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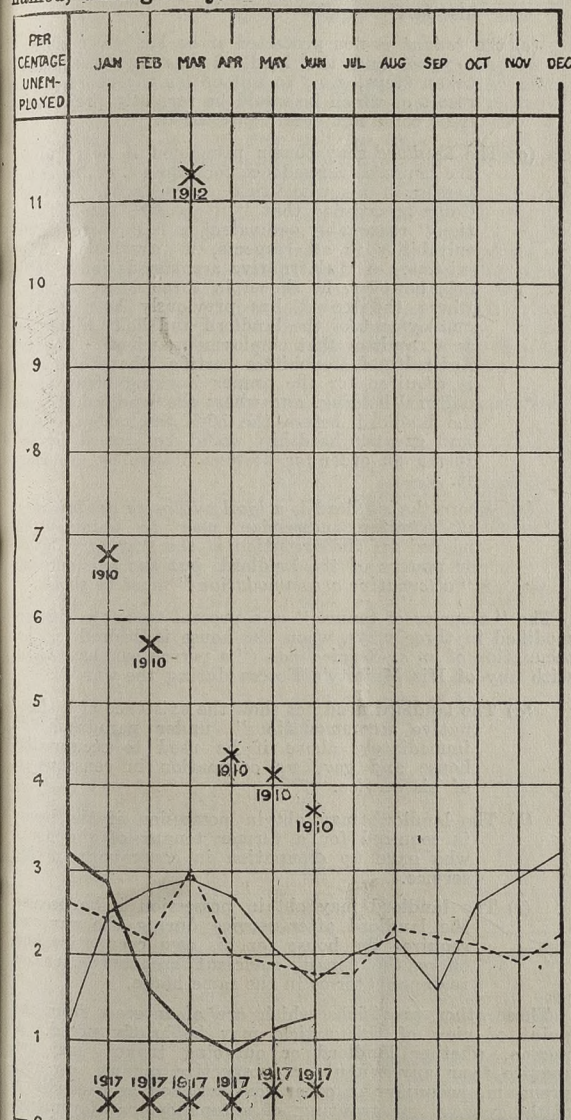
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## 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.











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 5 1/2 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:—

Table with columns: Trade, Numbers Insured at 18th April, 1920 (Males, Females, Total), and Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 25th June, 1920 (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Building and Works, Shipbuilding, Engineering, etc.

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Table with columns: Trade, Percentage Unemployed at 25th June, 1920 (Males, Females, Total), and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 28th May, 1920 (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Building, Works, Shipbuilding, etc.

\* 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.

Table with columns: Trade, Membership at end of June, 1920, Percentage Unemployed at end of June, 1920, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a Month ago and Year ago. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Engineering, etc.

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.

Table with columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago and Year ago, Days Worked per week by Mines, and Furnaces in Blast Mills Working. Rows include Coal Mining, Iron, Shale, Pig Iron, etc.

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Week ended 26th June, 1920, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago and Year ago. Rows include Textiles, Boot and Shoe, Suits and Collar, etc.

\* 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-spar mining.

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

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good. At the collieries making Returns in June there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month, and of 5.5 per cent. on a year ago.

Of the 597,254 workpeople included in the Returns for June, 337,054 (or 56.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12\* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 178,760 (or 29.9 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more but less than 12 days.

The average number of days worked per week (5.70) showed a decline on the previous month; this decline was partly accounted for by local holidays and partly by the limitation of coal exports.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed, and the average number of days worked per week by the collieries covered by the Returns received:—

Table with columns: District, No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago and Year ago. Rows include Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, etc.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1920, was provisionally returned to the Board of Trade at 19,047,268 tons. In the four weeks ended 22nd May, 1920, it was 18,930,241 tons.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during June, 1920, amounted to 2,274,032 tons, or 87,131 tons less than in May, 1920, and 3,992,876 tons less than in June, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

On the whole, employment conditions remained as in May. At iron and shale mines it was good and at tin, lead and zinc mines fairly good. At the quarries it was good and there was again a shortage of labour.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to mines and open works at which 15,892 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 26th June, 1920, show increases in the total number employed of 0.8 per cent. on the previous month and of 5.4 per cent. on a year ago.

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

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:—

Table showing employment and days worked in mines by district for June 1920 compared with June 1919 and the previous month.

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.

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.

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.

Employment continued practically the same as in May: in Wales and Derbyshire, fair; in Cumberland, fairly good, and in Lanarkshire, good.

QUARRYING.

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

Table summarising quarrying employment and days worked by district for June 1920.

Limestone.—Employment remained good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement, and fairly good at other quarries.

Sandstone.—Employment was fairly good at building stone and grindstone quarries; at other quarries it was good.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, etc.).—Employment was again good at quarries producing road-making material, and fairly good at quarries for paving setts.

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.

in the following note \* at foot of second column on page 365, principal indu

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.

Table showing pig iron industry employment and furnace numbers by district for June 1920.

\* 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.

Table showing iron and steel works employment and aggregate number of shifts by department for June 1920.

Table showing iron and steel works employment and aggregate number of shifts by district for June 1920.

Table showing iron and steel works employment and aggregate number of shifts by district for June 1920.

\* 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.

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:—

Table showing engineering trades employment and insurance figures by division for June 1920.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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:—

Table showing engineering trades employment and insurance figures by division for June 1920.

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.

Table showing tinplate and steel and galvanised sheet trades employment and number of works open for June 1920.

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.

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.

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.



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.s., or 2,115 cwt.s. less than in May, 1920, and 14,705 cwt.s. 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:—

Table with columns for DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

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.

Table with columns for Description, June, 1920, May, 1920, June, 1913, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on.

\* 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 felters, 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:—

Table with columns for Departments, Districts, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

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:—

Table with columns for Departments, Districts, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

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.

Table with columns for Description, June, 1920, May, 1920, June, 1913, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on.

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:—

Table with columns for District, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

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:—

Table with columns for Departments, Districts, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

\* 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:—

Table with columns for Departments, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

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.

Table with columns for Description, June, 1920, May, 1920, June, 1913, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on.

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:—

Table with columns for Branches, Districts, and various metrics like Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.

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.
<b>Imports (less re-exports)</b>					
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.	9,207,056	9,006,442	7,356,761	+ 200,613	+ 1,850,294
<b>Exports of British Manufactures:—</b>					
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
<b>Districts.</b>						
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	+ 69'1
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
<b>Districts:</b>						
Yorkshire .. ..	12,815	+ 0'9	+ 15'8	54,726	- 4'1	+ 63'0
Lancashire .. ..	7,798	+ 1'0	+ 18'0	24,870	+ 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 ..	1,245	- 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	+ 20'8
London .. ..	1,297	- 2'6	+ 6'1	2,100	+ 2'1	+ 31'3
Belfast .. ..	231	- 4'9	- 11'2	359	- 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 skinners, 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.

	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.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>						
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 ..	4,996	+ 0'8	+ 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
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>						
.. ..	54,963	- 1'4	+ 3'9	140,645	- 6'4	+ 26'6
<b>SCOTLAND .. ..</b>						
.. ..	2,966	- 0'2	+ 5'9	8,023	+ 3'9	+ 38'7
<b>IRELAND .. ..</b>						
.. ..	637	- 0'8	+ 6'5	1,137	- 4'5	+ 13'1
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>						
.. ..	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.	Number of 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		Number of Men on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as compared with 28th May, 1920.
		Number.	Percentage.	28th May, 1920.		
				Month ago.	Year ago.*	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	888,763	19,192	2'16	+ 0'09	14,693	
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London	175,072	5,747	3'28	+ 0'84	4,819	
Northern Counties	46,788	378	0'81	+ 0'10	238	
North Western	117,800	844	0'72	+ 0'04	777	
Yorkshire	65,943	398	0'60	+ 0'12	336	
East Midlands	29,480	351	1'19	+ 0'08	283	
West Midlands	59,626	589	0'99	+ 0'16	494	
S. Mid. & Eastern	83,469	1,641	1'97	+ 0'26	1,311	
South Eastern	67,998	1,593	2'35	+ 0'29	1,970	
South Western	34,810	2,634	7'56	+ 0'86	2,220	
Wales	43,708	288	0'66	+ 0'17	545	
Scotland	82,438	973	1'18	+ 0'17	2,420	
Ireland	42,371	3,756	8'86	+ 0'09	14,693	
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	2'73	+ 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.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	28th May, 1920.	
					Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	1,925	+ 3'7	6,540	+ 0'5	+ 38'5	
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,584	+ 3'2	8,357	+ 8'0	+ 69'0	
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,368	+ 3'7	5,071	+ 4'0	+ 46'6	
Other Districts	761	+ 1'7	2,721	+ 0'8	+ 69'3	
Total	6,638	+ 3'3	22,689	+ 3'7	+ 54'0	

**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.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	28th May, 1920.	
					Month ago.	Year ago.*
GLASS BOTTLE..	9,419	+ 0'2	32,542	+ 1'6	+ 79'1	
FLINT GLASS WARE (not bottles) ..	2,347	+ 1'6	7,092	+ 4'8	+ 48'2	
OTHER BRANCHES ..	837	+ 0'1	2,132	+ 3'5	+ 27'4	
TOTAL ..	12,603	+ 0'5	41,766	+ 0'3	+ 69'6	
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North of England ..	1,138	+ 1'2	3,771	+ 1'9	+ 69'8	
Yorkshire ..	5,884	+ 1'4	20,418	+ 3'9	+ 78'7	
Lancashire ..	1,626	+ 2'6	4,897	+ 6'8	+ 117'9	
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	964	+ 0'8	3,022	+ 2'8	+ 50'7	
Scotland ..	1,123	+ 1'1	3,773	+ 7'9	+ 38'5	
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	1,768	+ 5'7	5,885	+ 10'6	+ 46'6	
TOTAL ..	12,603	+ 0'5	41,766	+ 0'3	+ 69'6	

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.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	28th May, 1920.	
					Month ago.	Year ago.*
China Manufacture ..	1,965	+ 1'4	5,183	+ 1'8	+ 35'0	
Earthenware Manufacture	11,599	+ 0'2	29,174	+ 0'4	+ 46'6	
Other branches (including unclassified)	1,889	+ 2'2	4,619	+ 2'2	+ 78'3	
TOTAL ..	15,453	+ 0'3	38,976	+ 0'8	+ 47'9	
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Potteries ..	11,795	+ 0'1	28,819	+ 0'3	+ 44'9	
Other Districts ..	3,658	+ 0'9	10,157	+ 2'2	+ 57'0	
TOTAL ..	15,453	+ 0'3	38,976	+ 0'8	+ 47'9	

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.	June, 1920.	Month ago.*	
					Year ago.*	
Printing	80,991	0'9	0'7	1'3	+ 0'2	- 0'4
Bookbinding	13,202	0'6	0'5	2'8	+ 0'1	- 2'2

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

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	28th May, 1920.	
					Month ago.	Year ago.*
Paper ..	14,503	+ 0'3	46,597	+ 2'8	+ 75'8	
Printing ..	8,923	+ 0'1	33,308	+ 12'6	+ 48'5	
Bookbinding ..	4,986	+ 0'7	11,865	+ 9'6	+ 51'8	
TOTAL ..	28,412	+ 0'2	91,860	+ 7'0	+ 62'1	

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	1,500,595	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.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Number of workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 26th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	28th May, 1920.	
						Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc.	6,725	+ 0'7	+ 1'2	27,124	+ 9'2	+ 34'6	
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	28,043	- 0'6	+ 19'5	69,387	+ 0'2	+ 48'3	
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	12,723	+ 2'1	- 0'7	29,886	- 1'7	+ 19'8	
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,586	+ 1'2	- 20'6	13,978	+ 10'7	- 2'7	
Bacon and Preserved Meats	4,151	- 2'2	- 3'0	9,840	+ 2'3	+ 18'5	
Pickles and Sauces, etc.	744	- 2'7	- 19'0	1,412	- 0'4	+ 14'5	
TOTAL ..	59,972	+ 0'1	+ 4'8	151,607	+ 2'3	+ 30'9	

**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.	June, 1919.	June, 1913.	June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
					June, 1919.	June, 1913.
England and Wales	982,704	+ 305,380	+ 34,075	1,588,578	+ 111,015	+ 927,778
Scotland ..	652,805	+ 66,492	- 574,921	637,458	+ 146,500	+ 64,075
Ireland ..	67,190	+ 21,889	- 2,296	42,442	+ 6,242	+ 20,810
Total ..	1,692,699	+ 393,761	- 543,142	2,268,474	+ 263,766	+ 1,012,661
Shell Fish ..	—	—	—	47,660	- 7,011	+ 11,891
Total Value ..	—	—	—	2,314,134	+ 256,755	+ 1,024,552

**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.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>						
<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
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
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
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin .. ..	155	+ 38	+ 71	512	439	387
Belfast .. ..	343	+ 81	+ 63	2,023	1,214	1,114
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>42,724</b>	<b>+9,232</b>	<b>+9,865</b>	<b>214,823</b>	<b>188,792</b>	<b>274,492</b>

\* 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.

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:—

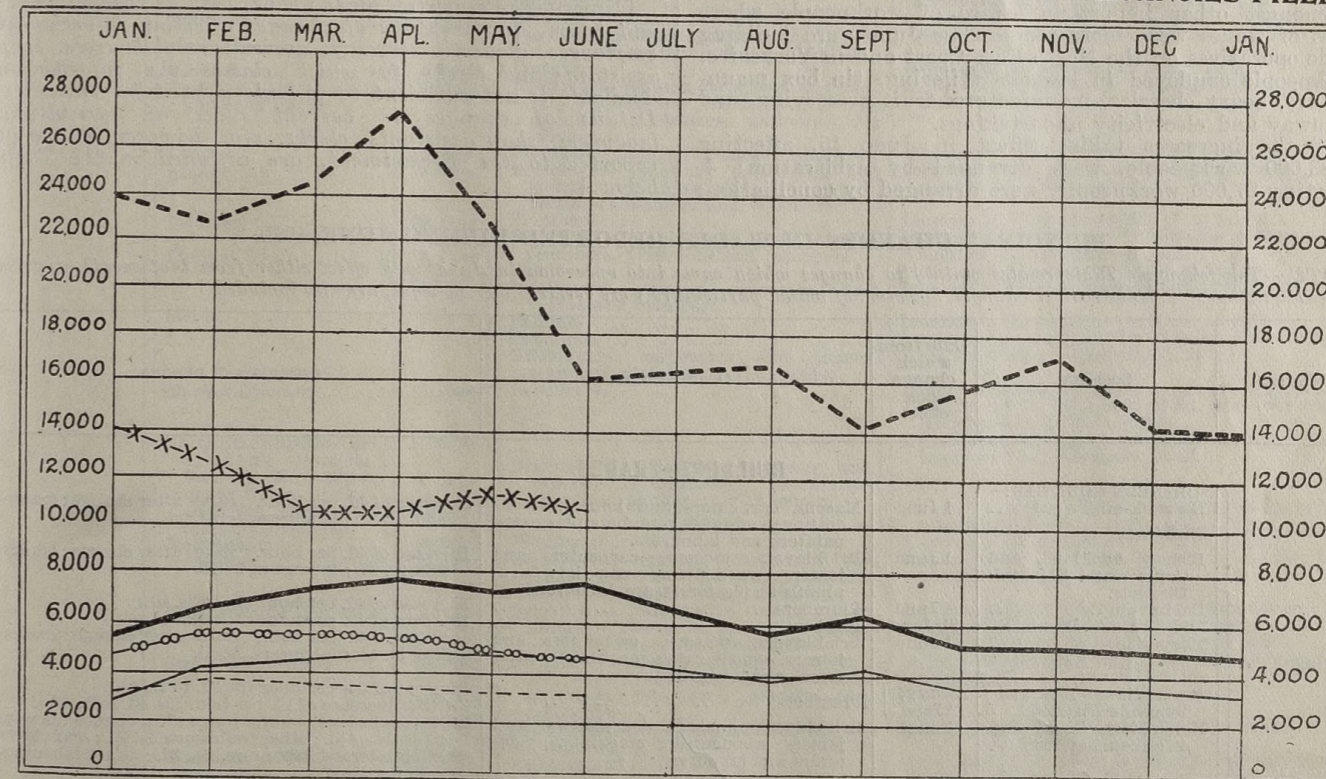
Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building .. ..	13,239	11,790	10,622	6,139
Construction of Works .. ..	2,180	2,173	2,371	1,980
Engineering and Ironfounding .. ..	29,470	45,583	7,219	5,401
Shipbuilding .. ..	7,779	8,495	2,274	1,837
Construction of Vehicles .. ..	747	951	553	282
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. ..	9,431	7,350	978	708
Commercial and Clerical .. ..	3,983	10,134	1,659	1,142
Domestic Service .. ..	5,906	15,894	1,625	1,288
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	4,739	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	5,738	5,152
All other Trades .. ..	12,208	26,806	4,601	3,285
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>143,768</b>	<b>282,768</b>	<b>44,588</b>	<b>32,536</b>

Group of Trades.*	Women.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
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	285
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
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>57,171</b>	<b>46,129</b>	<b>38,810</b>	<b>23,738</b>

\* 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.



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.

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	322,692	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	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>246,070</b>	<b>107,276</b>	<b>74,224</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	

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

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.

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, Number of Workpeople affected, Amount of Net Increase per week.

In the metal trades the large numbers affected were accounted for mainly by the increases of 3s. per week, or 3d. per hour, and 7 1/2 per cent. given to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively in the engineering and shipbuilding trades under national awards issued last March;

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.

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.

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

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, Number of Workpeople affected, Amount of Net Increase per week.

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 4 1/2 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 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.]

Main table for principal changes in wages, with columns for Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of change.

\* 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.

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

Main table for principal changes in wages (continued), with columns for Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of change.

\* Grade A.—Barnsley, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Calder Valley, Cleckheaton, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Eland, Gomersal, Guiseley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Liversedge, Mexborough, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Penistone, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Stocksbridge, Wakefield, and Yeadon.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>BUILDING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Building (continued).	SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— Barnstaple .. .. .	1 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Clevedon .. .. .	5 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.)†
	Falmouth .. .. .	1 May*	Labourers .. .. .	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.)†
	New Forest (including Lymington, Brookenhurst, Milford, New Milton, etc.)	1st week in June.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; scaffolders, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	Newton Abbot, Paignton, and Torquay.	1 June.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Shepton Mallet, Wells, Glastonbury, Street, and Districts.	5 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Tonbridge, and Tunbridge Wells.	19 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Torrington .. .. .	5 June	Bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.†
	Wallingford and District	26 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Winchester and District	1st week in June.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, etc.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; scaffolders, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	WALES:— Fishguard .. .. .	31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and painters.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.)†
	Haverfordwest .. .. .	18 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.†
SCOTLAND:— Elgin .. .. .	7 June	Labourers .. .. .	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).	
Glasghields and District	1 May	Plumbers .. .. .	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.).	
Montrose .. .. .	24 May	Joiners .. .. .	Increase to a uniform rate of 1s. 10d. per hour.	
Peterhead .. .. .	1 June	Masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d.).	
IRELAND:— Belfast .. .. .	1 May	Bricklayers, stonecutters, slaters, and plasterers. Carpenters and joiners .. .. . Labourers and hodsmen .. .. .	Increase of 8½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 2s. 5d.)† Increases to uniform rates of 1s. 4d. per hour for labourers, and 1s. 5d. per hour for hodsmen. Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).	
Cork .. .. .	1 June	Painters .. .. .	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.).	
Kilkenny .. .. .	26 April	Bricklayers .. .. .	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s. 1½d.).	
Londonderry .. .. .	1 June	Brick and stone layers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and gas-fitters, and plasterers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).	
Waterford .. .. .	8 May	Painters .. .. .	Increase of 5½d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 7½d.).	
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining (continued).	Northumberland and Durham.	12 March	Colliery Clerks .. .. .	Increase of 12s. per week to those 21 years of age and over, of 9s. per week to those 18 to 21 years, and of 6s. per week to those under 18.
		1 Feb.*	Deputies .. .. .	Basis wage increased to 8s. 11d. per day. Rate after change at 1st February: 8s. 11d., plus 23½ per cent., plus 18 per cent., plus 3s. per day war wage, and 2s. per day Sankey wage.
		1 Feb.*	Male colliery clerks and officials .. .. .	New scale of wages adopted as follows:—17s. 6d. per week at 14 years of age, rising for each year by 5s. per week to 42s. 6d. per week at 19 years, 52s. 6d. per week at 20 years, 70s. per week at 21 years, and rising by 5s. per week to 90s. at 25 years. Head clerks (where 6 or more are employed) and craft foremen to receive 28 per week. Adult pit brow weighmen and wagon weighmen to receive 75s., 77s. 6d., or 82s. 6d. per week, according to the average weight of coal per machine per shift.
		12 March	Tradesmen, etc., employed at collieries— Carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights, railway wagon builders, pattern makers, fitters, turners, blacksmiths and shoeing smiths, tinsmiths, electricians, boilermakers, plumbers, painters, plasterers, bricklayers, stone masons, saddlers and boat builders; also fully qualified woodcutting machinists, machine sawyers and sharpeners, who are now paid at carpenter's rates.† Woodcutting machinists, machine sawyers and sharpeners, slaters, drillers and screwers, pipe fitters, punchers and shearers, electrical assistants and wiremen, lorry motor drivers, crane drivers and pit tub repairers. Strikers, back sawyers, storekeepers and puddlers.	Increase of 12s. per week to those 18 years and over, of 6s. per week to those 16 and 17 years, and of 4s. 6d. per week to those under 16.
				Basis rate increased to 5s. 9d. per day. Wages after change: 5s. 9d. per day, plus 23½ per cent., plus 18 per cent., plus 3s. per day war wage, plus 2s. Sankey wage= 13s. 4½d. per day.‡
				Basis rate increased to 5s. per day. Wages after change: 5s. per day, plus 23½ per cent., plus 18 per cent., plus 3s. per day war wage, plus 2s. Sankey wage= 12s. 3½d. per day.§
				Basis rate increased to 4s. 6d. per day. Wages after change: 4s. 6d. per day, plus 23½ per cent., plus 18 per cent., plus 3s. war wage, plus 2s. Sankey wage= 11s. 6½d. per day.‡
				Basis rate increased to 4s. 2d. per day. Wages after change: 4s. 2d. per day, plus 23½ per cent., plus 18 per cent., plus 3s. war wage, plus 2s. Sankey wage= 11s. 0½d. per day.‡
				Scale of basis wages adopted starting at 1s. 6d. per day for boys at 14 years of age and rising to 3s. 1d. per day for those 20 years of age. Wages after change: 4s. 6½d. per day at 14 years of age and rising to 9s. 5½d. at 20 years.‡
				Scale of basis wages adopted starting at 1s. 3d. per day for boys at 14 years of age and rising to 2s. 11d. per day for those 20 years of age. Men 21 years of age (if apprenticeship not completed), to receive a basis wage of 4s. 1d. per day. Wages after change: 4s. 3½d. per day at 14 years of age and rising to 10s. 11½d. per day for those 21 years.‡

\* 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).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING (continued).</b>				
Coal Mining (continued).	Lancashire and Cheshire	Nearest make-up day to 1 June.	Colliers and drawers .. .. .	Basis wage increased to 9s. 3d. per day for colliers getting coal by day wage or working in abnormal places and to 8s. per day for adult drawers. The base rates quoted are subject to a percentage addition of 23½ plus 18 per cent. (war bonus), plus 3s. per day war wage advance, plus 2s. per day Sankey wage and 20 per cent., with minimum of 2s. per day, on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage).
	Derbyshire .. .. .	12 March	Colliery clerks .. .. .	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum advance of 12s. per week for those 18 years and over, of 6s. per week for those 16 and 17 years, and of 4s. 6d. for those under 16.
		1st make-up day in April.	Colliery clerks:— Males .. .. . Females .. .. .	New scale of basis wage adopted as follows:— Clerks, 14 years of age, 10s. per week; 12s. at 15 years; 14s. at 16 years, and rising by 3s. per week to 32s. at 22 years. Men 23 years of age, divided into three grades and paid base wages of 47s. 6d., 42s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. per week respectively.‡ Clerks, 14 years of age, 10s. per week, rising by 2s. to 14s. at 18 years, and thence by 3s. to 20s. at 18 years, and then rising by 1s. 6d. per week to 27s. 6d. at 23 years and 30s. at 24 years and over.*
	North Staffordshire	1st make-up day in January.	Engine winders, other enginemen, stokers, ash wheelers, shopmen and mechanics. Piecworkers .. .. . Haulage workers (underground) .. .. .	Increase of 1s. 6d. per day in basis wage for winding enginemen, and of 7d. per day in basis wage for other men 21 years and over, and of 3d. per day for those under 21.† Increase of 7½ per cent.‡ Revised scale of basis wages adopted, starting at 4s. 4d. per day for men 18 years of age and rising 2d. per day per quarter to 5s. per day for men 19 years, and rising 2d. per day per quarter to 6s. 8d. per day for men 20 years, and then rising by 3d. per day per quarter to 6s. 3d. per day for men 21 years and over.*
	Nottinghamshire .. .. .	1 June	Haulage enginemen, pumpmen, boiler-men, motormen, and rope splicers. Air compressormen (underground) and wagon lowerers. Tradesmen and shopmen, etc., employed above ground.	Standard minimum basis rate increased from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per day.* Standard minimum basis rate increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per day for air compressormen and from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per day for wagon lowerers.* Standard basis wage increased from 6s. to 6s. 2d. per day for blacksmiths, fitters, joiners, bricklayers, electricians, saddlers, wagon builders, boilermakers, and other craftsmen (if skilled tradesmen recognised in other industries as entitled to the highest skilled rate), from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per day for shoemakers; from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per day for painters; from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per day for sawyers, lamp repairers, wagon repairers and gasmen; from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per day for lamp cleaners and tram repairers; from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per day for carters, hoistmen and other craftsmen (lower grades); from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per day for strikers and assistant fitters; and from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. per day for general labourers.*
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	15 March	Colliery clerks .. .. .	Standard minimum basis rate increased from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per day.*
	Scotland .. .. .	1 Feb.	Colliery clerks .. .. .	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) for male clerks. Female clerks to receive two-thirds of this advance.
	Bradford and Halifax District.	4 June	Freestone, sandstone, etc., quarry workers	Increase of 12s. per week to clerks 18 years and over; of 6s. per week to those 16 and 17 years; and of 4s. 6d. per week to those under 16, making total advances over pre-war rates as follows:—Males: 53s. per week for those 21 years and over, 46s. 6d. per week for those 18 and under 21; 24s. per week for those 16 and 17 years of age, and of 22s. 6d. per week for those under 16 years of age. Females: 39s. per week for those 18 years and over, 19s. 6d. per week for those 16 and 17 years of age; and 18s. per week for those under 16 years of age.
	West Lancashire .. .. .	3 June	Freestone, gritstone and sandstone quarry workers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d. per hour.
	North-East Lancashire	1 June	Freestone, gritstone, etc., quarry workers	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 11d.; rock getters, 1s. 10d.; cutters and machinemakers, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d. (skilled) and 1s. 6½d. (unskilled) per hour.
	Macclesfield and District.	1 June	Quarrymen, rock getters, sawyers and labourers.	Increases to rates of 2s. 1d. per hour (time-workers) or 17s. per cent. over pre-war rates (piece-workers), for quarrymen and masons, of 1s. 10½d. per hour for blacksmiths, crane-drivers, machinemakers and sawyers, and of 1s. 9½d. per hour for labourers.
	Rossendale and Whithworth Valley Districts.	1 June	Quarrymen, crane drivers, machinemakers, labourers, etc.	Increase of 5d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen and rock getters, 1s. 11d.; sawyers, 1s. 10d.; and labourers, 1s. 8d. per hour.
				Increase to a rate of 2s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen and masons; to 1s. 10d. per hour for gey crane drivers; to 1s. 9d. per hour for sawyers; and to 1s. 8d. per hour for navies and labourers.
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron, &c., Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham	1st pay after 31 May.	Platelayers, sailormen, mechanics' labourers and other non-scale men (excluding mechanics) employed at blast furnaces.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over making a total advance over pre-war rates of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Cleveland and Middlesbrough Districts.	1st pay after 31 May.	Boilermakers, electricians, fitters, machinists, millwrights, pattern makers, smiths, strikers, turners, etc., employed at blast furnaces in the Cleveland District and in iron and steel works in Middlesbrough and District.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 41s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
		1st pay after 31 May.	Non-scale men (fitters, boilermakers, moulders, &c.) employed at blast furnaces.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
		6 June.	Platelayers, bricklayers' labourers, engineers' labourers, and general labourers employed at blast furnaces.	Base rates of wages adopted under a new sliding scale arrangement, into which are merged all war advances (inclusive of the recent advance of 3s. per week from 1st pay after 31 May) previously granted, as follows:—28s. 6d. per week for bricklayers' and engineers' labourers, 27s. 6d. per week for platelayers, and 27s. per week for general labourers. To these rates must be added the current percentage addition, under the sliding scale arrangement, of 197.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.		Platelayers, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, labourers and navies employed at blast furnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 3d.; labourers, 2s. 1d. per hour.
	North Lincolnshire .. .. .	5 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, labourers and navies employed at blast furnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 3d.; labourers, 2s. 1d. per hour.

\* 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 23½ 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 7½ 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).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Pig Iron, &c., Manufacture (continued).	South Staffordshire	7 June	IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE (continued).	Increase, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent., making wages 215 per cent. above the standard of 1908.
	Chesterfield	1st pay after 31 May	Blast furnacemen whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase of 3s. per week, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	West of Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Non-scale men, 21 years and over, employed at blast furnaces.	Increase of 7d. per day or shift.
	North of England	1st pay after 31 May	Blast furnacemen, 21 years and over, and youths doing adults' work.	Increase of 3s. per week, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Engineers blacksmiths, joiners and other non-scale men, 21 years and over, employed at blast furnaces.	Increase of 3s. per week, making total advances over pre-war rates of 40s. 6d. per week to men earning from 20s. to 30s. per week; of 39s. 6d. per week to those earning from 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week; and of 38s. 6d. per week to those earning from 40s. 1d. to 60s. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings in each case.
	North of England	1st pay after 31 May	Non-scale men, 21 years and over, employed at puddling forges and in rolling mills.	War advances, previously granted, increased to a minimum of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.*
	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Non-scale men, 21 years and over, employed in steel melting shops.	War advances, previously granted, increased to a minimum of 39s. 6d. per week, plus bonuses of 1s. 3d. per day to those earning up to £5 per week, and of 1s. to those earning over £5, but not exceeding £9 14s. per week.†
	North of England	1st pay after 31 May	Timeworkers and shiftmen at puddling forges and in rolling mills, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements (men 21 years and over).	Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 3d.; bricklayers' labourers, 1s. 10½d. per hour. (See Award No. 319 on p. 334 of the June GAZETTE.)
	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Timeworkers and shiftmen employed in steel melting shops, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements (men 21 years and over).	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d. per hour.
	North of England	1st pay after 31 May	Men, 21 years and over, paid by piece and tonnage rates at puddling forges and in rolling mills, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase of 3s. per week on base rates, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 39s. 6d. per week, plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Men, 21 years and over, paid by piece and tonnage rates in steel melting shops, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent., making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 215 per cent.	
North East Coast (Teesside, Tyne and Workington Districts).	17 April	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed in iron and steel works.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent., making wages 215 per cent. above the standard of 1908.	
Sheffield and District	1st pay after 31 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers' labourers in steel works.	Increase of 3s. per week, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.*	
Sheffield	1st pay after 31 May	Men, 21 years and over, employed in the engineering and maintenance sections in steel works, and warehousemen, ingot men, bucket men, yardmen and other classes of men working a 47-hour week, and whose war advances amount to 38s. 6d. per week, plus 12½ per cent.	War advances, previously granted, increased to a minimum of 39s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.*	
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire).	7 June	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent., making the standard of 1891, making wages 220 per cent. above the standard.
	England and Wales	7 June	Iron and steel millmen	Minimum gross rates of wages for a working week (six days) of 47 or 48 hours, day and shift workers respectively, adopted as follows:— Minimum rate of 12s. 6d. per shift, or an advance of 5s. per week, provided the rates are not thereby increased beyond 13s. 6d. per shift. Minimum rates of 12s. per shift for men 21 years and over and 11s. 6d. per shift for those under 21. Minimum rates of 10s. per shift for men 21 years and over, and of 8s. per shift for those under 19. Minimum rates of 11s. per shift for "washing out," and of 10s. 6d. per shift for "tube mopping and/or getting up steam." Minimum rates of 8s. per shift for those 18 years and over, and of 5s. per shift for those under 18.
	North Staffordshire	30 Sept. (1919)	Locomotive men (drivers, shunters, firemen, shedmen and cleaners) employed at blast furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Payment for work done during the week (between 6 a.m. Monday and 2 p.m. Saturday) in excess of 47 hours (dayworkers) and 48 hours (shift workers) increased to time and a quarter for the first four hours over each shift and to time and a half for the remainder. Payment for week-end work (between 2 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday) increased to time and a half.
	North Staffordshire	1 June	Locomotive men (drivers, shunters, firemen, shedmen and cleaners) employed at blast furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase of 3s. per week.
	West of Scotland	28 June	Steel millmen gas producermen, charge-whealers, enginemen, crane-men, and firemen.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 195 per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Forge and tyre millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent., making wages 165 per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Steel millmen (including forge and tyre millmen), melting furnace helpers, gas-producer men, charge-whealers, ladle dabbers and other men in steel works whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements and whose earnings do not exceed £5 per week.	War advances (whether granted under the sliding scale or as flat rate bonuses) previously granted made up to a minimum of 41s. 6d. per week, plus the equivalent of the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. The amount necessary to make up the war advances to 41s. 6d. plus the 12½ per cent. bonus equivalent, to merge into sliding scale advances.
	West of Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Engineers, boilermakers, smiths, hammermen, patternmakers, electricians, etc., tradesmen's labourers and general labourers whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 41s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	United Kingdom—Federated Districts, Southampton, Belfast and other Districts, but excluding Swansea, Llanelly, and District.	1st pay after 31 May	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over. (See Decisions Nos. 180, 180A, 232, 237 and 242, on p. 208 of the April GAZETTE, and p. 269 of the May GAZETTE.)
	Engineering, Boilermaking and Foundry Trades.	1st pay after 31 May	Timeworkers (except apprentices) and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades:—	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices. (See Decisions named above.)
		Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices. (See Decisions named above.)	

\* 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).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Engineering, Boilermaking and Foundry Trades—(continued).	Great Britain	1st pay after 31 May	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—(continued).	Male workers employed in the shops of controlled Railway Companies:— Timeworkers (except apprentices) .. Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over. (See Decisions Nos. 191 and 192 on p. 209 of the April GAZETTE.)
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton District.	1st pay day after 22 Dec., 1919.	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices. (See Decisions Nos. 191 and 192 on p. 209 of the April GAZETTE.)
	Sheffield	1st full pay after 31 May	Women 18 years of age and over employed in engineering and boilermaking shops, and foundries (except those whose wages are regulated by an order under the Trade Boards Act).	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week.† Minimum rate after change: 44s. 3d. (See Decision No. 358 on p. 399).
	Stony Stratford	1st pay after 31 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, slaters, plasterers, and bricklayers' labourers in engineering shops.	Increases to rates of 2s. 4d. per hour for bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, slaters and plasterers, and of 2s. 1d. per hour for bricklayers' labourers.
	Cardiff, Barry and District.	1st full pay day in June	Fitters, turners, and smiths	Increase of 1s. per week to men, who, on 31 March, were at a base rate of 39s. per week.† (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270 of the May GAZETTE.)
	North East Coast, Clyde, East of Scotland, Hull, London, Barrow, Mersey, Southampton, Cowes, and other Districts, but excluding South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st pay after 31 May	Ironmoulders and iron dressers	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: moulders, 100s.; dressers, 87s.
	United Kingdom	§	Male workers employed in the ship-building and ship-repairing trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades):— Timeworkers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over. (See Decision No. 181 on p. 208 of the April GAZETTE.)
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices. (See Decision No. 181 on p. 208 of the April GAZETTE.)
			Joiners employed on ship-building and ship-repairing work (except apprentices).	Increase of 12s. per full ordinary week (or an equivalent increase per hour or per day), to be paid as a net amount pro rata according to the number of hours worked, and not subject to the bonus of 12½ per cent.
	Tyne, Wear and Blyth Districts.	1st pay after 31 May	Boiler-scalers and coverers:— Timeworkers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all men 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
Hull	1 March 22 June 6 May	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices.	
Liverpool and District	May	Sailmakers .. .. .	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.).	
Lowestoft	26 May	Ship scalers and painters .. .. .	Increases to a rate of 14s. per day or of 7s. per half day	
London, Thames and Medway District.	1st pay after 31 May	Ship painters .. .. .	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change (including the above advance of 3s. per week), 83s., plus a bonus of 12½ per cent.	
London	15 May	Upholsterers and french polishers on ship repair work.	Increases to a rate of 2s. 4d. per hour.	
Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Sharpness, and Swansea.	6 May	Sailmakers .. .. .	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d.).	
	6 May	Boiler scalers and ship scrapers .. .. .	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all male time-workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.	
	6 May	Barge builders and repairers .. .. .	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 3d. per hour).	
	8 Jan.	Workpeople employed in ship-repairing yards:—		
	6 May	Carpenters and joiners .. .. .	Base rate increased to 63s. per week and war wage and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted consolidated into a war wage of 35s. per week.	
	8 Jan.	Plumbers .. .. .	Increase of 2s. per week on base rate. Rates after change: 65s. plus war wage of 35s.	
	6 May	Painters .. .. .	Base rate increased to 65s. per week, and war wage and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted consolidated into a war wage of 35s. per week.	
	6 May	Smiths' hammermen .. .. .	Increase of 2s. per week on base rate. Rates after change: 65s., plus war wage of 35s.	
	1 April	Fitters' helpers, platers' helpers, cementers, riggers, staggers, chippers and painters, and general labourers.	Base rate increased to 65s. per week, and war wage and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings previously granted consolidated into a war wage of 35s. per week.	
		OTHER METAL TRADES.		
Light Castings and Stove and Grate Manufacture.	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 May	Workpeople employed in light castings and stove and grate manufacture:— Male timeworkers (except apprentices).	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
Spelter Manufacture	South Wales and Scotland.	1 Feb.	Male pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices.
		Women employed in spelter works	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week.	

\* 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 Worsted 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., and Clothing Trades.

\* 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).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES (continued) and Furniture Trades.

\* Grade I—Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Derby, Harrogate, Kidderminster, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Oldham, Scarborough, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Warrington, West Bromwich, and York.
† 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.

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 FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES and CHEMICAL, BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† The increases took effect under a resolution of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council as regards England and Wales, and under an arrangement made by the Scottish Committee of Chemical Manufacturers as regards Scotland.

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 categories like CHEMICAL, BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES and FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.

\* The increases were arranged in June to have effect from the date shown. † Grade I.—Anglo pressmen, shoers-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.

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 categories like FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES and MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

\* 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.

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, and Wigan. Zone C—South Lancashire, Bangor, Buxton, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Crewe, Glossop, Holyhead, Hoylake and West Kirby, Kendal, Keswick, Llandudno, Lancaster, Llanrhyll, Llanrhyll, 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 8 hours per week in summer (50 to 44).*
	Crumer	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 5½ 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 (48½ to 44).*
	Torrington	5 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 6½ hours per week in summer (50½ to 44).*
	Fishguard	31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and painters.	Decrease of 4 hours per week (48 to 44).*
	Haverfordwest	18 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 4 hours per week in summer (48 to 44) and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 3½ hours per week.*
Belfast	1 May	Bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, labourers and hodsmen.	Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).*	
Jute Industry	Dundee	21 May	Enginemakers and firemen	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.*
Lace Industry	Nottingham	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	208,000	857,000			
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	112	237,000	4,265,000	146	115,000	1,820,000			
Other Metal	75	45,000	378,000	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	873,000			
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.*				
<b>BUILDING TRADES:—</b>						
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.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>						
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.
<b>METAL, ETC., TRADES:—</b>						
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.
<b>TEXTILE TRADES:—</b>						
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.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES:—</b>						
Laundry workers—London (near)	1,000	..	11 June	6	For advance in wages and reinstatement of certain discharged shop stewardesses.	An advance granted.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES:—</b>						
Carters and motormen—Manchester	2,000	..	5 June	6	For payment of full wages for Whitsun 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.
<b>OTHER TRADES:—</b>						
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists, and other workpeople—Hartle-pools 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.
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:—</b>						
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.

The cases of poisoning and of anthrax are analysed below:—

Table with 2 columns: (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals ... 6, Plumbing and Soldering ... 2, etc. (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING. Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making ... 2, etc.

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:—

Table with 2 columns: RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakemen and Goods Guards ... 1, Engine Drivers ... 3, Firemen ... 4, etc. MINES. Underground ... 83, Surface ... 12. QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Textile— Cotton ... 2, Wool and Worsted ... 1, etc.

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

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 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.).

Table with 7 columns: Selected Urban Areas\*, Paupers on one day in June, 1920. Indoor, Outdoor, TOTAL, Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a Month ago, Year ago. Includes sections for ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, OTHER DISTRICTS, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

\* 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.

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.

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.

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)

**COPPERSMITH, BRAZIER, AND METAL WORKERS.**—National Society of Copper-smiths, 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 of 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 Workers ..	21s.	26s.	31s.	40s.	46s.	52s.	62s.
Female Workers ..	18s.	20s.	24s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	37s.

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-rangers, 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 Hartlepool 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 and 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, enginemens 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 Valvemans (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 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.

Table with 4 columns: General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates, Per week of 48 hours, s. d.

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 to 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Workers under 15 years of age, Per week of 48 hours, s. d.

(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.

Table with 2 columns: Workers under 15 years of age, Per week of 48 hours, s. d.

The weekly rates set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according to 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 for Male and Female Workers. Per hour. Per hour. s. d. d.

(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



**I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.**

(a) Female workers (other than learners) other than those specified in (b) below:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
Workers other than homeworkers	9 1/2
Homeworkers	9 1/4
(b) Female workers employed as cutters, trimmers and fitters-up:—	Per hour.
	s. d.
Workers under 19 years of age	9 1/2
Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age	9 3/4
Workers of 20 years of age and over	10 1/4

Provided that in the event of any female worker being employed for the first time as a cutter, trimmer or fitter-up at or over the age of 19 years, the rate to be paid during the first two months of her employment shall be at 1d. per hour less than the general minimum time-rate appropriate to her age, as set out in (b) above.

(c) Female Learners as defined by the Trade Board:—

(i) Learners other than those specified in (ii) below.

Period of employment after the age of 14.	Learners commencing at					21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 and under 21 years of age.		
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	
1st Six months	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 15 3	s. d. 20 9	1st 3 months	s. d. 21 9
2nd "	15 3	15 3	18 6	24 6	2nd "	26 0
3rd "	16 3	18 6	21 9	27 3	3rd "	29 6
4th "	18 6	22 9	26 0	32 9	4th "	32 9
5th "	21 9	27 3	—	—		—
6th "	25 0	31 6	—	—		—
7th "	28 3	—	—	—		—
8th "	31 6	—	—	—		—

(ii) Learners who are occupied wholly or mainly in:—  
(a) Fitting-up, (b) Hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable garments—

	Per week of 48 hours.
	s. d.
When employed under 16 years of age	16 3
When employed at 16 and under 17 years of age	19 6
When employed at 17 and under 18 years of age	24 0

**II.—Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers.**

For female workers (other than cutters, trimmers and fitters-up) and other than learners occupied in fitting-up and hooking-up.

	Per hour.
	d.
(a) Workers (other than home-workers)	10 1/4
(b) Home-workers	10 1/2

**III.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Female Workers.**

(A) For Female Workers employed on Time-Work:

(a) For overtime on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays (i) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER; (ii) Second two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(b) For overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(c) For all time worked on Sundays, and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays and for Overtime after the first four hours Overtime on any day, DOUBLE TIME.

(d) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, the Overtime Rates shall be TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions.

Provided that:—

(a) Where it is, or may become, the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on five days a week, the Overtime Rates shall only be payable where on any day the number of hours worked exceeds 9 1/2.

(b) Where it is, or may become, the established practice of an employer to require attendance only on alternate Saturdays, the normal number of hours for the week in which attendance on Saturday is required shall be deemed to be 50.

(c) Where it is, or may become, the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday, the Minimum

\* Provided that learners commencing at 16 and under 18 years of age shall on attaining the age of 18 years, be entitled, during the remainder of their earnings period, to receive 6s. per week of 48 hours in addition to the general minimum time-rates applicable, as set out in this column.

Rates for Overtime, as set out above, shall apply to such worker in like manner as if in the provisions of this Notice as to Overtime the word "Saturday" were substituted for "Sunday," and the word "Sunday" for "Saturday."

In the application of these provisions, where the employer requires attendance on any day on which it is not the established practice of the employer to require attendance, all time worked on such day (not being Sunday or a Customary Public or Statutory Holiday), shall be paid for at TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours, and TIME-AND-A-HALF for the second two hours, and DOUBLE TIME thereafter.

(B) For Female Workers employed on Piece-Work:

(1) (a) Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up (as defined by the Trade Board) and  
(b) Learners (as defined by the Trade Board) employed on Piece-work shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of Overtime worked, in addition to Piece-Rates, each of which would yield in the circumstances of the case to an ORDINARY worker not less than the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable, the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, One-Half of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, or One-Quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, according as the Overtime Rate which would have been payable under the provisions of paragraph (A) above, if the worker had been employed on Time-Work were DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF, or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, respectively.

(2) All Other Female Workers employed on Piece-work shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of Overtime worked, in addition to Piece-Rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker, not less than the Piece-work Basis Time-Rate applicable, the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-Rate, One-half of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-Rate, or One-quarter of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-Rate, according as the Overtime Rate which would have been payable under the provisions of paragraph (A) above if the worker had been employed on Time-work, were Double Time, Time-and-a-Half, or Time-and-a-Quarter, respectively.

NOTE.—The hours which females and young persons are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be:—In any week, 48; on any day (other than Saturday), 9; on Saturday, 5.

**Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).**

The Jute Trade Board (Great Britain) have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 12th June, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates for certain classes of female workers, and to fix overtime rates for male and female workers employed on time-work. A summary of the proposed rates is given below:—

**I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-rates for Certain Classes of Female Workers.**

(1) Spinners (other than Orra (or spare) Spinners) (all ages):

(a) Single Spinners—general minimum time-rate per week of 48 hours, 37s. 6d. to 61s. 4d., according to size of bobbin and number of spindles attended.

(b) Double Spinners—general minimum time-rate per week of 48 hours, 40s. 0d. to 58s. 8d. according to size of bobbin and number of spindles attended.

The above general minimum time-rates apply to Spinners employed on the ordinary Flyer frame commonly in use in the Jute Trade, when the size of yarn used on a bobbin is normal. Higher rates are proposed when yarn of size greater than normal is used.

	General Minimum Time-rate. Per week of 48 hours.
	s. d.
(2) Orra (or Spare) Spinners of 18 years of age and over	38 0
(3) Spinning Shifting Mistresses	48 0

The above general minimum time-rates are weekly rates, based on a week of 48 hours, and they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment in any week is less than 48.

**II.—Proposed Overtime Rates for all Male and Female Workers Employed on Time-work.**

(a) For overtime on any day, except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.  
(b) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

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

In any week	48
On any day (other than Saturday)	8 1/2
On Saturday	4 1/2

NOTE.—The hours which female workers and young persons are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts.

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

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 14th June, 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as set out below:—

**I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-rates.**

(A) Male Workers:

(i) For male workers other than learners:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(a) For Cutters, Knifemen, Tailors, Fitters-up, Passers, Pressers, and Machinists	1 5
(b) For Under-Pressers and Plain Machinists	1 3
(c) For all other workers:—	
(i) Workers (other than Homeworkers)	1 2
(ii) Homeworkers	1 2

(ii) For male learners:—

	Per week of 46 hours.
	s. d.
When employed under 15 years of age	11 6
" " at 15 and under 16 years of age	13 5
" " " 16 " " 17 " "	15 4
" " " 17 " " 18 " "	19 2
" " " 18 " " 19 " "	27 9 1/2
" " " 19 " " 20 " "	31 7 1/2
" " " 20 " " 21 " "	36 5
" " " 21 " " 22 " "	41 2 1/2

(a) The weekly rates for learners, as set out above, are based on a week of 46 hours, and they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent under contract of employment by a learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less than 46.

(b) Learners commencing employment in the Wholesale Mantle and Costume trade at and over the age of 19, may serve a period of six months at 28s. 9d. per week of 46 hours, or 7 1/2d. per hour; and thereafter a period of six months at 33s. 6 1/2d. per week of 46 hours, or 8 3/4d. per hour. Provided that these general minimum time-rates shall be increased by 5s. 9d. per week of 46 hours, or 1 1/4d. per hour in the case of any 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) Female Workers:

(i) For Female workers other than Learners:—

	Per hour.
	d.
(a) Workers (other than Homeworkers)	9
(b) Homeworkers	9

(ii) Female learners as defined by the Trade Board:—

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at					21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 and under 21 years of age.		
	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	
1st 6 months	s. d. 10 6 1/2	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 13 5	s. d. 18 2 1/2	1st 3 mths.	s. d. 19 2
2nd "	13 5	13 5	16 3 1/2	21 1	2nd "	23 0
3rd "	14 3 1/2	16 3 1/2	19 2	23 1 1/2	3rd "	25 10 1/2
4th "	16 3 1/2	20 1 1/2	23 0	28 9	4th "	28 9
5th "	19 2	23 1 1/2	—	—		—
6th "	22 0 1/2	27 9 1/2	—	—		—
7th "	24 11	—	—	—		—
8th "	27 9 1/2	—	—	—		—

Provided that learners commencing at 16 and under 18 years of age shall on attaining the age of 18 years, be entitled, during the remainder of their learnership period, to receive 5s. 3d. per week of 46 hours in addition to the general minimum time-rates applicable, as set out in this column.

NOTE.—For the purpose of the application of the above rates to workers employed on piece-work, in accordance

with the provisions of Section 6 (1) (b) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, each piece-rate paid must be such as would yield in the circumstances of the case to an ORDINARY worker at least the same amount of money as the appropriate general minimum time-rate as set out above.

**II.—Proposed Overtime Rates—Male and Female Workers, all Ages.**

(a) For overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays—(i) first two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER; (ii) overtime after first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(b) For all overtime on Saturdays—TIME-AND-A-HALF.  
(c) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary and Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

(d) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 46 the overtime rate shall be TIME-AND-A-QUARTER except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions of paragraphs a, b, and c above.

NOTE.—The hours which female workers and young persons are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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

In any week	46
On any day (other than Saturday)	8 1/2
On Saturday	5

**Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).**

The Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales) have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 14th June, 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as set out below:—

**I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.**

(a) Male Workers:

	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(i)—Foremen, as defined by the Trade Board:—	65 0	75 0	80 0
(ii)—Sterilizers (other than Assistant Sterilizers):—			
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	60 0	67 6	70 0
" " 20 and under 21 years of age	55 6	62 6	67 6
" " 19 " " "	49 0	55 0	59 6
" " 18 " " "	42 6	47 6	51 6
" " 17 " " "	33 6	37 6	41 0
" " 16 " " "	27 0	30 0	33 6
" " 15 " " "	22 6	25 0	28 0
" " under 15 years of age	20 6	22 6	25 6

(iii)—All workers employed in the trade (including pasteurizers and assistant sterilizers), excepting foremen, sterilizers, shop assistants and clerks:—

	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	55 0	62 6	65 0
" " 20 and under 21 years of age	50 6	57 6	62 6
" " 19 " " "	44 0	50 0	54 6
" " 18 " " "	37 6	42 6	46 6
" " 17 " " "	28 6	32 6	36 6
" " 16 " " "	22 0	25 0	28 6
" " 15 " " "	17 6	20 0	23 0
" " under 15 years of age	15 6	17 6	20 6

(b) Female Workers:

	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(i)—Roundswomen:—			
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	40 0	45 0	52 6
" " 20 and under 21 years of age	35 6	40 6	48 6
" " 19 " " "	31 6	36 6	44 0
" " 18 " " "	27 6	32 6	40 0
" " under 18 years of age	22 6	25 6	33 0

(ii)—All workers employed in the trade, excepting roundswomen and shop assistants, and clerks:—

	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	32 6	36 0	40 0
" " 20 and under 21 years of age	30 6	34 0	38 0
" " 19 " " "	25 6	29 0	33 0
" " 18 " " "	20 6	24 0	28 0
" " 17 " " "	17 6	21 0	25 0
" " under 17 years of age	—	—	—
" " of 16 and under 17 years of age	—	—	20 0
" " under 16 years of age	—	—	18 6

As respects Whole-Time Workers employed by the week or longer period the Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates set out in (a) and (b) above are for a week NOT EXCEEDING 48 hours, and no deduction from such rates shall be made where in any week the number of hours worked is less than 48, except where the worker is absent without the permission, given or obtained, of the employer or his agent. In such a case a proportionate deduction may be made according as the number of hours worked is less than 48.

As respects other workers, the Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates set out in (a) and (b) above are for a week of 48 hours, and shall be subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours of employment in any week is less than 48.

**II.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers.**

(a) For overtime on any day except the day which constitutes the usual weekly half-holiday, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays. (i) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER; (ii) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

- (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.**

**Schedule II.**

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

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, freshening, 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, mowing, 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, Whole raw edible nuts, Nut kernels, } for human consumption. 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.	Wednesdays, 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, 28, 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, 25rd February, 1920. [Cmd. 715: 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.]

**VICTORIA.**—(1) *Summary of Wages and Conditions fixed by Wages Boards or by Court of Industrial Appeals.* Brought up to 24th November, 1919. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.] (2) *Wages Board Determinations, 1920.* Bedsteadmakers (1st March); Country fuel and fodder (1st March); bread carters (10th March); dairy produce and cooked meat (16th March); fuel and fodder (16th March); watchmakers (17th March); men's clothing (22nd March.)

**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.]

**NEW ZEALAND.**—(1) *Monthly Abstract of Statistics, March, 1920.* Prices and cost of living, pensions, advances to workers, vital statistics, &c. Government Statistician. (2) *Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand, 1918.* Vol. III.—Production, Finance, Postal and Telegraph. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

**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 Generale. [Cairo: Imprimerie Nationale.]

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

**INTERNATIONAL.**—(1) *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, May and June, 1920.* (2) *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics.* (3) *International Review of Agricultural Economics, May, 1920.* (Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence.) International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

**UNITED STATES.** (a) *Federal—Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, March, 1920.* Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

(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.]

**OHIO.**—*Bulletins of the Industrial Commission of Ohio.* No. 36, Statistics of Mines and Quarries in Ohio, 1917. No. 37, Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour in Ohio on 15th May, 1918. [Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co.]

**FRANCE.**—(1) *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, January-February, 1920.* Franco-Italian Labour Treaty, Franco-Polish convention relating to emigration and immigration, employment in mines, labour disputes, foreign labour in France, wages in building trades in Paris and Seine and Rhone Departments. Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.] (2) *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France et du Service d'observation des Prix, April, 1920.* Unemployment, labour disputes, movement of retail prices in first quarter of 1919, minimum wages in 1919 as fixed by collective agreements, wages of women in non-manual war occupations. [Paris: Felix Alcan.] (3) *Statistique Agricole Annuelle, 1918.* (Annual Agricultural Statistics). Ministry of Agriculture. [Paris.]

**GERMANY.**—(1) *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 31st March and 30th April, 1920.* Employment in March, 1920; Trade Union unemployment in 1st quarter of 1920; miners' wages in 4th quarter of 1919. Orders relating to execution of Works Council Act of 4th February, 1920. Federal Statistical Department. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.] (2) *Reichs-*

*Gesetzblatt, Nos. 77-115.* (Text of Federal laws.) Ministry of the Interior. [Berlin.] (3) *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen, March-April and May-June, 1920.* (Prussian Ministry of Public Works.) [Berlin: J. Springer.]

**AUSTRIA.**—(1) *Ämtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Verwaltung, Nos. 8-10 (inclusive), 1920.* Text of laws of 26th February, 1920, on Workers' Chambers, Labour contracts in domestic service of 24th March, 1920, on insurance against unemployment, and of 16th April, 1920, on increased infirmity, accident and miners' pensions. Department for Social Affairs. [Vienna: Franz Deuticke.] (2) *Staatsgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich, Nos. 36-66, 1920.* Text of laws and decrees of the Austrian Republic. [Vienna.]

**ITALY.**—*Il Lavoro a Domicilio ed il Salario Minimo.* (Report on Outworkers and the minimum wage.) Text of laws, &c., in various countries as to outworkers and minimum wage. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome.]

**BELGIUM.**—(1) *Revue du Travail, 30th April and 15th and 31st May, 1920.* Labour disputes during March and April, retail prices April, 1914, to April, 1920, proposed revision of law as to compensation for industrial accidents, employment in April, employment exchanges in April. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supply. [Brussels: Librairie Dewit.] (2) *Bulletin de Documentation Economique, 2nd and 16th June, 1920.* Ministry of Economics. [Brussels.]

**HOLLAND.**—(1) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1920.* Employment, labour disputes and retail prices in April. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.] (2) *Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland: Crimineele Statistiek, No. 209, April, 1920.* Criminal Statistics for the year 1917. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.]

**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.**—*Soziale 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 Husdjurseräkningen den 1 Juni, 1919.* Census of area under cultivation and farm stock in 1919. [Stockholm: Isaac Marcus.] (2) *Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Arbetartillgång, Arbetslön och Arbetslön inom Sveriges Jordbruk, år 1918.* Wages of agricultural workers in 1918 and in period 1914-1918. Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm.] (3) *Kollektivavtali 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.]

**MEXICO.**—*Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo, March, 1920.* Labour disputes, retail prices of food, coal, clothing, &c., in 1910, and in February and March, 1920. National Labour Department. [Mexico.]

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.**

**LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1920.**

**ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).**

**Angle Bolts, 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.

**ADMIRALTY.**

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

**Painting Oil Fuel Tanks:** Invergordon, Hugh Ross, Tain.—**Test Boiler House:** Rosyth, Orr, Watt & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**New Storehouse Heating Installation:** Rosyth, G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

**WAR OFFICE.**

**Boilers, Portable:** Smith & Wellstead, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire; McDowall, Stevens & Co., Falkirk.—**Bolts and Nuts:** G. Dyke & Son, Willenhall.—**Bricks:** Baker & Sons, Chelmsford; W. A. Barrett, Walton, Norfolk; The Bellingdon Brickworks, nr. Chesham; A. Bolton & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Brown Bros., Naphill, Bucks; Building Material Supply Co., King's Lynn; J. T. Cartwright, Stanton, nr. Burton-on-Trent; St. E. Collier, Reading; Cornish & Haylock, Wickford; The Cuckmere Brick Co., Sussex; Easey Bros. & Co., Gisleham, nr. Lowestoft; The East Acton Brickworks & Estates, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex; H. Finch, Haywards Heath; B. J. Forder & Sons (New Peterborough Brick Co.), Peterborough; Furness Brick & Tile Co., Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs; W. Gardner, Ipswich; F. W. Goodyear, Durham; J. W. Green & Sons, Borough Bridge, Yorks; Hexter, Humpherson & Co., Newton Abbott; Hicks & Co., Ltd., Peterborough; Hollybrook Brick Co., Ltd., Bristol; S. Howard, Great Missenden, Bucks, Jones, Gray & Co.,

Acomb, York; The Kettering Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Kettering; The Leicester Brick Co., Leicester; The Laverstock & Acorn Red Brick Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; The London Brick Co., Ltd., London, N.; The Long Buckley Brick Co., Ltd., Rugby; S. F. Mitchell, nr. Guildford; Northam Brick Co., Peterborough; Plowman & Sons, Ltd., Shefford, Beds; G. T. Rapps & Co., Birmingham; Saxon Brick Co., Peterborough; The Seaton Barn Coal Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Thornback Brick Co., Ltd., Rochford; United Brick Co., Peterborough; The Wellingborough Iron Co., Ltd., Wellingborough; The Western Counties Brick Co., Ltd., Plymouth; C. H. Westropp, Long Melford, Suffolk; Wheeler, Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk; The Whittlesea Central Brick Co., Whittlesea, nr. Peterborough; The Yarm Road Works, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Carbide of Calcium:** Lockerbie & Wilkinson, Tipton, Staffs.—**Copper Ingots:** H. Gardner & Co., London, E.C.—**Crane, Electric:** Jas. Carrick & Son, Edinburgh.—**Crucibles:** The Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Disinfectant:** R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Jeye's Sanitary Compounds Co., Plaistow, E.; Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield.—**Drawing Instruments:** J. Halden & Co., London, S.W.—**Dredging of Ritham Dock:** C. H. Campbell, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Emery Cloth:** J. Oakey & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fuel Oil:** Anglo-Persian Oil Co., London, E.C.—**Glass, Sheet and Plate:** Pilkington Bros., St. Helens, Lancs.—**Hoods, Motor:** County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Injectors:** Gresham & Craven, Salford, Manchester.—**Ironmongery:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., High Holborn, W.C. 1.—**Jean:** R. E. Brydon & Co., Manchester.—**Junction Boxes:** A. C. Cossor & Co., London, N.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Table:** J. Hinks & Son, Birmingham.—**Loam:** Tuff & Hoar, Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Lounges, Leather Covered:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W. 1.—**Manhole Covers:** The Bo'ness Iron Co., Ltd., Bo'ness, Scotland; The Borough Engineering Works, Luton.—**Motor Spares:** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Motor Vehicles, Repairs to:** D. J. Smith & Co., London, E.C.—**Night Latches:** A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Paint, Ground in Oil:** Brimsdown Lead Co., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Pilcher's, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pistols, Automatic:** Webley & Scott, Birmingham.—**Radiators, Motor:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—**Raincoats:** Meek & Co., Manchester.—**Ranges, Kitchen:** The Excelsior Foundry Co., Ltd., Sandiacre, nr. Nottingham; Lane & Girvan, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—**Rivets:** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Roof Tiles:** The Bolton Brick Co., Bolton; G. Davenport, Salisbury; The Blurton Tillery (G. H. Downing), Blurton, nr. Longton, Staffs; J. J. Etridge (Junn.), Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.; T. Hall & Co., Rugby; T. C. Longstaff, Hednesford, Staffs; Perrett Bros., Sutton.—**Sanders:** J. F. Wolf & Co., London, S.W.—**Sanitary Fittings:** Lawson, Turnbull & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E.—**Slates:** Aberfoyle Slate Quarries, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Bar:** John Brown & Co., Sheffield; W. Robertson, Ltd., Warrington.—**Steel, Flat:** S. H. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury.—**Steel, Round:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. Bessemer & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs; S. H. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Square:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; John Spencer & Sons, Newcastle.—**Stoves, Room:** The Camelion Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; The Callendar Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; The Excelsior Foundry Co., Ltd., Sandiacre, nr. Nottingham; The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Table Glass:** Sowerby Elison Glass Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne.—**Thermometers:** A. Peroni, London, E.C.; Powell's Thermometer Co., London, E.C.—**Vacuum Ejectors:** Davies & Metcalfe, Romiley.—**Wall Ties, Iron:** H. F. Shaw, Old Hill, Staffs.—**Windows, Steel:** Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester.—**Wings, Motor:** Brown & Melhuish, London, N.—**Wire Coiling Machines:** Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Wire Mesh, Galvd.:** Rownsön, Drew & Clydesdale, London, E.C.—**Yarn, Coir Fibre:** Hoare, Marr & Co., Dundee.

**Works Services:** Periodical Services: Purfleet: P. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorkshire.—**Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:** Brighton: Popkiss & Son, Brighton. **Birr Barracks:** J. Hickey & Son, Birr, Chichester: Popkiss & Son, Brighton. **Cahir and Clonmel:** Hearne & Son, Waterford. **Dublin (South):** McCabe Bros., Dublin. **Fleetwood:** T. Whittaker & Son, Fleetwood. **Galway:** R. McDonald, Galway. **Lusk:** W. Lynch, Rush, Co. Dublin. **London (West Division):** Freeman & Sons, Cricklewood. **Lydd:** G. H. Bates, Lydd. **Manchester and Salford:** J. P. Booth, Warrington. **Sheffield:** T. Carr, Halifax. **Weedon:** Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. **Woolwich:** E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead. **Waterford:** Hearne & Son, Waterford. **Wexford, O'Connor, Wexford.**

**H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.**

**Paper of Various Descriptions:** J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; W. & R. Balston, Ltd., Maidstone; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich, Lancs; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Bury; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., Bucks.

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 & Whitten & 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.—**Belting**: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bicycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bitumastic Solution**: Wailles Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boiler**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Bolts**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlston, 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, Telegraphic**: 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; Components, 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, LeDy**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Lanthanite**: 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 Skev & 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 and 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, Edgware.—**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

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