

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 7.]

JULY, 1920.

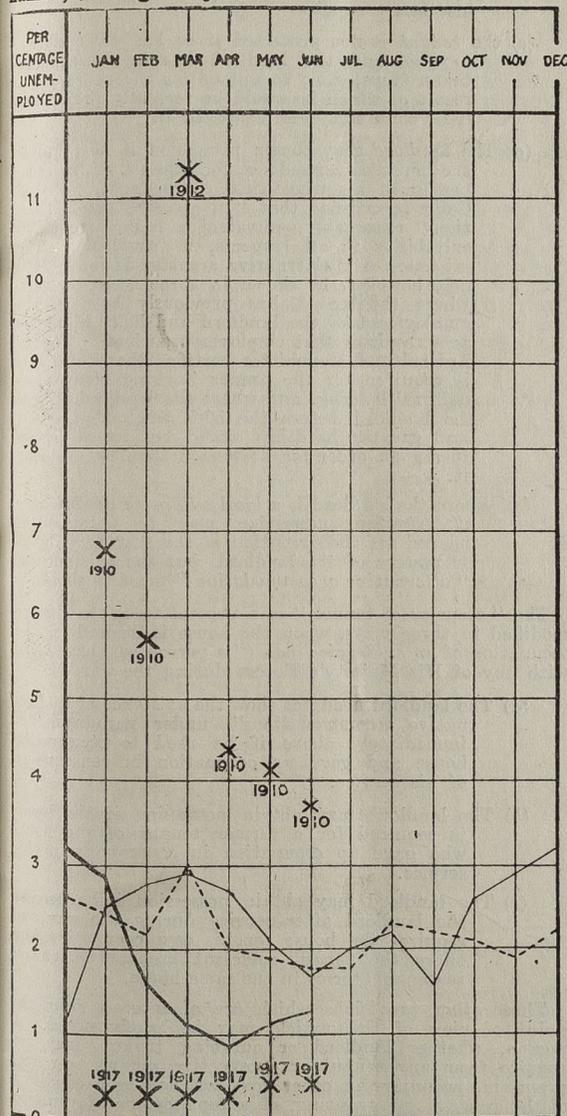
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1920. — Thin Curve = 1919
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1910-19.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1910-19.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Ministry of Labour by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

EMPLOYMENT, DISPUTES, WAGES, AND PRICES IN JUNE.

Employment.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued good in most of the principal industries. The percentage unemployed among workpeople (skilled and unskilled) covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 2.62 on June 25th, as compared with 2.68 on May 28th, and the percentage unemployed among the members of certain trade unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which statistics are obtained was 1.2, as compared with 1.1 in May and 1.7 in June, 1919. The number of men and women on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges was 287,003 at June 25th, as compared with 304,907 at 28th May.

While employment continued at a high level in most of the principal industries, there was still a depression in the leather and boot and shoe trades; the cotton weaving industry continued slack owing to the decline in the Eastern market; and the linen trade, particularly in Ireland, continued to suffer from lack of raw material.

Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes reported to the Department as beginning in June was 183. In addition, 95 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople directly or indirectly involved in all these disputes, new or old, was about 128,000, as compared with about 138,000 in the previous month, and about 548,000 in June, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all the disputes during the month was about 1,257,000 working days, as compared with 1,169,000 days in May, 1920, and 3,836,000 in June, 1919.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

In the industries for which statistics are available, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in June, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of nearly £570,000 in the weekly wages of over 2,600,000 workpeople. The principal bodies of workpeople affected were railway servants, engineers and ship-builders, woollen and worsted operatives, and workpeople in the printing and bookbinding trades. Changes in hours of labour affected nearly 8,000 workpeople, for whom there was an average decrease of nearly 4½ hours in the normal working week.

Retail Prices and Rents.

The average level of retail prices (including those of food, clothing, fuel and light, &c., as well as rents) at 1st July, as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour, was about 152 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. For food alone the average increase was 158 per cent. These statistics relate to commodities of pre-war working class consumption, and the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same qualities of each article are taken at the present time as before the war. The statistics are given in detail on page 360.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

THIS Act, "to consolidate and amend the law with respect to the increase of rent and recovery of possession of premises in certain cases, and the increase of the rate of interest on, and the calling in of, securities on such premises," received the Royal Assent on the 2nd July.

This summary of the provisions of the Act has been written from the general point of view of the ordinary working class tenant of a house which was built before the war, and to which the first of the rent restriction Acts applied, namely, the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915. All reference has been omitted to legal procedure, to mortgages and mortgage interest, to local authorities, etc. (except for a provision in section 5), to the application of the Act to houses brought within the scope of the rent restrictions Acts for the first time in 1919 or by the present Act, to the application of the Act to new houses, furnished houses, or business premises, and to the application of the Act to Scotland or Ireland, and similar technical matters. The Ministry of Health propose to issue a pamphlet (price 2d.) explanatory of the Act, and a copy of the Act may be obtained for 4d. through any bookseller.

Briefly the purpose of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, was two-fold: firstly, it restricted the powers, which landlords otherwise might have, to increase house rents; and, secondly, as a necessary consequence of the first purpose, it gave tenants, with some limitations, security of tenure. The provisions of the Act of 1915 were subsequently amended and supplemented by sections 4, 5 and 7 of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1917, by the Increase of Rent, etc. (Amendment) Act, 1918, by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1919, and by the Increase of Rent, etc. (Amendment) Act, 1919. The present Act repeals previous Acts, but renews, with some modifications, the provisions which they contain with regard to working class houses. It will continue in force until the 24th June, 1923.

The first section of the Act lays down the general rule restricting the increase of rent. Where the rent of a house exceeds, by more than the amount permitted in the Act, the "standard rent" (which, in the case of houses let on the 3rd August, 1914, is the rent at which they were then let), then the amount of such excess shall be irrecoverable by the landlord from the tenant in spite of any agreement to the contrary.

The second section of the Act lays down what increases over the "standard rent" shall be permissible. Increases are permitted on any or all of the following grounds:—

- Where the landlord has spent money on the improvement or structural alteration of a house, he may add to the rent a sum equal to 6 per cent. per annum of his expenditure, except in the case of expenditure incurred since the passing of the present Act, where the increase allowed is 3 per cent. This expenditure must not include any money spent on decoration or repairs and a County Court may suspend the increase on the ground that the expenditure is unnecessary.
- The landlord may increase the rent by an amount equivalent to any increase in rates, payable by him since the period which included the 3rd August, 1914.
- The landlord may increase the rent by 5 per cent. calculated on the "net rent," and, one year after the passing of the present Act, by an additional 10 per cent. calculated in the same way.
- Where the landlord is responsible for the whole of the repairs, he may increase the rent by 25 per cent. calculated on the "net rent." But three months after the date of any increase under this paragraph the tenant may apply to a County Court for an order suspending any increase under this paragraph and the preceding paragraph on the ground that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair.

The "net rent" on which the last two increases are to be calculated, where the "standard rent" includes rates, means the "standard rent" minus the rates; in other cases it is the same as the "standard rent."

The third section of the Act lays down three conditions, all of which must first be satisfied before any of the increases permitted under the second section of the Act, summarized above, become due or recoverable.

- Nothing in the Act authorizes any increase in rent, except in respect of a period during which the landlord would be entitled to obtain possession

if it were not for the "security of tenure" provisions of the Act.

- The landlord must serve upon the tenant a valid notice in writing of his intention to increase the rent. This notice must follow the form provided in a Schedule to the Act, and explain upon which of the four grounds mentioned above the increase is founded. In the case of an increase on account of rates, one clear week's notice must be given; in the other three cases, four clear weeks' notice is necessary.
- A notice served before the passing of the present Act is not valid, except in so far as it may relate to an increase permitted under the previous Acts.

The fifth section of the Act deals with the subject of "security of tenure." No order or judgment for the recovery of possession shall be made or given unless one or more of the following conditions have been fulfilled:—

- The tenant is not protected if he is in arrears in respect of rent lawfully due from him, or has otherwise broken any lawful obligation of tenancy.
- The tenant is not protected if he, or any person living with him, has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining occupiers, or has allowed the condition of the house to deteriorate owing to acts of waste on his part.
- The tenant is not protected if he has given notice to quit and the landlord has in consequence taken steps, e.g., to sell or let the house, as a result of which he would be seriously prejudiced if he could not obtain possession.
- The landlord may obtain possession if he requires the house as a residence for himself, or for some person in his whole-time employment, and the Court is satisfied that "alternative accommodation" reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects, is available. The existence of "alternative accommodation" need not, however, be shown in three cases, namely, where the tenant has previously been in the employment of the landlord and holds his house as a result of that employment, where a County Agricultural Committee certifies that the house is required for the proper working of an agricultural holding, and where the landlord became the landlord before the 30th September, 1917, and greater hardship would be caused by refusing an order for possession than by granting it.
- Where the landlord is a local authority or statutory undertaking, possession may be obtained if needed for the execution of the statutory duties or powers of the landlord, but the existence of "alternative accommodation" must be shown.

The "security of tenure" of a present tenant is further modified in three ways, when the house is desired for the occupation of an *ex-Service man* ("a person who has served with any of His Majesty's Forces during the war"):—

- The landlord need not show the existence of "alternative accommodation" under paragraph (d) immediately above if he used to occupy the house and gave up occupation in consequence of his service.
- The landlord may obtain possession if the house is required for a former tenant of the house who gave up occupation in consequence of his service.
- The landlord may obtain possession if he became the landlord after service during the war and requires the house for his own occupation and offers the tenant sufficient accommodation on reasonable terms in the same house.

Three other provisions which are of interest from the point of view of this article may be briefly noted. A person, whether landlord or outgoing tenant, may not require from any tenant or prospective tenant, any fine, premium, pecuniary or other consideration as a condition of the renewal, or granting, of a tenancy, or of vacating possession, and any person contravening these provisions is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100. If any person makes an entry in any rent book showing any tenant as being in arrear in payment of any sum which because of the present Act or the previous Acts is irrecoverable, he is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £10. If a notice of an increase in rent under the second section of the Acts contains any false or misleading statement, the landlord is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £10, unless he proves the statement was made innocently and without intent to deceive.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1919.

The Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom,* prepared by the Ministry of Labour (Intelligence and Statistics Department) and issued early in the present year, contained a summary of the results of 105 profit-sharing schemes during the year 1918. Returns have now been received showing the results of 116 schemes during the year 1919. The firms which have not made returns are for the most part either (i) firms whose first payment of bonus was not made until 1920, or (ii) firms whose schemes are of such a nature that the amount of bonus cannot be stated. The following Table summarises the returns received:—

Ratio of Bonus to Wages.	No. of Schemes to which Particulars relate.	Average No. of Permanent Employees †	No. of Employees Participating in Bonus in 1919.	Amount of Bonus paid in 1919.
Nil	24	40,980	1	Nil
Under 2 per cent.	6	68,285	7,358	19,442
2 and under 4 " " " "	13	15,459	11,257	45,737
4 " " 8 " " " " " " " "	14	2,885	2,219	14,713
6 " " 10 " " " " " " " "	4	1,764	1,514	10,372
8 " " 12 " " " " " " " "	4	2,031	1,593	12,809
10 " " 12 " " " " " " " "	11	5,004	3,119	31,748
12 " " 18 " " " " " " " "	13	10,858	9,561	121,910
15 " " 20 " " " " " " " "	1	752	421	6,892
20 per cent. or over	6	4,027	3,019	90,307
Ratio not stated	18	30,447	8,858	45,530
TOTAL	116	182,782	48,919	399,261

It will be seen that rather less than 50,000 employees participated in a profit-sharing bonus in 1919, in the firms from whom returns were received, the amount received being very nearly £400,000. Of this £400,000, however, nearly £220,000, or more than half the total, was paid by twenty firms with a very high rate of bonus, but with only 13,000 participating employees between them.

The large group in which no bonus was paid consists principally of gas companies' schemes: 18 out of the 24 schemes, in fact, belong to this industry. Some of these firms paid a sort of "consolation" bonus; but bonuses of this sort have been omitted in making up the statistics, since they bear no relation to the profit-sharing scheme and are, in fact, only paid in cases where the profit-sharing scheme has failed to yield a bonus. Supplementary "consolation" bonuses, paid to supplement a profit-sharing bonus which was considered to be insufficient, have been omitted for the same reason.

The following Table shows the results of 1919 classified according to trades:—

Trades.	No. of Schemes.	No. of Employees Participating (or entitled to participate).	Average Amount of Bonus Per Head. ‡	Average Ratio of Bonus to Earnings §.
Agriculture	4	153	£ s. d. 11 17 10	13.2
Chemicals, soap, oil, paint, etc. (manufacture)	9	2,639	10 14 5	11.1
Engineering and shipbuilding	7	8,552	4 7 8	3.2
Food and drink (manufacture)	7	2,351	12 16 0	16.2
Gas Companies	30	24,820	1 18 6	1.4
Insurance Companies	2	18,544	- 2 2	0.0
Merchants, warehousemen, and metal traders	13	6,571	10 13 3	13.7
Metal trades	4	817	4 19 0	1.4
Paper making	3	374	14 7 10	12.9
Printing, bookbinding, and manufacture of stationery	12	3,726	17 15 1	22.7
Textile trades	12	6,472	11 17 2	12.8
Other businesses	13	5,739	5 2 2	6.6
TOTAL	116	80,758	4 18 10	4.9

These results accord closely, on the whole, with those for 1918, given on pp. 22-24 of the Report (Cmd. 544), the principal difference being the high average bonus in the printing and stationery group, due to a very high bonus paid by one large firm.

The low bonus in the gas group, in which 60 per cent. of the firms reporting paid no bonus at all, has already been mentioned. The reason for this is the present exceptional position of this industry, to which reference is made on p. 29 of the Report (Cmd. 544). The low bonus in the insurance group is due to the absence of bonus in a large insurance company, which is explained on p. 103 of the

* Cmd. 544, price 1s. net.

† Some firms have a certain number of casual or seasonal workers: these have been omitted, as they are seldom eligible for profit-sharing benefits.

‡ The number entitled to participate, if any bonus had been paid, was 51,839.

§ Calculated on the number of employees participating or entitled to participate.

¶ Including nil-bonus schemes. Schemes in which the ratio of bonus to wages cannot be stated, of which there are eighteen (see previous Table), are, of course, excluded.

Report. The low bonus in the engineering group is more apparent than real, since nearly half of the total bonus for this group of trades is attributable to one scheme, in which the "bonus" consists of a supplementary rate of interest, varying with the profits, paid on savings deposited by employees; the "bonus" therefore, is limited by the amount of use which the employees choose to make of the firm's Deposit Fund.

Since the Table given in Appendix A to the Profit-sharing Report was closed, no less than 37 schemes have come to the knowledge of the Department as having been inaugurated. A number of other companies have recently announced their intention either actually to introduce a scheme of profit-sharing (or co-partnership), or to take powers to do so, if it should be so decided later on.

Thirteen of these 37 schemes were started in 1919. Added to the 29 given in the Report, this makes a total of 42, the largest number hitherto started in any one year. The total number started in 1920 (up to the 30th June, inclusive), so far as at present ascertained, is 19. The remaining five were started in 1918 or some earlier year, but had not previously come to the knowledge of the Department.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

THE Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., M.P., by the Home Secretary in May, 1919, to enquire into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen, has just issued its Report.* While making a number of recommendations which involve a certain measure of State control, the Committee considers that the defects of the present system, which is based upon the Workman's Compensation Act, 1906, can be remedied without resort to a State system of accident insurance. Changes in the System.

Accordingly the Committee recommends that the present system should be continued subject to the following modifications:—

- State supervision of rates of premium of insurance companies with a view to the restriction of their expenses and profits in workmen's compensation business; not more than 30 per cent. of the premium income to be expended in profits, management expenses and payments for commission to agents; the latter not to exceed 5 per cent. of the premium income in any case; the maximum rates to be approved or fixed by a Government official, referred to as the proposed Commissioner.
- Mutual Associations to be placed under the same obligations as insurance companies as to setting aside funds to meet outstanding liabilities and as to returns, etc.
- Every employer—other than the Crown, a local or other public authority, a statutory company, or a householder in respect of servants not employed by him for the purpose of his trade or business, and, under certain circumstances, large firms who are "self-insurers"—to be required to insure against workmen's compensation risk.

Increased Scope.

The Committee proposes that the scope of the Act should be widened to include the following new classes of workers in addition to the 15,000,000 already covered:—

- Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration is at a rate not exceeding £350 a year, instead of 250 under the existing Act.
- Casual employment for the purposes of any game or recreation where the persons employed are engaged or paid through a club (otherwise casual employment to remain as at present).
- Taxi-cab drivers.
- Share fishermen employed in the trawler industry.
- Share fishermen in the herring or other fishery, subject to a formal enquiry by the Commissioner into the necessity for their inclusion.
- All persons ordinarily resident in this country who are employed or are travelling in the course of their employment on a British ship.

Increased Benefits.

Large increases in benefits are recommended. At present the maximum liability in respect of a workman's death is £300; under the Committee's scheme it is raised to £800. The proposed benefits for total dependents in fatal cases are:—

- Where a widow is left, £250.
- Where a child or children under 15 years of age is or are left a weekly allowance of 10s. for the first, 7s. 6d. for the second and 6s. for every other child. These allowances to be provided out of a new Central Fund to which the employer will pay £500 in every case of a workman dying and leaving a child or children under 15 years.
- Where other total dependents are left in addition to the above a further sum not exceeding £50.
- Where total dependents are left, not including widow or children under 15, the sum of £250.

Burial and Medical Expenses are increased to £15. For total incapacity a payment of 66½ per cent. of the average weekly earnings is recommended, with a maximum of £3.

* Cmd. 818. Price 1s. net.

For partial incapacity the payment is, subject to the same maximum, to be on the basis of two-thirds of the difference between the average weekly earnings before the accident and the average amount the workman is earning or is able to earn after the accident. Provision is made by which the workman can claim for increases in the standard rate of wages in his occupation over and above 20 per cent., and the employer a decrease in his case of a corresponding reduction.

Waiting Period.

The waiting period is to be reduced to 3 days with no dating back.

Free Advice and Settlement of Disputes.

It is suggested that the County Court Registrars should undertake—

- to give information free of expense to injured workmen or their dependents as to the benefits provided by the Act and the necessary procedure to protect their rights;
- to act as mediators between the employer and the injured workman or his dependents on request;
- to be empowered if both parties assent in the event of a dispute as to the workman's condition, to refer the matter to the medical referee, whose certificate shall be final.

Accident Prevention.

To encourage the provision of safety devices, etc., by employers, the proposed Commissioner is empowered to inquire into the practicability of a system of discounts from normal rates in consideration of approved safety provisions.

Other Recommendations.

Arrangements are to be made with the Ministry of Health whereby medical and surgical aid over and above that available under the National Health Insurance Acts can be provided at the employers' cost. Lump sum settlements should, the Committee suggest, be permitted upon condition that every agreement by a workman with his employer to accept a lump sum is to be subject to the approval of the County Court Registrar, who should have power to refuse to record the agreement on any grounds he considers sufficient and refer the matter to the Judge. Solicitors' costs must be clearly set out in the agreement and are subject to review.

Alterations with regard to the special position of seamen, notice of accident, review of weekly payments, medical referees, contracting out, and the duties of the proposed Government Commissioner are also recommended.

The Report, which is unanimous, has, however, attached to it a number of memoranda containing reservations by some of the signatories. The more important of these deal, among other things, with the proposed increase in the maximum weekly benefit for incapacity to £3.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

NEW RATE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS.

THE changes resulting from the National Health Insurance Act, 1920, which came into force on July 5th, affected over 15,000,000 workers, men and women, besides almost all employers.

These changes are designed to bring Health Insurance more into line with the altered needs and economic conditions of the country. They bring the rates of money contributions payable and of benefits receivable into closer relationship with the lessened value of money and the higher cost of living.

Under the 1911 Act the contribution payable in Great Britain was 7d. a week in the case of a man worker and 6d. in the case of a woman, of which amounts the worker's share was ordinarily 4d. for men and 3d. for women, the employer paying the remainder. After July 5th the contribution payable will be 10d. a week in the case of a man and 9d. in the case of a woman. The employer will normally contribute 5d. of the amount in each case, which means that the man worker will in future usually pay 5d. a week instead of 4d. and the woman 4d. instead of 3d. In return for this increase in payments there will be a material increase in benefits. Thus, the amount payable to a man who is away from his work through illness will be 15s. a week, instead of 10s. as formerly; to a woman worker, 12s. a week instead of 7s. 6d. a week. Disablement benefit will be 7s. 6d. a week in each case instead of 5s. and maternity benefit £2 instead of 30s.

It will be noted that the increases in benefits amount to roughly 50 per cent., whereas the penny a week increase in contributions payable by the insured person represents an increase of only 25 per cent. in the case of men and of 33½ per cent. in the case of women. They mark a change, therefore, in the direction of higher benefits in proportion to workers' contributions, a tendency which may be even still further increased if, as is hoped, surpluses are disclosed in the valuation of Approved Societies now in progress. The Approved Societies have accumulated funds under the Act amounting to no less than £78,000,000, some small portion of which may become available for additional benefits for members of Societies showing a surplus. It is estimated that the annual expenditure on benefits will in future become nearly £30,000,000 a year.

An announcement issued by the Ministry of Health is reprinted below:—

1. From the 5th July, 1920, the weekly contributions payable for employed contributors in Great Britain will be increased to the following rates:—

For Male Contributors	10d.
For Female Contributors	9d.

In the case of exempt persons (*i.e.*, employed persons to whom certificates of exemption have been granted) the rate will be 5d.

Employers must stamp their workers' cards at these rates for weeks of employment from the above date, which is the commencement of the second half-yearly period of 1920. (For weeks of employment before that date the contributions are at the existing rates, *i.e.*, for employed contributors—men, 7d.; women, 6d.; and for exempt persons, 3d.)

Health Insurance stamps of the required values can be purchased at Post Offices.

2. In the case of employed contributors the amount of the new contributions that the employer may deduct from wages will normally be 5d. for a man, and 4d. for a woman. But when a worker aged 18 or upwards is not in receipt of board and lodging from the employer, and the rate of remuneration does not exceed 4s. a working day, the amount that may be deducted will be less, *i.e.*:

	Man.	Woman.
Rate of remuneration over 3s. but not over 4s. a working day	4d.	3d.
Rate of remuneration not over 3s. a working day	—	—

3. The ordinary rates of benefit will be increased from the above date and will be as follows:—

	Man.	Woman.
	Per week.	Per week.
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary rate of sickness benefit	15 0	12 0
Sickness Benefit before 104 weeks from entry into insurance and payment of 104 contributions	9 0	7 6
Disablement Benefit	7 6	7 6
Maternity Benefit	—	40s. 0d.

4. It is pointed out that employers are required to pay contributions:—

- for non-manual workers, where the rate of remuneration does not exceed £250 a year.
- for manual workers, whatever may be the rate of remuneration.

GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued a statement entitled "Outline of Proposals as to the future organisation of transport undertakings in Great Britain and their relation to the State."

It is proposed that the railways should be grouped into a limited number of groups, say, five or six for England and Wales and one for Scotland, each of which is to be under a Board of Management, not exceeding 21 in number. The proposals state that "whilst in the past the directors of railway companies have all been appointed by the shareholders, the Government are of opinion that the time has arrived when the workers—both officials and manual workers—should have some voice in management." It is therefore suggested that the Board of Management should be composed (i) of representatives of the shareholders, who should form a majority of the Board and of whom a proportion should hold large trading interests; and (ii) of employees, of whom one-third might be leading administrative officials of the group, to be co-opted by the rest of the Board, and two-thirds members elected from and by the workers on the railway.

It is also proposed to provide for the setting up of permanent machinery to deal with questions of railway wages and working conditions on the lines of the two Boards which have been established temporarily by agreement, *viz.*, (i) the Central Wages Board, consisting of equal numbers of managers and men, with an appeal to (ii) the National Wages Board, consisting of four managers, four men, and four users of the railway, with an impartial chairman.

The statement also deals with the future powers of the State in relation to railways and with the financial position of railways. It is not proposed to give the companies any financial guarantee, but it is intended that rates and fares should be fixed at such a level as will enable the companies to earn a net revenue substantially equivalent to the combined net revenue of all the companies absorbed in the group.

Light railways are not included in the grouping arrangements, and it is not proposed to alter the status of dock undertakings, except to bring railway-owned docks under the same regulations as other docks in certain respects. The whole question of canals is about to be investigated by a Committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P.; and the Government do not feel able to formulate a policy until the report of this Committee has been received.

* Cmd. 787; Price 1d. net.

THE MINISTRY OF MINES BILL.

THE Ministry of Mines Bill was formally introduced into the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade on the 21st June. Its first object is to set up a Ministry of Mines, which will take over and exercise, subject to the general direction of the Board of Trade, the powers and duties of the Board of Trade and the Home Office with regard to the mining industry, coal mines, metalliferous mines and quarries. Apart from the provisions extending Government control of the industry until the 31st August, 1921, the Bill contains others giving effect to certain proposals affecting coal mines outlined at the time of the Coal Industry Commission, and makes permanent provision with regard to the industrial organisation and social conditions of the industry. The Bill provides for the establishment of a system of pit committees, district committees, Area Boards and a National Board. There will be 24 district committees, such districts as South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, &c., having separate committees. The districts are grouped into six areas, each of which will have an Area Board.

It is proposed that a pit committee shall consist of representatives of the owners and management of the mine, and of workers selected from among their own number. The representatives of the workers are to constitute at least half of the committee. The functions of the committee, which is to meet at least monthly, are to discuss and make recommendations with respect to the safety, health and welfare of the workers, the maintenance and increase of output, disputes (including wage disputes) and other questions. The district committees are to comprise representatives of the owners and management of the coal mines in the district and an equal number of representatives of the workers. Their functions are similar to those of the pit committees.

The Area Boards, whose members will be nominated by the members of the districts committees, are, in addition to considering matters which may be referred to them by the district committees and the National Board, to formulate, at intervals and on principles prescribed by the National Board, schemes for adjusting the remuneration of the workers within the area, having regard to the profits of the industry within the area; but no such schemes shall be formulated while the present system of pooling the profits of the industry is in operation. The National Board are to consider questions affecting the coal mining industry as a whole. The Ministry of Mines has power to direct compliance, with or without modification, with the recommendations and schemes put forward by district committees, Area Boards or the National Board.

The Minister of Mines may by regulations provide for a district committee or an Area Board exercising powers previously exercised by a Conciliation Board or a Joint District Board constituted under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and the regulations may provide for the appointment of an independent chairman, with a casting vote, to preside while the Committee or Board is exercising these powers.

In addition, the Minister of Mines is to appoint an Advisory Committee for the purpose of giving advice and assistance on matters relating to the coal industry. This Advisory Committee is to be summoned at least once every quarter, and is to consist of a chairman and 24 other persons, including four owners of coal mines, four workers in or about coal mines, three employers in other industries, three workers in other industries, one mining engineer, two managers of coal mines, one coal exporter, one coal factor or coal merchant, one person with experience of commerce other than the production or distribution of coal, and three persons with expert knowledge of medical or other science. Advisory Committees to deal with other branches of the mining industry may also be appointed.

The Bill provides that the owners shall pay 1d. a ton for five years for the establishment of a fund for the improvement of the social conditions of colliery workers and for mining education. This fund is to be administered by a committee of five, including one representative of the Mining Association of Great Britain and one of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to consider questions relating to seamen opened at Genoa on the 15th June.

The Genoa Conference was the second of the series of annual General Conferences prescribed by Article 388 of the Treaty of Versailles, and having the powers, constitution and procedure provided for a General Conference under that Treaty. In view of the special nature of its agenda, the members of the International Labour Organisation were

invited to secure the nomination of delegates fully conversant with maritime questions, and, so far as the non-official delegates were concerned, representative of ship-owners' and seamen's organisations.

The agenda before this second session of the General Conference were formally drawn up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its meeting held in Paris on the 27th January, 1920, and comprised the following items:—

- The application to seamen of the Draft Convention adopted by the first session of the General Conference at Washington, in November, 1919, limiting the hours of work in all industrial undertakings. Consequential effects as regards manning and the regulations relating to accommodation and health on board ship.
- Supervision of articles of agreement, provision of facilities for finding employment for seamen. Application to seamen of the Draft Convention and recommendations adopted at Washington as above, in regard to unemployment and unemployment insurance.
- Application to seamen of the Draft Convention adopted at Washington prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age.
- Consideration of the possibility of drawing up an International Seamen's Code.

The International Labour Office undertook preliminary investigations into the subjects covered by each of the items of the above agenda. In the first place, in accordance with the procedure established in connexion with the Washington Conference, a questionnaire covering the items of the agenda was circulated early in February to the members of the International Labour Organisation. The information contained in the replies to this questionnaire was then translated, summarized and arranged. This material was therefore available to the Conference when it met. Further, from this information, from the opinion expressed by the various Governments, and from the experience gained at the Washington Conference, the International Labour Office prepared the texts of the operative clauses of draft conventions on seamen's hours of labour, on the provision of facilities for finding employment for seamen, and on the employment of children at sea, and a resolution on the subject of insurance against unemployment. All this material had been presented to the Conference in the form of four reports—one for each item of the agenda. The preliminary survey of the International Labour Office, therefore, helped the Conference in two ways: the information which it collected supplemented the personal knowledge of the delegates and provided the Conference with a common fund of information, while the draft texts of the proposed conventions and resolution provided the Conference with a basis and order of discussion.

With regard to the constitution of the present Conference at Genoa a list of the countries likely to be represented and the names of the British delegates were given in the *Labour Gazette* for June. At the second sitting of the Conference on the 15th June, Baron Mayor des Planches (Italian member of the Governing Body) was elected President, and M. Arthur Fontaine (France), M. Nijgh (Netherlands), and Mr. Havelock Wilson (Great Britain) were elected Vice-Presidents, on the nomination of the Government, shipowners' and seamen's delegates respectively. Sir Montague Barlow was appointed chairman of the *Commission de proposition* ("Steering Committee"). M. Albert Thomas (Director of the International Labour Office) acted as Secretary-General of the Conference.

The Conference set up four Commissions, one for each item of the agenda, and a Commission to deal separately with inland navigation. To these Commissions were referred the reports prepared by the International Labour Office. The Commission on the first item of the agenda consisted of 30 delegates, 10 representing each of the three groups of delegates. This Commission included the following British delegates:—Mr. Hipwood, Sir Alfred Booth (replaced by Mr. Cuthbert Laws) and Mr. McVey; Mr. Hipwood being chosen as President and Reporter of the Commission. The Commission on the second item of the agenda consisted of 21 delegates, 7 from each group, and included Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Alfred Booth and Mr. Henson. Sir Montague Barlow was President and Reporter of this Commission. The Commission on the third item consisted of 12 delegates, 4 from each group, and included Mr. R. A. Sommerville. That on the fourth item of the agenda consisted of 30 members, 10 from each group and included Mr. Wotzel, Sir Alfred Booth, or, as his substitute, Commander Walton, and Mr. H. Wilson, or, as his substitute, Mr. Henson. The Commission on Inland Navigation consisted of 18 members, 6 from each group, and included Mr. H. Gosling, or, as his substitute, Mr. Dale.

As a result of the voting, the Draft Convention limiting the working hours aboard ship at sea to eight hours daily and forty-eight hours weekly failed to receive the prescribed two-thirds of the votes. The other Conventions and recommendations were carried.

LABOUR PARTY ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Labour Party was held at Scarborough from the 22nd to the 25th June. The first session was devoted to the presidential address and to a speech by M. Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, who attended as a fraternal delegate from the Second International. At this session the annual report of the executive was received and adopted, including a proposal of the executive to increase the affiliation fees from 2d. to 3d. per member, and the draft constitution of the "Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance."

The principal business on the 23rd was the discussion of a resolution submitted by the executive committee, which outlined the party's policy on foreign affairs. The resolution condemned the Peace Treaties as violating the objects for which the allied nations had entered upon the war, as violating the armistice conditions, and as tending to destroy rather than to construct. It condemned the continuance of secret treaties and agreements, and demanded such a policy as would secure the co-operation of all the democracies, acting through a league of peoples, in order to secure national rights and liberties and to establish international standards of labour conditions, free trade and similar objects. It demanded the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia as a step to securing the economic reconstruction of Europe, and called upon the Allied Government immediately to make the financial or other arrangements necessary to arrest the economic chaos of Central Europe. Endorsement was given to the proposal of the executive committee that the Prime Minister be requested to receive a deputation representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Executive for the purpose of laying before him the report of the Labour Commission of Inquiry into the "White Terror" in Hungary and of putting before him the necessity of peace with Russia and of the raising of the blockade. This resolution was passed with virtual unanimity.

On the 24th a resolution was carried declaring that the time had arrived for the development of greater efficiency on the part of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and urging, therefore, on all bodies affiliated to the party the desirability of making such arrangements as would permit of their Parliamentary representatives giving continuous attention to their duties in the House of Commons.

The discussion on this day of a resolution on Ireland produced the closest division during the whole conference. The conference reaffirmed their belief in self-determination for Ireland, and demanded that the Government should at once provide for the election, by proportional representation, of an effectively open constituent assembly for all Ireland. An amendment, "That this conference reaffirms its belief in the right of the Irish people to deal with exclusively Irish affairs by means of a Parliament for the whole of Ireland within the British Commonwealth," was rejected on a card vote by 1,191,000 votes against 945,000.

On the 25th a resolution in favour of affiliation to the Third International was defeated by 2,715,000 votes, and a resolution for secession from the Second International was defeated by 494,000 votes. An emergency resolution was carried reaffirming the belief of the conference in the nationalisation of the mines as the only satisfactory solution of mining problems, and instructing the executive committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party to oppose the Ministry of Mines Bill. A close division resulted from a discussion on the question of the nationalisation of the liquor trade. Total prohibition was defeated by 2,131,000 votes; nationalisation of the liquor trade was defeated by 320,000 votes; and a resolution in favour of local option was carried by 1,380,000 votes.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee presented to the Conference shows that 126 Trade Unions, with a membership of 3,464,020 are affiliated to the Party, and that the total membership was 3,511,290. The Report states that the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, which acts as advisory committee to the Labour Party on women's questions and as a co-ordinating body in putting before the public the demands of Labour women, now includes representatives of the following bodies, in addition to the Labour Party:—The Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, the National Federation of Women Workers, the Railway Women's Guild, the Workers' Union, the National Union of General Workers, the Railway Clerks' Association, and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union. The Report also gives the invitation to, and agenda of, the Tenth International Labour and Socialist Congress to be held at Geneva on the 31st July, 1920, and the following days.

The new executive elected at the conference comprises thirteen representatives of national societies, namely: Messrs. J. R. Clynes, Ben Turner, C. T. Cramp, Tom Shaw, W. H. Hutchinson, Frank Hodges, A. G. Cameron, Sidney Webb, James Wignall, Robert Williams, F. W. Jowett, J. Bromley and C. Duncan; five representatives of local constituency organisations, namely: Messrs. G. Lansbury, Ben Spoor, W. T. Wilson, Neil Maclean and Herbert Morrison; and four women members, namely: Miss Mary Macarthur, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Susan Lawrence and Mrs. J. F. N. Bell.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress adopted, on the 29th June, an interim report of the Trade Union Co-ordination Committee dealing with the reorganisation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

The primary recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee is the deletion of the words "Parliamentary Committee" wherever they occur in the standing orders of the Trades Union Congress and the substitution therefor of the words "General Council." This change is something more than a mere change in title. It is proposed explicitly to give the new Council many more duties than those performed by the old Parliamentary Committee.

As defined in the standing orders the duties of the Parliamentary Committee, other than domestic duties in connection with the Congress, are to give assistance when it is desired to take a legal action of general interest to trade unionism as a whole to the House of Lords; to watch Parliamentary elections, and to deal with disputes between Trade Unions.

In addition to these two duties the following are now suggested:—

- (1) The General Council shall keep a watch on all industrial movements and shall attempt, where possible, to co-ordinate industrial action.
- (2) It shall promote common action by the Trade Union Movement on general questions such as wages and hours of labour, and any matter of general concern between Trade Unions and employers, or between the Trade Union Movement and the Government, and shall have power to assist any Union which is attacked on any vital question of Trade Union principle.
- (3) Where disputes arise, or threaten to arise, between Trade Unions it shall use its influence to promote a settlement.
- (4) It shall assist Trade Unions in the work of organising and shall carry on propaganda with a view to strengthening the industrial side of the movement.
- (5) It shall enter into relations with the Trade Union and Labour movements in other countries with a view to promoting common action and international activity.

The method of election of the new General Council is to be radically different from the method of election to the old Parliamentary Committee. The constituent members of the Congress will be distributed into seventeen trade groups and the thirty members which will constitute the Council will be allotted to the various groups in proportion to their size. For example, there will be three representatives of the mining and quarrying unions, three of the railway unions, three of the engineering, ironfounding, and vehicle building unions, and four representatives of general workers. The nominations will be made by the unions within each group, but the election will be made by the Congress as a whole.

A more important change, however, is the sub-division of the Council into five groups or sub-committees, each of which will deal with a group of trades. Each group will elect its own chairman for sub-committee purposes, and it is recommended that a full-time official be appointed to specialise in the work of each group. It is hoped that the groups when formed will promote the closest possible contact with the Federations and other bodies representing the same interests outside the General Council, and the official attached to each group will be responsible for collecting and filing special information regarding the activities of the unions represented by the group.

It is recognised that these alterations and reforms, if they are to be efficient, will need the expenditure of more money on the part of the Trades Union Congress. The Committee suggest that the Parliamentary Committee should consider the question of basing the affiliation fee to Congress of a Trade Union upon so much per member (the affiliation fee is now so much per 1,000 members).

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union came formally into existence on the 1st July. Its membership is estimated at about 460,000, while its funds amount to £4,000,000. The eleven societies amalgamating are: the Amalgamated Society of Engineers; the Steam Engine Makers' Society; the Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists; the United Machine Workers' Association; the Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society; and the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers; the Associated Brassfounders', Turners', Fitters',

Finishers' and Coppersmiths' Society; the East of Scotland Brassfounders' Society; the North of England Brass Turners', Fitters' and Finishers' Society; the Dublin United Brassfounders', Finishers' and Gasfitters' Society; and the London United Metal Turners', Fitters' and Finishers' Society. Of these, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with 328,000 members, is by far the largest.

Mr. J. T. Brownlie has been appointed president of the new amalgamation, Mr. Tom Mann, general secretary, Mr. A. H. Smethurst, assistant secretary, trade union section, and Mr. C. A. Bamford, assistant secretary, State Insurance section. All these officials are members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

The number of men claiming donation at 25th June under the original scheme was 109,691, a decrease of 24,328 compared with the number under this scheme at 23th May. The number claiming donation under the Special Extension Scheme was 63,552, an increase of 2,419 over the figure a month ago. The decrease on the total figure amounts to 21,909 as compared with a decrease of 22,034 in the previous month. Since the Armistice, approximately 4,100,000 men, other than commissioned officers, have been discharged or demobilised from the Forces, and the total number of applicants at 25th June was 4 per cent. of this total.

In order to assist the disabled men who are still unemployed, a special appeal was issued in September, 1919, by the King to employers of labour, asking for the employment of disabled men on a percentage basis. At 25th June, 1920, 18,520 undertakings to employ the prescribed minimum percentage of disabled men had been accepted by Local Employment Committees, and a further 246 applications were awaiting consideration and acceptance.

The number of unemployed disabled men on the registers of the Employment Exchanges still decreases. The number unemployed in Great Britain on the 25th June was 18,131, a decrease of 1,644 on the previous month's figures.

The publicity campaign is being carried on with good results, and propaganda articles relative to the scheme have been published in both the London and Provincial Press. Local newspapers have printed lists of those local employers whose names appeared in the first edition of the King's Roll. In addition, in Edinburgh, articles and photographs of disabled men at work have been published in the Press.

The special canvassing of employers, which is still being carried on throughout the country, has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of signatories to the National Scheme. Further endeavours are being made to enlist the support of Local Authorities.

His Majesty's Treasury, on behalf of Government Departments, has now been enrolled under the National Scheme.

OVERSEA EMPLOYMENT.

AN Inter-Departmental Committee was appointed in October last to supervise the work of the Ministry of Labour in connection with oversea employment within the British Empire and in foreign countries.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the Department of Overseas Trade, the India Office, the Ministry of Labour, and the Oversea Settlement Committee (i.e., the Government Committee which has been appointed to advise and assist His Majesty's Government in dealing with the problems of oversea settlement within the Empire and emigration to foreign countries).

The Executive Staff of the Committee is provided by the Oversea Employment Branch of the Ministry, and the general principles and procedure for dealing with vacancies outside the United Kingdom are laid down by the Committee.

It is the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that applicants desiring employment overseas are of a suitable type, and that on leaving this country they go to some assured work.

In the case of Self-Governing Dominions, the aim of the Committee is to establish a system of co-operation with the Dominion Governments.

For this purpose a provisional arrangement has already been made with the Canadian Authorities, under which employers who wish to apply for workers from this country for employment in the Dominion may submit full particulars to the Local Employment Offices. These applications are considered by the Authorities in Ottawa, and, if approved by them, are communicated to the Oversea Employment Branch of the Ministry of Labour, which then notifies particulars of the vacancies through the Employment Exchanges.

In the case of foreign countries the Department of Overseas Trade is consulted in connection with all such vacancies as are offered.

Particular attention has been given to the question of assisting women workers who wish to obtain employment

overseas, and arrangements have been made under which such applicants will be personally interviewed and advised.

Under these arrangements selected members of the Women's Sub-Committee of the Local Employment Committee are to act as Interviewing Committees. The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, which assists the Oversea Settlement Committee in connection with the settlement of women overseas, will nominate representatives to serve upon the Interviewing Committees. The Society will also submit the names of local members to whom reference may be made for report upon applicants in distant areas.

With a view to avoiding any delay in this country, it has been arranged to centralise the registration of all offers of work overseas and all applications for such work in the office of the Oversea Employment Branch at the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, Westminster. Forms of application will be available through the Employment Exchanges, so that men and women who desire employment overseas may at any time apply to have their names recorded upon the Central Register for consideration as suitable vacancies arise.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Commissioners appointed by the President of the Oversea Settlement Committee to enquire as to openings for women in Australia have presented their Report.*

They found that the greatest demand was for women for household service and for every kind of domestic work. There are also many openings for women as machinists and factory workers in such trades as the clothing trades, millinery, dressmaking, the fancy leather trades, boot and shoe manufacture, cardboard boxmaking, the stationery trades, brushmaking, straw hat making, the pottery trades, knitting, the confectionery and biscuit trades, and as furriers; also as skilled weavers in the woolen trade. It should, however, be noted that even in these trades the labour organisations are apprehensive as to any settlement scheme which may tend to create an over-supply of women labour for factories and thus reduce the standard of living.

There is no demand for clerks, typists, shop assistants, or for teachers in primary schools; but teachers for secondary or private schools would probably find employment.

The Commissioners found very strong hostility to any proposal to introduce women as wage-earners on the land in Australia. Women with capital might find openings as settlers on the land, but would have great risks and difficulties to encounter. At the present time especially they would have difficulty in getting Government land at all, as every State has a waiting list of ex-Service men who desire to take up land.

As regards female domestic servants the Commissioners think that greater care should be taken in selecting women before starting, in looking after them on the journey, and in receiving them on their arrival; and they make various suggestions upon these matters.

The Report deals in detail with the various matters referred to them for enquiry, and devotes Sections to (i) housing, cost of living, recreation and new openings; and (ii) to hostels and welfare work.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ITALIAN MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

CERTAIN services hitherto carried on by the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour (henceforth to be designated Ministry of Industry and Commerce) will be transferred to a new Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift which is instituted by a decree of 3rd June, 1920.† The services to be transferred include the Labour Statistics Office, those concerned with factory and workshops and mines inspection, co-operation, social insurance, friendly societies and other thrift bodies, the National Employment Department (Central Employment Clearing House), the Central Statistical Office, and services concerned with agricultural labour and agricultural co-operative societies.

Legislation relating to emigration and treaties affecting labour and emigration will in future be prepared by the Ministers of Labour and of Foreign Affairs in concert.

The Ministry of Labour will be represented by its own officers upon all Councils, Commissions and public bodies which concern themselves with matters relating to labour and thrift.

The new Ministry will take over all services relating to assistance to workpeople and will exercise supervision over the two National Funds for Soldiers and Sailors set up in 1917 and 1919 respectively, and over any other institutions with analogous objects.

A Minister of Labour and an Under-Secretary of State are to be appointed and provision is made in the decree for the transference of staffs and funds.

* Cmd. 745: Price 3d. net.
† Gazzetta Ufficiale, 5th June, 1920.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st JULY, 1920.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Food	158%
All Items included	152%

FOOD.

THERE was a slight increase in the retail prices of the principal articles of food at 1st July, as compared with a month earlier, the average increase in the cost of the pre-war working class dietary being 158 per cent. at 1st July, as compared with 155 per cent. at 1st June. The rise was mainly due to the introduction of new potatoes into general use during June, the prices of new potatoes at 1st July being considerably higher than those of old potatoes a month earlier. There was also a seasonal increase in the prices of eggs. On the other hand butter, tea and margarine were cheaper at 1st July than at 1st June.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in the statistics in July, 1914, at the beginning of November, 1918 (just before the Armistice), and on 1st July, 1920:—

Article	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated)			Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (-) at 1st July, 1920, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st July, 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	0 0 ³ / ₄	1 8	1 8 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 11	+ 0 ¹ / ₂
Thin Flank	0 6 ¹ / ₂	1 3	1 3	+ 0 8 ¹ / ₂	..
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 8	1 3 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 8 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₂
Thin Flank	0 4 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 5	- 5
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 11	+ 0 ¹ / ₂
Breast	0 6 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 7	+ 0 ¹ / ₂
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6 ¹ / ₂	1 9	1 2 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 8	- 6 ¹ / ₂
Breast	0 11 ¹ / ₂	2 3	2 6 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 7	+ 3 ¹ / ₂
Bacon (streaky)*	0 10 ¹ / ₂	1 4	1 11 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 0 ¹ / ₂	+ 7 ¹ / ₂
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 9	1 0 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 7	+ 3 ¹ / ₂
Bread .. per 4 lb.	1 6 ¹ / ₂	2 8	2 10	+ 1 3 ¹ / ₂	+ 2
Tea ..	0 2	0 7	1 2	+ 1 0	+ 7
Sugar (granulated)	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 4 ¹ / ₂	- 0 ¹ / ₂
Milk .. per quart	1 2 ¹ / ₂	2 6	2 8 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 5 ¹ / ₂	+ 2
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2 ¹ / ₂	2 6	2 8 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 6	+ 2
Salt	0 8 ¹ / ₂	1 8	1 8 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 11 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 ¹ / ₂
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 2	1 1 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 6 ¹ / ₂	- 0 ¹ / ₂
Margarine ..	0 11	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	+ 0 2 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ¹ / ₂
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 2 ¹ / ₂	+ 11 ¹ / ₂
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 2 ¹ / ₂	+ 11 ¹ / ₂

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st July in relation to the prices of July, 1914, 1st November, 1918, and 1st June, 1920:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st July, 1920, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at	
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st June, 1920.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	107	118	112	103	111
Thin Flank	134	124	129	126	129
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	117	115	116	175	116
Thin Flank	107	97	102	206	102
Mutton, British—					
Legs	104	107	106	102	106
Breast	118	102	110	106	110
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	121	110	116	206	116
Breast	47	45	46	217	47
Bacon (streaky)*	174	166	170	142	168
Fish ..	117	101	109	167	95
Flour ..	114	122	118	52	117
Bread ..	120	116	118	55	118
Tea ..	84	85	84	73	83
Sugar (granulated)	603	656	581	241	680
Milk ..	117	131	124	141	125
Butter—					
Fresh	118	124	121	107	143
Salt	126	127	127	112	150
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	136	133	135	130	135
Margarine ..	91	85	88	97	96
Eggs (fresh) ..	215	201	208	412	181
Potatoes ..	321	273	297	59	214
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	163	155	158	133	155

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

Increases in rents of working-class dwellings are limited by the Increase of Rent Restriction Acts,* and, for the same accommodation, rents generally at 1st July were the same as before the war, except in so far as higher rents had resulted from increased rates. On the basis of the available information it is estimated that the increase in working-class rents on this account up to 1st July averaged between 15 and 20 per cent. of the pre-war rents (including rates).

As regards the prices of clothing, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, so far as possible. 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 from 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 it is estimated that the level of prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 330 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was about 135 per cent. at 1st July. For gas the increase was about 85 per cent., for lamp oil about 200 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 260 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which, taken as a whole, the average increase is estimated at about 130 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 120 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st July, 1920, is about 152 per cent.†

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1920 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 shortage in the supplies of certain articles, notably of sugar, it would not, of course, be possible for everyone to obtain every article in the same quantity as before the war. Moreover, re-adjustments in expenditure have no doubt been effected in many cases (e.g., in families whose incomes have not risen so much as prices). No allowance is made in the figures for such economies and re-adjustments of expenditure, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

The general increase of 152 per cent. at 1st July compares with an increase of 150 per cent. at 1st June. The corresponding figures for earlier dates in 1915-20 are shown in the following Table:—

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

Month (beginning of)	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	—
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	—
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	—
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	—
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	—

* An article dealing with the Rents Act which was passed on 2nd July appears on page 354 of this issue.
† If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st July, 1920, on the prices of July, 1914, was about 6 per cent. less.

(NOTE.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March contained a full account of the scope and method of compilation of the above statistics.)

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French provincial towns with over 10,000 inhabitants during the second quarter of 1920 shows an increase of 18.3 per cent. as compared with the first quarter of the year, and a rise of 279 per cent. as compared with the third quarter of 1914.

As regards Paris, the latest data refer to June, 1920, when the level of retail food prices was 2.4 per cent. lower than in the preceding month, and 269 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on a pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class.†

ITALY.

(a) Rome.‡

The general level of food prices in Rome in May, 1920, shows a rise of 4.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 225 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 May shows a rise of 3.8 per cent. as compared with April, and a rise of 218 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914.

The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children.†

(b) Milan.§

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan for one week, in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in June, 1920, shows an increase of 2.3 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month and is 348 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows an increase of 3.0 per cent. as compared with May, and an increase of 358 per cent. as compared with the level of the first half of 1914. The cost of clothing in June shows an increase of 492 per cent., heating and lighting 474 per cent., and rent an increase of 8.3 per cent.†

BELGIUM.||

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessities on the 15th April, as computed from returns of retail prices in 62 localities, shows a rise of 3.6 per cent. as compared with that of 15th March, and of 361 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the corresponding average rise above the pre-war level on the 15th April was 357 per cent. For articles of "prime necessity" (almost entirely food), the average rise was 377 per cent., for less necessary articles 307 per cent., and for clothing, fuel, and light 364 per cent. The figures given above are unweighted—i.e., allowance is not made for the relative importance of the various articles in household consumption.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).¶

The index number representing the total food-bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in May, 1920, shows an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 108.5 per cent. as compared with 1913.†

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 shows no change as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but represents an increase of 194 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 a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as against May, 1920, but an increase of 202 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,

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France.
† The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan.
¶ *Revue du Travail*, 31st May, 1920.

** Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.
†† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.

at the prices current on 1st July, 1920, shows an increase of 170 per cent. when compared with the expenditure in July, 1914.*

NORWAY.†

The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent and taxation, etc., at the prices prevailing in May shows an increase of 2.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month and of 195 per cent. compared with July, 1914. In regard to food alone the increased expenditure was 211 per cent. above the pre-war level. The above figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family, consisting of four persons, which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.*

UNITED STATES.‡

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in May was 2.4 per cent. higher than that of the preceding month, 17 per cent. higher than that of May, 1919, and 112 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 household consumption.*

CANADA.§

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in May, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows a rise amounting to 4.1 per cent. when compared with that of the previous month, and of 124.4 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken into consideration, the May figure shows a rise of 4.3 per cent. as compared with April, and a rise of 86.7 per cent. when compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (124 per cent.) on the one hand, and the total family expenditure (83 per cent.) on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in May, was only 30.2 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.*

* The increase in cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures.

† *Tidens Tegn*, 28th June, 1920.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.
§ *The Labour Gazette*, June, 1920. The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following 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.]

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1920.
UNITED KINGDOM ..	32	61	104	110	109	158*	July.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium†	..	..	..	..	..	561	Apr.
Denmark ..	28	46	66	87	112	151	Jan.
France (Paris)‡	22	32	83	106	181	269	June
" (other Towns)‡	23 ¹ / ₂	42 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	144 ¹ / ₂	188 ¹ / ₂	279	2nd Qr.
Holland (Amsterdam)	..	..	42*	76	110	109	May
Italy (Rome) ..	5 ¹ / ₂	11	37	103	106	225	May
" (Milan) ..	..	..	..	225	210	345	May
Norway ..	..	60	114	179	189	211	May
Sweden ..	24	42	81	168	210	194	June
Switzerland ..	10**	41**	78**	122**	150**	137	Mar.
United States ..	2 ¹ / ₂	9	43	64	86	112	May
OVERSEA DOMINIONS							
Australia ..	31	30	28	39**	47	77	May
Canada ..	5	14	57	75	86	124	May
India (Calcutta) ..	8	10	16	31	51	64	June
New Zealand ..	12	19	27	39	44	63	May
South Africa ..	7	16</					

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.*

Employment in May.—The following report upon the conditions of employment during the month of May appears in the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* for June:—"The economic crisis, of which the first signs were visible in March, developed in a seriously alarming manner in the month of May. In general the increased value of the mark on foreign exchanges was maintained, prices of German goods in foreign markets approached international prices, foreign markets were almost entirely closed to German products, and home buyers, whose purchasing powers were almost exhausted, suspended operations.

"The result was that in all industries home and foreign sales ceased, and to an increasing degree output was limited and works were closed down. The industries most seriously affected were the leather, furniture and clothing trades, and at the chief centres of these trades unemployment showed the greatest increase. The outlook is very unfavourable, unless the Government succeeds with the measures which have been taken—in the first place by preventing further increases in coal prices—for the purpose of reducing prices in a systematic manner."

Returns from Trade Unions show a further increase of unemployment in May. In 31 unions with a total membership of 5,233,666, there were 141,049, or 2.7 per cent., unemployed on the last day of the month. In the previous month returns from 34 unions showed 2.0 per cent. of unemployment, while in May, 1919, the percentage was 3.8.

Increased unemployment is reported by all unions. In the textile workers' union the percentage was 6.2 compared with 3.6 in the previous month. The woodworkers reported 3.2 per cent. as against 1.3 per cent., the building workers, 2.3 per cent. (previous month 1.9 per cent.), factory workers, 2.1 per cent. (previous month 1.6), metal workers, 1.8 per cent. (1.2 per cent.), transport workers, 1.7 per cent. (1.5 per cent.), municipal and State workers, 1.4 per cent. (1.2 per cent.), and Christian metal workers 0.6 per cent. (0.4 per cent.).

Returns from Employment Exchanges show an increase of applicants for work. In May, for every 100 vacancies there were 177 male and 103 female applicants, as compared with 167 and 91 respectively in the previous month, and 162 and 83 respectively in March.

According to returns from 5,872 Sickness Insurance Societies, the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid (and who are therefore assumed to be employed) increased between May 1st and June 1st by 265,508, or 2.5 per cent. Male members numbered 6,882,432, an increase of 3.1 per cent., and female members 4,052,076, an increase of 1.5 per cent. Persons in receipt of sickness benefit are not included in these totals, but a certain number of short-time workers and unemployed are included under regulations which provide that the Unions of Communes shall maintain the insurance of such persons in the society of which they are members.

The number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donations from public funds decreased during May as it had done in April. According to the reports of the Demobilisation Commissioner, the number of persons (heads of families, etc.) in receipt of donation on 1st June was 271,961, as compared with 292,326 on 1st May. Of the former number 209,407 were males (228,573 on 1st May) and 62,554 were females (63,753 on 1st May). The members of families of unemployed who were in receipt of family allowances decreased from 273,490 on 1st May to 254,159 on 1st June.

FRANCE.†

Employment Exchanges in June.—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 26th June, 1920, was 10,735, of which 7,629 were for men and 3,106 for women. This total shows a decrease of 959 on that of the previous week. There were also 12,336 temporary situations found, 11,120 being for men and 1,216 for women, while in addition 2,653 foreign workers were placed in employment, making a total of 25,724 placings in all.

The number of applicants for work who were not placed was 11,837 (8,514 men and 3,323 women), this total showing a decrease of 527 on that of the previous week. Of the unplaced applicants 49.8 per cent. were resident in the Seine Department (which includes Paris). The unsatisfied offers of work amounted to 9,010, of which 5,013 were men and 3,997 were women, the total showing a decrease of 1,677 on that of the previous week. Twenty-four per cent. of the unfilled vacancies were in domestic service, 13 per cent. in the building trades and public works, and 11 per cent. in agriculture.

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 7th July, 1920.
† Journal Officiel, 3rd July, 1920.

HOLLAND.

Appointment of Employment Commission.—H.M. Minister at The Hague, in a despatch dated June 14th, 1920, reports the constitution of a Commission in Holland whose task it will be to widen and systematise opportunities for employment.

The Commission is composed of one or more officials of each Government Department, who are appointed by the head of the Department, of experts appointed by the Minister of Labour, and of representatives of Trade Unions, nominated by the Unions and appointed by the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour is to appoint the secretary after consulting the Commission.

The Commission's duties are as follows:—

- (a) To investigate the possibility of postponing or accelerating the execution of works for the account of the State in such a manner as to enable workpeople to obtain employment as regularly as possible;
- (b) to advise which works for the account of the State can be carried out as soon as reduced activity in agriculture, trade or industry renders desirable an extension of opportunities for Government employment;
- (c) to ascertain on what conditions postponed works of general utility can be carried out in times of reduced activity in agriculture, trade or industry;
- (d) to ascertain the means for removing difficulties in the way of the extension of opportunity for employment, otherwise than in the execution of State works;
- (e) to make recommendations and proposals to the Departments concerned with the object of obviating or reducing unemployment.

The Commission is empowered to ask Government Departments to institute an investigation and to draw up a report on all matters necessary for the fulfilment of their duties. If the Commission desires to institute an independent investigation, it will previously notify the Government Department to whose sphere belongs the matter which is to be investigated.

The Commission will issue an annual report on its labours before April 1st of each year.

The expenses incurred by the Commission will be charged to the Budget of the Department of Labour.

SWITZERLAND.

The monthly report* issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzerland states that during May a scarcity of women workers was again experienced in all trades; there was a shortage of agricultural workers and peat diggers and at some centres also of skilled workers, more particularly in the building trades. The embroidery and watch and clock industries were passing through a period of depression. The labour market continued disturbed as the result of the dispute in the building trade.

During May the applications by men for employment were 89.2 per 100 situations as compared with 100.1 in April, while applications by women numbered 63.7 as compared with 66.4 in April.

DENMARK.†

Employment in May.—Returns made to the Danish Statistical Department by the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, show that out of a total of 304,419 workpeople 2.8 per cent. were unemployed on 28th May, as compared with 3.5 per cent. on 30th April.

Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 28th May, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed.	
		30th April, 1920.	28th May, 1920.
Copenhagen:—			
Building trades	12,964	5.8	6.4
Other industries	62,925	2.5	2.7
Commercial employment ..	13,878	1.8	0.7
General labourers (trades not specified)	31,510	3.4	2.9
Total	121,077	3.0	2.9
Provinces:—			
Building trades	21,485	5.4	3.3
Other industries	51,851	3.7	3.6
Commercial employment ..	14,556	0.9	1.1
General labourers (trades not specified)	95,420	4.1	2.3
Total	183,342	3.8	2.7
Grand Total	304,419	3.5	2.8

* Blågenussiske Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis: Monatsbericht, May, 1920.
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 29th June, 1920. Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen.

NORWAY.*

Employment in April.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of April in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for April, 1919:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Apl. 30, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Apl. 30, 1919.	Apl. 30, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Apl. 30, 1919.
	Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	875	882	888	3.0	6.7	9.7
Carpenters, &c.	1,451	1,487	1,476	3.2	1.7	5.0
Painters (Christiania) ..	707	766	560	—	0.1	0.2
Metal workers	9,128	9,295†	8,796†	1.2	1.5†	2.9†
Boot and shoemakers ..	1,012	1,035	995	0.5	0.6	2.4
Printers	2,515	2,521	2,504	0.2	0.3	0.7
Bookbinders (Christiania)	900	901	892	1.0	1.0	1.5
Cabinetmakers	610	611	670	2.0	1.5	2.4
Bakers (Christiania) ..	560	574	475	3.2	4.5	3.6
Total	17,788	18,051	17,206	1.3	1.8	2.9

SWEDEN.†

Employment January—March, 1920.—The percentage of members unemployed in Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of March, 1920, was 7.5 per cent. as compared with 7.6 per cent. on the corresponding date in the previous month, and 7.6 per cent. in March, 1919. The following Table gives particulars as to unemployment at the beginning of January, February and March, respectively. (Corresponding data for 1919 have been added from an earlier issue of the Journal):—

Unions.	Membership reporting at Mar. 1st, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.					
		Jan. 1920.	Feb. 1920.	Mar. 1920.	Jan. 1919.	Feb. 1919.	Mar. 1919.
All Unions Making Returns.	109,748	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,467	25.2	35.6	30.1	18.4	46.7	44.0
Blast Furnacemen, etc. ..	6,915	1.5	2.2	31.7	0.8	1.2	1.6
Foundrymen, etc.	3,460	2.7	5.3	2.2	4.0	3.8	4.3
Timber Workers	1,375	3.7	5.8	13.1	6.1	9.4	14.6
Engineering Workers ..	26,858	3.1	4.3	5.6	2.3	3.3	4.4
Bakers and Confectioners	1,341	6.5	5.8	9.4	7.9	7.2	9.0
Brewery Workers	2,754	1.6	1.7	1.4	7.3	5.3	10.6
Tobacco Workers	4,408	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sawmill Workers	6,238	10.9	10.8	5.2	2.6	4.2	2.7
Woodworkers	6,402	7.7	14.1	9.2	4.3	6.0	8.0
Municipal Workers	5,639	3.0	2.4	2.3	4.2	2.2	2.1
General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not distinguished) ..	17,149	23.8	17.5	8.4	26.3	18.3	14.4

CANADA.‡

Employment in April.—Returns relating to unemployment in April were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,442 labour organisations, having a total membership of 182,436. For all occupations represented, 2.83 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 3.44 per cent. in March, 1920, and 4.38 in April, 1919.

The following Table gives the percentages unemployed in the principal groups of trades in April, 1920, and in March, 1920, and April, 1919:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting on 30 April, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		April, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1919.
		All trades reporting	182,436	2.83	3.44	4.38
PRINCIPAL UNIONS.				
Building and construction ..	28,253	5.92	9.88	12.05
Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores	10,644	1.10	0.65	2.89
Metals, machinery, and conveyances ..	18,890	3.54	2.29	4.26
Textiles, carpets and cordage	4,094	0.95	0.93	2.04
Clothing and laundering	1,986	0.40	0.15	0.00
Food, tobacco and liquors	4,213	4.70	6.04	4.06
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	4,492	3.25	1.38	8.63
Steam railways	56,437	1.95	1.80	2.40
Street and electric railway employees.	6,764	0.09	0.10	0.20
Navigation, seafaring, dock labour, etc.	7,280	9.75	12.44	9.60
Printers and chauffeurs	2,924	2.43	3.29	4.66
Pulp, paper and fibre	4,184	0.02	0.00	0.76
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	9,347	1.24	1.28	0.59

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.
† Revised figures.
‡ Social Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), May, 1920, Stockholm.
§ The Labour Gazette, June, 1920. The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

UNITED STATES.*

Employment in May.—The following tabular statements, showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in thirteen selected manufacturing industries and in coal mining in the United States in May, 1920, as compared with (a) the preceding month and (b) May, 1919, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

(a) May, 1920, as compared with April, 1920.

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		April, 1920.	May, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	April, 1920.	May, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Coal mining	82	21,773	21,889	+ 0.8	299,314	268,174	- 10.4
Iron and steel	112	186,117	173,889	- 6.6	2,884,649	2,765,084	- 4.2
Railway and tramway car building and repairing ..	45	49,484	58,228	+ 17.7	641,236	764,114	+ 19.2
Automobile manufacturing	40	75,596	73,503	- 2.8	494,254	524,121	+ 6.0
Cotton manufacturing	53	52,553	52,317	- 0.5	231,915	233,416	+ 0.6
Cotton finishing	17	12,795	12,497	- 2.3	63,013	61,615	- 2.2
Hosiery and underwear	64	32,246	31,439	- 2.5	138,577	134,263	- 3.1
Woolen	49	51,119	50,798	- 0.6	267,742	269,710	+ 0.7
Silk	44	14,847	14,758	- 0.6	146,521	145,974	- 0.4
Men's ready-made clothing	45	34,865	35,174	+ 0.9	245,924	253,044	+ 2.5
Boots and shoes	68	61,491	60,075	- 2.3	320,890	317,768	- 1.0
Cigar manufacturing	51	15,517	14,471	- 6.8	67,809	68,769	+ 1.4
Leather manufacturing	30	16,385	16,156	- 1.4	90,068	89,314	- 0.8
Paper making	58	33,077	33,424	+ 1.0	185,679	207,912	+ 12.0

In comparing the reports of the same industries for May, 1920, with those for April, 1920, four show an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll and ten a decrease. The greatest increase (17.7 per cent.) appears in railway and tramway car building and repairing. The ten decreases range from 6.8 per cent. in cigar manufacturing to 0.5 per cent. in cotton manufacturing. Increases in the aggregate earnings are shown in seven of the fourteen industries, the largest (19.2 per cent.) being in railway and tramway car building and repairing. The most important decreases are 4.4 per cent. in coal mining and 4.2 per cent. in iron and steel. The decreases are due mainly to defective transportation as the result of the railroad strike.

(b) May, 1920, as compared with May, 1919.

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		May, 1919.	May, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Coal mining	66	16,546	16,931	+ 2.3	172,301	224,075	+ 30.0
Iron and steel	112	174,251	174,813	+ 0.4	2,095,091	2,791,587	+ 33.2
Railway and tramway car building and repairing ..	48	53,085	60,652	+ 14.3	611,963	795,599	+ 30.0
Automobile manufacturing	39	67,779	79,833	+ 17.8	398,669	572,660	+ 43.6
Cotton manufacturing	54	52,007	53,104	+ 2.1	173,041	236,054	+ 36.4
Cotton finishing	16	10,865	12,266	+ 12.9	43,720	60,378	+ 38.1
Hosiery and underwear	63	26,419	30,183	+ 14.2	80,902	126,505	+ 55.1
Woolen	49	40,960	50,798	+ 24.0	162,381	269,710	+ 66.1
Silk	44	13,944	14,583	+ 4.6	110,069	144,566	+ 31.3
Men's ready-made clothing	44	22,705	35,064	+ 54.4	102,283	251,309	+ 145.7
Boots and shoes	72	59,296	62,877	+ 6.0	256,080	333,314	+ 30.2
Cigar manufacturing	50	15,287	14,137	- 7.5	52,543	67,649	+ 28.8
Leather manufacturing	31	16,284	16,715	+ 2.6	75,916	91,896	+ 21.1
Paper making	58	27,248	33,424	+ 22.7	117,441	207,912	+ 77.0

When the figures for May, 1920, are compared with those of identical establishments for May, 1919, increases are shown in the number of workpeople employed in thirteen industries and a decrease in one. The largest increases (54.4, 24.0 and 22.7 per cent.) appear in men's ready-made clothing, woolen and paper making respectively. Cigar manufacturing shows a decrease of 7.5 per cent. All industries report an increase in the amount of pay-roll, the largest appearing in men's ready made clothing (145.7 per cent.) and paper making (77.0 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 the coal mining, the iron and steel, the railway and tramway car building and repairing and the silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during June in most of the principal industries. Slackness and loss of time were, however, prevalent throughout the month in the cotton weaving trade owing to the decline in the Eastern market; in the linen trade owing to continued scarcity of raw materials, and in the leather and boot and shoe trades consequent upon the failing demand.

Trade Unions, mainly of skilled workmen, with a net membership of 1,602,870, reported 1.2 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 1.1 per cent. at the end of May.

In industries in which workpeople are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed on 25th June, 1920, calculated from the number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies lodged, was 2.62 as compared with 2.68 on 28th May, 1920.

The number of men on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 25th June, 1920, was 239,865, a decrease of 21,293 on the total at 28th May; the number of women was 47,138, an increase of 3,389 on the total at 28th May. The number of vacancies unfilled at June 25th was 37,912 for men and 42,272 for women, the corresponding figures at 28th May being 37,926 and 45,735.

Employment at coal mines continued good. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns received was slightly greater than in May and 5½ per cent. greater than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by these mines in the fortnight ended June 26th was 5.70, practically the same as in May, 1920, and 0.74 more than in June, 1919. Employment remained good at iron and shale mines, and was fairly good at tin, lead and zinc mines. At quarries it was also good.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good, shortages of labour being reported from some districts. At iron and steel works employment continued good, having improved in the Midlands in consequence of the settlement of the strike of canal boatmen. In the engineering trade employment was good on the whole; some loss of time was, however, caused by shortage of castings and other materials. In shipyards, although employment was fairly good on the whole, some further slight decline was recorded, largely due to shortage of materials. In the tinplate trade and other metal trades it continued good generally.

In the cotton trade the weaving section suffered a further decline due to lack of Eastern orders; the spinning branch was still fully employed. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good; in the hosiery, linen, jute and lace trades there was some decline, but employment on the whole continued fairly good. In the silk trade it continued good, except in the eastern counties. In the textile, bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades employment was not quite so good as in May, and shortages of coal and dyestuffs continued to be reported. In the carpet trade employment continued good, and it was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade. A further decline occurred in the leather trades and in the boot and shoe trades, short time being prevalent. Employment was moderate generally in the bespoke tailoring trades, and only fair in the ready-made trade. In the felt hat trade it was fairly good, but showed a decline on the previous month. With dressmakers and milliners in London employment was fair on the whole; in the wholesale mantle, costume, etc., trades it was moderate; in the corset trade it continued good generally.

Employment in the building trades continued good with a marked shortage of skilled labour; in the cement trade it was very good and much overtime was reported; brick-makers continued busy. In the woodworking and furnishing trades it remained good on the whole. It also continued good in the pottery and glass trades. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good generally, although not quite so good as in May. In the food preparation trades it was fairly good on the whole.

Agricultural operations were again favoured by the weather in most parts of England and Wales, and considerable progress was made with agricultural work generally. Skilled labour continues to be scarce, especially experienced horsemen and cattlemen, but casual labour was sufficient. In Scotland, with few exceptions, the supply of labour was sufficient. With seamen employment improved to fair, the demand for monthly ratings having increased considerably, and in fishing it showed an improvement on the previous month, although many trawlers were laid up in Scotland owing to the high price of coal.

The general position as indicated in the above paragraphs is shown in further detail in the general statistical Tables in the following columns, and in the detailed reports on the principal industries which follow them.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The following Table shows the number of persons insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts 1911 to 1916, and the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged* at 25th June, 1920:—

Trade.	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 25th June, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building and Works Construction:						
Carpenters ..	137,392	358	137,750	497	8	505
Bricklayers ..	61,131	29	61,160	180		180
Others ..	685,884	3,969	689,853	18,394	113	18,507
Shipbuilding ..	326,669	5,575	332,244	10,635	213	10,848
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,182,984	203,550	1,386,534	40,094	6,730	46,824
Vehicle Construction ..	224,307	15,225	239,532	3,133	289	3,422
Sawmilling ..	15,124	783	15,912	1,112	27	1,139
Other Insured ..	41,541	205	41,746	225	1	226
Total under Act of 1911 ..	2,675,032	229,699	2,904,731	74,270	7,381	81,651
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	106,911	8,172	205,083	1,347	496	1,843
Tinplate Manufacture ..	15,729	3,888	19,617	58	6	64
Wire Manufacture ..	23,002	8,079	31,081	171	130	301
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. ..	15,072	12,771	27,843	146	219	365
Brass ..	21,446	7,643	29,089	244	79	323
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc. ..	25,828	9,699	35,527	284	124	408
Hardware, Hollow-ware ..	75,013	47,880	122,893	950	1,294	2,244
Tools, Files, Saws, Implem'ts, Outlery ..	17,345	6,634	23,979	148	72	220
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ..	10,198	7,168	17,366	372	55	427
Needles, Pins, Type-foundry Dies, etc ..	4,940	7,306	12,246	46	20	75
Electrical Scientific etc. Apparatus and Appliances ..	40,001	23,399	63,400	1,247	484	1,731
Miscellaneous Metals ..	3,112	5,060	8,172	298	83	381
Ammunition and Explosives ..	49,773	82,034	131,807	1,628	3,779	5,407
Chemicals ..	103,556	26,327	129,883	1,286	1,034	2,320
Leather and Leather Goods ..	41,450	21,704	63,154	1,457	622	2,079
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials ..	38,968	8,387	47,355	317	126	443
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases† ..	65,777	18,163	83,940	1,364	621	1,985
Rubber and Manufactures thereof ..	40,694	30,296	70,990	1,004	852	1,856
Other Insured ..	48,778	85,079	133,857	1,399	3,324	4,723
Total under 1916 Act ..	837,590	418,507	1,256,097	13,766	13,429	27,195
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES ..	3,512,622	648,206	4,160,828	88,036	20,810	108,846

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at 25th June, 1920.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 28th May, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ..	2.14	2.51	2.15	+ 0.10	+ 0.40	+ 0.11
Works Construction ..	2.22	3.82	2.24	- 0.02	- 0.79	- 0.19
Shipbuilding ..	3.26	3.82	3.27	+ 0.24	- 0.75	+ 0.23
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	3.39	3.31	3.38	- 0.12	- 0.73	- 0.21
Vehicle Construction ..	1.39	1.90	1.43	- 0.01	- 0.08	- 0.01
Sawmilling ..	7.35	3.43	7.16	- 0.54	+ 0.59	- 0.46
Other ..	0.54	0.49	0.54	- 0.03	-	- 0.03
Total Insured under Act of 1911 ..	2.78	3.21	2.81	-	- 0.67	- 0.05
Iron and Steel ..	0.68	0.07	0.90	- 0.47	- 0.99	- 0.49
Tinplate ..	0.37	0.16	0.33	- 0.19	- 0.17	- 0.19
Wire ..	0.74	1.61	0.97	- 0.14	+ 0.15	- 0.06
Anchors, Chains, etc. ..	0.97	1.71	1.31	- 0.34	- 0.03	- 0.20
Brass ..	1.14	1.03	1.11	- 0.61	+ 0.07	- 0.43
Copper, Tin, Lead, &c. ..	1.10	1.28	1.15	- 0.10	+ 0.19	- 0.02
Hardware ..	1.27	2.70	1.83	- 0.05	+ 0.16	+ 0.04
Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	0.85	1.09	0.92	- 0.07	- 0.09	- 0.07
Clocks, Plate, etc. ..	3.65	0.77	2.46	+ 0.46	+ 0.25	+ 0.38
Needles, Pins, Dies, &c. ..	0.93	0.40	0.61	- 0.71	+ 0.07	- 0.25
Electrical, etc. App. ..	3.12	2.16	2.77	- 0.05	+ 0.04	- 0.02
Miscellaneous Metals ..	9.58	1.63	4.65	+ 0.65	+ 0.43	+ 0.61
Ammunition and Explosives ..	3.27	4.61	4.10	- 1.12	- 0.44	- 0.68
Chemicals ..	1.24	3.93	1.79	- 0.04	+ 0.50	+ 0.07
Leather ..	3.52	2.87	3.29	+ 0.55	+ 0.90	+ 0.67
Brick, etc. ..	0.81	1.50	0.94	- 0.12	- 0.77	- 0.23
Sawmilling, etc.† ..	2.07	3.42	2.36	- 0.03	- 0.01	- 0.03
Rubber ..	2.47	2.81	2.61	+ 0.56	+ 0.89	+ 0.69
Other ..	2.87	3.91	3.53	+ 0.22	+ 0.16	+ 0.18
Total Insured under Act of 1916 ..	1.64	3.21	2.17	- 0.16	+ 0.09	- 0.07
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES ..	2.51	3.21	2.82	- 0.03	- 0.18	- 0.06

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

† Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act of 1911.

TRADE UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,602,870 reported 1.2 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1920, compared with 1.1 per cent. at the end of May, 1920, and 1.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1919.

Trade.	Member-ship at end of June, 1920, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces.	Percentage Unemployed at end of June, 1920.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building† ..	113,162	456	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Coal Mining ..	180,153	161	0.1	-	- 0.2
Engineering and Ship-building ..	629,397	10,498	2.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Metal ..	82,394	425	0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Textiles:—					
Cotton ..	109,821	1,807	1.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Woolen and Worsted ..	10,774	307	2.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
Other ..	113,442	972	0.8	+ 0.4	- 3.2
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper ..	102,931	814	0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Furnishing ..	41,165	481	1.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Woodworking ..	62,005	447	0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe ..	93,778	1,996	2.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Other Clothing ..	97,471	644	0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Leather ..	13,256	681	5.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.9
Glass ..	1,427	30	2.1	-	- 0.3
Pottery ..	41,900	30	0.1	-	- 1.6
Tobacco ..	4,794	138	2.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.8
Total ..	1,602,870	19,857	1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in June derived from Returns furnished by Employers is summarised in the Tables given below:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1920.	June, 1920.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ..	597,254	570	570	+ 0.05	+ 0.74
Iron ..	15,832	595	595	+ 0.30	+ 0.88
Shale ..	4,803	600	600	+ 0.04	-
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
			5.70	5.70	
			+ 0.30	+ 0.88	
			+ 0.04	-	
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
			271	271	
			- 3	+ 1	
		Mills Working	514	514	
			+ 13	+ 68	
		Shifts Worked (one week)	697,191	697,191	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
			+ 1.9	+ 8.3	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.†		
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ..	88,924	+ 14.2	268,932	+ 1.9	+ 62.2	
Woolen ..	18,650	+ 5.5	49,700	+ 2.1	+ 33.7	
Worsted ..	34,301	- 0.5	83,370	+ 2.4	+ 38.3	
Linen ..	30,403	+ 2.2	52,210	+ 7.6	+ 58.0	
Jute ..	10,503	- 0.2	21,882	+ 2.3	+ 25.5	
Hosiery ..	18,903	- 0.9	42,989	- 3.2	+ 71.5	
Lace ..	7,572	- 2.8	16,596	- 3.6	+ 65.6	
Other Textiles ..	15,027	+ 0.1	33,978	+ 4.0	+ 55.8	
Bleaching, etc. ..	23,851	+ 1.0	88,544	- 1.6	+ 65.6	
Total ..	248,134	- 0.3	658,214	- 0.0	+ 55.2	
Boot and Shoe ..	58,596	+ 1.3	149,805	- 5.9	+ 27.1	
Shirt and Collar ..	13,910	- 1.0	23,118	- 1.9	+ 37.3	
Ready-made Tailoring ..	25,932	- 0.6	48,737	- 3.6	+ 10.2	
Paper ..	14,503	+ 0.3	48,567	+ 2.8	+ 76.8	
Printing and Book-binding ..	13,909	+ 0.2	45,263	+ 11.8	+ 49.4	
Pottery ..	15,453	+ 0.3	38,976	+ 0.8	+ 47.9	
Glass ..	12,603	+ 0.5	41,766	- 0.3	+ 69.6	
Brick ..	6,638	+ 3.3	22,638	+ 3.7	+ 54.0	
Cement ..	10,512	+ 0.7	39,698	+ 4.4	+ 76.6	
Food Preparation ..	59,972	+ 0.1	151,607	+ 2.3	+ 30.9	
Total ..	332,028	- 0.1	608,304	+ 0.4	+ 38.4	
Tin Mining ..	2,091	- 0.3	5,634	- 1.2	+ 23.3	
Lead and Zinc Mining,‡	609	+ 2.9	1,821	+ 3.4	+ 16.6	
Grand Total	482,862	- 0.2	1,273,973	+ 0.2	+ 46.4	

* 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.

† Based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

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

§ Including some barytes and fluor

The average number of days worked by the mines was 5.95, the same as that for the previous month, and an increase of 0.38 compared with a year ago. In the following Table the Returns received are summarised by districts:—

Districts	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort-night ended 26th June, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 26th June, 1920.		Days.	
			Month ago.	Year ago.		
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	
Cleveland	7,513	+ 0.6	+ 4.3	5.96	+ 0.03	+ 0.37
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,750	+ 1.2	+ 4.7	5.86	- 0.03	+ 0.53
Other Districts ..	2,629	+ 0.7	+ 10.4	5.86	- 0.02	- 0.6
All Districts ..	15,892	+ 0.8	+ 5.4	5.95	..	+ 0.38

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 4,803 workpeople in the fortnight ended 26th June, 1920, show that the number employed was 1.3 per cent. greater than in the previous month, but 2.2 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 6.00, the same as in June, 1919, but an increase of 0.04 compared with the previous month.

Tin.—Returns from tin mines employing 2,091 workpeople at the end of June show that the number employed was 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month and 0.2 per cent. less than in June, 1919. The total amount paid in wages at these mines was £22,534 in four weeks in June, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. on a month earlier and an increase of 23.3 per cent. on a year earlier.

Lead and Zinc.—Returns have been received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, etc.), employing 609 workpeople in June. The Returns show that the number of workpeople employed at the end of June, 1920, was 2.9 per cent. more than in May, 1920, and 16.6 per cent. less than in June, 1919, while the total amount paid in wages to all workpeople employed at these mines was £7,284 in four weeks in June, increases of 3.4 per cent. on a month earlier, and of 16.6 per cent. on a year earlier.

Employment continued practically the same as in May: in Wales and Derbyshire, fair; in Cumberland, fairly good, and in Lanarkshire, good. In some districts skilled miners were in demand.

QUARRYING.

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

Districts	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.			
	Fort-night ended 26th June, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 26th June, 1920.		Days.	
			Month ago.	Year ago.		
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	
Limestone	3,876	+ 1.8	+ 11.2	5.78	- 0.02	- 0.07
Sandstone	1,067	+ 2.9	+ 21.4	5.58	+ 0.07	- 0.16
Granite	1,739	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	5.83	+ 0.08	+ 0.06
Slate	4,021	+ 1.3	+ 34.1	5.92	+ 0.24	- 0.07
Basalt	758	+ 2.7	+ 4.6	5.60	+ 0.17	+ 0.24
Whinstone	430	+ 3.1	+ 15.9	5.87	+ 0.38	+ 0.12
All Quarrying ..	11,891	+ 1.6	+ 16.9	5.81	+ 0.12	- 0.02

Limestone.—Employment remained good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement, and fairly good at other quarries. A good many of the returns report a shortage of quarrymen and other labour.

Sandstone.—Employment was fairly good at building stone and grindstone quarries; at other quarries it was good. A shortage of labour was reported.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, etc.)—Employment was again good at quarries producing road-making material, and fairly good at quarries for paving setts. There were many complaints of shortage of railway wagons.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment remained good at basalt and whinstone quarries, and more labour could have been employed.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during June. At the works covered by the Returns received, 271 furnaces were in blast at the end of June as compared with 274 in May, and 270 in June, 1919. Shortage of labour continued to be reported by a few firms and scarcity of fuel was again reported from several districts.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June on a	
	June, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES—					
Cleveland	67	67	68	..	- 1
Cumberland and Lancs. ..	30	29	27	+ 1	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks.	10	10	11	..	..
Derby and Nottingham ..	32	32	31	..	+ 1
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	30	29*	28	+ 1	+ 3
Staffs. and Worcester	28	28	27	..	+ 1
South Wales and Monmouth ..	11	12	11	- 1	..
Other Districts	5	5	5	..	..
ENGLAND AND WALES	213	212*	208	+ 1	+ 6
SCOTLAND	58	62	62	- 4	- 4
TOTAL	271	274*	270	- 3	+ 1

* Revised figure.

The imports of iron ore in June, 1920, amounted to 675,179 tons, or 35,413 tons less than in May, 1920, but 29,694 tons more than in June, 1919.

The exports of pig iron in June, 1920, amounted to 53,015 tons, or 8,374 tons less than in May, 1920, and 38,898 tons less than in June, 1919.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good and showed an improvement on the previous month, particularly in Staffordshire, where it was due to the settlement of the canal boatmen's strike. Many employers continued to report a shortage of fuel, and in some districts, especially Scotland, a scarcity of puddlers was also reported. The volume of available employment (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) at the works employing 126,069 workpeople to which the returns relate during the week ended 26th June, 1920, showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. on the previous month, and of 8.8 per cent. on June, 1919. The average number of shifts* per man was 5.53 compared with 5.54 in May and 5.66 a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
			Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	14,906	+ 1.1	+ 16.5	84,897	+ 1.8	+ 18.5
Crucible Furnaces	541	- 3.2	+ 2.1	2,930	- 3.3	+ 19.3
Bessemer Converters ..	1,294	+ 7.4	- 16.8	6,864	+ 3.7	- 20.7
Puddling Forges	7,990	+ 4.9	+ 9.5	41,529	+ 5.2	+ 13.3
Rolling Mills	41,820	+ 5.6	+ 14.8	218,492	+ 7.1	+ 8.4
Forging and Pressing ..	5,089	- 0.7	+ 9.9	28,281	+ 0.5	+ 10.3
Founding	12,527	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	73,881	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Other Departments	11,991	- 2.2	- 2.9	69,130	- 2.2	- 3.2
Mechanics, Labourers ..	29,911	- 0.3	+ 7.2	171,427	- 0.9	+ 7.0
TOTAL	126,069	+ 2.1	+ 8.8	697,191	+ 1.9	+ 8.3
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Durham	13,694	- 2.1	+ 8.9	72,460	- 4.2	+ 2.3
Cleveland	10,389	+ 0.7	+ 15.7	69,032	- 0.0	+ 12.8
Sheffield and Rotherham	29,796	- 1.9	+ 7.7	169,801	- 1.1	+ 9.5
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	4,281	- 0.2	+ 3.2	23,359	- 3.5	+ 1.8
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	10,975	+ 12.4	- 0.1	69,375	+ 11.5	- 0.9
Staffordshire	11,464	+ 14.2	+ 11.5	62,501	+ 17.2	+ 11.0
Other Midland Counties ..	4,302	+ 0.1	- 8.3	27,513	+ 2.3	- 6.9
Wales and Monmouth ..	15,029	+ 2.1	+ 16.2	80,939	+ 1.6	+ 15.5
Total, England and Wales	100,580	+ 2.2	+ 8.2	554,980	+ 2.1	+ 7.9
Scotland	25,479	+ 1.6	+ 11.4	142,211	+ 1.5	+ 12.1
TOTAL	126,069	+ 2.1	+ 8.8	697,191	+ 1.9	+ 8.3

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

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during June was good on the whole and showed little variation from the previous month. Shortage of castings and other materials resulted in lost time and unemployment in some districts. Ironmoulders, who remained scarce, were well employed at practically all centres.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 16th April, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 25th June:—

Division.	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 25th June, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 25th June, 1920.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 28th May, 1920.
			25th June, 1920.	28th May, 1920.	
London	172,742	11,821	6.84	+ 0.24	
North-Western	110,321	3,575	3.24	- 0.19	
North-Western	288,792	4,905	2.05	- 0.46	
Yorkshire	158,210	3,488	2.21	+ 0.06	
East Midlands	66,497	1,541	2.32	- 0.15	
West Midlands	194,055	3,845	1.98	- 0.22	
S. Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties	81,545	2,777	3.28	- 0.52	
South-Western	40,451	2,318	5.73	- 0.52	
Wales	64,032	4,036	6.30	- 0.93	
Scotland	31,012	424	1.37	- 0.01	
Ireland	197,420	5,457	2.76	- 0.22	
	31,477	2,727	8.66	- 0.04	
UNITED KINGDOM ..	1,386,534	46,824	3.38	- 10.21	
Males	1,188,984	40,094	3.39	- 0.12	
Females	208,550	6,730	3.31	- 0.73	

Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued fair on the whole, but a considerable number of fitters and others were out of employment, mostly on the Tyne, where the usual four days' holiday for the Newcastle Races was extended to six or seven days. On the Tees employment was good.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued good or fairly good generally, but the effects of the moulders' strike were still felt, notably at Barrow, while in some branches in the Liverpool district employment was only moderate. At Crewe a considerable amount of overtime was worked. At Leeds an improvement was experienced in several branches, although there was still a shortage of castings. Employment was described as good or very good at Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield and Hull. At Sheffield employment was affected by a strike in the heavy steel trade. At the end of the month a considerable number of men were out of employment in certain branches, but in other branches employment was fair.

Skilled workers were well employed at Nottingham, but at Lincoln and Grantham short time continued to be worked. At Derby employment remained good. At Birmingham and Wolverhampton the state of employment was good on the whole, but shortage of fuel and materials caused a slight decline from the level of the preceding month, and a considerable number of the less skilled workers were out of employment from this cause. At Coventry employment was reported to be only fair, especially with the less skilled workers. Motor engineers at Stafford were working short time, but in the Potteries district a large amount of overtime was reported in most branches.

At Norwich, Bedford, Luton, Colchester and Chelmsford employment was fair. At Ipswich it improved to good, motor engineers being very well employed and overtime being worked on the manufacture of lawn mowers. In the Southern Counties the state of employment showed some improvement on the whole, but at several centres was described as only moderate, partly owing to shortage of castings. In South Wales a scarcity of moulders was reported.

At Glasgow lack of castings was greatly felt, and employment in some branches was worse than in May. In the East of Scotland employment remained fairly good on the whole, but some slackness was reported from Aberdeen. At Belfast employment was described as moderate, but improving.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good on the whole during June, but continued to be adversely affected by shortage of materials, and showed a further slight decline.

On the Tyne and Wear employment was generally fair; some time was lost on account of shortage of materials. Joiners on repair work, however, worked a considerable amount of overtime. At Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton it continued to be good.

On the Mersey employment was reported as being in an unsettled condition. There continued to be a shortage of certain classes of workpeople at Barrow.

Employment was fair at Hull. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe it remained good, and some overtime was worked on repairs at Wivenhoe. On the Thames employ-

ment was moderate generally, but barge builders continued to be well employed and worked overtime. It was fair at Southampton. At the South Wales ports employment was reported as still slack and as worse than in May.

Employment on the Clyde was good on the whole and showed an improvement in some branches; with painters it was reported as fair. Shipwrights at Aberdeen and Dundee were well employed, but employment with drillers at Dundee was stated to be slack, whilst the progress of shipbuilding work at Aberdeen was stated to have been delayed owing to insufficient supply of material. Employment with chippers and painters at Leith was very good and overtime was worked in the latter half of the month; but other branches were affected by shortage of materials, especially of steel plates.

At Belfast employment was good with shipwrights and joiners, but slack with shipbuilders.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 16th April and the number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 25th June:—

Division.	Number Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 25th June, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 25th June, 1920.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 28th May, 1920.
			25th June, 1920.	28th May, 1920.	
London	14,022	496	3.54	- 0.20	
North-Western	74,369	1,769	2.38	+ 0.33	
North-Western	48,751	1,329	2.73	+ 0.47	
Yorkshire	9,838	208	2.11	+ 0.72	
East Midlands	2,638	36	1.36	+ 0.11	
West Midlands	1,027	29	2.82	- 0.59	
South Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties	4,432	126	2.81	+ 0.29	
South-Western	5,411	168	3.47	+ 0.33	
Wales	30,653	1,897	6.19	- 0.42	
Scotland	12,613	678	5.38	+ 0.31	
Ireland	99,752	2,010	2.01	- 0.09	
	28,738	2,082	7.24	+ 1.30	
UNITED KINGDOM ..	332,244	10,848	3.27	+ 0.23	
Males	326,669	10,635	3.26	+ 0.24	
Females	5,575	213	3.82	- 0.75	

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month showed an increase of 13 compared with the previous month, and of 68 compared with June, 1919. There was a general demand for skilled workmen. Difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials continued to be reported.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation		
	At end of June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.
			Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate	79	..	407	+ 5	+ 42
Steel Sheet	12	+ 1	107	+ 3	+ 28
TOTAL	91	+ 1	514	+ 13	+ 68

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good on the whole, very few changes in conditions being reported. A moderate amount of overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 82,394 members had 0.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, 1920, compared with 0.6 per cent. in May.

Brasswork.—Employment was again good on the whole. **Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.**—Employment with nut, bolt and rivet makers improved to very good at Blackheath and Halesowen, and continued good at Darlaston. It also remained good with shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employment in the cutlery and file trades continued good on the whole. In the file trade some decline was reported, but at Wednesbury it remained good in the edge tool trade. At Walsall it declined to fair with bit and stirrup makers and with saddle and harness furniture makers. At Redditch it continued very good with needle, fish hook and fishing tackle makers.

Tubes.—Employment continued good at Wednesbury and Birmingham. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it was fairly good.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—At Cradley employment continued good with anchor smiths and improved to fairly good with block chain and cable chain makers. At Dudley it continued good with anvil and vice makers, but some short time was caused by shortage of material. At Wednesbury employment remained good with axle and spring makers.

Sheet Metal Workers.—On the whole employment continued good, except in London where it remained fair only. At Belfast employment was reported as very bad.

Wire.—Employment continued good generally, but at Norwich it was again reported as fair.

Locks, etc.—Employment was again good in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade.

Hollow-ware.—In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade employment declined to fair, a considerable amount of short time being worked. In the Wolverhampton cast-iron hollow-ware, and the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades employment remained good.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was again good on the whole and a little overtime continued to be worked.

The exports of hardware during June, 1920, amounted to 8,775 cwt., or 2,115 cwt. less than in May, 1920, and 14,705 cwt. less than in June, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware during June, 1920, amounted to 1,892 tons or 120 tons less than in May, 1920, and 1,029 tons less than in June, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

OWING principally to lack of fresh orders for the East, employment in the weaving section of the industry continued slack during June, and was worse than a month earlier. In the spinning department the operatives were still fully employed at the end of June.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Preparing	10,271	+ 0.5	28,898	+ 1.7	+ 61.2	+ 61.2
Spinning	19,809	+ 3.0	55,328	+ 1.5	+ 59.8	+ 59.8
Weaving	42,082	+ 0.3	127,448	+ 3.2	+ 65.7	+ 65.7
Other	8,707	+ 0.1	31,678	+ 0.3	+ 62.8	+ 62.8
Not specified	8,055	+ 0.8	25,584	+ 2.9	+ 51.1	+ 51.1
TOTAL	88,924	+ 0.4	268,932	+ 1.9	+ 62.2	+ 62.2

In the Oldham district employment with both spinners and weavers continued good, and was better than a year earlier; the shortage of labour in the carding department still continued. In the Bolton district employment was good with both spinners and weavers, and showed little change compared with May.

In the weaving districts of Blackburn, Burnley, Preston and Darwen, employment showed a further decline, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Eastern trade; a considerable number of looms were idle, and many of the workpeople were on short time.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description.	June, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	786,933	886,793	662,768	+ 99,860	+ 124,165
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	14,801	14,280	16,987	+ 521	+ 2,186
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,926	1,800	1,645	+ 126	+ 281
Cotton piece goods	405,844†	443,251†	615,558†	+ 37,407	—

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

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING June employment in this trade continued good. In the Huddersfield district the operatives continued to be well employed; overtime and night work were still reported, but there was somewhat less overtime than in May. In the heavy woollen district there was a slight decline. At Leeds and in the surrounding district full time was generally worked, but there was less overtime among willayers and fettlers, warpdressers and twisters. In the flannel districts of Lancashire the operatives continued busy, and employment was better than in June last year; there was a shortage of all classes of labour. In Scotland also the supply of female workers was insufficient, and employment generally continued good, overtime being worked at Galashiels.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting	576	+ 7.3	1,622	+ 2.5	+ 28.4	+ 28.4
Spinning	4,708	+ 6.6	12,356	+ 2.4	+ 31.4	+ 31.4
Weaving	7,145	+ 0.1	17,821	+ 2.5	+ 38.9	+ 38.9
Other Departments	5,340	+ 1.3	15,562	+ 3.0	+ 35.5	+ 35.5
Not Specified	881	+ 2.0	2,539	+ 4.7	+ 17.6	+ 17.6
TOTAL	18,650	+ 5.5	49,700	+ 2.1	+ 33.7	+ 33.7

WORSTED TRADE.

In all the principal districts employment generally continued good. There was still a shortage of labour in the West Riding, and, in particular, a general shortage of menders.

In the Bradford district there was still much unemployment and short time in the wool-sorting section, but otherwise employment was good. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts the operatives continued well employed.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,554	+ 1.7	14,749	+ 0.8	+ 40.4	+ 40.4
Spinning	17,260	+ 0.2	33,720	+ 3.9	+ 39.9	+ 39.9
Weaving	6,953	+ 0.4	18,664	+ 2.2	+ 31.5	+ 31.5
Other Departments	3,163	+ 0.1	10,239	+ 3.5	+ 40.9	+ 40.9
Not Specified	2,371	+ 3.7	5,998	+ 2.3	+ 41.8	+ 41.8
TOTAL	34,301	+ 0.5	83,370	+ 2.4	+ 58.3	+ 58.3

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured wool in June in comparison with May, 1920, and June, 1913.

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

Description	June, 1920	May, 1920	June, 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				a Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	729,065	727,041	263,605	+ 2,024	+ 465,460
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	2,156	1,821	2,768	+ 335	- 612
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Wool tops (100 lb.)	15,453	22,131	30,925	- 6,678	- 15,472
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb.	666	619	389	+ 47	+ 277
Worsteds yarn 1,000 lb.	1,959	2,007	4,073	- 48	- 2,114
Woolen tissues ..	17,737*	18,363*	9,741†	- 626	—
Worsteds tissues ..	7,139*	8,023*	5,968†	- 880	—
Flannels and Delaines pairs	637*	518*	450†	+ 119	—
Blankets	113,978	81,662	80,371	+ 32,016	+ 33,407

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during June was fairly good, but showed some decline as compared with the previous month.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Leicester	9,047	+ 0.2	22,671	- 2.4	+ 71.9	+ 71.9
Leicester Country Dist.	2,284	+ 1.2	4,863	- 3.6	+ 115.1	+ 115.1
Nottingham and Derbyshire ..	3,521	+ 1.3	7,373	- 3.6	+ 82.6	+ 82.6
Scotland	3,059	+ 2.2	6,874	- 2.3	+ 34.5	+ 34.5
Other Districts	992	+ 1.0	2,128	+ 1.8	+ 81.3	+ 81.3
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	18,903	+ 0.9	42,999	- 3.2	+ 71.5	+ 71.5

At Leicester and in the surrounding district a decline was reported, much short time being worked. In the Nottingham and Derby district employment was not so good as a month earlier in the power-frame section, some short time being reported, but in the hand-frame section in this district the operatives were fully employed. In Scotland the position varied but slightly from that in the previous month.

The exports of cotton hosiery in June, 1920, amounted to 163,446 dozen pairs, as compared with 190,378 in May, 1920, and 56,629 in June, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in June, 1920, amounted to 261,489 dozen pairs, as compared with 229,743 in May, 1920, and 180,195 in June, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained slack in Ireland, and, owing to the continued scarcity of raw material short time was again generally worked.

In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with the previous month and short time was worked in some instances.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Preparing	4,669	+ 0.3	8,011	+ 9.7	+ 55.3	+ 55.3
Spinning	9,107	+ 0.4	13,846	+ 10.8	+ 64.3	+ 64.3
Weaving	9,773	+ 0.1	16,391	+ 5.9	+ 61.6	+ 61.6
Other	4,535	+ 1.3	10,085	+ 6.2	+ 55.5	+ 55.5
Not specified	2,319	+ 2.0	3,877	+ 3.1	+ 37.1	+ 37.1
TOTAL	30,403	+ 0.2	62,210	+ 7.6	+ 58.0	+ 58.0

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

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in June, 1920, amounted to 2,697 tons, as compared with 2,520 tons in May, 1920, and 4,977 tons (of which 3,842 tons were from Russia) in June, 1913.

Exports of linen piece goods in June, 1920, amounted to 8,448,500 square yards, as compared with 9,639,000 square yards in the previous month and 14,556,100 linear yards in June, 1913.

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding district during June was not so good as in the previous month, and short time was worked in some factories.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Preparing	2,420	+ 0.7	4,769	+ 2.5	+ 27.6	+ 27.6
Spinning	2,644	+ 0.6	5,145	+ 5.1	+ 34.6	+ 34.6
Weaving	3,548	+ 0.0	6,945	- 1.8	+ 20.6	+ 20.6
Other and not specified ..	1,891	+ 0.2	5,023	+ 5.2	+ 22.0	+ 22.0
TOTAL	10,503	+ 0.2	21,882	+ 2.3	+ 25.5	+ 25.5

The following Table summarises the imports (less re-exports) of raw material, and the exports of jute yarn and piece goods in June, 1920, in comparison with May, 1920, and June, 1913.

Description.	June, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports) of Jute (tons)	9,167	24,004	3,489	- 14,837	+ 5,678
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Jute yarn lbs.	3,449,300	3,556,500	3,581,600	- 107,200	- 132,300
Jute piece goods, including jute carpets and rugs.	107,264†	117,076†	146,266†	- 9,812	..

SILK TRADE.

DURING June employment in the silk trade continued good on the whole, except in the Eastern Counties. In Lancashire and the West Riding there was still an unsatisfied demand for labour.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Year ago.*
Throwing	1,026	+ 3.1	1,465	+ 0.3	+ 52.8	+ 52.8
Spinning	2,357	+ 0.4	5,602	+ 9.2	+ 57.9	+ 57.9
Weaving	2,490	+ 1.1	4,956	+ 1.2	+ 42.9	+ 42.9
Other	1,343	+ 0.3	3,145	+ 1.9	+ 56.1	+ 56.1
Not specified	465	+ 2.1	1,121	+ 5.0	+ 33.5	+ 33.5
TOTAL	7,681	+ 0.7	16,289	+ 4.1	+ 50.4	+ 50.4

In the Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton districts, and in Lancashire and the West Riding, employment continued good, or fair; but some short time was reported at Macclesfield and Leek in the hosiery branches. In the Eastern Counties operatives engaged in making mourning crêpe were reported to be on short time at the end of June, and there had been some reductions of staff, owing to the French embargo on silk and crêpe goods.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.
† Hundreds of square yards. ‡ Hundreds of linear yards.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured silk for June, 1920, in comparison with May, 1920, and June, 1913:—

Description.	June, 1920	May, 1920	June, 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less re-exports)					
Raw silk lb.	57,443	24,033	64,001	+ 33,410	- 6,558
Thrown silk lb.	7,510	10,012	31,132	- 2,502	- 23,822
Spun silk yarn lb.	74,400	9,997	58,374	+ 64,403	+ 16,026
Silk broadstuffs yds.	9,207,055	9,006,442	7,356,761	+ 200,613	+ 1,850,294
Exports of British Manufactures:—					
Spun silk yarn lb.	69,806	56,600	84,824	+ 13,206	- 15,013
Silk broadstuffs yds.	660,385	1,072,194	916,706	- 411,809	- 256,321

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June was only moderate, on the whole, and showed a marked decline compared with the previous month, especially in the levers section.

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 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers	1,979	-8.3	+26.3	4,709	-11.9	+48.7
Curtain	1,707	-1.2	+17.3	4,526	+4.4	+73.0
Plain Net	3,068	-0.9	+26.6	6,340	-1.4	+81.0
Others	818	-4.0	+11.9	1,324	+6.5	+44.1
TOTAL	7,572	-2.8	+22.6	16,899	-3.6	+65.6
Districts.						
Nottingham City	2,527	-3.4	+12.7	4,936	-3.7	+44.8
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts	800	-6.4	+34.2	2,142	-13.6	+52.5
Other English Districts	3,032	-2.0	+31.7	6,553	-3.7	+83.6
Scotland	1,213	-0.7	+17.1	3,268	+4.9	+79.7
TOTAL	7,572	-2.8	+22.6	16,899	-3.6	+65.6

In the Nottingham district employment was bad in the levers section and much short time and irregular time was worked. In the curtain section employment declined to fair, while in the plain net section employment was affected by a strike during a considerable part of the month. In the Long Eaton district there was a decline compared with May, with much unemployment and a considerable amount of short time; employment generally was bad, and in the case of the plain net section was affected by the strike.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT during June in these trades was fairly good. Many firms continued to report a shortage of coal and dyestuffs, and in some cases time was lost for these reasons.

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 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching	2,491	+1.1	+14.3	6,979	+5.9	+68.1
Printing	491	-0.4	+18.3	1,827	+1.7	+66.7
Dyeing	13,418	+1.3	+17.4	56,081	-3.7	+64.9
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments	6,534	+0.7	+18.0	20,989	+1.7	+65.9
Not specified	917	-0.4	+18.3	2,668	-0.5	+66.5
TOTAL	23,851	+1.0	+17.4	88,544	-1.6	+65.6
Districts:						
Yorkshire	12,815	+0.9	+15.8	54,726	-4.1	+63.0
Lancashire	7,798	+1.0	+18.0	24,570	+2.2	+71.2
Scotland	1,717	+0.1	+12.7	4,481	+3.6	+42.4
Ireland	640	+5.4	+21.2	1,531	+13.9	+92.8
Other Districts	881	+0.9	+47.6	2,936	+1.9	+102.6
TOTAL	23,851	+1.0	+17.4	88,544	-1.6	+65.6

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

In the bleaching section employment was only moderate and much short time was worked. In the printing section employment was generally very good, both in England and Scotland. It continued fairly good with cotton dyers and also with woollen and worsted dyers.

In the Nottingham and Leicester districts employment was slack on the whole and short time was prevalent.

CARPET TRADE.

DURING June employment in the carpet trade continued good and was better than a year earlier. At Kidderminster and in the West Riding a shortage of female labour was reported.

Returns from firms employing 7,346 workpeople and paying £17,389 in wages in the week ended 26th June, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 26.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 61.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of carpets, carpeting and rugs of wool in June, 1920, amounted to 543,800 square yards, or 149,000 square yards less than in May, 1920, and 61,700 square yards less than in June, 1913.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING June employment was fairly good generally, but some short time was reported and employment was not so good as during the previous month. There was still a considerable shortage of female labour, especially in London, Manchester and Glasgow.

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 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3,853	-1.1	+12.4	6,472	-4.3	+31.1
Manchester	1,861	+0.5	+15.5	3,777	-1.0	+53.5
Rest of Yorks., Lancs. and Cheshire	2,076	-0.2	+23.4	3,024	+0.3	+61.7
South Western Counties	1,345	-0.3	+4.4	2,201	+1.7	+41.9
Rest of England and Wales	886	-3.2	+20.2	1,387	+1.5	+47.4
Glasgow	2,198	-0.7	+10.0	3,605	-4.0	+20.6
Londonderry	1,297	-2.6	+6.1	2,100	+2.1	+31.3
Belfast	231	-4.9	-11.2	339	-17.3	+3.7
Rest of Ireland	163	-4.1	+1.2	213	-8.6	+27.5
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	13,910	-0.9	+12.3	23,118	-1.9	+37.3

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further decline, and was much worse than a year ago. So far as reported no overtime was worked, and in most districts the workpeople were on short time.

Trade Unions with 18,256 members reported 3.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.3 per cent. in May and 0.8 per cent. in June, 1919.

With skippers, tanners and carriers considerable employment was reported as very quiet, a considerable decline being shown. Much short time was reported. With saddlers and harness makers, and also with fancy leather workers employment was quiet on the whole and worse than in May, 1920, and June, 1919.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING June there was a further decline in the boot and shoe trade, and employment generally was very slack. Dismissals took place at some centres, and in all the principal English districts large numbers of operatives were working short time or were suspended for several days each week, or (in some instances) for a week or more at a time.

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

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

ENGLAND AND WALES:—	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,257	-4.1	+4.0	5,868	-5.9	+18.2
Leicester	10,737	-2.5	+1.4	30,364	-8.6	+22.6
Leicester Country District	2,744	-2.4	-4.9	6,353	-7.2	+4.2
Northampton	8,244	-0.5	+7.6	23,382	-2.2	+33.4
Northampton Country District	7,952	-1.5	+3.7	17,831	-14.6	+13.1
Kettering	3,402	-1.2	+3.9	9,167	-7.7	+29.1
Stafford and District	2,676	+0.9	+13.3	7,085	-1.2	+78.1
Norwich and District	4,696	+0.6	+14.7	11,113	-1.3	+42.7
Bristol and District	1,607	-1.8	-8.0	3,527	-10.4	+0.3
Kingswood	1,490	-3.5	-2.7	3,247	-8.3	+3.1
Leeds and District	1,835	-3.8	-4.9	4,766	-7.1	+17.9
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,436	+0.2	+9.1	11,610	-0.1	+66.6
Birmingham and District	982	+0.1	+10.0	2,210	-4.4	+29.7
Other parts of England and Wales	1,899	-1.5	-7.0	3,822	-4.2	+8.3
ENGLAND AND WALES	54,963	-1.4	+3.9	140,645	-6.4	+26.6
SCOTLAND	2,996	-0.2	+5.9	8,023	+3.9	+38.7
IRELAND	637	-0.8	+6.5	1,137	-4.5	+13.1
UNITED KINGDOM	58,596	-1.3	+4.1	149,805	-5.9	+27.1

In the Leicester and Northampton districts employment was very slack during June, and worse than in the previous month; much short time in various forms was reported. At Kettering employment was bad; many of the operatives were unemployed for one or two days per week. At Norwich employment showed a decline, and many of the workpeople were on short time. At Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds employment was also bad. Employment in Scotland was fair.

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1920, amounted to 107,120 dozen pairs, or 9,092 dozen pairs less than in May, 1920, and 21,791 dozen pairs less than in June, 1913.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—During June employment with a few exceptions was moderate, a shortage of labour being reported by some employers. Returns from firms paying £16,684 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 26th June, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month and of 23.5 per cent.* compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Sheffield, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Belfast, but a decline was experienced at some other places.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment during June continued fair, a considerable amount of short time being reported in London, Leeds and the Midlands. A shortage of machinists was reported by about 20 per cent. of the firms from whom Returns were received.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	7,002	-1.0	+4.9	12,184	-9.2	+9.8
Manchester	3,639	+0.4	+1.7	7,837	-0.3	+37.3
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,514	-0.8	-0.5	6,634	-2.2	+13.1
Bristol	1,529	-0.1	+11.2	2,419	-1.9	+15.7
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	2,355	-1.8	+5.7	4,040	-8.1	+25.0
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,230	-0.7	+7.4	3,868	-3.4	+21.0
London	2,813	-0.1	-27.9	6,402	+5.3	-22.1
Glasgow	1,546	-4.6	-7.2	3,193	-1.8	+5.0
Rest of United Kingdom	1,304	+5.1	+12.9	2,210	-4.9	+20.2
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	25,932	-0.6	-1.0	48,787	-3.6	+10.2

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

At Leeds a general falling off in trade continued, resulting in some unemployment. At Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow employment was fair; in London it was not so good as a year ago.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING June employment was on the whole fairly good, but not so good as in the previous month. At Denton about 5 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on overtime at the end of the month, but about 33 per cent. were on short time, partly owing to the shortage of female labour. At Stockport employment was still good, but there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago, and a little short time was reported. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London was fair on the whole and showed little change on last month. A slight shortage of skilled labour was reported. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,984 dressmakers in the week ended 26th June, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with May and an increase of 10.3 per cent. compared with June, 1919. Employment with milliners in the West End was fairly good.

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

In London employment was moderate and showed a decline on a month and a year ago. A considerable amount of short time was reported, partly due to shortage of materials. Returns from firms employing 2,930 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 26th June, showed a decrease of 5.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with May and of 4.2 per cent. compared with June, 1919. In Manchester employment continued fairly good, but there was a slight decline as compared with last month. Returns from firms employing 3,075 workpeople in the week ended 26th June showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.0 per cent. compared with June, 1919. In Glasgow returns from firms employing 1,592 workpeople in the week ended 26th June showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during June was fairly good; some short time and some overtime were reported. All three districts reported a shortage of labour.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good generally. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 5,968 workpeople in their factories, in the week ended 26th June showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with May and of 17.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained good on the whole during June, but there was a slight decline as compared with the previous month. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 103,170 workpeople, of whom 0.9 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in June, as compared with 0.5 per cent. in May and 1.1 per cent. in June, 1919.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment was fairly good generally except in Scotland where the dispute which commenced in May was still in progress in the majority of saw mills. In certain other districts a slight decline was reported.

Furnishing.—The state of employment declined to fairly good on the whole. All classes of workpeople in this trade at Leeds were reported to have been on strike during the latter half of the month.

Coach Building.—Employment was again reported as good or very good in the majority of districts. Overtime was worked in many centres and the demand for skilled men continued.

Coopering.—Employment in this trade continued good and overtime was worked in some districts.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers, basketmakers, and wheelwrights and smiths employment was fairly good on the whole, but there was a noticeable decline in some districts, a certain amount of short time being worked. With packing-case makers employment was fairly good generally, the improvement noticeable in May having continued in some districts.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good during June, being about the same as in the previous month but better than in June of last year. A little overtime was worked in some districts, but no short time was reported except an occasional loss of time on outdoor work through bad weather. The scarcity of bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and other skilled men continued in many districts. Employment with painters remained good generally, but in London and in certain other districts was not quite so good as in the previous month. Joiners connected with the building trade in Scotland remained on strike throughout the month. A shortage of cement and of other materials was again reported from a number of districts.

Statistics of unemployment are given below. The numbers of insurance books and donation policies lodged include those of workmen who, though insured in the building trade, register for work in "uninsured" trades, and the "Live Register" figures are accordingly also given in order to show the numbers unemployed in the building and construction trades:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Unemployment Books and Donation Policies lodged at 25th June, 1920.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 28th May, 1920.	Number of Men on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as compared with June, 1920.
		Number.	Percentage.		
Carpenters ..	137,750	505	0.37	—	418
Bricklayers ..	61,160	180	0.29	+ 0.02	141
Masons ..	28,001	327	1.17	- 0.22	180
Plasterers ..	16,105	186	1.15	+ 0.03	154
Painters ..	118,940	1,976	1.66	+ 0.84	1,970
Plumbers ..	42,357	888	2.05	+ 0.02	921*
Other skilled occupations	45,599	1,103	2.42	+ 0.37	—
Navvies ..	111,777	2,903	2.60	- 0.17	2,022
Labourers ..	327,074	11,144	3.41	+ 0.04	8,877
ALL OCCUPATIONS	888,763	19,192	2.16	+ 0.09	14,693
DIVISIONS.					
London ..	175,072	5,747	3.28	+ 0.84	4,819
Northern Counties	46,768	378	0.81	- 0.10	238
North Western ..	117,600	844	0.72	- 0.04	777
Yorkshire ..	65,943	398	0.60	+ 0.11	336
East Midlands ..	29,460	351	1.19	- 0.12	183
West Midlands ..	59,626	589	0.99	- 0.06	380
S. Mid. & Eastern	83,469	1,641	1.97	- 0.16	1,494
South Eastern ..	67,998	1,593	2.35	+ 0.26	1,311
South Western ..	34,910	2,634	3.12	- 0.29	1,970
Wales ..	43,708	288	0.66	- 0.06	220
Scotland ..	82,438	973	1.18	+ 0.17	545
Ireland ..	42,371	3,756	8.86	- 0.98	2,420
UNITED KINGDOM	888,763	19,192	2.16	+ 0.09	14,693
Males ..	884,407	19,071	2.16	+ 0.09	—
Females ..	4,356	121	2.78	+ 0.16	—

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

BRICKMAKERS, on the whole, were well employed during June. In the Peterborough district employment was very good, while at Birmingham, Stourbridge and in the Eastern Counties generally it remained good. The strike of brick-makers at Nottingham terminated early in June, and for the remaining part of the month employment was reported to be very good. In Denbigh and Flint employment remained fair.

A few employers in the West Midlands reported a shortage of labour, and in some instances overtime was worked.

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 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	1,925	+ 3.7	£ 6,540	+ 13.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,584	+ 3.2	8,357	+ 8.0
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,368	+ 3.7	5,071	+ 4.0
Other Districts ..	761	+ 1.7	2,721	+ 0.8
Total ..	6,638	+ 3.3	22,689	+ 3.7

Cement Trade.

Employment in the cement trade continued very good generally, and a good deal of overtime was again worked

* Live Register for plumbers includes plumbers in engineering shops and shipyards.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

in the majority of centres. A few employers reported a scarcity of labour.

Returns from firms employing 10,512 workpeople in the week ended 26th June, 1920, showed an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 9.4 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with June, 1919, there was an increase of 37.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 76.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during June. A shortage of workmen was still reported by several firms in the glass bottle making trade, and in a few cases shortage of fuel was also reported.

Glass bottle makers were still well employed in all the principal districts, except at Castleford, where employment showed a decline, partly owing to furnaces being under repair. With flint glass makers and cutters it continued good; a considerable amount of overtime was reported for cutters at Birmingham.

Plate glass bevellers at Birmingham and pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, were again well employed. Employment with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens showed little change as compared with the previous month.

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 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Glass Bottle ..	9,419	+ 0.2	£ 32,542	+ 1.6
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) ..	2,347	+ 1.6	7,092	+ 4.8
Other Branches ..	837	- 0.1	2,132	+ 3.5
TOTAL ..	12,603	+ 0.5	41,766	+ 0.3
DISTRICTS.				
North of England ..	1,138	+ 1.2	3,771	+ 1.9
Yorkshire ..	5,984	+ 1.4	20,418	+ 3.9
Lancashire ..	1,626	+ 2.6	4,897	+ 6.8
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	964	+ 0.8	3,022	+ 2.8
Scotland ..	1,123	+ 1.1	3,773	+ 7.9
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	1,768	+ 5.7	5,885	+ 10.6
TOTAL ..	12,603	+ 0.5	41,766	+ 0.3

The exports of glass bottles during June, 1920, amounted to 46,160 gross, or 4,714 gross more than in May, 1920, but 30,660 gross less than in June, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during June, 1920, amounted to 54,019 cwts., or 6,805 cwts. more than in May, 1920, but 20,338 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of this industry during June and a shortage of certain classes of labour was reported. A shortage of fuel and of materials continued to be reported and in some instances short time was worked in consequence.

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
China Manufacture ..	1,965	+ 1.4	£ 5,183	+ 1.8
Earthenware Manufacture	11,599	- 0.2	29,174	+ 0.4
Other branches (including unspiced) ..	1,889	+ 2.2	4,619	+ 2.2
TOTAL ..	15,453	+ 0.3	38,976	+ 0.8
DISTRICTS.				
Potteries ..	11,795	+ 0.1	28,819	+ 2.3
Other Districts ..	3,658	+ 0.9	10,157	+ 2.2
TOTAL ..	15,453	+ 0.3	38,976	+ 0.8

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in June, 1920, amounted to 269,170 cwts., or 37,417 cwts. less than in May, 1920, and 101,340 cwts. less than in June, 1913.

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

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally was good during June, but there was a slight decline as compared with last month. It was better on the whole than in June of last year.

With letterpress printers the state of employment showed a slight slackening during the month in London and various provincial centres, and a little short time was occasionally reported. In the lithographic printing trade employment was good generally, and continued about the same as during the previous month.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was generally good. Overtime was occasionally worked.

In the paper trade the state of employment was good, but a shortage of fuel and raw materials was reported by employers in certain districts.

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

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1920.	May, 1920.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Printing ..	80,991	0.9	0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Bookbinding ..	13,202	0.6	0.5	+ 0.1	- 2.2

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 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Paper ..	14,503	+ 0.3	£ 46,597	+ 2.8
Printing ..	8,923	- 0.1	33,308	+ 12.6
Bookbinding ..	4,986	+ 0.7	11,955	+ 9.6
TOTAL ..	28,412	+ 0.2	91,860	+ 7.0

The following Table summarises the imports of wood pulp and the imports and exports of paper in June, 1920, in comparison with May, 1920, and June, 1913:—

Description.	June, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports: Wood pulp for paper making .. tons	130,147	96,135	91,722	+ 34,012	+ 38,425
Paper .. cwts.	1,840,411	1,500,895	1,034,636	+ 339,516	+ 805,775
Exports of Paper .. cwts.	175,621†	191,166	277,039	- 15,545	- 101,418

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during June was fairly good on the whole.

In the sugar refining industry employment remained good, and some overtime was worked. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment was moderate, but showed some improvement as compared with a year ago. Both short time and overtime were reported in this group. With makers of biscuits and cakes employment was bad in London and fair on the whole elsewhere; in jam and marmalade factories it was fair generally. Output was affected by the increased cost of sugar and raw materials.

In the bacon and preserved meat trades and in the pickle and sauce trades employment was fair, shortage of supplies of raw materials being experienced in some localities.

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

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.
† This total includes about 12,000 cwts. of paper, which, previously to 1920, was classified with another group of articles. The corresponding figure for May, 1920, was 13,000 cwts.

Trade.	Number of workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc.	6,725	+ 0.7	£ 27,124	+ 9.2
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	29,043	- 0.6	69,387	+ 0.2
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	12,723	+ 2.1	29,866	- 1.7
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,586	+ 1.2	13,978	+ 10.7
Bacon and Preserved Meats ..	4,151	- 2.2	9,840	+ 2.3
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	744	- 2.7	1,412	- 0.4
TOTAL ..	59,972	+ 0.1	151,607	+ 2.3

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in June, 1920, as compared with a year ago and with June, 1913:—

Fish (other than shell):—	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on June, 1919.	June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on June, 1913.
England and Wales	982,704	+ 305,380	£ 1,588,578	+ 111,015
Scotland ..	652,805	+ 66,492	637,456	+ 146,500
Ireland ..	67,190	+ 21,889	42,442	+ 6,242
Total ..	1,692,699	+ 393,761	2,268,474	+ 263,756
Shell Fish ..	—	—	47,660	- 7,011
Total Value ..	—	—	2,314,134	+ 256,755

East and South Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment improved to very good with fishermen, but was only fair with fish-curers. At Hull it continued fair with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and fish-curers. At Grimsby it remained good with fishermen and fish dock labourers; with fish-curers it improved to fair, the dispute having been settled about the middle of the month. At Lowestoft employment improved to good with fishermen, it remained fair with fish dock labourers and moderate with fish-curers. At Great Yarmouth it remained slack in all branches. In the Devon and Cornwall district employment continued to be fairly good.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment continued good, although a good many trawlers were laid up owing to the high price of coal. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was moderate. At Macduff it remained moderate with fishermen and improved to fair with fish dock labourers and fish-curers.

AGRICULTURE. †

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A CONTINUANCE of favourable weather during June allowed considerable progress to be made with agricultural work generally. Little sowing or planting remained to be done, but hay-making had commenced in practically all parts of the country and in some districts good progress was made, although work was occasionally hindered by showery weather. The supply of casual labour was generally sufficient for requirements, but skilled men were scarce.

In parts of the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Stafford, and in some districts in Wales, there was a demand for temporary men, mainly for turnip-hoeing and hay-making. On the other hand, a little unemployment with unskilled men was reported from parts of Cumberland and Norfolk and in Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire.

Among skilled workers experienced horsemen and cattle-men were much in demand in Yorkshire and in parts of the Midlands and Eastern Counties.

SCOTLAND.

With few exceptions the supply of labour was sufficient during the month. Regular men were in demand in South-West Aberdeen, Lanark and South Ayr, while there was some scarcity of casual labour in Lanark, Kirkcubright, South-West Perth and in certain Northern districts.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.
† Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

London.—Employment continued fair on the whole during June, but a slight decline was noticeable as compared with the previous month and with June, 1919. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in June, 1920, as compared with the previous month and with a year earlier:—

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—					
5th June ..	9,805	3,112	12,917	8,681	21,598
12th " ..	8,718	3,256	11,974	8,665	20,637
19th " ..	8,159	3,207	11,366	8,704	20,070
26th " ..	8,574	3,229	11,803	8,513	20,316
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1920.	8,770	3,205	11,975	8,639	20,614
Average for May, 1920	9,434	3,371	12,805	9,319	22,024
Average for June, 1919	9,114	3,218	12,332	8,510	20,842

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in June was 2,215, compared with 2,553 in May and 2,383 in June, 1919.

East Coast.—On the Tyne, Blyth and Wear employment continued fairly good, being slightly better, on the whole, than during the previous month. It was reported as good generally at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. At Hull, employment was stated to have been fair, on the whole. It declined to fair at Grimsby and was again slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, owing, partly, to a strike of the fishermen.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued slack at the South Wales ports and was generally worse than in May. At Liverpool it was again reported as moderate, the average weekly number of dock labourers employed during the four weeks ended 26th June being 20,824, compared with 21,042 in the five weeks ended 31st May, and with 20,357 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Scottish Ports.—Employment was reported as having improved to good at Glasgow, remaining fair at Leith and declining to slack at Dundee.

SEAMEN.

In June employment among seamen improved to fair. At a few centres the demand exceeded the supply, and there was a general increase in employment, principally confined to monthly ratings.

On the Thames employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month. At the ports on the north-east coast also there was an improvement on the whole, although at the Hartlepoons the demand for seamen showed a substantial falling-off compared with May. At Hull and Goole the demand improved. There was a general recovery at Southampton and the Bristol Channel ports, resulting in substantial reductions in unemployment; at Cardiff and Barry there was a scarcity of seagoing carpenters. At Liverpool employment was reported as good and considerably better than in the previous month, but at Glasgow it declined to quiet. Of the ports on the east coast of Scotland, Dundee showed an improvement and Aberdeen a decline compared with May, other ports remaining as before. At Dublin employment continued poor, but at Belfast it improved to good.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in June, 1920.					
	June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Six months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1918.
ENGLAND & WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports	2,211	+ 356	+ 139	10,859	10,221	15,573
Sunderland	142	+ 29	— 5	1,391	1,646	2,023
Middlesbrough	764	+ 220	+ 354	2,874	1,470	1,990
Hull	1,307	+ 64	— 75	7,007	6,040	7,981
Grimsby	11	— 29	— 14	51	178	369
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol	1,098	— 65	+ 250	7,312	4,006	5,945
Newport, Mon.	868	+ 63	+ 288	5,389	4,544	5,214
Cardiff	3,376	+1,217	+ 405	17,137	19,168	24,576
Swansea	437	+ 327	+ 255	2,119	1,790	2,242
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool	13,387	+2,249	+2,410	69,424	74,763	99,787
London	8,740	+ 751	+2,091	47,570	35,189	49,578
Southampton	6,767	+3,259	+3,765	24,829	11,968	27,421
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	482	+ 37	— 109	2,278	3,724	2,305
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	236	+ 151	— 155	1,071	1,859	1,484
Glasgow	2,400	+ 484	+ 141	12,977	10,515	28,503
IRELAND:						
Dublin	155	+ 38	+ 71	512	439	387
Belfast	343	+ 81	+ 63	2,023	1,214	1,114
TOTAL	42,724	+9,232	+9,865	214,823	188,792	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.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The preliminary statistics of the work of Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended June 25th show a decrease of 17,691 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. The decrease is entirely confined to men and boys, men showing a decrease of 21,293 and boys a decrease of 445; in the case of women and girls, increases of 3,389 and 658 respectively are recorded.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended June 25th, 1920:—

Week ended	Applications by			Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.	From Work-people.		From Employers.	
4th June ..	67,888	28,191	20,074	329,552	97,554	
11th June ..	61,821	25,822	18,354	322,892	97,375	
18th June ..	59,390	27,056	18,113	314,672	97,683	
25th June ..	56,971	26,207	17,683	307,412	97,084	
TOTAL ..	246,070	107,276	74,224	—	—	

The decrease in the men's Live Register is most pronounced in the engineering and iron and steel trades, and all trades not insured under the National Insurance Acts. In the case of women the increase is general to all trades.

The number of vacancies notified increased by 1,806 and vacancies filled also show an increase.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the four weeks ended 4th June, 1920, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 4th June was 10,596, a decrease of 565 or 5.1 per cent. below the previous month. Of this daily average 6,535 were for men, 2,589 for women and 1,462 for juveniles. The decrease in the number of applications was common to all departments, but most pronounced in the case of juveniles. The percentage decreases for men, women and juveniles being 0.3, 5.6 and 21.1 respectively.

In the case of men there was a general decrease in all trades, excepting miscellaneous metal trades, which showed a large increase owing to the recent strike in the Sheffield area. The principal decreases occurred in the transport trades and in general labourers, the former showing a decrease of 20 per cent. and the latter of 15 per cent.

The number of applications from women decreased mainly in the uninsured trades, the largest percentage decreases

being 20.2 in commercial and clerical, 17.9 in general unskilled factory workers and 16.5 in textiles.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers for the period ended June 4th, 1920, amounted to 4,755, as compared with 5,025 for the previous period. Of this daily average men accounted for 2,027, women for 1,764 and juveniles for 964. The figures for men decreased by 116, for women by 24 and for juveniles by 130. Of the total number of vacancies notified for men 23.8 per cent. were in building, 16.2 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding and 13.0 per cent. in general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for women, domestic services accounted for 73.1 per cent., textiles for 4.6 per cent. and dress for 4.4 per cent.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended June 4th, 1920, was 3,246, as compared with 3,580 during the previous period and 4,853 during the corresponding period a year ago. The figures show a decrease in all departments, men decreasing by 6.6 per cent., women by 1.4 per cent. and juveniles by 23.7 per cent. Of the total vacancies filled by men 18.9 per cent. were in building, 16.6 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 15.8 per cent. in general labourers, and 8.5 per cent. in the transport trades. In the case of women 70.6 per cent. of the total vacancies filled were in domestic service and 4.6 per cent. in dress.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 67.5 per cent., as compared with 71.2 per cent. during the previous month.

Juveniles.—The number of applications from boys was 16,711, and the number of vacancies notified 11,270. The number of vacancies filled for boys was 3,239 or 73.1 per cent. of the number notified. Of the vacancies filled for boys 21.9 per cent. were in engineering, 25.5 per cent. in the transport trades, 7.2 per cent. in commercial occupations and 6.6 per cent. as general labourers. The number of applications from girls was 15,458, and the number of vacancies notified for girls was 9,939, of which 6,891 or 69.3 per cent. were filled. Of the vacancies filled 24.7 per cent. were in domestic service and 9.4 per cent. in dress.

In the case of boys the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was greatest in metal manufactures (83.3 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (84.4 per cent.), general labourers (81.7 per cent.), and transport trades (70.4 per cent.).

In the case of girls the largest percentages were in general unskilled factory workers (84.4 per cent.), dress-making (75.5 per cent.), and commercial occupations (77.7 per cent.).

Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 1,929 or 12.7 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Tables show, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 4th June and the number remaining on the Live Register at 4th June in the principal groups of trades:—

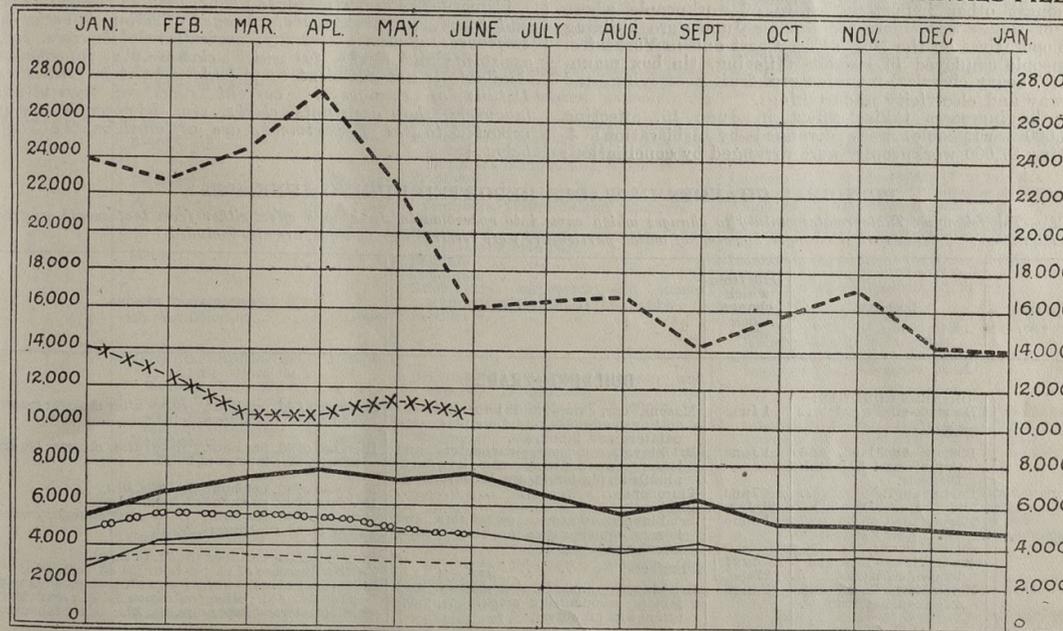
Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	13,239	11,790	10,622	6,139
Construction of Works	2,180	2,173	2,371	1,980
Engineering and Ironfounding	29,470	45,583	7,219	5,401
Shipbuilding	7,779	8,495	2,274	1,837
Construction of Vehicles	747	951	553	282
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	9,431	7,350	978	708
Domestic Service	3,983	10,134	1,659	1,142
Commercial and Clerical	5,906	15,894	1,625	1,268
Conveyance of Men, Goods, etc.	18,387	45,148	3,442	2,759
Agriculture	4,251	9,524	1,797	1,346
Textiles	2,508	4,730	845	614
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	2,076	5,570	498	371
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	1,831	4,525	318	282
General Labourers	29,772	64,095	5,788	5,152
All other Trades	12,208	26,806	4,601	3,285
TOTAL	143,768	262,768	44,588	32,536

Women.				
Engineering and Ironfounding	1,140	1,068	698	575
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	1,029	1,066	553	434
Domestic Service	31,027	19,641	28,355	16,762
Commercial and Clerical	3,743	5,289	1,320	871
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	704	538	460	382
Agriculture	945	907	564	265
Textiles	2,592	1,761	1,801	1,079
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	3,050	2,354	1,724	1,098
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	1,455	1,380	690	472
General Labourers	8,092	6,524	247	208
All other Trades	5,394	5,591	2,398	1,582
TOTAL	57,171	46,129	38,810	23,738

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all the figures above. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period was 2,796.

The general trend of the figures since January, 1919, is brought out in the chart below:—

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND VACANCIES FILLED.



--- REGISTRATIONS IN 1919.
 -x-x-x- REGISTRATIONS IN 1920.
 -o-o-o- VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN 1920.
 VACANCIES FILLED IN 1920.

NOTE.—The curves in this Chart are based on the figures of the General Register for a period ended early in the month stated at the head of the Chart.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople]

Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in second column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in June, with effect from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of nearly £570,000 in the weekly wages of over 2,600,000 workpeople. The groups of industries in which these workpeople were mainly employed are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Metal	1,424,000	255,000
Textile	255,000	33,800
Transport	453,000	196,500
Printing	120,000	43,500
Other	354,000	100,100
TOTAL	2,606,000	568,900

In the metal trades the large numbers affected were accounted for mainly by the increases of 3s. per week, or 3d. per hour, and 7½ per cent. given to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively in the engineering and shipbuilding trades under national awards issued last March; these increases were extended to non-scale workers in iron and steel works in various districts and to a large number of workpeople employed in miscellaneous metal trades (including light castings, sheet metal, tube, wire, &c.).

In the textile trades the principal increases affected workpeople in the woollen and worsted trades, who received further increases, under the operation of the sliding scale based on fluctuations in the level of retail prices and rents. These increases raised wages from 135 per cent. on basis rates to 145 per cent for timeworkers (subject to a maximum net increase of 3s. per week), from 108 to 116 per cent. for male pieceworkers, and from 114½ to 123½ per cent. for female pieceworkers. Other workpeople in this group of trades affected by increases included those employed in the jute trade, for whom minimum rates were introduced under the Trade Boards Acts, and carpet makers, who obtained an increase of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates under sliding scale arrangements.

The principal increases in the transport trades affected railway servants, who received increases of varying amounts in their standard rates, and also a further increase of 2s. per week under the sliding scale.

In the printing and bookbinding trades there was a national increase of 10s. per week to men, of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and of smaller amounts to learners.

Amongst other important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased during June were building trade operatives on the North-East Coast and in Yorkshire, workpeople employed in bespoke tailoring, tin box manufacture, heavy chemical manufacture, fruit preserving, and tramway and electricity undertakings.

Of the increases taking effect in June 16, affecting 1,188,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 4, affecting 27,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation;

24, affecting 673,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 226, affecting 718,000 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 10 cases, involving 6,600 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

The following Table summarises the effect of all the changes, in the period January to June, 1920, for which particulars are available:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	342,000	265,900
Coal Mining	1,181,000	720,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	65,000	31,100
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture	205,000	110,500
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,198,000	421,800
Other Metal Trades	301,000	117,900
Textile	995,000	451,300
Clothing	478,000	145,800
Transport	822,000	427,400
Printing, Paper, etc.	187,000	70,000
Woodworking and Furniture	66,000	36,800
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc.	217,000	65,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	217,000	67,600
Miscellaneous Trades	132,000	44,600
Public Utility Services	131,000	51,800
TOTAL	6,507,000	3,027,900

Hours.

The changes during June in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected nearly 8,000 workpeople, for whom there was an average decrease of nearly 4½ hours per week. Of these, one change, affecting nearly 3,000 workpeople, was arranged by conciliation, and the remaining 12 cases, affecting 5,000 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation. In 4 cases, involving 500 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. The changes affected principally building trade operatives in North Staffordshire, and lace and embroidery makers and lace finishers, etc., at Nottingham.

In the first six months of 1920 the changes reported have affected nearly 500,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly four hours per week. The trades chiefly concerned have been the building trade, accounting for nearly 270,000 workpeople, the clothing trades for nearly 130,000 workpeople, and the textile trades for over 50,000 workpeople.

[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, shop assistants, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920.

[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.]

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building	BUILDING TRADES.			
	NORTHERN COUNTIES:— Berwick-on-Tweed ..	1 June	Masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.*
	Bishop Auckland, and Consett and Blackhill Districts ..	1 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Darlington	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Mid-Durham District† ..	21 June	Painters	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Morpeth	1 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne and Tyne-side Districts‡ ..	22 May§	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.). Further increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.).
	North-East Coast and neighbouring Districts¶ ..	12 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 2s. 4d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; scaffolders, and plasterers' labourers, 2s. 2d.; other labourers, 2s. 1d.
	North-East Coast and neighbouring Districts¶ ..	1 June	Slaters and tilers	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Sunderland	22 May§	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.). Further increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.).

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 † Including Bishop Auckland, Blackhill, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Durham, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham Harbour, Spennymoor, and West Stanley districts.
 ‡ Including Blaydon, Blyth, Gateshead, Hexham, Jarrow, North and South Shields, and Wallsend.
 § The increase was arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown.
 ¶ Viz., Darlington; Sunderland and District (including Birtley, Chester-le-Street, Durham, Hylton, Seaham Harbour, and Whitburn); Tees and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby); Tyne District (including Newcastle, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, North and South Shields, Wallsend and Blyth).
 ¶ Including Bishop Auckland, Blyth, Consett, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, and Wallsend.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building	BUILDING TRADES—(continued)			
	NORTHERN COUNTIES—(continued).			
	Tees and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton, Thornaby and Darlington).	5 June	Painters	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	YORKSHIRE:—			
	Certain towns in Yorkshire* ..	4 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change for Grade A, B and C* towns respectively: tradesmen, 2s. 4d., 2s. 2½d., and 2s.; labourers, 2s. 1d., 1s. 11½d., and 1s. 9d.
	Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridlington, Castleford, Harrogate, Normanton, Scarborough, Selby, Skipton, and York.	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2½d.).
	Caldar Valley, Colne Valley, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Hull, and Pudsey.	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Doncaster	5 June	Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Increase of 7d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s. 5d.).
	Driffield, Kirby Moorside, Malton, Norton, Pickering, and Wetherby.	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).
	Ilkley and Otley	4 June	Painters	Increase of 5½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 4d.).
Todmorden	19 June	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.).	
Certain towns in West Riding of Yorkshire† ..	5 June	Plumbers	Increase of 5d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 5d.).	
Whitby	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d.).	
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:—				
Certain towns in North-East Lancashire‡ ..	19 June	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.).	
Ash to n—under—Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, and Stockport Districts.§ ..	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.).	
Macclesfield	1 June	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.).	
MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:—				
Attleborough	15 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 4½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 6½d.¶	
Birmingham and District	29 May	Painters	Increase of 5½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 11d.)||	
Chesterfield	5 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d.).	
Cromer	22 May	Plumbers	Increase of 5d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 5d.).	
Derby	29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers.	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 11d.)||	
East Dereham	14 June	Painters	Increase of 5½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 11d.)||	
Evesham	5 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.)||	
Glossop	4 June	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.).	
Grimsby, Immingham, and Scunthorpe.	4 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.	
Ipswich	1 May	Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 2s.).	
Kenilworth	7 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.	
Leicester	29 May	Plumbers	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4½d.).	
Ludlow	5 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 5d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 10d.	
March	7 June	Painters	Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 2s. 1d.).	
Market Drayton	25 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers.	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 11d.)||	
North Staffordshire (including Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent, Stone and Stafford Districts). ..	1 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 5d. per hour to tradesmen's labourers (1s. 3d. to 1s. 8½d.), and of 5d. per hour to other labourers (1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.)||	
Nottingham	21 June	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.	
Nuneaton	29 May	Plumbers	Further increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 11½d.)	
Southend and District ..	26 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4½d.).	
Stratford-on-Avon	1 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, timbermen, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.	
Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, and District.	28 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 11½d.	
Wisbech	26 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers.	Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d.)||	
Worthing	19 June	Painters, and labourers	Increase of 7d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 2s. 3d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.)	
Wymondleyville	19 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and painters	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 11d.)||	
Wymondleyville	19 June	Plumbers	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 11d.)||	
Wymondleyville	19 June	Labourers	Increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.)||	

* Grade A.—Barnsley, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Calder Valley, Cleckheaton, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Eland, Gomersal, Guiseley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Heekmondwike, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Liversedge, Mexborough, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Penistone, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Stocksbridge, Wakefield, and Yeadon.
 † Grade B.—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridlington, Castleford, Goolse, Harrogate, Normanton, Pontefract, Scarborough, Selby, Skipton, Whitby, and York.
 ‡ Grade C.—Driffield, Kirby Moorside, Malton, Norton, Pickering and Wetherby.
 § Viz., Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Menston, Mirfield, Morley, Otley, Rawdon, Rotherham, Sheffield, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, and Yeadon.
 ¶ Viz., Accrington, Bacup, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Nelson, Padham, Rawtenstall, and Rishton.
 || Including Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Cheadle, Disley, Eccles, Edenfield, Farnworth, Heywood, Horwich, Leigh, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Sale, Whitefield, and Wilmslow.
 || See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Building (continued), Mining and Quarrying, and Coal Mining.

* The increase was arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown. † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." ‡ To be in this group (skilled men) a man must have served an apprenticeship. § The rates quoted are subject (from 12 March) to a further 2s. per day for men 18 years of age and over, 1s. per day for those 16 and 17 years of age, and 9d. per day for those under 16.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Mining and Quarrying (continued), Coal Mining (continued), Quarrying, and Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.

* The rates quoted are basis rates, and are therefore subject to the usual current percentage and flat rate advances, which in the case of workpeople 18 years of age and over amount to 2 3/4 per cent. (war bonus), plus 5s. per day war wage and Sankey wage, plus the recent 20 per cent. (with a minimum of 2s. per day). † The increases quoted are subject to a percentage addition of 18 or 19 per cent. (war bonus). In the case of pieceworkers, the increase of 7 1/2 per cent is on piecework base rates (i.e., prior to the addition of the war bonus of 18 or 19 per cent.).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Pig Iron & Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, and Engineering, Boilermaking and Foundry Trades.

* The total amount of 39s. 6d. per week plus the bonuses of 12½ or 7½ per cent., or their equivalents, has already been, or will be, merged into future scale advances.
† This increase took effect under an agreement dated 28 April, 1920, with retrospective payments from the date shown.
‡ Including London, North East Coast, Clyde, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Birkenhead, Barrow, Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Engineering and Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

* A similar increase had already been put into operation by members of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations at centres outside the Birmingham and Wolverhampton District as from the date mentioned, following a conference which was held in December, 1919.
† The base rate is subject to the addition (for timeworkers) of a war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. The men also receive in addition the advances granted under Industrial Court Decision No. 180 of 10th March.
‡ Federated Districts in Great Britain (viz., North East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Birkenhead, Barrow, Clyde, and East of Scotland); also London, Cowes, Mersey and Belfast.
§ The increase was paid in respect of the pay period for which payment was made in the week ending 8 May.
|| In the case of platers' helpers an increase of 6s. on the base rate, given in October, 1919, was added to the 20s.
¶ The increase took effect under an arrangement made by the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation.
** The increase was granted under an arrangement made by the Spelter Trade Joint Industrial Council.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Malleable Iron-founding, Sheet Metal and Gas Meter Making, Wrought Hollow-ware Manufacture, Tin Box and Canister Manufacture, Scale, Beam and Weighing Machine Manufacture, Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture, Wire Rope Manufacture, Tube Manufacture, Railway Carriage and Wagon Building, Brass and Copper Trades, Cutlery and Light Tool Trades, Nail Manufacture, Nut and Bolt Manufacture, Sporting Gun Manufacture.

* The increases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturing Industry. † The increases took effect under the terms of a general recommendation issued to its members by the British Wire Rope Manufacturers' Association, but did not apply to certain composite establishments where the Trade Board rates for the hemp and binder trades were in force. ‡ The increases took effect by agreement between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Steel Casement and Sash Window Manufacture, Farriery, Textile Machinery Fittings Manufacture, Structural Engineering and Bridge-building Trade, Other Metal Trades, Cotton Industry, Woollen and Woollen Industry.

* Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale District, St. Helens, Southport, Stockport, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan. † Alsager, Benham, Chester, Clitheroe, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Ormskirk and Tarporley. This change also affected Kendal and High Peak District. ‡ Barnsley, Bradford, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield and Todmorden. § At Hull the rate is 1s. 10d. per hour for both firemen and doormen. ¶ It was agreed that this increase should be merged into any future advances awarded nationally to the engineering trade.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupation, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Textile Trades, Jute and Linen Industry, Silk Industry, Hosiery Industry, Lace Industry, Carpet Manufacture, Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture, Asbestos Trade, Elastic Web Manufacture, and Other Textile Trades.

* In the Saddleworth district the total "cost of living wage" was limited to a maximum of 41s. 8d. for adult male time and pieceworkers, 26s. 1d. for female timeworkers and 31s. 4d. for female pieceworkers, while the previous "cost of living wages" were raised from 111s. per cent. to 119 per cent. for weavers, from 98.6 per cent. to 105.9 per cent. for female pieceworkers (other than weavers), and for timeworkers under 21 years to amounts of 92.9 per cent. for those 13 and under 18 years, 110.6 per cent. for those 18 and under 19 years, and 128.2 per cent. for those 19 and under 21 years. † The rates are based on a working week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the normal week is less or more than 48. ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." § The increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry. ¶ The increase was arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Textile Trades, Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Clothing Trades, and Tailoring.

* The increase was arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown. † Any bonuses previously granted were merged into the new minimum rates. ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." § It was agreed between the National Federation of Merchant Tailors and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses to adopt provisionally in England and Wales, except at large industrial centres and fashionable resorts, the London "log," with minimum hourly "log" rates of 1s. for workers doing their own machining and 1s. 6d. where machining is done for workers and deducted, subject to the Trade Board minimum rates, and necessary adjustments for special work (e.g., naval and military uniforms). ¶ The rates are based on a working week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as time worked is less than 48 hours.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Clothing Trades, Transport Trades, Dock Labour, and Railway Service.

* The increase was arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown. † The rates quoted apply to quay labourers; other classes whose wages have previously been regulated by the wages of those men were to receive a similar increase on their existing wages.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupation, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Transport Trades, Agriculture, Printing and Allied Trades, and various other trades.

* The change was arranged in June to have effect from the date shown. † The minimum rates took effect under an agreement made between the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.			
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES (continued).							
Printing and Allied Trades (continued).	Various towns in England and Wales.*	Pay-day in week ending 12 June	Lithographic printers (including stone polishers and plate grainers)†.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change*: Grade I towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II, 90s.; Grade III, 87s. 6d. for direct or offset flatbed machines and transferers; 5s. per week above these rates in each grade for plate transferers for rotary machines; 10s. per week above for direct or offset rotary machine-minders; and 20s. per week above for two colour rotary offset machine-minders; for stone polishers and shifters the rate for all towns (except London) is 87s. 6d., and for stone and plate grainers, 89s. 6d.			
			Lithographic artists, designers and engravers (excluding process workers).	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change*: Grade I towns, 95s.; Grade II, 92s. 6d.; Grade III, 90s.			
			Electrotypers and stereotypers (jobbing and newspaper).	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II, 89s. 6d.; Grade III, 88s. 6d.; Grade IV, 83s. 6d.; Grade V, 80s. 6d.; Grade VI, 77s. 6d.; for those employed on evening newspapers the rates are 2s. 6d. higher than above and for those employed on morning newspapers 12s. higher.			
			Printers' assistants, cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc. in jobbing offices:—Experienced cutters, head stock-keepers, envelope machine adjusters, monotype caster attendants, (charge hands) 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change after 5 years' experience: Grade I towns, 89s. 6d. decreasing by 3s. for each successive grade to 74s. 6d. for Grade VI, with lower rates varying according to grade and service for men with under 5 years' experience.			
			Folding machine minders in charge, relief stampers and embossers, and monotype caster attendants (runners' assistants and second hands) 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change after 4 years' experience: Grade I towns, 81s. 6d., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 71s. 6d. for Grade VI, with lower rates varying according to grade and service for men with under 4 years' experience.			
			Packers (ordinary), hydraulic and other book press operators, assistant stock-keepers, warehousemen, male feeders of wharfedale and litho machine above quad crown (40 by 30), and two revolution machines up to quad crown (40 by 30), lithographic plate grainers, and plate preparers (21 years of age and over).	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change after 3 years' experience: Grade I towns, 77s. 6d., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 67s. 6d. for Grade VI, with lower rates varying according to grade and service for men with under 3 years' experience; male feeders of two-revolution machines above quad crown to be paid 2s. above these rates.			
			General assistants, male feeders of all cylinder machines (except two-revolution machines) up to quad crown (40 by 30), lithographic stone grinders, polishers and shifters (21 years of age and over).	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I towns, 72s. 6d., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 62s. 6d. for Grade VI.			
			Printers' assistants (21 years of age and over) employed in newspaper offices:—Brake hands and controller hands..	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 87s. 6d.; Grade II, 84s. 6d.; Grade III, 81s. 6d.; Grade IV, 78s. 6d.; Grade V, 75s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.			
			Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 83s. 6d.; Grade II, 80s. 6d.; Grade III, 77s. 6d.; Grade IV, 74s. 6d.; Grade V, 71s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.			
			Fly-hands, copyholders, and general assistants.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 79s. 9d.; Grade II, 76s. 6d.; Grade III, 73s. 6d.; Grade IV, 70s. 6d.; Grade V, 67s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.			
Various towns in England and Wales.†	Pay day in week ending 12 June	Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses, and machine room (layers-on, feeders, etc.).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to qualified workers, and new scales of minimum rates adopted for learners, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: qualified women: Grade I towns, 41s.; Grade II, 40s.; Grade III, 39s.; Grade IV, 38s.; Grade V, 36s. 6d.; Grade VI, 35s. 6d.; <i>Girls at starting</i> : 14 and under 16 years, Grades I to III, 12s.; Grades IV to VI, 10s.; 16 and under 18 years, Grades I to III, 14s. 6d.; Grades IV to VI, 12s. 6d.; 18 years and over, Grades I to III, 18s.; Grades IV to VI, 17s.				
		Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d. or 92s. 6d.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Bookbinders and machine rulers (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.				
		Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.				
		Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.				
		Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.				
		Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.				
		Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.				
		Scotland	Pay day in week beginning 7 June	Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.		
				Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.		
				Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.		
Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.						
Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.						
Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.						
London, Hemel Hempstead, Manchester, Hyde, and Otley.	Pay day in week ending 12 June			Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.		
				Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.		
				Various towns in England and Wales.‡	Pay-day in week ending 12 June	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 83s. 6d.; Grade II, 80s. 6d.; Grade III, 77s. 6d.; Grade IV, 74s. 6d.; Grade V, 71s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.
						Fly-hands, copyholders, and general assistants.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 79s. 9d.; Grade II, 76s. 6d.; Grade III, 73s. 6d.; Grade IV, 70s. 6d.; Grade V, 67s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.
		Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses, and machine room (layers-on, feeders, etc.).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to qualified workers, and new scales of minimum rates adopted for learners, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: qualified women: Grade I towns, 41s.; Grade II, 40s.; Grade III, 39s.; Grade IV, 38s.; Grade V, 36s. 6d.; Grade VI, 35s. 6d.; <i>Girls at starting</i> : 14 and under 16 years, Grades I to III, 12s.; Grades IV to VI, 10s.; 16 and under 18 years, Grades I to III, 14s. 6d.; Grades IV to VI, 12s. 6d.; 18 years and over, Grades I to III, 18s.; Grades IV to VI, 17s.				
		Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.				
		Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.				
		Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.				
		Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.				
		Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.				
Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.						
Various towns in England and Wales.§	Pay-day in week ending 12 June	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 83s. 6d.; Grade II, 80s. 6d.; Grade III, 77s. 6d.; Grade IV, 74s. 6d.; Grade V, 71s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.				
		Fly-hands, copyholders, and general assistants.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 79s. 9d.; Grade II, 76s. 6d.; Grade III, 73s. 6d.; Grade IV, 70s. 6d.; Grade V, 67s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.				
		Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses, and machine room (layers-on, feeders, etc.).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to qualified workers, and new scales of minimum rates adopted for learners, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: qualified women: Grade I towns, 41s.; Grade II, 40s.; Grade III, 39s.; Grade IV, 38s.; Grade V, 36s. 6d.; Grade VI, 35s. 6d.; <i>Girls at starting</i> : 14 and under 16 years, Grades I to III, 12s.; Grades IV to VI, 10s.; 16 and under 18 years, Grades I to III, 14s. 6d.; Grades IV to VI, 12s. 6d.; 18 years and over, Grades I to III, 18s.; Grades IV to VI, 17s.				
		Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.				
		Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.				
		Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.				
		Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.				
		Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.				
		Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.				
		Various towns in England and Wales.¶	Pay-day in week ending 12 June	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 83s. 6d.; Grade II, 80s. 6d.; Grade III, 77s. 6d.; Grade IV, 74s. 6d.; Grade V, 71s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.		
Fly-hands, copyholders, and general assistants.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 79s. 9d.; Grade II, 76s. 6d.; Grade III, 73s. 6d.; Grade IV, 70s. 6d.; Grade V, 67s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.						
Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses, and machine room (layers-on, feeders, etc.).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to qualified workers, and new scales of minimum rates adopted for learners, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: qualified women: Grade I towns, 41s.; Grade II, 40s.; Grade III, 39s.; Grade IV, 38s.; Grade V, 36s. 6d.; Grade VI, 35s. 6d.; <i>Girls at starting</i> : 14 and under 16 years, Grades I to III, 12s.; Grades IV to VI, 10s.; 16 and under 18 years, Grades I to III, 14s. 6d.; Grades IV to VI, 12s. 6d.; 18 years and over, Grades I to III, 18s.; Grades IV to VI, 17s.						
Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.						
Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.						
Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.						
Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.						
Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.						
Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.						
Various towns in England and Wales.‡	Pay-day in week ending 12 June			Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 83s. 6d.; Grade II, 80s. 6d.; Grade III, 77s. 6d.; Grade IV, 74s. 6d.; Grade V, 71s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.		
		Fly-hands, copyholders, and general assistants.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 79s. 9d.; Grade II, 76s. 6d.; Grade III, 73s. 6d.; Grade IV, 70s. 6d.; Grade V, 67s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.				
		Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses, and machine room (layers-on, feeders, etc.).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to qualified workers, and new scales of minimum rates adopted for learners, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: qualified women: Grade I towns, 41s.; Grade II, 40s.; Grade III, 39s.; Grade IV, 38s.; Grade V, 36s. 6d.; Grade VI, 35s. 6d.; <i>Girls at starting</i> : 14 and under 16 years, Grades I to III, 12s.; Grades IV to VI, 10s.; 16 and under 18 years, Grades I to III, 14s. 6d.; Grades IV to VI, 12s. 6d.; 18 years and over, Grades I to III, 18s.; Grades IV to VI, 17s.				
		Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.				
		Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.				
		Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.				
		Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.				
		Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.				
		Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.				
		Various towns in England and Wales.¶	Pay-day in week ending 12 June	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 83s. 6d.; Grade II, 80s. 6d.; Grade III, 77s. 6d.; Grade IV, 74s. 6d.; Grade V, 71s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.		
Fly-hands, copyholders, and general assistants.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: Grade I towns, 79s. 9d.; Grade II, 76s. 6d.; Grade III, 73s. 6d.; Grade IV, 70s. 6d.; Grade V, 67s. 6d.; the rates for night work are 6s. per week above these rates in each case.						
Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses, and machine room (layers-on, feeders, etc.).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to qualified workers, and new scales of minimum rates adopted for learners, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: qualified women: Grade I towns, 41s.; Grade II, 40s.; Grade III, 39s.; Grade IV, 38s.; Grade V, 36s. 6d.; Grade VI, 35s. 6d.; <i>Girls at starting</i> : 14 and under 16 years, Grades I to III, 12s.; Grades IV to VI, 10s.; 16 and under 18 years, Grades I to III, 14s. 6d.; Grades IV to VI, 12s. 6d.; 18 years and over, Grades I to III, 18s.; Grades IV to VI, 17s.						
Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, cutters, etc., and women and girls in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 10s. per week to men and to female compositors, of 3s. 6d. per week to other adult females, and of 1s. or 2s. per week to female learners with one or more years' service.† Rates after change at principal towns: <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, 91s. 6d.; Edinburgh, 90s. 6d.; Glasgow, 92s. 6d. <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 88s. 6d.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 91s. <i>Adult female binders, etc.</i> : Aberdeen, 38s.; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 40s.						
Apprentices	Increase to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen, and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 30s. in fourth year, and to 47s. in seventh year.						
Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), stereotypers, bookbinders, and machine rulers, and lithographic printers.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Compositors</i> , jobbing, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 100s. 6d.; evening news, 91s.; <i>Bookbinders</i> , 88s. 6d.; <i>Stereotypers</i> , 95s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> , 92s. 6d.						
Cutters, and labourers	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Cutters</i> , 5 years and over, 75s. 6d.; 2 years and under 5, 67s. 6d.; <i>Labourers</i> , 54s.						
Women in the lithographic, letterpress, and binding trades.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen, 34s.						
Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trade.	Increase on the scheduled rate of 10s. per week to men, and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, and corresponding increases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.						

* Grade I—Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Derby, Harrogate, Kidderminster, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Otley, Scarborough, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Warrington, West Bromwich, and York.
 † Grade II—Aberavenny, Accrington, Bolton, Cardiff, Coventry, Dunstable, Hull, Hyde, Ipswich, Leicester, Loughborough, Newport, Norwich, Plymouth, Reading, Redditch, Rochdale, St. Albans, Sheffield, Swansea, Wakefield, Wigan, and Wolverhampton.
 ‡ Grade III—Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chesterfield, Exeter, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leek, Maidstone, Middlesbrough, Preston, Stourbridge, Tonbridge, Whitehaven, and Worcester.
 § Members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.
 ¶ The towns and grades are the same as those given for compositors in footnotes on p. 387.
 † Grade I—Manchester, Liverpool; Grade II—Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Swansea; Grade III—Accrington, Barrow, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Hull, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, Wigan, Wolverhampton; Grade IV—Bath, Chester, Doncaster, Halifax, Macclesfield, Northampton, Plymouth, Southport; Grade V—Brighton, Exeter, Wrexham.
 ¶ In the case of Edinburgh, the terms of 10s. per week previously given to female compositors was merged into wages; and increases of 27½ and 100½ per cent. on the price list of November, 1915, were given to male and female compositors respectively, making wages 152½ and 207½ per cent. respectively above the list.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.				
Furniture Trades	Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Hartlepool.	1 June	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, 2s. 4d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 2s. 3½d.
	York	12 June	Cabinet makers, polishers, upholsterers, and machinists.	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.).
	Heywood	1 June	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Manchester, Altrincham and Stockport Districts.	1 June	Wholesale and retail trades:—Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, upholsterers, male polishers, machinists (with 4 years' experience), and mattress makers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
			Labourers and female polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).
	Wigan	June	Upholsteresses and female polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour to upholsteresses (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.), and of 2d. per hour to polishers (1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.).
			Glassworkers	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: bevelers, silverers, and cutters, 2s. 4d.; brilliant cutters, 2s. 5d.; fitters, 2s. 2d.; packers, 2s. 1d.
	Birmingham and West Bromwich.	24 or 25 June	Cabinet makers, machinemen, upholsterers and french polishers.	Increase of 1d. per hour to skilled adults (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.) and proportionate increases to boys, youths and improvers.
			Timeworkers:—Cabinet makers, chairmakers, wood-cutting machinists, upholsterers and french polishers.	Increase of 1d. per hour to skilled adults (10½d. to 11½d.) and proportionate increases to girls and improvers.
	High Wycombe and District.	1st pay-day in June	Female french polishers and upholsteresses.	Increase of 5 per cent. on total earnings, making wages 107 per cent. above pre-war rates.
Pieceworkers			Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).	
Barnstaple	1 June	Journeyman engaged on skilled processes.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.).	
		Windsor cane and cheap rush-bottomed chairmakers, packers, markers-out and binders.	Increase of 1d. per hour to those engaged on skilled processes usually done by men (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.), and of ½d. per hour to other skilled workers (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d.), and to those engaged on Manchester rockers, odd chairs, etc. (11½d. to 1s.).	
Bath				

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
CHEMICAL, BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES—(continued).				
Seed, Oil and Cake Trade	Liverpool	1st full week in April.*	Adult males Youths Women	Minimum weekly rates adopted of 70s. for Grade I men; of 67s. 6d. for Grade II men; and of 63s. for Grade III men. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 40s. at 18 years of age, and increasing with each half year of age to 59s. at 20½ years of age. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted of 36s. at 18 years of age, 38s. at 19 years, and 40s. at 20 years. Increases of 3s. per week to timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. to pieceworkers.
Salt Industry	Cheshire (including Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, and Winsford), and Worcestershire.	1 June	Men 21 years of age and over	Increases of 2d. per hour to men 21 years of age and over, of 5s. per week to men 18 and under 21 years, and of 3s. per week to boys under 18 years and to women. Rates after change for men 21 years and over: general labourers and boiler firemen, 1s. 4d.; oilers, 1s. 5½d.; fitters, 1s. 9½d.; women, 7½d.
Pressed Brick Manufacture	Peterborough and district.	1st full pay in June.	Timeworkers (other than burners) Burners Pieceworkers	Increase of 5s. per week (75s. to 80s.). Increases of 2d. per 1,000 to setters and drawers, and of approximately 10 per cent. to other workers, subject to the increase not exceeding 8s. per week on normal production.
Stoneware Manufacture.	Glasgow, Portobello, and Rutherglen.	7 June	All classes of workpeople except casters, boilermen, enginemen, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour to males over 18 years of age and of 1d. per hour to males under 18 and to women.
Glass, &c., Manufacture.	Birmingham, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Tutbury, Warrington, and Glasgow.	14 June	Casters, boilermen, enginemen, and labourers. Flint glass cutters, intaglio workers and engravers.	Increase to make the rates those which are general in the districts in which the men are employed. Increase of 5s. per week.
	Glasgow	22 May	Glass bevellers, silverers, and cutters	Increase of 3½d. per hour to timeworkers (1s. 8½d. to 2s.) and of 10 per cent. to pieceworkers.
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.				
Fruit Preserving Trade.	Great Britain†	1st pay after 28 May.	Males	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week on the individual rates paid on 2 June, 1919, to those 21 years of age subject to a minimum rate of 58s. 6d., and new scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2s. per week at under 15 years of age to 10s. per week at 20 years of age. Minimum rates after change: under 15, 13s.; 15 years, 17s., increasing yearly to 35s. at 18 years, and 59s. 6d. at 21 years and over.
			Females (other than learners)	Increase of 6s. per week on the individual rates paid on 2 June, 1919, to those 18 years of age, subject to a minimum rate of 36s., and new scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2s. per week at under 15 years to 3s. per week at 17 years of age. Minimum rates after change: under 15, 13s.; 15 years, 17s., increasing yearly to 35s. at 18 years and over.
			Female learners	Scale of weekly wages adopted varying for the first three months of service from 19s. for those commencing at 16 and under 17 years of age to 31s. for those commencing at 18 and under 19 years, and for the second three months of service from 20s. 6d. to 33s.; after six months service the full rate according to scale to be paid in each case.
			Pieceworkers	Piece rates adjusted so as to enable workers of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. over the above minimum wages.
Sugar Refining	London, Liverpool and Greenock. Liverpool	1st pay day after 21 April. 14 June	Workpeople employed in sugar refineries	Increase of 7s. per week to men and women over 18 years of age, and of 3s. 6d. per week to those under 18.
			Enginemen and firemen employed in sugar refineries.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: engine-men, 2s., firemen, 1s. 11d.
			Adult males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: dough-makers, 90s.; forehands and ovenmen, 88s.; table-hands, 80s.
Baking and Confectionery Making.	Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne and Hyde districts. Wrexham Bolton and district Oxford	7 June June 7 June 12 April*	Workpeople employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades:— Males	Increase of 8s. per week to men over 21 years of age, and of 5s. 4d. per week to juveniles over 18 and under 21 years. Rates after change: forehands and ovenmen, 85s.; assistant ovenmen, second hands and doughmakers, 82s.; other adult bakers, 80s.
			Females	Increase of 5s. 4d. per week to women over 21 years and of 3s. 7d. per week to juveniles over 18 and under 21 years. Rates after change: forehands, 56s. 8d.; second hands, 54s. 8d.; other adult bakers, 53s. 4d.
			Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 8s. per week. Rate after change: for table hands, 80s.
			Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 8s. per week. Rate after change: for tablehands 80s.
Aerated Water Manufacture.	Scotland	14 June	Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 4s. or 8s. per week to adult males and corresponding increases to women and juveniles. Rate after change: for tablehands, 68s.
			Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 4s. per week. Rate after change: for tablehands, 64s.
			Bakers	Increase of 20s. per week (60s. to 80s.). Increase of 15s. per week (65s. to 80s.).
			Males	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 4½d. for those under 16 years of age, 5½d. at 16 years, and increasing with each year of age to 7½d. at 18 years, and to 1s. 2d. at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 342 of June LABOUR GAZETTE.)

* The increases were arranged in June to have effect from the date shown.
† Grade I.—Anglo pressmen, shovers-in, moulders, belt menders, anglo-rollermen, flood and valve-men (charge hands). Grade II.—Lintermen, greasers hoistmen, filtermen (charge hands). Grade III.—Cake baggers and packers, parers, strippers, rakers-out, mill cleaners, knock-about-gang, warehouse gang, and all other labourers.
‡ The increases took effect under an agreement made between the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery, and Jam Industries, the National Federation of General Workers, the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, and the National Federation of Women Workers.
§ Any advances granted since 2nd June, 1919, to be reckoned as part of the increase now provided for.
¶ The lower rates are to be applicable to those shops whose trade is seriously affected by the "vacation" period and are to be paid only during that period: at other times the higher rate is to be paid.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).				
Aerated Water Manufacture. (cont'd.)	Ireland	21 June	Males	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed* under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 15s. 8d. for those under 16 years of age, 19s. 7d. for those of 16 years, and increasing with each year of age to 27s. 5d. at 18 and to 50s. 11d. at 21. (See Order on p. 494.)
			Females	Minimum rates fixed* under the Trade Boards Acts at 15s. 8d. per week for those under 16 years of age, 19s. 7d. at 16 years, 23s. 6d. at 17 years and 27s. 5d. at 18 years and over. (See Order on p. 494.)
Flour Milling	Cardiff	1st full week in June.	Fitters, turners, pattern makers, smiths and wheelwrights in flour mills.	Over time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week. (See Order on p. 404.) Increase of 2s. per week (98s. to 100s.)
			Men	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 63s.
	Northumberland and Durham.	1st pay day in April.	Women	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: 14 and under 15, 17s.; 16 and under 17, 23s.; 18 and over, 33s.
			Youths	Increase of 3s. per week to those between 18 and 20 years of age, and of 5s. per week to those between 20 and 21 years. Rates after change: 18 and under 19, 38s.; 21 and over, 63s.
Brewing.	Bristol and West of England.	1st pay period on or after 5th May.†	Carters Able-bodied workers: Males	Increase of 5s. per week. Scale of minimum wages adopted, starting at 21s. per week at 15 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 40s. per week at 18 years, and to 62s. per week at 21 years of age and over. (See Decision No. 359 on p. 400.)
			Females	Scale of minimum wages adopted, starting at 18s. per week at 15 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 30s. per week at 18 years, and to 37s. per week at 21 years and over. (See Decision No. 359 on p. 400.)
Meat Trade	Monmouthshire	1 May	Men and women over 18 years of age	Increase of 5s. per week to motor drivers, horse drivers, labourers, stablemen, and women; of 7s. 6d. per week to foremen and ostlers, of 8s. per week to motor drivers' assistants, of 10s. per week to checkers, of 12s. 6d. per week to stokers, and of 17s. 6d. per week to inside workers. Rates after change:—Men in brewery (except mechanics), 77s. 6d.; drivers, 1 horse, 70s.; 2 horse, 75s.; motor lorry drivers 80s.; motor lorry assistants, 65s.
			Boys 18 years and under	New scale of wages adopted, starting at 27s. 6d. at under 15 years and increasing by 2s. 6d. with each year of age to 35s. at 18 years.
Fish Salting and Curing.	Hull	1 June	Workpeople employed by butchers:— Males	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 20s. at 16 years of age; increasing to 25s. at 18 years and to 60s. at 21 years and over; rate for first hands over 21 to be 70s., and for managers 75s., for slaughtermen, managers for beef butchers taking over £80 to £100, foremen, pork butchers, machine-men or men in charge the rate to be 80s.
			Females	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 15s. at 16 years of age, increasing to 18s. at 18 years and to 30s. at 21 years and over; rate for first hands over 21 to be 37s. 6d. and for managers 42s.
Fishing Industry	London (Smithfield and Islington). Grimsby	1st pay after 8 June June	Meat carriers	Increase of 1½d. per body (Islington 9d. to 10½d., Smithfield, 10d. to 11½d.). (See Decision No. 354 on p. 400.)
			Male workpeople	Scale of minimum weekly wages adopted, starting at 15s. at 14 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 70s. at 21 years and over.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.				
Leather Trades.	East of Scotland	1 May †	Skipper	Rate fixed at 1½ shares of 14 shares of the net money, plus "trip money" to be paid at the rate of £1 per £100 gross, if conditional on the vessel having "grossed" certain amounts varying according to length of vessel from £30 to £57 per day, plus a bonus of £25 when the vessel has "grossed" certain minimum amounts in the year (varying with length of vessel), and a further 5 per cent. on any excess over such amounts. (See Award No. W.A. 3176 on page 336 of June GAZETTE.)
			Mates	Rate fixed at one share of 14 shares of the net money plus "trip money" at the rate of 10s. per £100 gross on the same conditions as for skippers. See Award No. W.A. 3176 on page 336 of June GAZETTE.
			Engineers	Rates fixed at 85s. per week, plus 6s. per day sea pay plus 2d. in the £1 on net earnings for chief engineers; and at 65s. per week plus 6s. per day sea pay, plus 2d. in the £1 on net earnings for second engineers (See Award No. W.A. 3176 on page 336 of June GAZETTE)
			Firemen	Rate fixed at 89s. per week for voyages to Iceland, and 66s. per week for other voyages, plus 3s. per day, sea pay in each case. (See Award No. W.A. 3176 on page 336 of June GAZETTE.)
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade.	Various towns in England ‡	Pay pre-ceeding 1st pay day in June.	Engineers and firemen.	Minimum rates adopted of 45 per week for engineers and motormen, and 34 10s. per week for firemen.
			Patent leather dressers and grainers	Increase into which are merged all previous war awards and bonuses, to make wages 100 per cent. above pre-war rates for dressers on frame work and for grainers, and 115 per cent. above pre-war rates for dressers on board work.
	Birmingham, Walsall, and District.	1 June 28 May	Brown saddle makers	Increase of 25 per cent. on piece price list of June, 1914, making wages 150 per cent. above the list; and a rate of 2s. per hour adopted for men engaged on day work.
			Gig saddle makers	Increase of 25 per cent. on price list of March, 1916, for pieceworkers, making wages 100 per cent. above the list, and 200 per cent. above pre-war prices; and increase of 2d. per hour to timeworkers.
	Great Britain	31 June	Men and women, 21 years of age and over, with not less than four years' experience.	Minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 8d. or 1s. 10d. for woodworking machinists and sawyers or planers; 1s. 4d. and 3d. for those employed on boring, sanding, and dowelling machines; 1s. 10d. for invalid and side-car body makers, and 1s. 7d. and 9½d. for other wood body makers; 1s. 10d. for perambulator fire smiths, and 1s. 6d. for other perambulator smiths; 1s. 10d. for nickel platers; 1s. 9d. for cane and wicker body makers; 1s. 8d. and 10½d. for body finishers and line liners, and 1s. 4d. or 1s. 5d. and 2d. or 3½d. for other painters; and 1s. 7½d. and 9½d. for wheel trussers, brass turners and brass fliers, and also 9½d. for brass threaders. (See Order on p. 403.)

* The rates fixed are based on a working week of 47 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction in cases where less than 47 hours are worked.
† The increases were arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown.
‡ The payment of "trip money" was to be retrospective for all trips completed on or after October 1, 1919.
§ Including London, Adlestone, Beddington, Merton, Leeds, Newcastle, Walsall and Birmingham.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Miscellaneous Trades, Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade, and Other Trades and Occupations.

* Rates italicised relate to female workers, other rates to male workers. † The weekly rates quoted are based on a working week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours worked is less than 48. ‡ The changes were arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown. § See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." ¶ The rates quoted are on the basis that neither board nor lodging is provided.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Public Utility Services, Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings, Electricity Undertakings, and Local Authorities.

* Northern Area: including:—Carlisle, Darlington, Gateshead, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Stockton and Thornaby, Sunderland and District, Tyne-mouth, Tyneside and West Hartlepool Districts. † Yorkshire Area:—Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, and Sheffield. (N.B. in the case of Bradford, the increase of 4s. per week was granted as an additional war wage advance.) Group I.—Leeds. Group II.—Barnsley, Doncaster, Lincoln and York. Group III.—Chestersfield, Dewsbury, Grimsby, Keighley, Mexborough and Swinton, Ossett, Rotherham, Wakefield and Yorkshire (Woolen District). ‡ Lancashire and Cheshire Area:—Ashton (Manchester Section), Barrow, Bolton, Birkenhead, Blackpool, Burnley, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, St. Helens, Salford, Stockport, Wallasey, Wiran and South Lancashire Districts. Group II.—Accrington, Blackburn, Middleton, Oldham, Ashton and Hyde District, Preston, Rawtenstall, Southport, Stalybridge and Warrington. Group III.—Blackpool, Lytham and St. Annes District, Chester, Darwen and Nelson. § Midlands Area: including:—Birmingham and District, Coventry, Derbyshire, Dudley, Leicester, Northampton, Nottinghamshire, South Staffordshire, Stourbridge and District, Walsall, Wolverhampton and District. ¶ East, South-East, &c. Area:—Bournemouth and Portsmouth. Group II.—Brighton, Reading, Southampton and Southend-on-Sea. Group III.—Gravesend, Great Yarmouth, Gosport and Fareham District, Lowestoft, Maidstone, Norwich, Portsmouth and Hornsea District. ¶ South Western Area:—Group I.—Bristol, Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport District and Torquay. Group II.—Bath. Group III.—Exeter and Swindon. ** These increases were granted as a result of a recommendation of the District Industrial Council for the particular area concerned. †† Zone A includes Corporation undertakings in Birkenhead, Bootle, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Salford and Stockport; Zone B—Accrington, Atherton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chester, Colne, Darwen, Eccles, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Haslingden, Heywood, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson, Preston, Radcliffe, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, St. Helens, Sale, Salford, Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley, and Dukinfield, Salford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Trafford, Turton, Wallasey, Warrington, Whitehaven, Wigan, and Wigan. Zone C—South Lancashire, Bangor, Buxton, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Crewe, Glossop, Holyhead, Hoylake and West Kirby, Kendal, Keswick, Llandudno, Llanelli, Llanrhyll, Llanrwst, Macclesfield, Morecambe, Northwich, Ormskirk, Penrith, Prescot, Rhyl, Windermer, and Wrexham. ††† A complete list of the towns in which the above increase is operative is not available, but it is known that the majority of Electricity Undertakings have granted the increase.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1920.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.	
Building	Berwick-on-Tweed ..	1 June	Building trade operatives ..	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44).*	
	Attleborough ..	15 June	Building trade operatives ..	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (50 to 44).*	
	Cromer ..	22 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (50 to 44).*	
	March ..	7 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted for summer and winter.*	
	Market Drayton ..	25 June	Building trade operatives ..	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (46½ to 44).*	
	North Staffordshire (including Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent, Stone, and Stafford).	21 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44).*	
	Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, and District.	26 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted for summer and winter, resulting in decreases usually of ½ or 6 hours per week in summer.*	
	Wisbech ..	19 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week in summer (56½ to 44).*	
	Falmouth ..	1 May†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (46½ to 44).*	
	Torrington ..	5 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (50½ to 44).*	
Jute Industry ..	Dundee ..	21 May	Enginemakers and firemen ..	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.*	
	Lace Industry ..	8 June	Female workers employed in the manufacture of lace embroidery.	Uniform week of 49½ hours adopted.*	
	Textile Finishing, etc.	Nottingham ..	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in lace net and curtain dressing and finishing trades.	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.*
	Transport Trade	South Wales and Monmouth (including Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Port Talbot, Swansea, and Llanelly).	14 June	Coal trimmers and tippers ..	Adoption of system of two continuous shifts, in which meal times are included, in place of broken shifts with extra time for meals.
	Printing ..	London ..	June	Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in trade houses.	Decrease of 4 hours per week (48 to 44).*
	Furniture Trade	Chesterfield ..	1 May	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44).*
	Other Trades and Occupations.	Cardiff ..	31 May†	Shop assistants, &c., employed by retail butchers.	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.*
		Birmingham ..	7 June	Operators employed by cinematograph exhibitors.	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted.*

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

† The change was arranged in June, to have effect from the date shown.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 183, as compared with 204 in the previous month and 127 in June, 1919. In these new disputes about 65,000 workpeople were directly and nearly 6,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, over 57,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 95 disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in June was thus 278, involving about 128,000 workpeople, as compared with about 138,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in May, 1920, and about 548,000 in June, 1919. The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during June:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in June.	Aggregate Loss of Working Days during June.
	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.		
Building ..	21	25	46	9,000	159,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	5	17	22	26,000	121,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	25	52	77	42,000	298,000
Textile and Clothing ..	11	17	28	15,000	250,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	5	10	15	12,000	237,000
Other Trades ..	28	62	90	24,000	192,000
Total, June, 1920.	85	183	278	128,000	1,257,000
Total, May, 1920.	80	204	284	138,000	1,169,000
Total, June, 1919.	84	127	211	548,000	3,836,000

Of the 1,257,000 working days lost in June by all disputes in progress, nearly 812,000 were lost by disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about 445,000 by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.—Of the 183 new disputes, 111, directly involving over 21,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 18, directly involving nearly 6,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 5, directly involving about 1,000

workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 11, directly involving nearly 16,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 23, directly involving nearly 12,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving nearly 4,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 3, directly involving over 5,000 workpeople, in sympathy with other disputes.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 94 new disputes, directly involving over 40,000 workpeople, and 32 old disputes, directly involving over 5,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 25, directly involving over 18,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 34, directly involving nearly 8,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 67, directly involving over 19,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 40 other disputes, directly involving nearly 20,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.†

The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first six months of 1919 and 1920:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to June, 1919.						Jan. to June, 1920.		
	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.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building ..	74	12,000	166,000	145	34,000	517,000			
Mining and Quarrying.	134	566,000	2,734,000	133	206,000	857,000			
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	112	237,000	4,265,000	146	115,000	1,820,000			
Other Metal ..	75	45,000	376,000	74	64,000	693,000			
Textile ..	30	489,000	3,246,000	80	31,000	521,000			
Clothing ..	43	14,000	144,000	55	16,000	189,000			
Transport ..	87	43,000	198,000	84	47,000	324,000			
Woodworking and Furnishing.	29	8,000	115,000	57	18,000	875,000			
Other Trades ..	128	35,000	379,000	168	46,000	703,000			
Employees of Public Authorities.	55	5,000	54,000	62	14,000	91,000			
TOTAL ..	747	1,434,000	11,677,000	1,004	592,000	6,418,000			

* 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, &c.) 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.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JUNE, 1920.

Occupations and Locality.*	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.*	Result.*
	Directly.	Indirectly.*				
BUILDING TRADES:—						
Building trades workpeople—Falmouth.	200	..	18 May	34	For advance in wages ..	Temporary settlement effected.
Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, labourers, etc.—Bury St. Edmunds.	162	..	12 June	..	For advance in wages and reduction in working hours.	No settlement reported.
COAL MINING:—						
Blairstown, Mon. ..	3,000	..	1 June	2	Against deduction of half day's pay from a workman who had ceased work before his time.	Amount in dispute paid to man in question.
Barnsley (near) ..	927	..	3 June	..	Alleged failure of employers to observe certain items of agreed price list: employers desiring adoption of new method of working.	No settlement reported.
Rhymney Valley ..	9,000	..	5 June	7	Against alleged dangerous practice of withdrawing timber during the day shift.	Practice to be discontinued.
Miners, etc. Mansfield (near) ..	2,200	..	14 June	2	For reinstatement of certain men who had been removed from one working place to another.	Men reinstated on trial.
Chesterfield (near) ..	1,967	..	19 June	2	Against employment of non-unionists, non-payment in full of arrears of wages under recent award, and other grievances.	Amicable settlement effected.
Rhondda ..	2,200	..	28 June	2	For reinstatement of workman dismissed for refusal to obey instructions.	Workman reinstated upon satisfactory assurance being given.
METAL, ETC., TRADES:—						
Labourers, red leaders, platers' helpers, platers, riveters, caulkers, etc.—Dublin.	280	248	20 April	60	For advance in wages ..	Work resumed on old conditions.
Ships' tackle and odd workers—Cradley Heath and district.	400	..	3 May	35	For advance in wages ..	Modified advance granted.
Spelter workers, etc., masons and labourers—Swansea (near).	310	14	7 June	12	For advance in wages ..	Demand withdrawn, but works remained closed indefinitely.
Engineers—Stafford ..	1,600	..	18 June	2	For payment of testers' bonus to men transferred temporarily to test house.	Demand granted.
Electrical cable and wire workers—Liverpool (near).	3,317	275	23 June	10	Dispute arising out of dismissal of certain men, and other grievances.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Locomotive shopmen—Kilmar-nock.	1,144	..	25 June	8	Against dismissal of a workman for smoking during working hours, and alleged objectionable conduct of an official.	Amicable settlement effected.
TEXTILE TRADES:—						
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, overlookers, spinners, etc.—Bolton (near).	1,367	..	12 April	55	For increased allowance for "pick finding" and other extra work.	Work resumed pending joint investigation of the question of allowances.
Lace makers (plain net) and auxiliary workers—Nottingham.	600	3,000	12 June	..	For advance in wages of 40 per cent, minimum wage of £4 per week and working week of 44 hours.	No settlement reported.
Bleachers, etc.—Bolton ..	431	..	16 June	..	Against proposed reduction in piece-rates of certain employees.	No settlement reported.
CLOTHING TRADES:—						
Laundry workers—London (near)	1,000	..	11 June	6	For advance in wages and reinstatement of certain discharged shop stewardesses.	An advance granted.
TRANSPORT TRADES:—						
Carters and motormen—Manchester	2,000	..	5 June	6	For payment of full wages for "White" holiday week.	Arbitrator decided against claim.
Marine wireless telegraph operators—London, Liverpool and other ports.	1,000	..†	15 June	9	For advance in wages and other concessions.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
OTHER TRADES:—						
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists, and other workpeople—Hartle-pool and Tees-side.	200	800	10 June	13	For advance in wages ..	Modified advance to be granted.
Furnishing trades workpeople—Leeds, Bradford and Keighley.	1,000†	..	14 June	..	For advance in wages, reduction in working hours, and other concessions.	No settlement reported.
Shop assistants, etc.—London ..	450	..	26 April	32	Alleged failure of employers to carry out promised concessions as to living-in regulations, etc., and against new employees signing an agreement not to join Trade Union.	Employees on strike decided to seek other situations.
Fish salters and curers—Grimsby	1,200	..	15 May	30	For advance in wages and other concessions.	Terms offered by employers accepted by workpeople.
Law clerks—Dublin ..	400	..	15 May	20	For advance in wages and recognition of Trade Union.	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Clerks ..	1,250	..	31 May	18	Strike of clerical members of the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union for advance in wages and against inclusion of the Shipping Guild in the negotiations, as proposed by the employers.	Question of the Shipping Guild referred to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and work resumed, strikers having forfeited their rights under co-partnership and other voluntary schemes.
Warehouse workers (soap, etc., works). Port Sunlight, Manchester, Leeds, London, etc.	5,000	..	9 June	10	Strike of other members of the Union in sympathy with the clerks.	
Paper tube workers—Castleton, Rochdale and Oldham.	700	..	4 June	..	For advance in wages, 14 days annual holidays with pay, and other concessions.	No settlement reported.
Co-operative employees—Aber-deen.	791	..	11 June	2	Strike of members of National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, etc., against recognition of Amalgamated Society of Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Workers.	Matter in dispute referred to Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress for decision.
Oil workers—Erith ..	300	..	25 June	2	Against alleged delay in wages arbitration proceedings.	Work resumed pending conclusion of arbitration proceedings.
LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:—						
Teachers—Worcestershire ..	1,177	..	1 June	2	For adoption of Burnham scale of salaries.	Burnham scale adopted.
Municipal officers—Dublin ..	387	..	22 June	6	For Civil Service scale of bonus.	Modified scale granted.

* 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.

† In certain cases the sailing of ships was somewhat delayed in consequence of this dispute.

‡ Estimated.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

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, 1920, was 53. Five deaths were reported during the month, two due to lead poisoning, two to anthrax and one to toxic jaundice. Four cases (including three deaths) of lead poisoning amongst 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 of anthrax are analysed below:—

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.		(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—			
Smelting of Metals ...	6	Mercurial Poisoning—	
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2	Barometer and Thermometer Making ...	...
Printing ...	2	Other Industries ...	...
File Cutting and Hardening ...	1	Phosphorus Poisoning ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	...	Arsenic Poisoning ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	3	Toxic Jaundice—	
White and Red Lead Works ...	2	Arseniated Hydrogen Gas ...	1
Pottery† ...	3	Other ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1	Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	
Electric Accumulator Works ...	6	Pitch ...	7
Paint and Colour Works ...	1	Tar ...	1
Coach and Car Painting ...	1	Paraffin ...	1
Shipbuilding ...	1	Chrome Ulceration ...	11
Paint used in other Industries ...	1	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ...	21
Other Industries ...	3	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—	
TOTAL OF ABOVE ...	30	Wool ...	1
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING ...	4	Handling of Horsehair ...	...
		Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ...	1
		Other Industries ...	...
		TOTAL ANTHRAX † ...	2

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.‡

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, 1920, was 216. The mean number in the five years 1915-1919 was 243, the maximum being 283 and the minimum 185.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops—	
Brakemen and Goods Guards ...	1	(continued):	
Engine Drivers ...	...	Non-Textile—(continued):	
Firemen ...	4	Gas ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Wood ...	...
Permanent Waymen ...	7	Clay, Stone, &c. ...	2
Porters ...	1	Chemicals ...	1
Shunters ...	4	Laundries ...	1
Mechanics ...	2	Food ...	1
Labourers ...	1	Drink ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	5	Paper, Printing, &c. ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	1	Other Non-Textile Industries ...	13
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	26	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ...	70
MINES.			
Underground ...	83	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—	
Surface ...	12	Docks, Wharves and Quays ...	10
TOTAL, MINES	95	Warehouses ...	1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep			
	6	Buildings to which Act applies ...	7
Factories and Workshops.			
Textile—			
Cotton ...	2	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5 ...	
Wool and Worsted ...	1		18
Other Textiles ...	1	Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 ...	
Non-Textile—			1
Extraction of Metals ...	9	Total (excluding Seamen) ...	
Founding and Conversion of Metals ...	19		216
Engineering and Locomotive Engineering ...	4		
Ship and Boat Building ...	11		

* 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, 2 were females.
 ‡ In addition 1 case among dock labourers was reported.
 § Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN ENGLAND, THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN SCOTLAND, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN IRELAND).

The number of persons relieved on one day in June, 1920, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 136 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on the previous month, and an increase of 14 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with May, the total number relieved decreased by 338 (or 0.1 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 1,093 (or 0.9 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients relieved increased by 755 (or 0.5 per cent.). The Coatbridge and Airdrie district showed the largest increase (10 per 10,000).

Compared with June, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 26,301 (or 11.4 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 8,838 (or 8.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 17,463 (or 14.1 per cent.). There was a slight decrease in the Bradford, Leicester and Bristol districts, and no change in the Halifax and Huddersfield district, but every other district showed an increase.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in June, 1920.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	TOTAL.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†					
<i>Metropolis.</i>					
West District ..	8,194	1,656	9,850	122	-1
North District ..	9,757	4,963	14,720	148	+11
Central District ..	2,701	890	3,591	276	-6
East District ..	9,016	5,263	14,279	219	+1
South District ..	17,383	12,429	29,812	155	+27
TOTAL, Metropolis ..	47,051	25,201	72,252	180	+21
West Ham ..	3,859	8,356	12,215	150	+12
<i>Other Districts.</i>					
Newcastle District ..	1,902	4,574	6,476	127	+2
Stockton and Tees District ..	883	2,477	3,360	127	+18
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,101	2,385	5,486	66	-1
Wigan District ..	1,454	4,610	6,064	131	..
Manchester District ..	7,021	4,415	11,436	107	+9
Liverpool District ..	8,420	9,434	17,854	151	+20
Bradford District ..	1,641	1,248	2,889	76	-1
Halifax and Huddersfield ..	997	1,692	2,689	60	..
Leeds District ..	1,985	2,396	4,381	90	+11
Barnsley District ..	783	3,866	4,649	139	+20
Sheffield District ..	2,220	3,058	5,278	103	+19
Hull District ..	1,444	4,582	6,026	181	+1
North Staffordshire ..	1,521	3,589	5,110	122	+2
Nottingham District ..	1,711	3,805	5,516	109	+4
Leicester District ..	966	1,483	2,449	102	-6
Wolverhampton District ..	2,735	4,753	7,488	104	+8
Birmingham District ..	5,387	3,358	8,745	101	+7
Bristol District ..	2,356	2,400	4,756	119	-2
Cardiff and Swansea ..	1,936	5,221	7,157	151	+2
TOTAL "Other Districts"	48,463	69,046	117,509	113	+9
SCOTLAND.†					
Glasgow District ..	3,066	15,783	18,849	195	-2
Paisley & Greenock Dist. ..	595	1,737	2,332	118	+7
Edinburgh & Leith Dist. ..	1,249	3,787	5,036	124	-6
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	610	1,682	2,292	113	+1
Aberdeen ..	372	1,896	2,268	132	-4
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	276	1,681	1,957	183	+10
TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts	6,168	26,566	32,734	160	-1
IRELAND.†					
Dublin District ..	3,890	7,733	11,623	277	-3
Belfast District ..	2,196	834	3,030	68	+2
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	2,689	3,640	6,329	254	+10
Galway District ..	256	190	446	132	-1
TOTAL for the above } Irish Districts	9,031	12,397	21,428	187	+13
TOTAL for above 35 Districts in June, 1920	114,572	141,566	256,138	136	+14

* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, West Ham, Belfast and Galway 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 outdoor medical relief only.

‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: INFRINGEMENT OF COAL MINE REGULATIONS: WORKMAN ACTING OUTSIDE SPHERE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts for injury by accident is payable to a workman only where the accident was one arising out of and in the course of his employment. By the Regulations made under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, it is provided that: "No person shall attempt to go on or across the uncovered space of the shaft bottom, except for the purpose of working in the shaft bottom, and no person shall be allowed to work in such space unless the cages are stopped."

At the bottom of the shaft in a coal pit was a rectangular space enclosed on the north and south by walls and with gates on the east and west sides. A workman was employed as an "onsetter" to attend these gates and the working of the cages. Having occasion to cross the space he noticed that a sump board was out of place; and although a cage was descending, he took a mallet and was in the act of knocking the board into place when the cage came down upon him and crushed him to death. His dependants claimed compensation under the Acts and obtained an award in their favour in the County Court, the judge holding that the accident was one arising out of the employment of the deceased. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the prohibition in the Regulations against going on to the space at the bottom of the shaft except for the purpose of working, and the added prohibition upon the managers of the mine against allowing any workman to go on that space unless the cages were stopped implied a prohibition against any person going there unless the cages were stopped; therefore it could not be within the sphere of the employment of the deceased to do anything that his employers were forbidden to employ him to do, and which they had never told him to do or allowed him to do or told him he might do. Therefore the accident was not one arising out of and in the course of the employment, and no compensation was payable. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Whiddert v. Chislet Colliery Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal—11th June, 1920.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: UNAUTHORISED ACT NOT FORBIDDEN NOR OBVIOUSLY DANGEROUS.

In a rubber factory the time for ceasing work for the day on Fridays was 5.30 p.m. On this day the workmen were paid and pay-time began at 5.30 p.m. On Friday, 29th August last, certain workmen employed on a calendar machine finished a batch about 5.15 p.m., and as there was not time to finish another batch before 5.30, and they could not get their money until that time, they put on their coats and waited. One of the men went to the machine, intending to sit upon it, or lean upon it, until he could line up to get his pay. As he was about to do so he slipped, and, putting out his right arm to save himself, his hand was caught in the rollers and so seriously crushed that it had to be amputated.

He claimed compensation under the Acts but his claim was resisted by his employers on the ground that as the workman had knocked off work for the day, and was about to sit on the machine, which he had no right to do, the accident was not one arising out of or in the course of his employment.

The County Court judge found that there was nothing obviously or inherently dangerous in sitting on the machine, and that the man was not forbidden to sit upon it, although he was not authorized to do so. He therefore rejected the employers' contention, and made an award of compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge was justified in deciding that the accident was one both arising out of and in the course of his employment, and they dismissed the appeal.—Mayor v. Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Company, Ltd.—Court of Appeal, 3rd June, 1920.

REDEMPTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENT BY LUMP SUM: AGREEMENT TO PAY: INADEQUACY OF LUMP SUM: REFUSAL TO RECORD AGREEMENT.

It is provided by the Act of 1906 that where a weekly payment has been made to an injured workman continuously for at least six months the liability therefor may, on the

employer's application, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, in the case of permanent incapacity, could, if invested through the Post Office Savings Bank, purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment. It is provided, further, that wherever the amount of compensation has been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided under the Acts, either by an arbitrator or a committee, or by agreement, a memorandum thereof must be sent to the Registrar of the County Court to be recorded, and upon being recorded the memorandum becomes enforceable as a judgment; but in any case where it appears to the Registrar that an agreement as to the redemption of a payment by a lump sum ought not to be recorded by reason of the inadequacy of the sum, he may refuse to record the memorandum and refer the matter to the judge, who may make such order as in the circumstances he may think just.

A woman nearly sixty years of age, employed in a factory at very low wages, lost an arm by accident in circumstances entitling her to compensation. The compensation payable amounted only to 4s. 10½d. a week. Having paid this amount for some time, the employers desired to redeem the payment by a lump sum. They accordingly sent to the Registrar of the County Court a memorandum of agreement by which £113 was to be accepted in redemption of the weekly payment. This sum was sufficient if invested through the Post Office Savings Bank to purchase an annuity for the injured woman equal to 75 per cent. of the weekly payment, and the incapacity was admitted to be permanent. The Registrar refused to record the memorandum on the ground that the lump sum was inadequate, and he referred the matter to the judge of his court, who took the same view and confirmed the refusal. The employers appealed, contending that the Act fixes a standard of adequacy, which is the outside sum which can be obtained by a workman permanently injured, and that they were entitled to redeem for that sum.

The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge was fully justified in refusing to record the agreement if he was of opinion that the amount was inadequate. The two provisions of the Act have different functions; one determines the amount of compensation which an injured workman is entitled to receive, the other deals with the procedure in cases where the parties come to an agreement. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Sharp v. Richardson & Co.—Court of Appeal.—7th June, 1920.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

RULES OF UNION: CHARGES AGAINST BRANCH OFFICIALS: "MALICE": BRINGING UNION "INTO DISCREDIT": EXPULSION: RESOLUTION NOT TO WORK WITH EXPELLED MEMBER: COMMUNICATION OF RESOLUTION TO EMPLOYER: THREATS: PROCURING DISMISSAL.

By the rules of a registered trade union of musicians it was provided that:—

"It shall be competent for any branch at a special or quarterly meeting to fine (the amount not to exceed £2), suspend, or expel any member from the union, upon satisfactory proof being given that such member has, by his conduct, brought the union into discredit."

It was further provided that "all charges made by one member against another must be made in writing, and, if any charge on investigation turns out to be made through malice and without foundation, the member preferring such charge shall be liable to expulsion or such other punishment as the committee decides."

A member of the union formed a branch of the union in the town of C—. He objected to the conduct of certain members, especially in playing at Sunday concerts and rehearsals for less than they contracted to receive from their regular employers. In May, 1918, he wrote to the general secretary of the union a letter in which he referred to the "grossly unjust" position of affairs at C., stated that "a large number of irregularities prevailed," and objected to the action of members who worked cheaper for casual employers than they did for their regular employers. This letter was considered later at a meeting of the branch when the writer offered to write to the general secretary stating that there was no "stigma" on the branch and that he merely intended to criticise their methods. He failed, however, to write any such letter, although invited to do so.

In January, 1919, the branch at a general meeting resolved that the member in question "having made unfounded charges involving officials of the branch," had

caused dissension amongst the officials and acted detrimentally to the best interests of the union, and that he be expelled. As he had thus ceased to be a member of the union, the members resolved not to play with him, and notice of the resolution was sent to his employers. Later, his employers gave him notice of dismissal, stating that this was done against their wishes, but because of the "threats" of the union to withdraw all their members. The expelled man then brought two actions in the High Court, the first against the union for a declaration that the resolution purporting to expel him was *ultra vires* and void, and asking for an injunction; the second against the secretary and officials of the branch at C. for an injunction restraining them from unlawfully interfering with his right to dispose of his labour.

The judge gave judgment for the defendants in each action. He held that there was no evidence to justify expulsion under the second of the two rules referred to, as the charges made in the letter complained of were not proved to have been made "through malice"; but he held that the letter was not merely a criticism of policy, but contained personal charges against the officials of the branch calculated to bring the branch "into discredit" with the head office and the other branches, and that, therefore, expulsion was justified under the first of the rules referred to. As to the second action, the plaintiff failed because the defendants were lawfully entitled to refuse to play with him, and he had not proved that they used any threats, coercion, or other illegal means to attain their object, but had merely communicated their intention to the employers. Inducement not to continue employment is only illegal where it is exercised by the use of illegal means; the communication to the plaintiff's employers was merely a notification of an intention to do a lawful act, and could not be treated as illegal.—*Wolstenholme v. Amalgamated Musicians' Union, Wolstenholme v. Ariss & Others.*—*Chancery Division.*—11th June, 1920.

SECESSION OF BRANCH FROM UNION: RIGHT OF UNION TO OFFICES AND BOOKS OF BRANCH: RIGHT TO USE LISTS OF MEMBERS FOR PURPOSES OF SECEDERS: FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

A trade union had its headquarters in London and had branches in the provinces. An officer of the union who was organising secretary of three branches in Wales had an office in Cardiff. This being too small for the business, he took larger offices, and notified the removal to the union by letter. Subsequently he organised a Welsh secession from the union, and became secretary of a new and competing society. He, however, retained possession of the offices and of the books and other documents belonging to the union, and had taken lists of the members in the district which he used to get members to secede from the parent organisation. The furniture in the offices he sold and credited the union with the proceeds.

In these circumstances the union brought an action against him for the recovery of their property and to assert their rights, and an application was made to the High Court for an injunction.

The judge held that the property, tenancy and furniture belonged to the plaintiff union and not to the branch or the defendant. The defendant was a trustee for the union, but had abused his position to further the interests of the seceders in violation of the confidence reposed in him. He must hand over all the books, documents and other property mentioned which he was unable to prove to be his own property; and an injunction would be granted restraining him from surrendering the tenancy or dealing with it except by transfer to the union, from using the offices except for the purposes of the union, from parting with the furniture or its proceeds except to the union, and from making lists of members or using lists for the purpose of circularising members.—*National Union of Clerks v. Griffiths.*—*Chancery Division.*—4th June, 1920.

(3) Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

In this case the appellants were acting on behalf of H.M. Explosives Factory, Gretna, and the respondents (the claimants in the original proceedings) were acting on behalf of the National Union of General Workers, the complaint being that the appellants had, by ceasing payment of a "temporary lodging allowance" failed to pay the prescribed rate of wages to certain factory workers and agricultural workers, thereby infringing the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

The Local Munitions Tribunal held that the allowance in question formed part of the prescribed rate.

On appeal, the judgment of the Tribunal was upheld except in so far as it affected those of the complainants who were agricultural or farm labourers.—*Nicol and Lowthian v. Ministry of Munitions.*—*Scottish Court of Appeal.*—11th May, 1920.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Fig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

LABOURERS AND PLATELAYERS.—Public Works and Constructional Operatives' Union v. Robert Heath and Low Moor, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Decision—From 1st March, 1920, the bricklayers' labourers, platelayers and general labourers concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rate, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is calculated. Issued 10th June. (342)

LABOURERS AND HELPERS.—Workers' Union v. Dundalk Iron Works (E. Manisty and Co.), Ltd., Dundalk. Decision—The men concerned, whose wages are 53s. a week or less, plus the 12½ per cent. bonus, to receive an advance of 3s. a week on their base rate, and the men whose wages are over 53s. a week, but under 56s. a week, plus the 12½ per cent. bonus, to receive an advance on their base rate as will bring their wages up to 56s. a week. Issued 14th June. (351)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

MOULDERS.—The Ironfounders' Society v. the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (West of England Association) representing Saxby and Farmer, Ltd., Chippenham. Decision—The prescribed rate for the class of workmen concerned is 40s. 6d. a week plus a war wage of 28s. 6d. a week, plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 1st June. (322)

DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES.—The Workers' Union v. the Admiralty. Decision—Claim that skilled labourers in the Rigging Houses of H.M. Dockyards should be advanced to the maximum rate, not established; suggestion made for consideration of the Admiralty, that men in receipt of 30s. or over (plus bonuses) and with necessary qualifications for promotion to the "rigger" class, should be reviewed at intervals with a view to progressive advances to a rate not exceeding 37s. a week. Issued 1st June. (323)

COPPERSMITHS.—National Society of Coppermiths, Braziers, and Metal Workers v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The man concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on his base rate, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 7½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 4th June. (326)

PLASTERERS.—National Association of Operative Plasterers v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rates which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 4th June. (327)

ASSISTING BRAKE FITTERS.—Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—Decision No. 249 of the Industrial Court of the 12th April, 1920 (Great Western Railway) does not apply to brake fitters' assistants; in view of the Company being willing for the case to be judged on its merits, the decision of the Court is that the advance granted by decision No. 249 is to be extended from 4th June, 1920, to the men described in the claim as assisting brake fitters, but not in the case of men rated at 30s. a week included in the grading scheme adopted by agreement by the Company. Issued 4th June. (332)

PAINTERS.—National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rate, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 4th June. (328)

SHEET METAL WORKERS, ETC.—National Society of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rate, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 4th June. (329)

MECHANICS.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Great Western Railway Co., Swansea Docks. Decision—The sum of 5s. awarded to the men concerned in decision No. 283 of the Industrial Court covered all outstanding claims on the question of "dirty money" during the period commencing 1st February, 1920, and any money paid therefor would be deducted from the sum due as a result of the award. Issued 4th June. (330)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

CARRIAGE FINISHERS' AND MAKERS' ASSISTANTS AND CARRIAGE FITTERS.—National Union of Vehicle Builders v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—Decision No. 249 of the Industrial Court does not apply to the men concerned; in view of the Company being willing for the case to be judged on its merits the decision No. 249 to be extended to the men concerned from 4th June, 1920. The decision is not to apply to those men covered by a grading scheme agreed upon by the Company in February, 1919, which included labourers and certain semi-skilled workers. Issued 4th June. (331)

MACHINE AND PLATE MOULDERS, CORE MAKERS.—Friendly Society of Ironfounders v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—Decision No. 249 of the Industrial Court of 12th April, 1920 (Great Western Railway) does not apply to the men concerned; in view of the Company being willing for the case to be judged on its merits, the decision No. 249 to be extended to the men concerned from 4th June, 1920. Issued 4th June. (333)

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—It was intended in Clause 3 of decision (No. 249) of the Industrial Court of 12th April, 1920 (Great Western Railway) that the question of line *versus* a district rate was one which should be decided by the parties themselves. Issued 4th June. (334)

CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS AND JOINERS.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 4s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be calculated; claim on behalf of apprentices 18 years of age and over but under 21 years and for boys under 18 years of age not established. Issued 4th June. (335)

BRICKLAYERS.—Operative Bricklayers' Society v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rates and an allowance of 6d. a day whilst employed on furnaces and cupolas under repair; the advance to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. is calculated. Issued 4th June. (336)

BRASS MOULDERS, &C.—National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The brassmoulders, coremakers, dressers, machine moulders and brass finishers concerned, except those included in the grading scheme agreed upon by the Company in February, 1919, which embraced labourers and certain semi-skilled workers, to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rates, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 4th June. (337)

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rates, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. is to be calculated; the decision only applies to those grades of workpeople to whom the decisions of the Court. Nos. 249 of 12th April, 1920, and Nos. 326, 327, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333, 335, 336, and 337 of 4th June, 1920, are applicable. Issued 4th June. (338)

BOILERMAKERS.—Tees and Hartlepool District. Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. the Whessoe Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Blake Boiler, Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd., Ashmore Benson, Pease and Co., represented by the North East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association, Dorman Long and Co., Ltd., Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tees-Side Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Thos Sudron and Co., Ltd., J. Shewell and Co.'s Successors, Head, Wrightson and Co., Ltd., and John F. Wake. Decision—Claim by members of the above Society, employed on constructional work by the firms in the Tees and Hartlepool District, for an advance of 20 per cent. on their piece and lieu rates, not established. Issued 8th June. (339)

ELECTRICAL CABLE MAKING INDUSTRY.—Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, National Federation of Women Workers v. the Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Decision—The rates laid down for district No. 2 in Schedule 2 of the agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cable Making Industry, dated 14th August, 1919, as revised on 4th December, 1919, to be the rates payable by the firm; in the case of women workers the Joint Industrial Council's agreements to be followed only so far as the terms of the agreement were notified to the firm before the agreement to refer the present question to the Industrial Court was made; the new rates to apply from the first pay day in March, 1920. Issued 8th June. (340)

STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS, ETC.—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. Great Northern Railway Co., Ireland. Decision—From 13th March, 1920,

night work to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, Sunday work time-and-a-half, and time-and-a-half on three Bank Holidays a year, the days to be agreed upon between the parties. Issued 10th June. (341)

SMITHS.—The Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers v. the North East Coast Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—Claim for extension of Committee on Production award No. 2542 to engineering smiths on the North East Coast, not established. Issued 10th June. (343)

HAMMERMEN.—Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers v. Great Northern Railway Co. (Ireland). Decision—From 4th March, 1920, the present base rate of the hammermen concerned, employed by the Company, at their Dundalk works, to be increased to 30s. 6d. a week, inclusive of the recent advance of 6s. a week to men in the engineering trade, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is calculated. Issued 11th June. (344)

CARRIAGE FITTERS.—National Union of Vehicle Builders v. Great Northern Railway Co. (Ireland). Decision—As from 7th June, 1920, the five men concerned should rank as skilled workmen. Issued 11th June. (345)

FARRIERS.—Amalgamated Society of Farriers v. National Master Farriers' and Blacksmiths' Association. Decision—From 7th June, 1920, the men concerned employed in the North-Eastern District of England to receive an advance of 2½d. an hour on their existing rates; no order made as to what is to constitute the amount of the day's work. Issued 11th June. (346)

FARRIERS.—Amalgamated Society of Farriers v. National Master Farriers' and Blacksmiths' Association. Decision—From 7th June, 1920, the men concerned employed in Lancashire, Cheshire, North Staffordshire, West Riding of Yorkshire and Hull to receive an advance of 2½d. an hour on their existing rates. Issued 11th June. (347)

GALVANISED HOLLOW-WARE INDUSTRY.—The Galvanised Hollow-ware Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Association v. Wrought Hollow-ware Trade Employers' Association. Decision—The advance of 7½ per cent. on the revised present piece prices gives the men concerned the equivalent to 15 per cent. on pre-war prices and the claim to a further percentage advance is not established. Issued 11th June. (348)

GALVANISERS.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne. Decision—From the first pay after 18th May, 1920, the men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 11th June. (350)

LABOURERS.—Workers' Union v. the War Office. Decision—The rate of the men concerned employed at the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Depot, Gloucester Dock, to be increased to 1s. 3d. an hour or 60s. a week as from 19th April, 1920, and to 1s. 3½d. or 62s. a week as from the date of this decision. Issued 18th June. (356)

SHOP SUPERVISORS.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. the Controlled Railway Companies of Great Britain. Decision—Decision No. 192 of the Industrial Court of 23rd March, 1920 (Railway Workers), does not apply to shop supervisors. Issued 22nd June. (357)

WOMEN, ENGINEERING TRADE.—The Workers' Union, the National Federation of Women Workers v. the Birmingham and Wolverhampton District Association of the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations. Decision—From the first pay after 22nd December, 1919, the women concerned 18 years of age and over, except those whose wages are regulated by Orders made by the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Acts, to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 22nd June. (358)

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.—Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society v. the Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—The advance of 15 per cent. granted in two instalments of 7½ per cent. each under decision No. 180 of the Industrial Court of 10th March, 1920 (Engineering and Foundry Trades), is to be added to the prices in the old list only and not to the prices as augmented under the agreement dated 9th October, 1914, between the Engineering Employers' Federation and certain trade unions. Issued 25th June. (360)

MOULDERS.—The Friendly Society of Ironfounders v. the Otley Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—The rate for moulders in Otley to continue to be 80s. 6d. a week (inclusive of war advances) plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 28th June. (361)

HAND FILE CUTTERS.—The File Cutters (by Hand) Society v. the File Manufacturers' Association. Decision—From 1st July, 1920, the men concerned to receive, in lieu of the present scale of bonuses, a bonus of 150 per cent. on their piece-work earnings. Issued 28th June. (363)

GRINDERS, FILE TRADE.—File Grinders' Trade Society v. File Manufacturers' Association. Decision—From 1st July the average percentage war bonus of 25 per cent. on

Industrial Court.—Continued.

the earnings of the new piece price list and the 25 per cent. above the new day rate to time-workers to be increased to 32½ per cent. in the case of male time-workers 21 years of age and over and to all piece-workers irrespective of age. Issued 28th June. (364)

FILE TRADE.—The Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades v. the File Manufacturers' Association. Decision—From 1st July, 1920, the bonus at present being paid to time-workers 21 years of age and over to be increased to 47s. a week, and the piece-workers to receive, in lieu of the present scale of bonuses, an all-round advance of 100 per cent. for those 21 years of age and over, and 90 per cent. for those under 21. Issued 28th June. (365)

Clothing Trades.

TAILORING TRADE.—The National Union of General Workers v. the Congleton Master Cutters' Association. Decision—From 1st May, 1920, the 45 per cent. at present being paid on the April, 1919, list to be increased to 50 per cent. Issued 3rd June, 1920. (324)

Transport Trades.

MEAT CARRIERS.—The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Hays Wharf Cartage Co., Ltd., and H. Dunn. Decision—From the first pay following 8th June, 1920, the rates of 9d. and 10d. a body at present being paid to the men concerned employed respectively at Smithfield Meat Market and Islington Cattle Market be increased to 10½d. and 11½d. a body. Issued 18th June. (354)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

WOMEN AIRCRAFT WORKERS.—The National Federation of Women Workers v. Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Decision—The women 18 years of age and over and girls under that age employed in the Airship Department to receive advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week respectively; the prescribed rate for the workers concerned employed on a premium bonus system in solutioning, doping and stitching covering wings is the rate directed to be paid by Part II. of Order No. 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918), i.e., the earnings to be calculated on time rates varying from 2d. an hour for girls under 15 years of age to 4½d. an hour at 18 years of age and over, so as to enable every worker of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over her respective time-rate as set out in Paragraph 10 of Order No. 546 plus advances of 6s. and 3s. a week for women and girls respectively under Paragraph 41, and advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week for women and girls respectively under Order 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918). Issued 3rd June. (325)

Food and Drink Trades.

BREWERY WORKERS.—The Workers' Union, the National Union of General Workers, the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. the Bristol and West of England Brewery Employers' Federation. Decision—From 5th May, 1920, the men concerned, including the employees of Messrs. J. and T. Usher, Ltd., to be paid the following inclusive minimum weekly rates of wages:—

Age.	15 Years.		16 Years.		17 Years.		18 Years.		19 Years.		20 Years.		21 Years & over.
	Male	Female											
Male Workers	21s.	18s.	26s.	20s.	31s.	24s.	40s.	30s.	46s.	32s.	52s.	34s.	62s.
Female Workers	18s.	15s.	20s.	16s.	24s.	19s.	30s.	23s.	38s.	29s.	48s.	36s.	58s.

Issued 22nd June. (359)

BAKERS.—The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers v. the London County Council (Asylums and Mental Deficiency Department). Decision—The bakers employed in the institutions at Banstead, Cane Hill, Claybury, Colney Hatch and Hanwell to be paid at the rate of 81s. a week for leading hands and 75s. a week for second hands, and the rates for those employed in the institutions at Bexley, Horton and Long Grove to remain as at present; these rates not to include the increase of 7s. a week granted to bakery workers by the Master Bakers from 12th April, 1920, which increase is being considered by the Council. Issued 29th June. (368)

Public Utility Services.

ASSISTANT CLERK.—The National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated v. the Elham Board of Guardians. Decision—From 1st July, 1920, the Assistant Clerk concerned to receive a bonus or war advance of £70 per annum, to be paid in addition to his present salary of £230 per annum. Issued 11th June. (349)

OFFICIAL STAFF.—The National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated, v. the Reigate Board of Guardians. Decision—Whole-time non-resident and non-rationed male officers and servants to receive an advance of £60 per

annum, plus 30 per cent. of ordinary remuneration, any war bonuses already given other than merit or scale advances to merge in this advance; whole-time non-resident and rationed or partly rationed male officers and servants to receive an advance of £40 per annum plus 20 per cent. of their ordinary remuneration in those cases where three meals a day are provided and £50 per annum and 25 per cent. in other cases subject to conditions as for whole-time non-resident and non-rationed male officers; whole-time resident and rationed male officers and servants to receive one-half of the bonuses provided for whole-time non-resident and non-rationed male officers and servants; part-time male officers and servants to receive such proportion of £60 per annum as the time required for their duties bears to full time, together with 30 per cent. of their ordinary remuneration; for the purpose of the preceding sentence, the proportions for Mr. Morrison and Mr. Handscombe to be one-third and one-half respectively, one-fifth of Mr. Handscombe's recent advance of £120 merging in the advance under this decision; female officers to receive two-thirds of the flat advance and the same percentage advance granted to male officers in similar circumstances; the term "ordinary remuneration" to include salaries, the pre-war value of free quarters, fuel and lights, etc., but not to include war advances or overtime pay; the above scales of advances not to apply to persons whose wages have been revised on a basis other than that of pre-war conditions or to wholly or partly engaged manual workers. No order made with regard to the special case of O. V. King or to the question raised concerning superannuation allowances. Issued 18th June. (355)

ROAD LABOURERS.—National Union of General Workers v. Croydon Corporation. Decision—Proposal made by the Corporation at the hearing and accepted by the men that 1s. 8d. an hour be paid from 15th May pending the submission to the Public Works Conciliation Board of the further claim made for 2s. 1d. an hour, and failing agreement by the Board the matter to be decided by arbitration as provided by the constitution of the Public Works Conciliation Board. Issued 28th June. (362)

POOR LAW OFFICERS.—National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated, v. Williton Board of Guardians. Decision—Agreed between parties and approved by the Court that the percentage advance specified in decision No. 197 of the Industrial Court of 29th March, 1920 (Williton Board of Guardians) should be calculated on certain amounts, which were specified for individual officers. These specified amounts included the value of emoluments received by way of board and residence in the case of resident officers. Issued 30th June. (369)

Miscellaneous Trades.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADE EMPLOYEES.—The Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers, the Workers' Union v. the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Questions arising as to the application of certain Clauses of Decision No. 305 of the Industrial Court. Decision—Clauses 13 and 14. The adjusted hourly rate of any worker concerned is determined by taking the appropriate Trade Board hourly rate plus the corresponding addition given by Decision No. 305. The actual hourly rate is determined by multiplying the adjusted hourly rate by the number of hours in the working week defined by the Trade Board and dividing the product by the number of hours in the normal working week of the department in which the worker is employed.

Clause 19. This clause is not a decision of the Court, but a recommendation that the question of holidays be reconsidered by the Society. Issued 15th June. (352)

WOMEN WORKERS.—Employees of Sir Howard Grubb and Sons, Ltd. v. Sir Howard Grubb and Sons, Ltd., Rathmines, Ireland. Decision—The firm were liable to pay to the women and girls concerned, employed on fuse making, up to September, 1916, and on the making of lenses after that date, the appropriate rates and advances set out in each of the Orders Nos. 891 and 893, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, and Nos. 31, 546 (Parts II. and V.) and 1073, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, during the continuance of the respective Orders; in cases where the women and girls worked less or more than the number of hours in the full working week in the firm's establishment, the advances of 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. a week in the case of women and half these amounts in the case of girls granted under Orders No. 893 and Nos. 31 and 1073 should have been reduced or increased proportionately to the number of hours actually worked. Issued 18th June. (353)

BOURNEMOUTH TRAMWAY RECONSTRUCTION.—The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, the Workers' Union v. William Griffiths and Co., Ltd. Decision—The work in connection with the Bournemouth tramways reconstruction, on which the men concerned are employed, is not such as to bring them under the decisions and agreements applicable to local building trade operatives. Issued 29th June. (366)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

WOMEN WORKERS.—The National Federation of Women Workers v. F. Schutze and Co., Ltd., London. Decision—The workpeople concerned, engaged in the manufacture of chemists' and druggists' sundries, are not employed in a rubber manufacturing establishment, and award No. 71 of the Court of Arbitration of 17th December, 1918 (Rubber Industry), as extended by Order No. 635 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919) is not applicable to the workpeople concerned; none of the said workpeople are employed in the making of rubber or waterproof garments under conditions as would entitle them to rates for munitions workers under Orders Nos. 546 and 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918); there is no prescribed rate applicable to the workpeople concerned. Issued 29th June. (367)

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.**Mining and Quarrying.**

HAULAGE WORKERS, &c.—Nottinghamshire Miners' Association v. Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association and the Nottinghamshire and Erewash Valley Colliery Owners' Association. Difference—Application for an increase of wages to (a) Haulage workers (underground), (b) Surface workers, and (c) Bank workers (surface). Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Minimum rates fixed in detail for certain workers specified in Clauses 7, 8, 9, 11, and 17 of the Mackenzie Award. The minimum basis wages of workers mentioned in Clause 12 (2) (a) of Mr. Stoker's Award dated 5th September, 1918, are revised and specified. The present minimum basis rate for bankmen, 22 years and over, is increased to 5s. 6d. per day. Effective as from 1st June, 1920. Issued 16th June, 1920. W.A. 3545.

Fig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

MILLMEN, STEAM SERVICE MEN, &c.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Messrs. D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell. Difference—Application as to whether the percentage fluctuations of the Steel Works wages sliding scale governing wages of millmen, steam service men, gas producer men, etc., in the Scottish Steel Works should operate on the recognised case rates of wages as a simple and not as a compounded percentage. Board of Arbitration—Mr. J. Macdonald (chairman), Mr. G. Pate, C.B.E., Mr. J. Brown. Award—The percentage fluctuations should operate on the recognised base rates of wages as a simple percentage, subject to the two following conditions:—The compounded percentage system shall continue to apply up to and including 65 per cent on scale and all fluctuations by scale over 65 per cent. shall operate as a simple percentage on base rates as from and after the first Monday in July, 1919. Issued 25th May, 1920. W.A. 3253.

BLAST FURNACEMEN, &c.—Midland Blast Furnacemen, Cokemen, and By-Product Workers' Association v. South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association. Difference—Application for a new scheme of tonnage and day wages, basis rates and bonuses. Board of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (chairman), Mr. G. Pate, O.B.E., Mr. J. J. Burton, Mr. T. McKenna, and Mr. J. Munro. Award—The makes of iron and conditions of its manufacture differ so materially at the different works that no uniform system of bonus basis and payments are fixed, but the questions left to be worked out by the several firms with the Workers' Association should it be desired. Basis wages on a uniform shift basis for certain workers fixed in detail. Additions to be made at the rate of ¼ per cent. for each 2-4d. advance on the mean selling price of iron, calculated in a specified manner, where the selling price exceeds 54s. per ton. Effective as from the commencement of the first full pay period in June, 1920. Issued 18th June, 1920. W.A. 1213/2.

Clothing Trades.

CUTTERS, PRESSERS, &c.—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, and the Irish Tailors' and Tailoresses' Union v. Dublin members of the Irish Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Association. Difference—Application for certain increases and other alterations in working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—On and from the first pay day after 10th June advance granted of 7s. 6d. per week for all male timeworkers over 22 years of age and 5s. for female timeworkers over 21. Increase of 12½ per cent. on present wages of all pieceworkers. Questions affecting holidays and wages of learners were not discussed. Issued 21st June, 1920. W.A. 3792.

Public Utility Services.

GAS WORKERS AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Municipal Employees' Association of Great Britain and Ireland v.

Lisburn Urban District Council. Difference—Application for certain increases and alterations in working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Shift workers employed at the gas works to receive advance of 2s. per shift, labourers in the gas works and workmen in the Surveyor's department, an advance of 10s. per week. Certain alterations to be made with regard to the seventh shift. The normal week for day workers in the Surveyor's Department, exclusive of caretakers and park-keepers, to consist of 48 hours. Holidays and overtime fixed. Effective as from 3rd May. Issued 23rd June, 1920. W.A. 3559/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

LABOURERS.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Ballymoney Employers' Association. Difference—Application for an advance of 10s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—Increase granted of 4s. per week. Effective (as agreed between parties) as from the 17th May. Issued 23rd June, 1920. W.A. 3415/2.

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**Building and Allied Trades.**

PLUMBERS AND PIPE FITTERS.—United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association v. National Union of Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers. Difference—Demarcation dispute in connection with renewals and maintenance work at the Crystal Palace. Agreement—Plumbers to do all the work from "tees" in existing and future mains to sanitary and domestic fittings, it being understood that all waste and soil pipes in screwed barrel is plumbers' work. This is only to apply to the Crystal Palace, and to be without prejudice to any other local or national settlement. Agreed 23rd June, 1920. W.A. 3626.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives v. Market Drayton Master Builders and Allied Trades Association. Difference—Application for certain rates. Agreement—Recognition was given to the North-Western Area Scheme; work to be resumed on the following morning. Agreed 25th June, 1920. W.A. 2998.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Hay and Co., Mr. J. W. Robertson, Mr. Joseph Gray, Messrs. Bruce and Tulloch, A. Arcus and Co., and the Zetland Motor Engineering Co. Difference—Application for an advance in wages. Agreement—Engineers, blacksmiths, and carpenters to receive a rate of 1s. 7d. per hour, joiners and sawyers 1s. 5d. per hour, sailmakers 1s. 4d., and labourers 1s. 3d. Provision made for an Arbitration Committee, consisting of four representatives of the employers and an equal number of representatives of the union, to be presided over by a neutral chairman mutually chosen. The decisions of the Committee are to be final, and no stoppage of work is to take place pending decisions. Other working conditions fixed. Agreed 21st June, 1920. W.A. 3161.

SHIPWRIGHTS, &c.—Ship Constructors and Shipwrights' Association v. Messrs. Slade and Sons, A. J. Smith and Co., Ltd., Hobbs and Linsley, Fowey. Difference—Application for an increase in wages. Agreement—Tradesmen to receive £3 16s. 6d. per week, and labourers £3 7s. 3d. for a 47-hour week. Overtime to be paid after the completion of each day's full working hours at the rate of time-and-a-half up to 10 p.m., double time after 10 p.m. Work done on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day to be paid at double time, and ordinary Bank Holidays time-and-a-half. Agreed 28th June, 1920. W.A. 8115.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS.—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Tyne, Tees and Hartlepoons and Hull Sawmilling Owners' Association. Difference—Application for increased wages. Agreement—Rate of 2s. 2d. per hour should be paid as from 3rd July, and 2s. 4d. per hour as from 2nd August. The latter rate to operate for three months. Agreed 21st June, 1920. W.A. 7368.

Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass Trades

BRICKMAKERS.—Nottingham Building Trades Operatives' Federation, National Society of Builders' Labourers v. Nottingham Brickmakers' Association. Difference—Application for the same rate of wages as that paid to builders' labourers in Nottingham district. Agreement—The parties agree to abide by all variations in wages to take effect as from the date of such variations awarded from time to time by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay industry or such other body as may be substituted for that committee. Increase

Agreements—Continued.

granted of 1d. per hour as and from the first pay day in July next; this is to merge in the next advance awarded. Other working conditions fixed. Agreed 3rd June, 1920. W.A. 2499.

POTTERY WORKERS.—National Society of Pottery Workers v. the Potters' Federation (Ltd.). Difference—Application for an increase of 20 per cent. Agreement—Advance granted of 2d. per hour worked on the present wages for all men over 18, and 1d. per hour for all boys under 18 and women, with the exception of casters, boilermen, enginemen and labourers, who are to be paid the wage general in the district. These increases to apply to steep and mill-house hands and kiln firemen, but the Union recognises the right of employers to pay these workers at the rate per hour arranged between the individual employer and employee. Certain men specified are not required to return to their old employment unless they so wish. Effective as from date of resuming work. Agreed 4th June, 1920. W.A. 720/3.

OIL CAKE WORKERS.—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Seed, Oil and Cake Trade Association, Liverpool. Difference—Applications for certain minimum rates and other alterations. Agreement—Minimum rates fixed as follows: Grade I., 70s. per week for adult Anglo-Pressmen, Shovers-in, Moulders, Belt-menders, Anglo-Roller-men, Flood and Valvemmen (charge hands); Grade II., 67s. 6d. per week for adult Lintermen, Greasers, Hoistmen, Filtermen (charge hands); Grade III., 63s. per week for adult Cake Baggers and Packers, Parers, Strippers, Rakers-out, Mill Cleaners, Knock-about gang, Warehouse gang, and all other labourers; Grade IV., youths from 18 to 20½ years of age 40s. to 59s. per week. Grade V., women 18 to 20 years 36s. to 40s. per week. These rates to apply to able-bodied men and for the standard output. A 47-hour week is to be operative for day workers (excluding all shift-workers), and the adult rate to be paid for adult work. Effective as from the first full week in April, 1920. Agreed 18th June, 1920. W.A. 8425 (1919).

Other Trades.

DOCKERS.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Peat Moss Litter Supply Co., London. Difference—Application for certain rates. Agreement—Rate of 16s. a day (44-hour week) to be paid. Agreed 20th May, 1920. W.A. 2959.

BAKERS.—Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers v. Employers in the Bakery Trade of Oxford. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Semi-industrial rates fixed, varying from 36s. 6d. to 78s., according to the grade of the workers; Rural Grade I., rates ranging from 34s. 6d. to 74s. Rates specified for juveniles, allied workers and females. Other working conditions fixed. Agreed 8th June, 1920. W.A. 3008.

BUTTON OPERATIVES.—National Federation of Women Workers v. Messrs. P. and C. Button and Co., London. Difference—Application for certain wages. Agreement—Resumption of work to take place on 22nd June at the usual hour. With regard to wages, as the Trade Board rates are understood to come into force on 26th June this meets the claim. Other working conditions fixed. Issued 21st June, 1920. W.A. 3234.

COAL MINES MINIMUM WAGE ACT, 1912.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE JOINT DISTRICT BOARD.

COAL MINES.—The Joint District Board being unable to agree upon a claim made by the workmen's side for a revision of the minimum rates of wages and the district rates, the matter was referred to the Independent Chairman (His Honour Judge F. H. Mellor) for decision. Award: That there should be one minimum rate of wages for each class throughout the district. A claim for certain alterations in the General Minimum Rates was disallowed. Dated 16th May. W.A. 3536.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED OR VARIED.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made Orders, as set out below, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied or fixed by the following Trade Boards. These rates become effective as from the dates specified, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour and all persons employed in the trade coming within the scope of the respective Trade Boards. Where, however, as respects any employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by that employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified.

The penalty for paying wages at less than the minimum rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence, but in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury, the Trade Board may, in certain circumstances, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum rates.

Further particulars regarding the minimum rates of wages set out below may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2., in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at Lord Edward Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 16TH JUNE, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 17TH JUNE, 1920.

General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

Female Workers:

	General Minimum Time-Rates.		Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.	
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.
For Female Workers under 15 years of age	14 6	3½	18 0	4 0
" " of 15 and under 16 years of age	19 3	4½	24 0	6 0
" " " 16 " 17 "	24 0	6	30 0	7½
" " " 17 " 18 "	28 9	7½	36 0	9
" " " 18 years of age and upwards	36 0	9	45 0	11 2½

Provided that—

(a) As regards workers under 18 years of age, the above minimum rates shall apply only in cases where the worker is, during the whole or a substantial part of her time, learning any branch or process of the

trade under conditions which afford her a reasonable prospect of advancement to the minimum rates applicable to workers of 18 years of age and upwards. Otherwise the general minimum time-rate applicable shall be 36s. per week (or 9d. per hour) and the piece-work basis time-rate applicable shall be 45s. per week, irrespective of age.

(b) In the case of workers under 18 years of age who are employed on power presses, which on account of their size, or heaviness, of the risk of personal injury involved, or upon other grounds, are unsuitable for the employment of such workers, the general minimum time-rate shall be 36s. per week (i.e., 9d. per hour) and the piece-work basis time-rate 45s. per week. In the interpretation of this clause, regard shall be had for the practice of good employers.

(c) A worker who enters the trade for the first time, at the age of 15 years or over, and who cannot suitably be employed on piece-work, shall, until the expiry of six months' employment in the trade, be paid at a rate of not less than three-quarters of the general minimum time-rate which would otherwise be applicable according to her age.

Male Workers.

	General Minimum Time-Rates.		Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.	
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.
I.—For Male Workers of 21 years of age and upwards employed as Knife Hands or Press Hands.	68 0	1 5	85 0	1 8
II.—For all other Male Workers:				
For Male Workers under 15 years of age	15 0	3½	18 9	4 3
" " of 15 and under 16 years of age	20 0	5	25 0	6 3
" " " 16 " 17 "	25 0	6½	31 3	7 6
" " " 17 " 18 "	30 0	7½	37 6	9 0
" " " 18 " 19 "	42 0	10½	52 6	12 6
" " " 19 " 20 "	48 0	1 0	60 0	14 0
" " " 20 " 21 "	54 0	1 1½	67 6	15 6
" " " 21 years of age and upwards	60 0	1 3	75 0	17 0

Provided that—

(a) As regards workers employed under 21 years of age, the above minimum rates shall apply only in cases where the worker is, during the whole or a substantial part of his time, learning any branch or process of the trade under conditions which afford him a reasonable prospect of advancement to the minimum rates applicable to workers of 21 years of age and over. Otherwise the general minimum time-rate applicable shall be 60s. per

week (i.e., 1s. 3d. per hour), and the piece-work basis time-rate applicable shall be 75s. per week, irrespective of age.

(b) A worker who enters the trade for the first time at the age of 15 years or over, and who cannot suitably be employed on piece-work, shall, until the expiry of six months' employment in the trade, be paid at a rate of not less than three-quarters of the general minimum time-rate which would otherwise be applicable according to his age.

The weekly rates set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, but they are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours actually spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment in any week is less than 48.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 16TH JUNE, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 21ST JUNE, 1920.

General Minimum Time-Rates for certain classes of Male Workers.

(1) Male Learners (other than apprentices), as defined by the Trade Board:—

	Per week of 48 hours.	
	s.	d.
Workers under 15 years of age	12	0
" " of 15 and under 16 years of age	14	0
" " " 16 " 17 "	16	0
" " " 17 " 18 "	20	0
" " " 18 " 19 "	29	0
" " " 19 " 20 "	33	0
" " " 20 " 21 "	38	0
" " " 21 years of age and over	43	0

(a) Learners commencing employment in the Retail Bespoke Section of the Tailoring Trade at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of six months at 30s. per week of 48 hours, or 7½d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 35s. per week of 48 hours, or 8½d. per hour. Provided that these general minimum time-rates shall be increased by 6s. per week of 48 hours, or 1½d. per hour, in the case of any such worker who is 22 years of age or over. Learners to whom this sub-section applies shall, on the expiration of one year's service in the trade, receive such general minimum time-rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions.

(b) A worker shall cease to be a learner and shall be entitled to the general minimum time-rate applicable to workers other than learners on the completion of five years' employment in the trade.

(2) All Male Workers employed in any Branch of Retail Bespoke Tailoring in Great Britain, as specified in the definition of the Trade Board:

Excluding—

- (a) Cutters and trimmers;
- (b) The workers specified in (1) above;
- (c) Workers specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Order made by the Minister of Labour, dated 31st May, 1920 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 342); and
- (d) Indentured apprentices whose indentures (i) were made prior to 7th June, 1920, and (ii) provide for the apprentices being supplied with board or with board and lodging.

Workers of 22 years of age and over ... 1s. 2d. per hour.

	Per week of 48 hours.	
	s.	d.
Workers under 15 years of age	12	0
" " of 15 and under 16 years of age	14	0
" " " 16 " 17 "	16	0
" " " 17 " 18 "	20	0
" " " 18 " 19 "	29	0
" " " 19 " 20 "	33	0
" " " 20 " 21 "	38	0
" " " 21 " 22 "	43	0

The weekly rates set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent by a male worker or learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less than 48.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 17TH JUNE, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 21ST JUNE, 1920.

General Minimum Time-rates for Male and Female Workers of 21 years of age and over.

Section I.

A.—Wood-working Machinists and Sawyers:

	General Minimum Time-rates.	
	Male Workers.	Female Workers.
(1) General wood-working machinists capable of working wood-working machines and sharpening and setting own tools, who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wood-working machinists or sawyers	1 10	—
(2) Sawyers or planers not sharpening and setting own tools (excluding workers employed on boring, sanding and dowelling machines) who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wood-working machinists or sawyers	1 8	—
(3) Workers employed on boring, sanding and dowelling machines only who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wood-working machinists or sawyers	1 4	8

B.—Wood Body Makers:

- (1) Invalid and side car body makers who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wood body makers ... 1 10 —
- (2) Wood body makers (other than invalid and side car body makers) who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wood body makers ... 1 7 9½

C.—Perambulator Smiths:

- (1) Perambulator fire smiths who have had not less than 4 years' experience as perambulator smiths ... 1 10 —
- (2) Perambulator cold smiths and hood frame smiths who have had not less than 4 years' experience as perambulator smiths ... 1 6 —

D.—Nickel Platers:

- Nickel platers who have had not less than 4 years' experience as nickel platers ... 1 10 —

E.—Cane and Wicker Body Makers:

- Cane and wicker body makers who have had not less than 4 years' experience as cane or wicker body makers ... 1 9 —

F.—Painters:

- (1) Body finishers and fine liners who have had not less than 4 years' experience as painters ... 1 9 10½
- (2) Spring painters and fine liners who have had not less than 4 years' experience as painters ... 1 5 8½
- (3) Brush hands who have had not less than 4 years' experience as painters ... 1 4 8

G.—Wheel Workers:

- (1) Wheel truers, brass turners, and brass filers who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wheel workers ... 1 7½ 9½
- (2) Brass threaders who have had not less than 4 years' experience as wheel workers ... — 9½

Provided:—

(i) That workers who enter the trade under 21 years of age and on reaching the age of 21 have completed less than 4 years' experience as specified above may be employed during the period after the age of 21 required to complete the 4 years' experience, at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above, during the last 12 months of such period, and at a rate of 2d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above, during any previous part of such period; Provided that in no case shall the rate paid to a worker be less than the rate payable to the same worker between the ages of 20 and 21.

(ii) That workers who enter the trade for the first time at or over the age of 21 years may be employed for a period of 12 months at a rate of 2d. per hour and for a second period of 12 months at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rate

- (b) For all overtime on the day which constitutes the usual weekly half-holiday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (c) For all overtime on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

Provided, that where it is, or may become, the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on six days in the week:—

- (1) The Overtime Rates shall be payable only where on any day (except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays) the number of hours worked exceeds eight; and in the case of Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the Overtime Rates shall be payable only where on any of these days the number of hours worked exceeds six.
- (2) All hours of work on the seventh day shall be paid for at DOUBLE TIME, if the normal working week of 48 hours has been previously completed.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be as follows:—

In any week	48
On any day other than Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays	7
On Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays	6

The proposed Rates set out in the respective Scales A, B and C in (a) and (b) of I above shall apply as follows:—

- (i) The Rates set out in Scale A shall apply to areas administered by Rural District Councils, but shall not apply to any town or village within any Rural District Council Area having a population exceeding 10,000.
- (ii) The Rates set out in Scale B shall apply to all areas other than those specified in (i) and (iii) of this paragraph.
- (iii) The Rates set out in Scale C shall be applicable to London; that is to say, the City of London and the Metropolitan Police Districts, except such parts as are administered by a Rural District Council. Provided that the Rate applicable to a roundsman or a roundswoman shall be determined by reference to the area in which the greater part of his or her round of distribution lies.

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

(A) The Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued (with the consent of the Minister of Labour), a Notice of Proposal dated 15th June, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates in respect of certain classes of Female Workers.

I.—Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for Certain Classes of Female Workers.

Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rate to operate for a period of four months from the date on which the Variation set out in this Notice takes effect.	Proposed Variation of Piece-work Basis Time-Rate to operate for a period of four months from the date on which the Variation set out in this Notice takes effect.
Per Hour. From 8½d. to 10½d.	Per Hour. From 9d. to 11½d.

Female Workers (other than Homeworkers) of 18 years of age and over employed in Rope making or on processes preparatory thereto in a Factory or Workshop where Hemp or similar Rope is made, or where Hemp or similar Rope and Wire Rope are made.

II.—Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates for Certain Classes of Female Workers.

Overtime Rates, calculated on the Minimum Rates set out above in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Notice Fixing Minimum Rates for Overtime issued by the Trade Board and dated 1st April, 1920, shall apply, in substitution for the above Minimum Rates in respect of all hours worked by the above classes of workers in excess of the number of hours therein declared by the Trade Board to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

(B) The Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) a notice of Proposal dated 24th June, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Piece-Rates for Female Homeworkers.

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

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales) have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal dated 25th June, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers as detailed below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

(i)—(a) Male cutters of 22 years of age and over, who are employed wholly or mainly in cutting, as defined below, and

who have had not less than 5 years' experience in cutting in the Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing trade:—

General Minimum Time-Rates.		Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.	
At present fixed.	Proposed.	At present fixed.	Proposed.
per hour.	per hour.	per hour.	per hour.
1s. 2d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 8½d.

(b) For the purpose of this notice the term "cutting" shall be deemed to include the operations of hooking-up, folding, marking-in or marking-out and dividing.

(ii) Female workers of 22 years of age and over, who have had not less than 3 years' experience after learnership in the retail bespoke dressmaking trade, and are employed as fully qualified bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands:—

General Minimum Time-Rates.		Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.	
At present fixed.	Proposed.	At present fixed.	Proposed.
per hour.	per hour.	per hour.	per hour.
8½d.	10½d.	9½d.	11½d.

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates, calculated on the proposed minimum rates set out in I above, in the manner set out in the Schedule to the notice issued by the Trade Board and dated 21st May, 1920, shall apply, in substitution for the proposed minimum rates set out in I above, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board, in the Schedule above referred to, to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

No variation is proposed in the minimum rates for male and female workers set out in the above-mentioned notice in respect of any class of male or female workers other than those specified in I above.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Fur Trade Board (Great Britain) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal dated 25th June, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers as set out below:—

I.—Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates for certain classes of Male Workers.

(i) Male workers of 21 years of age and over in the dyers' and dressers' section of the trade:

Variation proposed.	Per week of 48 hours.
	from to
	s. d. s. d.

(a) Workers employed as grounders, smearers or as drum and cage hands (not including workers employed merely in carrying skins to drums and cages)... 55 0 58 0

(b) Workers employed as combers or dippers and all other male workers of 21 years of age and over employed in the dyers' and dressers' section of the trade *excepting tubbers* ... 53 0 56 0

No variation is proposed in respect of the general minimum time-rate fixed for tubbers.

(ii) All other male workers in the trade of 21 years of age and over (except tubbers) other than those specified in (i) above and other than those specified in Sections I, II and IV of the Schedule to the notice issued by the Trade Board dated 9th April, 1920... 53 0 56 0

II.—Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates.

Overtime Rates calculated on the General Minimum Time-Rates specified in I above in the manner set out in Part IV of the Schedule to the Notice issued by the Trade Board dated 9th April, 1920, shall apply in substitution for the General Minimum Time-Rates set out in I above in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board, in the notice above referred to, to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

The Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland) have issued, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, a notice of Proposal, dated 5th July, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers, as set out below:—

I.—Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates.

(i) For Male Workers of 21 years of age and over: From 1s. 2d. per hour to 1s. 3d. per hour.

(ii) For Female Workers of 18 years of age and over, with not less than six months' experience in the trade: From 7½d. per hour to 8d. per hour.

II.—Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates.

Overtime Rates calculated on the General Minimum Time-Rates specified above, in the manner set out in Part II of the Schedule to the Notice issued by the Trade Board, dated 11th June, 1920, fixing Minimum Rates of Wages for Male and Female Workers, to apply in substitution for the General Minimum Time-Rates set out above in respect of hours worked in excess of the number of hours

declared by the Trade Board, in the said Notice dated 11th June, 1920, to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

REGULATIONS.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power him thereunto enabling, has varied the Regulations dated 12th December, 1919, governing the constitution and proceedings of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) to the following extent and in the following way:—

- (1) In Regulation No. 2 of the above Regulations, the number fifty-three shall be read instead of the number fifty-one, and the number sixty-one instead of the number fifty-nine, and the number five instead of the number three.
- (2) In Regulation No. 4 of the above Regulations, the number five shall be read instead of the number three.

This variation of the above-mentioned Regulations takes effect as from 7th July, 1920.

NEW TRADE BOARDS.

Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 25th June, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Grocery and Provisions Trade in England and Wales as specified in the Trade Boards (Grocery and Provisions) Order, 1920, namely:—

1. The retail sale of any of the articles specified in Schedule 1 in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department in which:—

- (a) twelve or more of such articles are sold or exposed for sale, whether or not the sale of such articles is the main business in the establishment or business or branch or department; or
- (b) the retail sale of any one or more of such articles is the main or principal business of that establishment or business or branch or department.

2. The wholesale sale (except when incidental to manufacture or production) of any of the articles specified in Schedule 2 in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department in which such sale is the main or principal business of that establishment, business, branch or department.

3. The sale of other goods when any such sale is carried on in association with the sales specified in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 above if such sale involves the employment of workers who are also employed in those sales; including the following or similar operations when incidental to or carried on in conjunction with the sales specified in 1, 2, or 3, above:

- (i.) checking, testing, grading;
- (ii.) weighing, measuring;
- (iii.) packing, boxing, bundling, bagging, parcelling, packing, unpacking, labelling;
- (iv.) collecting, despatching, delivering;
- (v.) stock-keeping, warehousing, storing, cold storing, refrigerating;
- (vi.) portering, loading, unloading, lift or hoist operating;
- (vii.) timekeeping, cleaning premises;
- (viii.) adjusting implements, cleaning implements, utensils or receptacles;
- (ix.) cleaning goods;
- (x.) window or show-case dressing;
- (xi.) garaging, horse or motor keeping, cleaning vehicles;
- (xii.) mixing, blending, crushing, grinding, mincing, shredding, cutting;
- (xiii.) sausage making, bacon processing, ham processing, ham boiling, ham or bacon curing;
- (xiv.) roasting coffee, blanching almonds;
- (xv.) cooking, preparing or serving food or drink for consumption by the public on or off the premises by workers principally engaged in the sales specified in 1, 2, or 3, above;
- (xvi.) clerical work, commercial travelling or canvassing;

but excluding:—

- (a) operations performed at docks, wharves, or warehouses by workers not directly employed by employers engaged in the business specified in 1, 2, or 3, above;
- (b) the sale of goods for export and operations incidental thereto except when carried on in conjunction with the sale of goods for distribution within the United Kingdom;
- (c) the transport of goods by common carriers;
- (d) operations performed by workers engaged in any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;
- (e) Post Office business;

- (f) operations in agriculture within the meaning of the Corn Production Act, 1917;
- (g) operations performed by workers employed by wholesale brokers or merchants who do not employ warehouse workers or carters;
- (h) sales and operations incidental thereto covered by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920.

Schedule I.

Sugar.
Tea.
Coffee.
Cocoa.
Biscuits.
Dried Fruits.
Jam.
Marmalade.
Spices or Condiments.
Oatmeal or rolled oats.
Rice.
Tapioca.
Bacon.
Cheese.
Butter.
Margarine.
Lard.
Tinned, potted or bottled foods.
Burning oil.
Matches.
Floor or metal polishes.
Candles.
Soap.
Washing Soda or Starch

Schedule II.

Sugar.
Tea.
Coffee.
Cocoa.
Biscuits.
Dried Fruits.
Jam.
Marmalade.
Spices and condiments.
Rice.
Tapioca.
Bacon.
Cheese.
Butter.
Margarine.
Lard.
Tinned, potted or bottled foods.
Eggs.
Matches.
Candles.
Soap.

The Trade Board has been established in accordance with these Regulations and consists of:—

- (1) Five appointed members, namely: Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., Mr. W. Addington Willis, Mr. D. Knoop, Professor E. A. Lewis, and Miss A. V. Gordon.

(2) Thirty-nine members representing employers and thirty-nine members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

Provision is made for not more than twelve additional representative members (half to be representatives of employers and half to be representatives of workers) to serve upon the Trade Board if the Minister of Labour, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, thinks additional representation necessary in order to secure the proper representation of any class or classes of employers or workers.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., to be Chairman, Mr. W. Addington Willis to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board. The Trade Board will be known as "The Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales)."

SPECIAL ORDER.

Grocery and Provisions Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section one of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order that from and after the eighteenth day of June, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

Article 1.—The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 2.—The Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, confirming, among other orders, The Trade Boards (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1913, is hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of all processes or operations comprised therein, which are included in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 3.—This Order may be cited as The Trade Boards (Grocery and Provisions) Order, 1920.

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above notice is as set out above in the notice regarding the establishment of the Trade Board.

NOTICES OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS.

Fish, Poultry, Game and Rabbits Distributive Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to this notice.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within forty-two days from the 2nd July, 1920. Every objection must be in writing and must state:—

- (a) the specific grounds for objection, and
(b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.
- The trade specified in the Appendix to this notice is as follows:—

The fish, poultry, game and rabbits distributive trade (that is to say):—

- (1) The wholesale or retail sale for human consumption off the premises of fish, poultry, game, or rabbits in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department in which such sale is the main or principal business of that establishment or business or branch or department.
 - (2) The sale of any goods or the cooking, preparing or serving for sale of food or drink for consumption on or off the premises when performed in or in connection with and by workers principally engaged in an establishment or business or branch or department of the kind specified in paragraph (1) above.
- including the following or similar operations when incidental to or carried on in conjunction with the operations specified in paragraph (1) or (2) above:—
- (i) Checking, grading, sorting.
 - (ii) Weighing, boiling, cutting, gutting, cleaning, cleansing, dressing, freshing, shelling, opening, filleting, spitting, curing, smoking, plucking, trussing, skinning, boning.
 - (iii) Labelling, ticketing, barrelling, bundling, packing, unpacking, parcelling, bagging, boxing, basketing.
 - (iv) Collecting, delivering, despatching, portering, loading, unloading, lift or hoist operating, time-keeping, cleaning or heating premises.
 - (v) Storing, stock-keeping, warehousing, cold storing, refrigerating.
 - (vi) Cleaning, adjusting or sharpening implements, cleaning utensils or receptacles. Window or show-case dressing.
 - (vii) Horse or motor keeping, care of vehicles.
 - (viii) Clerical work, buying, commercial travelling or canvassing.

but excluding:—

- (a) The sale or the cooking or preparing or serving for sale of fried fish when carried on as a main or principal business and sales of any goods and any operations when carried on in connection with, and by workers principally engaged in, such business.
- (b) The sale of tinned fish when carried on as a distinct business, or as subsidiary to a business not of the kind specified in (1) or (2) above; and sales of any goods and any operations when carried on in connection with, and by workers principally engaged in, such business.
- (c) Operations performed by workers employed in an establishment or business or branch or department principally engaged in the curing or smoking of fish.
- (d) The sale of goods for export and operations incidental thereto, except when carried on in association with the sale of goods for consumption within the United Kingdom.
- (e) Operations performed by workers employed by wholesale merchants or brokers who do not employ warehouse workers or carters.
- (f) Operations performed by workers employed in boats or ships or in operations incidental to fishing.
- (g) Operations of cleaning or maintenance of premises and operations performed at docks, wharves, or warehouses or elsewhere when such operations are performed by workers not directly employed by employers engaged in a business of the kind specified in (1) or (2) above.
- (h) Operations performed by common carriers or by workers in any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto.
- (i) Operations performed by workers in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department principally engaged in the production of fish at hatcheries or fish farms, or the rearing of poultry or game or rabbits.
- (j) Post office business.
- (k) Operations included in the Trade Boards (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1913.

Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Distributive Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within forty-two days from the 2nd July, 1920. Every objection must be in writing, and must state:—

- (a) The specific grounds for objection; and
(b) The omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

The trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice is as follows:—

The Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Distributive Trade (that is to say):—

1. The wholesale or retail sale for use or consumption off the premises of any one or more of the commodities specified in the schedule hereto in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department in which such sale is the main or principal business of the establishment or business or branch or department;
2. The sale or hire of growing plants, when such sale or hire is transacted in or in association with an establishment or business or branch or department of the kind specified in paragraph 1 above;
3. The following operations when performed in or in association with an establishment or business or branch or department of the kind specified in paragraphs 1 or 2 above, by a worker usually employed in or in association with such establishment, or business or branch or department:—

- (a) the sale of any goods other than those specified in the schedule hereto;
 - (b) the designing or making of wreaths, bouquets, or similar articles from natural or artificial flowers, the preparation of fancy baskets of artificial flowers or raw fruit, or the executing of decorations with natural flowers, foliage or growing plants;
 - (c) the cooking, preparing or serving of food or drink for consumption by the public;
 - (d) the carting of coal or any goods, or the removal of furniture;
- including the following or similar operations when incidental to or carried on in conjunction with the business specified in paragraphs 1, 2, or 3 above:—
- (i) checking, testing, grading, weighing, measuring;
 - (ii) cleaning goods;
 - (iii) barrelling, bundling, bagging, boxing, basketing, parcelling, packeting, packing, unpacking;
 - (iv) labelling, ticketing;
 - (v) collecting, despatching, delivering;
 - (vi) horse or motor-keeping, care of vehicles;
 - (vii) warehousing, storing, cold-storing, stock-keeping;
 - (viii) portering, loading, unloading, lift or hoist operating, time-keeping;
 - (ix) heating, cleaning premises, cleaning, adjusting or sharpening implements, cleaning receptacles or utensils;
 - (x) stacking, window or show-case dressing;
 - (xi) bunching, mossaing, wiring, potting, shelling, trimming, watering;
 - (xii) clerical work, commercial travelling or canvassing.
- but excluding:—
- (a) the sale of hop-flowers;
 - (b) the sale of goods for export and operations incidental thereto, except when carried on in conjunction with the sale of goods for distribution within the United Kingdom;
 - (c) operations of cleaning or maintenance of premises, and operations performed at docks, wharves, warehouses or elsewhere when such operations are performed by workers not directly employed by employers engaged in the business specified in paragraphs 1 or 2 above;
 - (d) operations performed on board ships by workers who form part of the crew;
 - (e) operations performed by workers employed by wholesale merchants or brokers who do not employ warehouse workers or carters;
 - (f) the transport of goods by common carriers;
 - (g) operations performed by workers engaged in any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;
 - (h) Post Office business;
 - (i) operations in agriculture within the meaning of the Corn Production Act, 1917;
 - (j) sales and operations included in the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920.

Schedule.

Raw undried fruits,
Raw undried vegetables, } for human consumption.
Whole raw edible nuts,
Nut kernels,

Cut or picked natural flowers or foliage.

Boot and Floor Polish Trade.

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JUNE, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Ballyhaunis (Mayo)	Dr. A. F. Smyth, Ballyhaunis.	Weekdays, 12 noon-2 p.m.
Blackford (Perth)	Dr. J. T. Gunn, Deansland, Auchterarder.	Post Office Buildings, Blackford, Tuesday 2-2.30 p.m.
Bollington (Cheshire)	Dr. T. C. Reeves, The Brook House, Bollington, Macclesfield.	Surgery, Weekdays, 8.30-9.30 a.m.
Braintree (Essex)	Dr. H. G. K. Young, Lyncroft, Bocking, Braintree.	Surgery, Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Campbeltown (Argyll)	Dr. J. P. Brown, Drumfin, Campbeltown.	13, Longrow South, Campbeltown, Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.
Frome (Somerset)	Dr. C. G. Galpin, Rook Lane House, Frome.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Leicester, West (Leicester)	Dr. E. L. Lilley, Waterloo Gates, 86, New Walk, Leicester.	103, Wellington Street, Leicester, Wednesday, 8.30-9.30 a.m.
Redditch (Worcester)	Dr. J. Stevenson, 22, Easemore Road, Redditch.	Surgery, Church Green East, Redditch, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Stornoway (Ross and Cromarty)	Dr. M. Mackenzie, 2, Lewis Street, Stornoway.	Surgery, 26, Kenneth Street, Stornoway Weekdays, 6-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publication) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 118, Grafton Street, Dublin].

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, No. 11. Figures up to 20th May, 1920. Price movements, production, labour &c. Supreme Economic Council. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

Wages and Hours of Labour. (1) Railways of Great Britain. National Wages Board. Conclusions respecting Claims referred on 6th May, 1920. [S.O. publication: price 3d.] (2) Hours of Labour of Coal Tipplers and Trimmers. Report by a Court of Inquiry. [S.O. publication: price 3d.] (3) Report of Committee on the Hours, Pay and Conditions of Service of Firemen in Professional Fire Brigades in Great Britain. [Cmd. 710: price 2d.]

Coal Industry. (1) Statistical Summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the Coal Mining Industry as a whole, and for the various districts, in respect of the three months ended 31st March, 1920. Board of Trade (Coal Mines Department). [Cmd. 758: price 1d.] (2) Coal Output. (a) Weekly Statistics to May 29th, 1920. [H.C. 28-III.: price 1d.] (b) Monthly Statistics to April 24th, 1920. [H.C. 35-IV.: price 1d.]

Agriculture and Fisheries. (1) Agricultural Statistics, 1919. Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in England and Wales, with summaries for the United Kingdom. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 695: price 3d.] (2) Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1918. Vessels and crews, loans, technical instruction, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cmd. 601: price 1s. 6d.]

Prices and Supplies. (1) Empire Flax Growing Committee. Report to the Board of Trade on Substitutes for Flax, as at 27th April, 1920. [Cmd. 762: price 1d.] (2) Second Report of the Departmental Committee on the Wholesale Food Markets of London, 25th February, 1920. [Cmd. 713: price 1d.]

Health and Safety. (1) Ventilation in Factories and Workshops. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (2) Committee on the Use of Lead in Painting. Vol. IX.—Minutes of Evidence. [Cmd. 652: price 9s.] (3) Smoke and Noxious Vapours Abatement. Interim Report of the Committee on. Ministry of Health, 1920. [Cmd. 755.]

Housing. Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies up to the 30th April, 1920. [Cmd. 728: price 1s.]

Emigration. (1) Openings in Australia for Women from the United Kingdom. Report to the Oversea Settlement Committee of the Delegates appointed inquire as to. [Cmd. 745: price 3d.] (2) Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1919. [Cmd. 721: price 2d.]

Dominions and Foreign Economic Conditions. (1) Colonial

Reports—Annual. No. 1033, Bahamas, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508: price 2d.] No. 1034, Gambia, 1918. [Cmd. 508-17: price 2d.] No. 1029, Gold Coast, 1918. [Cmd. 508-13: price 6d.] No. 1035, Barbados, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-18: price 2d.] (2) Trade of Canada and Newfoundland, 1919. Report by H.M. Trade Commissioners. Industrial and economic conditions, labour, cost of living, the coal situation, &c. [Cmd. 720: price 1s. 6d.] (3) Report on the Commercial and Industrial Situation of Sweden, 1919. H.M. Consul at Stockholm. [Cmd. 708: price 3d.] (4) Report on Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Germany at the close of the year 1919. [Cmd. 752: price 4d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:— (1) Supplementary Memorandum on the Sesamum crop of 1919-20. (2) Supplementary Memorandum on the Wheat crop of 1919-20. (3) Agricultural Statistics 1918-19. Summary Tables. (4) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, February, 1920. (5) Wholesale and Retail Fortnightly Prices, to 15th April, 1920. (6) Statistics of British India. Vol. III.—Public Health. (7) Third Wheat Forecast, 1919-20. (8) First General Memorandum on the Winter Oilseeds Crop of 1919-20.

CANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette, May, 1920. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during April, the labour market, strikes, prices, accidents, unemployment in trade unions at end of March. (2) Ninth Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada, 1919. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.] (3) British Columbia. Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ending 31st December, 1919. Work of the Minimum Wage Board, strikes, trade unions, associations of employers, employment bureaus, statistics of wages, &c. [Victoria, B.C.: W. H. Cullin, King's Printer.] (4) Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly, May, 1920. The labour situation, public employment offices, vital statistics, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Official Year Book. No. 12—1919, 1901-1918. Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, March, 1920. Prices, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, living wage for adult females, industrial awards and agreements, &c. (2) Special Supplement. Compendium of Awards in Force, 31st December, 1919. Adult Time Workers. Department of Labour and Industry. (3) The Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1919. Part 3. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND.—The Industrial Gazette, April, 1920. Supply of and demand for labour, operations of female labour exchanges, accidents, industrial awards, &c. De-

partment of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(1) *Determinations of Wages Boards, 1920*. Wholesale grocers, masons and bricklayers, bakers and pastrycooks, blacksmith and shoeing smiths, boot trade. (2) *Industrial Court Awards, No. 41, 1919*. Making and baking of bread, rolls and small goods.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*The Statistical Register, 1918-19*. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer.]

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SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) *The South African Journal of Industries, May, 1920*. The industries of Pretoria—II, labour and industrial conditions in April, output of the mines, &c. Ministry of Mines and Industries. (2) *Statistics of Production*. Statistics of Factories and Productive Industries (excluding Mining & Quarrying) for the year 1917-18. (Third Industrial Census, 1919). Office of Census and Statistics. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.] (3) *Agricultural Census, 1918*. Statistics of Agricultural and Pastoral Production. Office of Census and Statistics. [Cape Town: Cape Times Limited.] (4) *Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics, April, 1920*. Labour and wages, cost of living, wholesale and retail prices, manufacturing industries, &c. Office of Census and Statistics. [Johannesburg: Argus Printing and Publishing Co.] (5) *Report of the Labour Department for February and March, 1920*. Applications for employment, places found, &c.

EGYPT.—*Annuaire Statistique de l'Égypte, 1919*. Population, prices, agriculture, savings banks, &c. Department de la Statistique General. [Cairo: Imprimerie Nationale.]

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(b) *State*.—NEW YORK. (1) *The Bulletin, May, 1920*. The labour market, women in industry, factory inspection, &c. State Industrial Commission. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.] (2) *The Labour Market Bulletin, March, 1920*. Detailed report on state of employment, average weekly earnings, comparison of average weekly earnings in New York factories, with course of retail food prices in the United States.

—MASSACHUSETTS.—*Publications of the Minimum Wage Commission*. (1) Seventh Annual Report, 1918-19. (2) Second Report on the Wages of Women in Corset Factories. (3) Statement and Decree concerning the Wages of Women employed in the Corset Occupation. (4) Statement and Decree concerning the Wages of Women employed in the Men's Clothing and Raincoat Trades. (5) Statement and Decree concerning the Wages of Women employed in the Knit Goods Trade. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

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SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses*. (Weekly.) Issues from 15th May to 16th June. [Berne.] (2) *Compte d'Etat de la Confédération Suisse pour l'Année 1919*. Financial Report of the Swiss Confederation for 1919. (Supplement to Feuille Fédérale Suisse, No. 23 of 2nd June, 1920.) (3) *Statistische Vierteljahrs-Berichte des Kantons Basel-Stadt, No. 1, (January-March, 1920)*. Retail prices of food in 1st quarter, State and State-subsidised Unemployment Funds. Municipal Statistical Office. [Basle.] (4) *Eidgenössische Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis, May, 1920*. Statistics of Swiss Employment Exchanges in May.

NORWAY.—*Sociale Meddelelser, No. 5, 1920*. Retail prices of food, &c., in March, consumption of working-class families in Norway, 1918 to 1919. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania: Steenske Forlag.]

SWEDEN.—(1) *Arealinventeringen och Husdjureräkningen den 1 Juni, 1919*. Census of area under cultivation and farm stock in 1919. [Stockholm: Isaac Marcus.] (2) *Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Arbetartillgång, Arbetstid och Arbetslön inom Sveriges Jordbruk, år 1918*. Wages of agricultural workers in 1918 and in period 1914-1918. Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm.] (3) *Kollektivavtal i Sverige år 1918*. Collective agreements entered into in 1918. Statistics of wages and hours. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (4) *Betänkande med Förslag till Lag om Arbetssemester afgivet den 15 Mars, 1920*. Report on Bill relating to holidays for workpeople, 15th March, 1920. [Stockholm.] (5) *Sociala Meddelanden, No. 5, 1920*. Employment in April, unemployment in quarter ending 1st March, recent legislation on conciliation in disputes, time-wages in certain industries, 1914-1919, hours of labour on Swedish vessels, retail prices in 1st quarter of 1920. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Social Forsorg, June, 1920*. Unemployment in March and April, also summary for 1919; employment exchanges in March; temporary law on state assistance to communal relief funds. Unemployment Council and Workmen's Insurance Council, &c. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé, 25.] (2) *Statistiske Efterretninger, 2nd, 11th and 18th June, 1920*. Hourly rates of wages in various industries at 31st December, 1919, retail prices in April, 1920. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.]

SPAIN.—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, May, 1920*. Regulations as to application of 8 hour day law, retail prices, October, 1919—March, 1920, labour disputes in March, 1920. Institute of Social reforms. (Spanish Labour Department). [Madrid: D. V. Suarez.]

FINLAND.—*Social Tidskrift, No. 1, 1920*. Retail prices in 4th quarter of 1919, employment exchanges in 1919. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

URUGUAY.—*Boletín de la Oficina Nacional del Trabajo, Nov-Dec, 1920* (2 issues). Labour accidents, employment exchanges, retail prices in 1918. Ministry of Industries. [Montevideo.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, April, 1920*. National Labour Department. [Buenos Aires.]

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1920.

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Angle Bulbs, Steel: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow. Boltstave, Steel: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham, Yorks.—Bolts and Nuts, Iron: Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London; W. Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London; G. Kenning & Son, London; Nutting & Kent, London; R. Virgo & Co., London; H. & W. Towell, London; S. Simpson, Preston.—Blooms, Steel: Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Britannia Metal: J. Dixon & Sons, Sheffield; Fenton Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; J. G. Graves, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Flatware Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Buttons, Horn: Furnace Grinders, Ltd., Halesowen.—Channels, Steel: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell.—Drawers: Brown Cotton: Atkins Bros., Hinckley; F. Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock; J. & R. Morley, London.—Electro Plate: Collis & Co., Birmingham; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fenton Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Grinsell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Martin, Hall & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Round & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham; Williams (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Files: Hobson, Houghton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Turner & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Gloves, Cotton: F. & J. Ellis, Leicester.—Garments, Oilskin Combination: Great Grimby Coal, Salt, & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimby.—Garments, Waterproof: Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; W. Wolstencroft & Co., Manchester.—Handkerchiefs, Black Silk: J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield; J. Dunkerley & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Hull Work: Baird Bros., North Shields.—Lamps, Gas-filled: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London.—Lamps: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Mdx.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London; T. F. Braime & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lace, Gold: Benton & Johnson, Ltd., London; Hobson & Son, Ltd., London.—Materials, Insulating: H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Mica: Attwater & Sons, Preston; Mica Manufacturing Co., Bromley, Kent; F. W. Wiggins & Sons, London.—Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London.—Pulleys, Countershafts, &c.: Unbreakable Pulley & Millgearing Co., Ltd., London.—Plates, Steel: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell; J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Shoes, Gymnasium: New Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Screws: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Butler & Spragg, Ltd., Birmingham; Cox Henry Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Stockings, Thin: H. Miller, Ltd., Loughborough.—Socks and Stockings: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Durham; A. E. Hill, Wigston; D. Payne & Son, Hinckley; Star Knitting Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Shoes, Brown Canvas: O. Smith, Raunds.—Soft Soap Substitute: Ferguson, Shaw & Sons, Glasgow.—Shell: T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Tubes, Brass: Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Condenser: Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London.

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(CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT.)
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burn, Aberdeen; Yates, Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., Bury; E. Lancs. Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Esco, Ltd., London; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Stoneclough, nr. Manchester; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, Sunderland; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ilford; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Buckfastleigh and Cullompton; R. Somerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape & Co. (1919), Ltd., Hele, &c.; Wright & Sons, Marlow, Bucks.—**Printing and Binding, &c.**: Printing, &c., Manchester Prison Calendars; W. F. Jackson & Sons, Salford, 2,900 Diaries; Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. 20,000 Diaries; J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 60 Gusset Cases; J. B. Green, Ltd., Islington, 75,500 Posters—"The Great Tradition"; Grosvenor Press, Penge, 75,500 Posters—"A Moment's Reflection"; Charles & Read, Ltd., London, W.C. 75,500 Posters—"Come Inside"; H. Hildersley, Ltd., London, E. 2,000,000 Army Form G.1088, 1,500 Portfolios, Ruling and Binding 4,000 A.B.481; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000 Occurrence Books; Swiss & Co., Ltd., Devonport. **Jobwork Printing**—Wales, Group 7 (1920): J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., Bristol. **Bookwork Printing**—Group 65 (1920), Specifications of Patents: Love & Malcolmson, Ltd., Redhill, Surrey. Group 66 (1920), Specifications of Patents (Reprints): Hereford Times, Ltd., Hereford. **Jobwork Printing**—Group 183 (1920): John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham, 5,000 Books (Mines and Quarries Form 52), 1,200 Voucher Registers, 15,000 Books (Mines and Quarries Forms); Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. 4,050,000 Unemployment Insurance Forms; H. Howarth & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 20,000 Books (P.1023), 50,000 File Covers, 150,000 Index Cards; R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester, 20,000 Note Book Refills; Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., London, 62,125 Posters (various); J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. 1,200 Memo Books, 8,000 A.B.60; Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, 20,000 Registry Jackets; J. F. Warren, London. **Binding** 4,000 Pilot Books (various), 12,500 "Syllabus of Physical Training," 1,000 "Preliminary Studies for H.M. Factory, Gretna, &c.," 3,000 "Technical Instruction"; J. Adams, London, E.C. **Binding** 2,500 Pilot Books, 500 Vols. Quarterly Army List; Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. **Binding** 1,000 Pilot Books; Woolnough & Sons, Ltd., London, N. **Binding** 1,000 Pilot Books; Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E. 1,600 Cash Books; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows. **Binding** 1,000 "Formation of Images in Optical Instruments"; J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Letchworth. **Binding** 12,500 "Syllabus of Physical Training"; Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C. 600 Guard Books; Watson & Co., Bolton, 9,500,000 Telegram Forms; F. Duffield & Sons, Leeds. **Contribution Cards**: M. Carr & Co., Manchester; Abel Heywood & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester; Midland Printing Co., Ltd., Oldbury, nr. Birmingham, 500,000 File Covers; J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea, 1,250 Books (P.1054); John Corah & Son, Loughborough. **Printing Command Orders, &c.**: Hertford: Simson & Co., Ltd., Hertford. **Printing Command Orders, &c.**: S.E. Area, E. Command (Woolwich): Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich. **Bookwork Printing**—Ireland, Group 17 (1920): A. Thom & Co., Ltd., Dublin.—**Miscellaneous**: Bags, Cash; G. E. Owen, Manchester; Weeks & Sons, London, E. Bags, Thick Buff; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Chapman & Co., London, S.W. Boxes; J. Bradstreet & Sons, London, E.; Stone & Sons, Ltd., Banbury. **Envelopes of Various Descriptions**: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. **Files, Manilla**: W. H. Hilton & Co., Ltd., Rochdale. **Linen, Tracing**: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Norton & Gregory, Ltd., London, S.W. **Millboards, Tabbed**: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London. **Strawboards**: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. **Trucks**: Bradford Patent Truck & Trolley Co., Bradford; Goodall & Hatton, Bradford. **Twine** (Paper Makers): J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Anvils: J. Wilkinson & Sons, Lye, nr. Stourbridge.—**Battery**: Hart Accumulator Co., Stratford, E.—**Belt**: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bicycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bitumastic Solution**: Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boiler**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Bolts**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—**Brass**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buttons**: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Cable, Electric**: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., London, E.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Canvas**: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. McGregor & Co., London, E.C.—**Cardboard**: Butterfield & Renton, Bishop Monckton, via Leeds. **Chassis**: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., London, W.—**Cigarettes**: British American Tobacco Co., Liverpool.—**Closets**: Wallace & Connell, Glasgow.—**Cloth, Floor**: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cloth, Lasting**: J. Murgatroyd & Son,

Halifax.—**Cloth, Silk**: C. Wilman & Sons, Pudsey, nr. Leeds.—**Compositions**: Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Converters**: Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Cranes**: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks; Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow; J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.—**Directors**: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Drills**: Etheridge & Cockerell, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Emery Cloth, &c.**: J. Oakley & Sons, London, S.E.—**Engines and Tenders**: North British Loco. Co., London, S.W.—**Galleys, Steel**: W. Notting & Co., London, E.C.—**Gauze, Brass**: T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Globes**: Kitson Empire Lighting Co., Stamford, Lines; Sun Electrical Co., London, W.C.—**Holders, Brushes, &c.**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Hoses, Canvas**: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron, Pig**: United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Workington I. & S. Branch), Workington; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Darlington Haematite Iron Branch), Darlington.—**Lamps, Osram**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lantern Fittings**: Sun Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lead, Sheet**: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lead, White**: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Ponders End, M'sex.—**Linen, Photographic**: S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lint**: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Lorries**: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lorry, Spares**: Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Machine, Planing**: Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—**Machine, Testing**: J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Motors**: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park; Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Rees Roturbo Manfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; **Motor Car Spares**: Ford Motor Co. (England), Ltd., Manchester.—**Paper, Linen-backed**: A. E. Mallandain, London, E.C.—**Permanganate of Potash**: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.—**Pine Logs**: Kemp, Collins & Co., London, S.E.—**Piping, Steel**: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Pitch**: Grindley & Co., Ltd., Poplar, E.—**Poles**: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Press**: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pulley Block**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Pumping Plant**: Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rails**: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Refrigerator**: Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., London, E.C.—**Rivets, Copper**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Road Rollers**: Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Road Rollers, Spares for**: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rolls**: G. Jones, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rope, Steel Wire**: Allan White & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Saw Frame**: T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Screws**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Serge**: J. Casson, Elland, Yorks.—**Sleepers, Steel**: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Sockets**: Bramley Engineering Co., Bramley, nr. Leeds.—**Spans**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stalks, Insulator**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, London, E.C.; Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel**: Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbold, Sheffield; Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow; Watson, Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Switchboard**: British Switchgear, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tanks**: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Telegraph and Telephone Sets**: Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Exchange**: Automatic Telephone Manfg. Co., London, W.C.; Relay Automatic Telephone Co., London, W.C.—**Tools**: R. Alexander & Co., London, E.C.—**Tops, Tube**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tubes, W. I.**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow.—**Twine**: Pt. Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Glasgow.—**Tyres, Steel**: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wagons, Covered Goods**: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville.—**Wagons, Reconditioning of**: J. Birch & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Watches**: Zenith Watch Co. (Great Britain), London, W.C.—**Weighbridges**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheels and Axles**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Newlay Wheel Co., Ltd., Newlay, Leeds; North British Loco. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wheels, Chilled**: Miller & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Wire, Bronze**: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Smith & Co., Halifax.—**Wire, Electric**: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Accumulators: Glasgow (Central) Telephone Exchange. The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Constructing Manholes**: London-Southampton (S. Mid. Section), R. M. Parkinson, Bedford.—**Laying Conduits**: Birmingham (Stock Exchange P.O.), E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffs.; Barnet-Hornsey Junction, R. M. Parkinson, Bedford; London-Bristol-Newport (S. Mid., Section 3), Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; New Cross (Waller Road), G. J. Anderson, Poplar, E.; Dulwich (College Road) and Holborn (S.E. area), J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Leeds-Harrogate (Section 3), Chandler Bros., Manchester; Stepney, &c., O. C. Summers, London, N.; London-Bristol-Newport (S. Mid., Section 5 and Section 6), J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing Cable**: Heywood Loop, British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Power Plant**: Devizes Wireless Station, The Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Sub-contractors for Oil Engines, Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; for Battery, Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Caister Wire-

less Station, The Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Sub-contractors for Oil Engine, The New Pelopone Engine Co., Leeds.—**Salvage of Submarine Telegraph Cable, &c.**: H.M.T.S. "Monarch," The Ship Salvage Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Aberdeen and Belfast, Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Clerkenwell (Telephone School), The Peel-Comner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Lancs.—**Apparatus, Protective**: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Testing**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Arms, Iron, Channel**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Bell Gongs**: Townshends, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bends, Cast Iron**: David King & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bicycles**: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Compton, Ltd., Bournbrook, Birmingham; Enfield Cycle Co., Ltd., Redditch; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brackets**: A. Green, Birmingham; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable, Submarine**: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic**: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; New Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calcium Carbide**: W. Moyes & Sons, Glasgow.—**Cells, Castings, Brass**: Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Cells, Leclanche**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cloth, Cotton**: J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Todmorden, Lancs; Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Bradford, Yorks; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup and Summerseat, Lancs; J. Parkyn & Co., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; Hugh Spencer & Co., Manchester; F. Taylor & Sons, Manchester.—**Cloth, Tartan**: H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, Halifax.—**Composition, Stamping**: Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compound**: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cords for Telephones**: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Couplings for Sweeps' Rods**: Cakebread, Robey & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Desiccators and Pumps**: Lacy, Hulbert & Co., Ltd., Beddington, Surrey.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Derbyshire; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.—**Mounting, Phillips & Co., Ltd.** (in voluntary liquidation), Llantrisant, Glam; Sharp, Jones & Co., Parkstone, Dorset; George Skeay & Co., Ltd., Wilnecote, Tamworth; Stanley Bros., Ltd., Nuneaton; Thomas Wragg & Sons, Ltd., Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent.—**Earpieces**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Files**: J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Gloves, India Rubber**: J. J. Ingram & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Insulators**: Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Jars, Glass**: Orrocks, Ltd., Barking.—**Jars, Stoneware**: J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire.—**Lamps, Glow**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lamps, Indicator**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lorries**: Slough Trading Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Manganese Chloride**: Thomas & Strachan, Liverpool.—**Material, Reinforcing**: British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Manchester; Indented Bar & Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Nails, Wire**: Henry Shaw & Sons, Birmingham.—**Nippers**: William Wilkinson & Sons, Penketh.—**Oil, Dynamo**: A. E. Bennett & Co., Liverpool.—**Pipes, Cast Iron**: Birtley Iron Co., Birtley, Durham.—**Pipe, Wrought Iron**: Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Great Bridge, Staffs.—**Plugs, Cable Distribution**: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Roofs Pole**: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rope, Steel Wire**: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Shears and Hooks for Pruning Rods**: Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Lead**: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Slides, Cast Iron**: Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Soap**: Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Strips, Calico**: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Switches, Tumbler**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tape, Linen**: Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth.—**Tapes, Copper**: Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tarpaulins**: Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith.—**Troughing, Yellow Deal**: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Alex Bruce & Co., Grays; Calder & McDougall, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Trucks, Ford**: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.; International Motors, Ltd., London, W.—**Tube, Lead**: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Type for Date Stamps**: Wright & Son, Edware.—**Valve Holders**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Wax, Sealing**: J. F. Craddock & Co., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.—**Wheels, Free for Cycles**: Bayliss, Wiley & Co., Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham.—**Winches, Crab**: R. C. Gibbins & Co., Birmingham.—**Wire, Bronze**: British

Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Wire, Enamelled, Rubber and Flameproofed**: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Flameproof**: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Wire, Vulcanised India Rubber**: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey.—**Conveyance of Mails**: Ibberson, Ltd., King's Lynn; St. Mary's Motor Co., Sheffield; G. L. Bonfield, Bridport; J. Shanahan, Limerick; G. E. Neville, Mansfield; The Micklegate Motor Co., Ltd., York.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, &c.: Brentford Employment Exchange. **Alterations**: Speechley & Smith, Richmond; Civil Service Commission, Alterations, Sub-contractors for Stonework: F. J. Hide & Co., London, W.; Croydon and Carshalton, Conversion of Houses: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Dewsbury Telephone Exchange, Erection: Smith Bros. (Burnley), Ltd., Burnley; Edinburgh, Execution of Works for one year, Carpenter and Joiner, Excavator, Mason, &c.: Colin Macandrew, Ltd., Edinburgh; Slater: Robert Graham, Edinburgh; Farnham, Crooksbury Sanatorium, Huttig: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham; Forest Gate New Post Office, &c., Sub-contractors for Joinery: C. E. Orfeur, Ltd., Colchester; Glasgow, Shakespeare Hospital, Painting: Johnston & Robertson, Glasgow; Glasgow, Execution of Works for one year, Carpenter and Joiner: William McCall & Sons, Glasgow; Excavator, Mason, &c.: Robert Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Glazier: James P. McPhie, Glasgow; Greenock, Execution of Carpenters' and Joiners' Work for one year: J. K. Wilson, Greenock; Hedgesford Hospital, Redecoration: H. Smith & Sons, Lichfield; Leeds, Execution of Ordinary Works and Repairs: Wm. Thompson & Sons, Leeds; Macclesfield Employment Exchange, Huttig: Frank Butterworth, Manchester; Sub-contractor for Plumbing: R. H. Booth, Manchester; National Gallery, Alterations, Sub-contractors for Steelwork: Drew-Bear, Perks & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Tiling: The Decorative Tile & Wood Block Co., London, W.; Petersfield New Post Office, Sub-contractors for Stonework: F. J. Barnes, Ltd., Portland; Royal Mint, &c., External Painting: W. J. Maddison, London, E.; St. Austell, Erection of Post Office, W. E. Bennett, Bodmin; Southampton Ordnance Survey Office, Painting: Routledge & Ross, Southampton; Stirling, Execution of Excavators', Masons', &c., Works for one year: James Ronald & Sons, Stirling; Tottenham Employment Exchange, Adaptation: Chessums, Ltd., London, N.; Tottenham Telephone Exchange Extension, Sub-contractors for Stonework: F. J. Hide & Co., London, W.; Wood Green, Huttig: N. Lidstone & Son, London, N.—**Engineering Services**: Bristol Instructional Factory, Heating: Cannon & Hefford, London, S.E.; Campden Factory, Sewage Disposal Plant: Tuke & Bell, Ltd., London, W.C.; Hendon Vaccine Station, Storage Battery: The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Southampton, Engineering Labour in Daywork: F. W. Cook & Co. (Southampton), Ltd., Southampton; Southampton, Sarisbury Court, Steam Generating Set: W. Sisson & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Tottenham Employment Exchange, Heating: Cannon & Hefford, London, S.E.—**Fittings and Furniture**: Mount Pleasant, Registered Letter Tables: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Miscellaneous**: Boilers: The Beeston Foundry Co., Ltd., Beeston; Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan; Cartage in Central London Parks: Phillips, Mills & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Concrete Slabs: Concrete Blocks, Ltd., London, S.W.; Timber: Gabriel, White & English, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. May & Son, London, S.E.; Montague L. Meyer, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Adapters: Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Asbestos Sheets**: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Balata Belting**: J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley.—**Baths, Porcelain Enamelled**: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Bicycle Spares**: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blankets, G.S. and Prisons**: D. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Dewsbury.—**Bolt-making Machines**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Bolts and Nuts**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Brake Fittings**: The Westinghouse Brake Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Bridges, Steel Girder**: The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.—**Buckets, G.I., &c.**: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Cable, &c.**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Capes, Waterproof**: Broadhurst & Co., London, E.C.—**Cartridges**: Assist.-Director Ordnance Services (Ammunition), London, S.E.—**Cement**: The Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.—**Chairs**: Shoobred & Co., London, W.—**Chair Plates, C.I.**: The Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Clothing, Blue Serge**: T. Briggs & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Clothing, Serge**: J. Compton & Sons, London, E.—**Cooking Apparatus, Steam**: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Dental Outfit**: Dental Manufacturing Co., London, W.—**Dog Spikes, W.I.**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Drill, Cotton and Khaki**: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drill, Khaki**: J. Bentley & Sons, Manchester.—**Drugs and Chemicals**: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, E.—**Drugs, &c.**: Howards, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Dunlop Outer Covers, &c.**: The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham.—**Engine Oil**: Vickers-Peters, Ltd., London, W.—**Engine, Semi-Portable and Boiler**:

Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Envelopes:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fangbolts, W.I.:** Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fencing and Pillars, Wire:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Fencing, Hercules, &c.:** The Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fire Engine, Motor:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Fishbolts and Nuts, W.I.:** G. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Forms:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Furniture:** H. H. Peach, Leicester.—**Generator, Motor, Set, &c.:** Premier Electric Welding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Grease, Axle:** Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.; A. Thelwell, Ltd., Hull.—**Greatcoats:** Surplus Government Property Disposals Board.—**Guns, &c.:** War Department, Woolwich.—**Harness:** J. Leckie & Co., London, E.C.—**Hoes:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Hydrants, Pillar and Hose:** Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Instruments, Surgical:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Iron, Flat, &c.:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Iron, Pig:** Wm. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Labels:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Laboratory Apparatus:** F. E. Becker & Co., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Auto "Kelite":** Kitson Empire Lighting Co., Ltd., Stamford, Lines.—**Lanterns, Hurricane:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Lead, White:** Foster, Mason & Harvey, Bermondsey, S.E.—**Leather:** F. G. Armfield & Son, Rotherhithe.—**Lorries, Hinged-sided Motor:** The Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, N.; The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—**Lorry, Motor:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Mattresses, Hair:** W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.—**Medallions:** The Mint (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Meters:** Messrs. 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