to receive that money for twelve months. Their lordships, therefore, could not interfere with the arbitrator's award. The arbitrator had held that he was a workman.—*Owners of the Steamship "Cramond" v. Alexander Mackay.*—*House of Lords.*—24th June, 1921.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades

EMPLOYEES—ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT, WEEDON.—*Workers' Union v. Army Council.* Decision—The claim for minimum rates of wages of 64s. a week for labourers and 70s. a week for assistant foremen is not established. Issued 7th June, 1921. (655)

\* For details of this judgment see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 212.



**CAR FITTERS AND HAMMERMEN.**—Dublin and Lucan Electric Railway. National Union of Vehicle Builders v. Dublin and Lucan Electric Railway Company, Limited. Decision—The claim that the fitters concerned be paid the district rate of 2s. an hour is not established. The Court decide that a fully qualified man on the work concerned is entitled to the viceman's rate of 1s. 11d. an hour, less a differential of 2s. a week, and direct that this rate be paid to the man who is at present receiving £4 0s. 5d. per week, and that the wages of the second man be adjusted on the basis of his degree of skill and ability as a workman. The hammerman is to be paid a rate of £3 12s. a week. To take effect from the first pay period following 1st March, 1921. Issued 8th June, 1921. (656)

**SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS.**—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DUNDALK.—Irish Engineering, Electrical, Shipbuilding and Foundry Trades Union v. Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland). Difference with regard to the grading of certain workers. Decision—The Court direct that the men concerned be assigned, as set out in the decision, to the various groups of the existing grading scheme. Where a man is called upon to work in a higher grade for three days or more in any working week, he shall be paid at the higher rate for all time so worked. New rates and conditions to take effect from first pay period following date of decision. Issued 21st June, 1921. (661)

**VIEWERS, STAMPERS AND LABOURERS.**—MEDAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.—Workers' Union v. Army Council. Present rates are 37s. 6d. per week for women viewers, 40s. for women stampers and 67s. 6d. for labourers for a week of 48 hours. The union claimed a minimum of 45s. for women, 50s. for stampers and 74s. 6d. for labourers, and one week's holiday with pay for women. Decision—Claims not established. Issued 22nd June, 1921. (662)

#### Transport Trades.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS.**—LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—Electrical Trades Union v. London Electric Railway Company. Decision—The rates awarded in decision of the Industrial Court No. 416 to certain workers at Lots Road Station to take effect as on and after 1st December, 1919. Issued 3rd June, 1921. (652)

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS.**—LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London Electric Railway Company. Decision—The rates and conditions awarded in decision No. 416 of the Industrial Court to the men concerned employed at Lots Road Power House and Wood Lane Power House to be paid as on and after 1st December, 1919. Issued 3rd June, 1921. (653)

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS.**—LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—Electrical Trades Union v. Negotiating Committee of Railway General Managers. The Union raised the question of the date from which any alterations of rates and conditions consequent upon the Court's decision No. 649 of 19th May, 1921, should take effect. Decision—Any such alterations shall take effect, as directed under paragraph 12 of decision No. 649, from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of issue of that decision, 19th May, 1921. Issued 14th June, 1921. (658)

#### Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c., Trades.

**BRICKMAKERS.**—SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—National Union of General Workers v. Stock Brick Manufacturers' Association. Decision—The claim of the workers for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages is not established. Existing rates shall continue to be paid until the beginning of the next moulding season in April, 1922, provided that it shall be open to either party to ask for a revision of rates after 30th September, 1921, by giving one month's previous notice in writing. Issued 14th June, 1921. (657)

**PACKERS, MIXERS AND OTHERS, GLASS MANUFACTURES.**—MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Molineaux, Webb and Company, Ltd., v. National Union of General Workers. Decision—The present rates for a normal week of 48 hours shall be reduced by 15 per cent. in two equal amounts, namely, 7½ per cent. from the date on which the works re-open, and a further 7½ per cent. from the beginning of the ninth week after the date of re-opening. Issued 28th June, 1921. (663)

#### Public Utility Services.

**PERMANENT WAY EMPLOYEES.**—BELFAST CORPORATION.—Municipal Employees' Association v. Belfast Corporation. Decision—On the question whether the employees in the Tramways Department of the Belfast Corporation, members of the Municipal Employees' Association, are entitled to have clause 2 (a) of the Terms of Agreement dated 20th March, 1919, applied to them, the Court decide (1) Permanent Way Employees whose services are temporary are not entitled to the provisions of this clause; (2) the class of men (numbering 24) whose employment is more or less of a permanent nature, i.e., one timekeeper, two inspectors, two storemen, one foreman platelayer, ten platelayers, and eight drain cleaners, are entitled to the provisions of the clause mentioned; (3) in the absence of sufficient evidence the Court are unable to determine whether the services of all or any of the other employees are temporary or not. Issued 15th June, 1921. (659)

**ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF.**—SUNDERLAND CORPORATION.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Sunderland Corporation. Decision—The bonus of 10 per cent. awarded under Industrial Court decision No. 600 is to be calculated on all salaries obtaining on 18th August, 1920. Issued 16th June, 1921. (660)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHISTS ON SHIPS.**—London and District Association of Engineering Employers (representing the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd., and Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Company, Ltd.) v. Association of Wireless Telegraphists. Decision—New rates of pay are established as follows:—

Year of service.	Monthly salary.
	£ s. d.
1st	10 0 0
2nd	11 0 0
3rd	12 0 0
4th	14 10 0
5th	16 10 0
6th	18 0 0
7th	20 0 0
8th	22 0 0
9th	23 0 0

Sea-going operator inspectors:—1st year £24, 2nd year £26 and 3rd year £28.

Effective from 1st June, 1921. Issued 1st June, 1921. (651)

**CO-OPERATIVE STORES EMPLOYEES.**—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. St. Anthony's Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Decision—The society shall pay the rates agreed between themselves and the union, namely, those established by an agreement arrived at by the Northern Co-operative Central Joint Wages Council on 2nd November, 1920, as from 1st January, 1921. Issued 6th June, 1921. (654)

**CRICKET BALL MAKERS.**—TONBRIDGE AND DISTRICT.—Cricket Ball Manufacturers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Cricket Ball Makers. Decision—Present rates are piece-rates agreed in April, 1919, with the addition of 37½ per cent. The Court direct that the addition of 37½ per cent. shall be reduced to 22½ as from 27th June, 1921, and to 12½ from 3rd September, 1921. Issued 28th June, 1921. (664)

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

#### Building and Allied Trades.

**LABOURERS.**—BALBRIGGAN, SKERRIES AND SWORDS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Collen Bros., Dublin. Difference—Application for a rate of 1s. 6½d. an hour for building labourers employed by the firm at Balbriggan, Skerries and Swords. Agreement—The rate at Swords should be 1s. 3d. an hour for a 50-hour week for general labourers not attending tradesmen; and 1s. 6½d. an hour for builders' labourers attending tradesmen and for the labourers employed at the Wyngate blockmaking machine. The rate at Balbriggan and Skerries should be 1s. 2d. per hour for a 50-hour week for all labourers. Agreed 3rd June, 1921. (I.R. 600/6. I.B. 427/3)

**PLUMBERS.**—BELFAST.—Belfast Plumbers' Society v. Belfast Master Plumbers' Association. Difference—Proposal to reduce wages by 2d. an hour. Agreement—It was agreed to continue the existing rate of 2s. 2½d. until the 1st July, 1921; if a settlement of the building dispute occurs before that date the building tradesman's rate is to become the rate for plumbers as from 16th May, 1921. Agreed 17th June, 1921. (I.R. 600/6. I.B. 417/3)

**APPRENTICE MASON.**—EASTBOURNE.—Operative Society of Masons v. man concerned employed by Messrs. R. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Masons, Eastbourne. Difference—The man concerned understood that his apprenticeship would cease in December, 1919, and consequently joined the union. His apprenticeship was extended until April, 1921, and he decided not to continue his membership. The union demanded payment of arrears of subscriptions from August, 1920, and continuance of membership. Agreement—It was decided that the man should rejoin the union as from 1st January, 1921, and pay his arrears as from that date. Agreed 24th June, 1921. (I.R. 704)

#### Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.

**BREWERY WORKERS.**—SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY.—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. Scarborough and Whitby Brewery, Ltd. Difference—Application for certain increases in wages. Agreement—The existing rates of wages should remain in force and be paid until 30th September, 1921, and thereafter no alteration should be made without one month's notice from either side to terminate this agreement. Agreed 17th June, 1921. (I.R. 1613)

**BREWERY WORKERS.**—FAVERSHAM.—National Union of Vehicle Workers v. Shepherd Neame, Limited, Faversham Brewery, Kent. Difference—Concerning the regulation of wages by a sliding scale dependent on the cost of living and the institution of certain working conditions. Agreement—(1) It is assumed, for the purpose of wage regulation, that the present "cost of living" index figure is 145% above the pre-war standard. There shall be a revision of wages each quarter calculated on an average of the Board of Trade figures for the preceding 3 months. The first revision shall take effect from the 1st July, 1921. As soon as the level of 100% index figure above pre-war is reached a further discussion as to revision of wages shall take place. (2) The standard wage of brewery labourers is to be 60s. per week. (3) Working week to consist of 48 hours. (4) Over-



time to be paid at the rate of plain time for the first hour in each week (not being Sunday overtime), and time and a quarter thereafter. Sunday overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. (5) Weekly rates of wages of women workers to be 34s., motor and steam wagon drivers 79s., and mates 64s., carters and drivers (one-horse men) 61s. Agreed 20th June, 1921. (I.R. 1456)

#### Public Utility Services.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WORKERS: FELIXSTOWE.**—Electrical Trades Union v. East Anglian Electricity, Limited, Felixstowe. Difference—As to the failure of the Undertaking to comply with the terms of Industrial Court Award No. 632 of the 11th March, 1921 (Electricity Supply Industry—East Coast Area), and a proposal to reduce wages by 25 per cent. Agreement—The Undertaking should put into operation the terms of Award No. 632, with the exception that the question of the wages of switchboard attendants should be left for further negotiations between the Undertaking and the Union. No reduction in wages should be made pending further negotiations. Work should be resumed immediately, without victimisation on either side. In the event of any grievance or grievances arising, no stoppage of work should take place until after joint negotiations. Seven days' notice of any strike or lockout should be given in the event of disagreement. Agreed 6th June, 1921. (I.R. 1507)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

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

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 20th June, 1921, confirming the minimum rates (as varied by an alteration of the conditions attaching thereto) for Male Apprentices in the Bone Brush Section of the trade, and has specified 21st June, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 6th July, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and has specified 9th July, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rate for male workers of 21 years and over in Great Britain is 1s. 3d. per hour; for female workers of 18 years of age and over in England and Wales 8½d. per hour, in Scotland 8d. per hour; with lower rates in each case for younger workers.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 7th July, 1921, confirming the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates as varied for female workers in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Branch of the trade, and has specified 11th July, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates for (i) fully qualified or senior bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands of 21 years of age and over is 10½d. per hour; (ii) workers of 19 years of age and over with less experience, 9½d. per hour; (iii) all other workers and homeworkers, 8½d. per hour; with lower rates for learners. The piece-work basis time-rates for the above-mentioned classes of workers are (i) 11½d., (ii) 10½d. and (iii) 9½d. per hour respectively.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 4th July, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied, and piece-work basis time-rates and guaranteed time-rates fixed for female workers, and has specified 11th July, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

A general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour and a piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour are fixed for workers of 18 years of age and over, and a guaranteed time-rate of 7d. per hour for workers of 17½ and under 18 years of age, with lower rates for younger workers in each case.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 28th June, 1921, confirming the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates fixed for male workers (excepting workers employed as Dyers in the Feather Trade) and for female workers, and has specified 4th July, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The rates fixed are as follows:—General minimum time-rates for male workers of 22 years of age and over 1s. 2d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers, and for female workers, including homeworkers, 8d. per hour, with lower rates for learners; piece-work basis time-rates for male workers of all ages 1s. 3½d. per hour, and for all female workers, including homeworkers, 9d. per hour.

For the purpose of the overtime rates the Board have declared

the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be:—In any week 48, on any day (other than Saturday) 9, and on Saturday 5.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 13th June, 1921, confirming the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male and female workers and the general minimum time-rate fixed for home-workers, and has specified 20th June, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are as follows:—For all female workers of 18 years of age and over employed as charge hands, 10d. per hour; for all male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as (a) Pin Makers, 1s. 10d. per hour; (b) Hairpin-Machinists, Hook and Eye Makers, Machine Blackers or Automatic Machinists (including Snap Fastener Machinists), 1s. 8d. per hour; (c) Blackers (other than Machine Blackers), Electro-platers, Whiteners or Wire-straighteners, 1s. 5d. per hour. The general minimum time-rate fixed for all home-workers is 7½d. per hour.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 13th June, 1921, confirming the general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates as varied for certain classes of female workers, the piece-work basis time-rates fixed for male workers and the overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and has specified the 27th June, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied for female workers of 18 years of age and over are as follows:—(a) For Polishers or Drop Stampers, 11d. per hour during the first twelve months of employment and 1s. per hour thereafter; (b) for Hand-Brush Japanners, Hand-Brush Lacquerers, Blow-Pipe Braziers or Solderers using ordinary hand-iron or blow-pipe with bar solder, 10d. per hour during the first twelve months and 11d. per hour thereafter; lower rates being fixed in each case for younger workers. The piece-work basis time-rates as varied for the classes of female workers specified in (a) and (b) above are 1s. 1d. and 1s. per hour respectively. The piece-work basis time-rates fixed for male workers of all ages are to be 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time-rates.

#### Toy Trade Board.

The Minister has made an Order, dated the 4th June, 1921, confirming the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates fixed for male and female workers, and has specified 13th June, 1921, as the date from which these rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates fixed for workers of 21 years of age and over are: Males 1s. 4d. per hour, Females 8½d. per hour, lower rates being fixed for male and female workers under 21 years of age. For the purpose of the overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be: in any week 48, on any day other than Saturday 9, and on Saturday 5.

## 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 10th June, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and to fix general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

The general minimum time-rates proposed for Female Pan Hands (all ages) range from 8½d. to 1s. 5½d. per hour according to the operations upon which employed, while lower rates are proposed for Female Pan-Setting Learners. For Female Pan Hands employed on certain specified operations the proposed piece-work basis time-rate is 1s. 2½d. per hour. Reductions are proposed in the general minimum piece-rates for Male Pan Hands (setting only) and for Female Pan Hands other than Female Pan Setting Learners.

#### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued Notices of Proposal, dated 14th June, 1921, to fix a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 5½d. per hour for male workers of 21 years of age and over employed on certain specified operations, a general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour for female workers of 21 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers, a piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour for female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for both male and female workers.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 10th June, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers in the Coffin Furniture section, and to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male



workers under 18 years of age employed on packing, rough warehousing and dispatching, etc.

The general minimum time-rates per week of 47 hours proposed for workers of 21 years of age or over range, according to experience, as follows:—Dressers and Stampers, from 74s. 6d. to 88s.; Polishers and Planishers (including Wheelers), from 76s. to 90s.; while the rates for younger workers range from 51s. 6d. to 14s., according to age and experience. For male workers of 21 years of age employed on packing, rough warehousing and dispatching, etc., the rates range according to experience from 56s. 6d. to 66s.; for younger workers, from 14s. to 43s., according to age and experience.

The piece-work basis time-rates proposed for all male workers of 21 years of age and over in the Coffin Furniture Section are 12½ per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time-rates.

#### Corset Trade Board.

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 24th June, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

For Female workers, including homeworkers, the proposed rates are a general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour, with lower rates for learners and a piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour for all workers. For male workers the general minimum time-rates range according to the specified operations and experience from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per hour, and the piece-work basis time-rates from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8½d. per hour. For all other male workers a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 2d. per hour is proposed for workers of 22 years of age and upwards, with lower rates for younger workers, and a piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour for workers of all ages.

#### Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 17th June, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and to fix a piece-work basis time-rate of 9d. per hour for female workers of 18 years of age or over.

The proposed general minimum time-rates are as follows:—Male workers (other than learners), 1s. 2½d. per hour; Female workers (other than learners), 8d. per hour; Male learners under 21 years of age ranging from 3½d. to 10¾d. per hour, according to age, and female learners under 18 years of age ranging from 3½d. to 6½d. per hour, according to age.

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

The Board have issued Notices of Proposal dated 17th June, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers other than homeworkers; to fix similar rates for female workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners (other than homeworkers); and to vary the general minimum time-rate for homeworkers from 7½d. to 6½d. per hour, and also to fix general minimum piece-rates for homeworkers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates for certain classes of workers (other than homeworkers) range according to operation as follows:—Male workers of 21 years of age and over, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 7½d. per hour; female workers of 18 years of age and over, from 8d. to 8¾d. per hour; with lower rates in each case for younger workers. The piece-work basis time-rate proposed for all female workers, other than those employed in carding, and female workers of 18 years of age and over employed in carding (other than carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners) is 8¾d. per hour. For female workers employed in carding hooks and eyes and snap fasteners the rates proposed are a general minimum time-rate of 9d. per hour for workers of 18 years of age and over, with lower rates for learners, and a piece-work basis time-rate of 7½d. per hour for all workers.

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

The Board have issued Notices of Proposal dated 22nd June, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates for male workers range according to specified operations from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 11½d. per hour, and the piece-work basis time-rates from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 0¾d. per hour. For all other male workers a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 2d. per hour is proposed for workers of 22 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers, and a piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour for workers of all ages.

The general minimum time-rate proposed for female workers, including homeworkers, is 8½d. per hour; for female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up under 19 years of age 8½d. per hour, 19 to 20 years of age 9d. per hour, and 20 years of age and over 9½d. per hour; lower rates being proposed for learners.

A piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour is proposed for female workers (other than Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up), and also for homeworkers.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 21st June, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers (other than those employed as Polishers or Drop Stampers and those employed as Hand Brush Japanners, etc., Hand Brush Lacquerers, Blow-pipe Braziers, or Solderers using ordinary hand-iron or blow-pipe with bar solder).

The proposed rates for workers of 18 years of age and over are a general minimum time-rate of 8d. per hour and a piece-work basis time-rate of 9d. per hour; lower rates are proposed for younger workers.

#### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued Notices of Proposal dated 22nd June, 1921 (the Minister having given his consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates for male workers range according to specified operations from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 9d. per hour, and the piece-work basis time-rates from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10½d. per hour. For all other male workers a general minimum time-rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour is proposed for workers of 22 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers, and a piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 2¾d. per hour for workers of all ages.

The general minimum time-rate proposed for female workers, including homeworkers, is 8½d. per hour; for female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up under 19 years of age 8½d. per hour, 19 to 20 years of age 9d. per hour, and 20 years of age and over 9½d. per hour; lower rates being proposed for learners.

A piece-work basis time-rate of 9½d. per hour is proposed for female workers (other than Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up) and also for homeworkers.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages proposed or fixed and varied by the Trade Boards may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-11, 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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) (INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME) ORDER, 1921, DATED 30TH JUNE, 1921, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920 (10 & 11 GEO. 5, c. 30).

WHEREAS by Section 45 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is, among other things, enacted that if any difficulty arises with respect to the constitution of special schemes made under Section 18 of the Act the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister), with the consent of the Treasury, may by order do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the constitution of such schemes, and that any such order may modify the provisions of the Act so far as may appear necessary or expedient for carrying the Order into effect.

And whereas in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the Act a special scheme, called the Insurance Industry Unemployment Insurance Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme), has been made by an association of employers and employees in that industry.

And whereas the Scheme provides, among other things, that the Scheme shall come into force on the 4th day of July, 1921, and that for the purpose of determining the amount of out-of-work benefit to which under the Scheme a person insured thereunder is entitled after the 2nd day of July, 1922, the contributions paid in respect of him under the general provisions of the Act between the 8th day of November, 1920, and the day on which the Scheme comes into force shall be deemed to have been paid in respect of him under the Scheme, and that no account shall be taken of any unemployment benefit which may have been received by such person under the general provisions of the Act between the two last-mentioned days.

And whereas by reason of the provisions of sub-section (10) of Section 18 of the Act the sum necessary to provide for out-of-work benefit in respect of the contributions aforesaid cannot be paid to the body charged with the administration of the Scheme unless the Scheme comes into force on or before the 4th day of July, 1921.



And whereas the Scheme has been approved by a special order called the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1921, made on the 24th day of June, 1921, by the Minister in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 18 of the Act.

And whereas by reason of sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Act the said Special Order cannot come into force until it has been laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than twenty days during which the House is sitting.

And whereas it is not possible for the said periods of twenty days to elapse before the 4th day of July, 1921.

And whereas by reason of the premises a difficulty has arisen with respect to the constitution of the Scheme,

Now Therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers hereinbefore recited and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby, with the consent of the Treasury, make the following Order:—

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Act the Insurance Industry Unemployment Insurance Scheme, approved by the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1921, dated 24th June, 1921, shall come into force on the 4th day of July, 1921, and the said Special Order shall come into force as a provisional special Order on the said 4th day of July, 1921.

Provided that if before the expiration of the twenty days during which the said Special Order is laid before each House of Parliament under the said sub-section, either of those Houses presents an Address to His Majesty against the Order or any part thereof, it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder or to the making of any new Order.

2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Removal of Difficulties) (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Order, 1921.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this thirtieth day of June, 1921.

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

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER.

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

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

As head laundryman at the school private laundry of a private preparatory school. (S.D.U. 199.)

By a firm of nurserymen to advise upon, design and lay out grounds and gardens for customers, select seeds, trees and plants, and to attend horticultural shows on behalf of the said firm. (S.D.U. 217.)

As lady superintendent at a hostel and holiday home of the Girls' Friendly Society to manage the hostel, control staff, decide upon applications for admission and supervise and allocate the rooms for residents and visitors at the said hostel. (S.D.U. 236.)

As patrol shepherd by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who, as such, patrols the mountain ranges and other parts of the district to which he is assigned, for the purpose of detecting, tracing and examining sheep affected with sheep scab or who have been in contact with affected animals, and to attend compulsory sheep dippings and to advise upon the treatment necessary for prevention of the disease. (S.D.U. 239.)

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

As park superintendent at a private park, who as such controls the park department, grows flowers, plants and trees and directs the landscape gardening work. (S.D.U. 211.)

As a labourer by a private landowner to sweep and keep tidy the park and the roads, gateways and approaches thereto, and to mow grass and destroy thistles, nettles and other weeds in the said park. (S.D.U. 235.)

As a dormitory servant at a college not carried on for the purposes of gain, who, as such, makes beds, cleans dormitories, waits at table and also acts as valet to a master. (S.D.U. 255.)

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

[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.

AGRICULTURE.—(1) *Ninth report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1920.* Board of Agriculture for Scotland. [Cmd. 1306: price 1s.] (2) *Agricultural Statistics, England and Wales, 1920. Vol. LV., Part III. Prices and supplies of corn, live stock, etc.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 1363: price 6d.]

EX-SERVICE MEN.—*Ex-Service men employed in government offices on 1st May, 1921.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1359: price 1d.]

FOOD SUPPLY.—*Royal Commission on the sugar supply. Second Report.* [Cmd. 1300: price 2½d.]

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—*Staffs employed in government departments on 1st May, 1921.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1358: price 1d.]

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—*Judicial statistics, England and Wales, 1919. Part II. Civil judicial statistics.* Home Office. [Cmd. 1362: price 9d.]

MINES.—(1) *Mines and quarries; general report, with statistics for 1920. Part I.—Divisional statistics.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 115: price 3d.] (See page 378.) (2) *Coal output for four weeks ended (a) 29th January, 1921. [H.C. 137: price 1d.] (b) 26th February, 1921. [H.C. 137-1: price 1d.] (c) 26th March, 1921. [H.C. 137-II.: price 1d.]* Board of Trade, Mines Department.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) *Vote of credit statement showing the cash transactions in 1919-20 in connection with receipts arising from vote of credit trading and other operations.* Exchequer and Audit Department. [Cmd. 1367: price 1d.] (2) *Trading accounts and balance sheets relating to services undertaken during the war.....with the report of the Comptroller and auditor-general thereon.* Exchequer and Audit Department. [Cmd. 1368: price 3s. 6d.] (3) *Civil Services. (Supplementary estimate 1921-22.) (Coal mining industry subvention.)* Treasury. [H.C. 155: price 1d.] (4) *Civil Services. (Supplementary estimate, 1921-22.) Class VI. Emergency services.* Treasury. [H.C. 129: price 1d.] (5) *Return showing the external debt of this country as on 31st March, 1919, 31st March, 1920, and 31st March, 1921.* Treasury. [H.C. 142: price 1d.] (6) *Sixty-third report of the Commis-*

*sioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1920.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1083: price 2s.]

PROFITEERING.—*Reports of Committees of Investigation. Board of Trade. (1) Agricultural implements and machinery. [Cmd. 1315: price 2d.] (2) Voluntary scheme for standard clothing. [Cmd. 1314: price 2d.] (3) Electric cable industry. [Cmd. 1332: price 1d.] (4) Slates. [Cmd. 1338: price 1d.] (5) Uniform clothing. [Cmd. 1339: price 2d.] (6) Repairing of boots, shoes and footwear. [Cmd. 1345: price 1d.] (7) Explosives. [Cmd. 1347: price 2d.] (8) Vinegar. [Cmd. 1355: price 1d.] (9) Meat. (Final Report.) [Cmd. 1356: price 2d.] (10) Pottery. [Cmd. 1360: price 2d.] (11) Dyeing and cleaning. [Cmd. 1361: price 2d.] (12) Dyes and dyestuffs. [Cmd. 1370: price 4d.] (13) Dyeing, finishing, bleaching and printing. [Cmd. 1371: price 1d.]*

PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Annual report of the Scottish Board of Health.* Scottish Board of Health. [Cmd. 1319: price 3s. 6d.]

STATISTICS.—*Report on the collection and presentation of official statistics, prepared by a committee appointed by the Cabinet.* [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Report of the Committee on unemployment in agriculture.* Agricultural Wages Board. (England and Wales.) [Cmd. 1344: price 2d.] (See page 339.)

WELFARE.—*Report of the Departmental Committee on the disinfection of horsehair.* Home Office. [Cmd. 1365: price 3d.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—REPORTS.—(1) *Malta.* Papers relating to the new constitution of Malta. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1321: price 1s. 6d.] (2) *The Netherlands.* General report on economic, financial and industrial conditions. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 3d.]

### BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

CANADA.—(1) *The Labour Gazette.* May, 1921. Arbitration; employment; wages and loans in Canada; Amsterdam Building Guild; etc. Department of Labour. (2) *International association of public employment services. Proceedings of eighth annual meeting, Ottawa, Canada, September 20-22, 1920.* Papers on unemployment and organisation of employment; education; the physically handicapped; employment office administration and technique. Department of Labour. (3) *Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada, 1901-1916.* Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (4) *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.* April, 1921. Stocks on hand and quality of crops of 1920; distribution of the Canadian wheat and oat crops, 1919 and 1920; Dominion experimental farms and stations; prices



of agricultural produce, 1920-1921; etc. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) *The Industrial Gazette*. April, 1921. No. 4. Prices; industrial agreements and awards; reports of departmental activities, March, 1921; reports of inquiry by special court into ordinary working hours in specific industries; etc. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) *The Industrial Gazette Index*. Vol. XVIII. July-December, 1920. Department of Labour and Industry. (3) *The Industrial arbitration reports, New South Wales, 1920*. Vol. XIX. Part 4, 1920. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer, 1921.] (4) *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*. Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921.] (5) *Legislative Digest. Summary of principal bills introduced into, and acts passed by, the Parliaments of Australia during 1920*. Published under the authority of the Premier of New South Wales. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(1) *Statistical Registers for (a) the year 1919-1920 and previous years, with general index, etc.; (b) the year 1920-1 and previous years*. Part I. Population and vital statistics. Government Statistician. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, 1921.] (2) *Pocket Year Book of Western Australia, 1921*. Wages in principal occupations; etc. Government Statistician. [Perth: F. M. Simpson.]

EGYPT.—*Annual return of shipping, cargo and passenger traffic in the ports of Egypt and Suez Canal transits, 1920*. Ports and Lighthouses administration, Statistical Office. [Cairo: Government Press, 1921.]

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## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1921.

#### ADMIRALTY

##### (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

**Badges, Embroidered:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; H. James, London, W.; G. Kenning & Son, London, S.W.; Nutting & Kent, London, E.C.; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; S. Simpson, Preston; E. Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; H. & W. Towell & Co., Ltd., London, W. —**Bar Iron:** Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Darlington. —**Batteries and Spare Cells:** Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath. —**Belting, Balata:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —**Belting, Laminated Leather:** J. Hendry, Ltd., Glasgow. —**Beef Suet, Refined:** Globe Refining Co., Ltd., Bristol. —**Beef, Corned:** Yuills, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Bolts and Nuts, etc., Steel:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich. —**Bolts and Nuts, Wrought Iron:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich. —**Boxes, Cap:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, Birmingham. —**Boots, Water:** St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds. —**Boots for Boys:** Regulation Boot Co. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds. —**Capstan Lathe:** J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, near Glasgow. —**Canvas Hose Tubing:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. —**Cloth, Leather:** The Leather Cloth Co., London, E.C. —**Counterpanes and Coverlets:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; J. Kippax & Son, Ltd., Manchester. —**Cloth, Woollen, for Tablecloths:** H. Booth & Sons, Leeds. —**Cutlery:** J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Fenton & Sons, Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Sheffield; F. Mills & Co., Sheffield; T. Turner & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. —**Cutlery, Electro-plated Handled:** W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. —**Drawers, Brown Cotton:** T. M. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leicester. —**External Lighting, Electric:** G. E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —**Electric Fuses:** L. Weekes, Ltd., Luton. —**Fire-hearth Gear:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; C. Portway & Son, Halstead, Essex; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Stirling. —**Flour, Straight Run:** C. Brown & Co., London, S.E.; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Wingent & Kimmins, Ltd., Chatham. —**Flutes, Drum Heads, etc.:** H. Band & Co., Brentford; Boosey & Co., London, W.; Hawkes & Son, London, W.; J. R. Laffleur & Son, London, W.; H. Potter & Co., London, W.C. —**Gowns, Operation:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Haricot Beans:** White, Tompkins & Courage, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Hydrometers, Thermometers, etc.:** Black, Son & Spencer, London, E.C.; A. C. Cossor & Son, London, N.; T. A. Reynolds

& Co., London, E.C.; T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —**Iron Plate, Workers' Wares:** A. J. Austin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; D. McDonald & Son, Ltd., Hamilton West, Lanarkshire; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham. —**Insulating Materials:** Attwater & Sons, Preston; Birmingham Mica Co., Birmingham; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. North Hardy & Sons, Manchester; R. Whiffen, Manchester. —**Jam:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge. —**Jute Material and Thread:** Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee; Ogilvy Bros., Kirriemuir; J. Paterson & Co., Dundee. —**Lathes, Flat Turret:** H. W. Ward & Co., Birmingham. —**Laces, Boot and Shoe, Black Cotton:** Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs; North British Bootlace Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —**Lamps and Lanterns and Gear:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Griffiths & Sons, Birmingham; J. Hinks & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Leather Straps and Millbands:** J. H. Fenner & Co., Ltd., Hull; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Portsmouth. —**Machines, Drilling and Facing:** J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale. —**Mica, Sheet:** Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E. —**Nets, Seine:** Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport. —**Overcoats, Seamen's:** A. Berman, London, E.C.; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., London, S.W.; Silman & Reuben, Leeds. —**Oilskin Clothing:** Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., London, E.; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —**Plates, Steel:** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham. —**Plant, Steam Heating:** Deane & Beale, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Radiators, Valves, etc.:** Beeston Foundry Co., Ltd., Nottingham. —**Reps and Damasks:** J. Holdsworth & Co., Halifax; J. Hoyle & Sons, Huddersfield; N. Scatchard, Halifax. —**Rice:** Carbutt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Harker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —**Skins, Morocco and Hides, Upholstering:** F. Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; T. Cundall, London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. & J. Richardson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. —**Switch-gear:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. —**Shoes, Brown Canvas:** Regulation Boot Co. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; O. Smith, Raunds. —**Shoes, Black Leather:** St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds. —**Shorts, White Cellular:** Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C. —**Suits, Bluet Combination:** Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge. —**Suit Cases:** M. & A. Hess, London, E.C.; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Surgical Dressings:** A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; W. G. Taylor, Birmingham. —**Traveller, Overhead Hand:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Carlisle. —**Twines:** Webster Bros., Ltd., Arbroath. —**Towelling, Terry:** Stott & Smith, Manchester. —**Towels:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Stott & Smith, Manchester. —**Turntable:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Carlisle. —**Valves:** Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W. —**Vests, Summer,**



for **C.P.O.s**: Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester.—**Wireless Apparatus, Condensers**: Dubilier Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.

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kinson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Gosport: John Hunt, Gosport; Hawkinge: J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Henlow: J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lee-on-Solent: John Hunt, Gosport; Lympne: Pearce Bros., Bromley; Netheravon: J. Cockerell, Salisbury.—**Rubber Balloons**: Rubber Novelties, Ltd., Manchester; C. Macintosh, Ltd., Manchester.—**Salt for Water Softening**: Salt Union Co., Liverpool.—**Sprinklers, Automatic Fire**: Spencer Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switchboards**: Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tar**: Crow, Catchpole & Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Transmission Scheme for "Lion" Engines**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Varnish and Dope**: The British Emaillite Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

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## ERRATA IN THE "LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR AUGUST, 1921.

The undermentioned corrections should be made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE:—

(1) *On page 390*, in the 10th line from the foot of the second column, the cost of living wage for males should read 36s. 3d., instead of 35s. 3d. as printed.

(2) *On page 403*, in the 3rd line following the heading "UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES," the number totally unemployed should read 1,803,696, instead of 7,803,696, as printed.

In both of these cases the figures were correctly printed in the final proofs as passed by the Department, but were afterwards inadvertently altered by the printers.



## ERRATA IN THE "LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR AUGUST, 1921

The undermentioned corrections should be made in the August issue of the Labour Gazette:

- (1) On page 399, in the 10th line from the foot of the second column the cost of living wage for males should read £8. 3d., instead of £8. 3d. as printed.
- (2) On page 403, in the 3rd line following the heading "EMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES", the number of males employed should read 1,804,328 instead of 1,803,095, as printed.

In both of these cases the figures were correctly printed in the final proofs as passed by the Department, but were afterwards inadvertently altered by the printer.