

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

### EMPLOYMENT.

DURING the early part of November, employment was seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines. The settlement of the dispute was followed by a partial recovery, but at the end of November employment generally was still considerably worse than in the first part of October, before the beginning of the strike; and in many of the principal industries, especially the textile and clothing trades, the furniture trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the leather trades, it was slack, with much unemployment and short time.

The proportion unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workmen) from which returns are received was 3·7 per cent. at the end of November, as compared with 2·2 per cent. at the end of September. At the end of October, when the coal strike was in progress, the percentage (exclusive of coal miners) was 5·3. The proportion unemployed at 26th November among workpeople covered by the new Unemployment Insurance Act, which came into operation in November, was also 3·7 per cent. The number of workpeople on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the same date was 520,353, of whom approximately 374,000 were men, 103,000 women, and the remainder youths and girls. In addition, large numbers of workpeople were on short time. Further details, showing the state of employment in the principal industries, are given on pages 677 to 689.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The total number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 60. In addition, 76 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The majority of these disputes arose on questions of wages. By far the most important dispute was that involving about 1,100,000 workpeople in the coal-mining industry, which began in October and continued until 3rd November.

The total number of workpeople involved in all the disputes in progress during November (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 1,138,000, as compared with 1,200,000 in the previous month and 98,000 in November, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 3,631,000 working days, as compared with 13,474,000 in October, 1920, and 1,907,000 in November, 1919. Both in October and November, 1920, the heavy loss of working time indicated by these figures was due mainly to the coal strike. Detailed statistics, together with particulars of the principal disputes, are given on page 690.

### WAGES.

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 November resulted in a total increase of nearly £690,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,900,000 workpeople.

The principal industry affected was coal mining, in which over 1,200,000 workpeople obtained advances under the terms of settlement of the general strike of coal miners; persons of 18 years and over receiving 2s. a day or shift, and others 1s. or 9d. a day or shift, according to age. Similar increases were given to workpeople engaged in iron and shale mines, and to coke oven workers. Other large bodies of workpeople who received increases during November included woollen and worsted operatives, workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades, and workpeople in the printing and book-binding trades.

During the month, Orders were made by the Minister of Labour, under the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, fixing minimum rates of wages, or raising minimum rate previously fixed, for workpeople in the pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener trade (Great Britain), the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade (England and Wales), the hat, cap, and millinery trade (England and Wales), the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade (Great Britain), the corset trade (Great Britain), the fur trade (Great Britain), the laundry trade (Great Britain), the paper-box and the paper-bag trades (Great Britain), the hair, bass and fibre trade (Great Britain), and the milk distributive trade (England and Wales).

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st December, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was 169 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 176 per cent. at 1st November. The decrease during the month was mainly due to the reduction of 4d. per lb. in the price of sugar. There were also reductions in the prices of clothing, the effect of which was almost exactly counterbalanced, however, by increases in the prices of milk, eggs and fish. For food alone, the increase, at 1st December, over the level of July, 1914, was 182 per cent., as compared with 191 per cent. at 1st November.

The statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes. Accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various items included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 674.



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

In a number of industries agreements have been made, by the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions concerned, providing for the regular and automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in the cost of living. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1919, particulars were given of the agreements of this kind known to be in force at that date; but as some of the more important agreements then operative have since been amended, and as similar agreements have now been adopted in a number of industries and occupations not then covered by such arrangements, it may be of interest to review the agreements in operation at the present time, so far as these are known to the Department.

The general principle of all these Agreements is that a given amount of rise or fall in the cost of living shall be followed by a definite amount of increase or decrease in wage rates. In nearly all cases, the statistics compiled each month by the Ministry of Labour,\* and published regularly in this GAZETTE (see page 674), have been adopted as providing the most suitable indication of the variations in cost of living for the purpose of these agreements, although in some cases (see, for example, the details given below under "Wallpaper Manufacture") other statistics are used. Under some of the agreements it is arranged that the increases or decreases in wages shall be flat-rate money amounts; in other cases the change in wages takes the form of a percentage addition to the standard or basis rates, yielding, of course, varying money amounts for different classes of men. Thus, in the railway service, all adult workmen engaged in the manipulation of traffic receive an increase of wages of 1s. a week for each rise of 5 points in the Ministry of Labour index number relating to cost of living; whilst in the Yorkshire woollen industry men on time-work receive an increase of 10 per cent. on their basic wages for each rise of 10 points in the index number. The amounts or percentages of increase in wages which follow a rise in the cost of living index number vary in different industries. Details of these amounts or percentages are given below. There is also a variation in the dates at which the adjustments in wages take effect. Some agreements provide for periodical revisions (e.g., at three-monthly intervals in the case of the railway service), others (e.g., those for the woollen industry) for a revision of wages on every occasion on which the cost of living index number moves by a specified amount.

It is worthy of note that in most cases the agreements contain provisions under which increases in wages, or bonuses, equivalent to the full amount of increase shown by the cost of living index numbers are granted only to the lower paid workers. Where increases are granted in the form of flat-rate money amounts this is effected automatically; for example, for men in the railway traffic service, a rise of 5 points in the cost of living index number (i.e., 5 per cent. on the pre-war cost of living), is followed by an increase of 1s. a week, equivalent to 5 per cent. on a pre-war wage of 20s., but to only 2½ per cent. on a pre-war wage of 40s. Where increases are given in percentage form the percentage increase in wages is fixed in some cases at less than the percentage increase in cost of living; in others the percentage granted is reduced as the basis wage rises, or, alternatively, the percentage is not applied to basis wages over a certain amount. For example, under the bonus scheme for the Civil Service, employees whose wage rates do not exceed 35s. a week receive a bonus equivalent to the full increase shown by the cost of living index numbers averaged over four or six months, but those with higher salaries receive a lower percentage, which diminishes as the basic salary rises. Again, in the Yorkshire woollen industry, time-workers receive a percentage increase in wages equivalent to the percentage increase in cost of living, but the maximum base rate to which the percentage is to be applied is not to exceed 34s. 6d., or 80 per cent. of the basis wage, whichever is higher; and the percentage advances fixed for piece-workers are lower than the percentage increases in cost of living.

Particulars are given below of the main provisions of the agreements known to the Department to be in operation, excluding those which apply only to the employees of individual firms. In all, nearly 1½ million workpeople are covered by such agreements.

**Railway Service.**—For adult male workpeople engaged in the manipulation of traffic, agreements made during the present year provide that for each rise or fall of five full points in the Ministry of Labour index figure there shall be an increase or decrease of 1s. in weekly rates of wages; but however great the fall in the index figure may be, wages are not to fall below certain fixed minima, which are generally at least 100 per cent. above the average

\* As will be seen from the details given on page 674, the statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working class families. As a rule, the percentage increase computed for "all items of expenditure" is taken as the appropriate index figure, although in at least one case that for food only is used.

pre-war rates of the respective grades. The necessary adjustments in wages are considered at meetings of the General Wages Board in March, June, September and December, and are based on the index figure published in those months, any alteration in wages applying for the three ensuing months. In considering the index figure only multiples of five points are taken into account. Similar arrangements are made by agreements covering the clerical staffs and the supervisory and traffic control staffs, with the exception that the increase or decrease for salaried persons is 25 a year, and for those paid at weekly rates 2s. a week (1s. 6d. in the case of female clerks) for every rise or fall of five full points in the index figure. In the case of railway dock staffs arrangements are in force similar to those for the traffic grades.

**Wool Textile Industry, Yorkshire.**—Agreements arrived at by the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council provide for the payment of a variable "cost of living wage," in addition to basic wages, to workpeople in Yorkshire engaged in woolcombing and carbonising, wool, mohair and alpaca sorting, woollen and worsted spinning and manufacturing, and to warehousemen in the various sections. The "cost of living wage" for time-workers is fixed at 145 per cent. on basic rates when the Ministry of Labour index figure stands at 145 per cent. above the pre-war level, with variations of 10 per cent. on basic wages for every rise or fall of ten full points in the index figure above or below 145. The adjustments of wages take effect from the pay day in the month following the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in which the index figure shows the necessary variation. The maximum basis rate on which the "cost of living wage" for time-workers is calculated is 34s. 6d. per week, or 80 per cent. of the actual basic wage, whichever is the greater. For piece-workers the "cost of living wage" and the amounts of variation differ from those applicable to time-workers. For such workpeople the "cost of living wage" corresponding to an index figure of 145 and the rise or fall for every variation of ten points are as follows:—

Class of Worker.	"Cost of Living Wage" for Index figure of 145.	Rise or fall for every variation of 10 points in Index figure.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Spinning and Manufacturing:—		
Male Piece-workers .. ..	119.783	8.261
Female Piece-workers .. ..	128.087	8.586
Pressers and Blanket Raisers ..	94.565	6.522
Wool-sorting (Piece-workers):—		
Colonial Wool .. ..	105.000	7.240
English .. ..	125.500	7.960

The figures given in the above Table do not apply in the Saddleworth district, where somewhat different percentages are in operation.

**Enginemmen, Firemen, &c., in the Wool Textile Industry.**—An Agreement between the principal employers' associations and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemmen, Firemen, &c., provides that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 165 the "cost of living wage" for enginemmen and firemen shall be 60s. 2d. per week. For each variation of 10 points in the index figure above or below 165 the "cost of living wage" fluctuates by 3s. 7½d. (adjusted to make 10s. 11d. for 30 points) per week.

**Flannel Weaving, Wales.**—In the case of workpeople employed in the flannel weaving industry in Wales an arrangement is in force similar to that in the manufacturing sections in Yorkshire, except that for piece-workers the "cost of living wage" and variations are calculated at 80 per cent. of those applicable to time-workers.

**Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing.**—In Yorkshire, the wages of workpeople employed in this industry are regulated under two agreements, both of which provide that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 100 per cent. or more above pre-war level the "cost of living wage" for time-workers is the equivalent percentage on basis rates, and for piece-workers it is a percentage equal to 80 per cent. of the index figure. When the index figure falls below 100 there is to be a variation for time-workers of 8426 of 1 per cent. for each rise or fall of 1 per cent. in the index figure, whilst for piece-workers the "cost of living wage" is to be four-fifths of the percentage paid to time-workers. Should the index figure fall to 40 per cent. the scale is subject to reconsideration. The fluctuations under the scale are considered by a Reference Committee in October, January, April and July, the index figure taken into account being that published in these months. In Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, the "cost of living wage" takes the form of money amounts, uniform for certain groups of workers. In respect of an index figure of 120: the "cost of living wage" for males is 36s. 3d. per week for those of 21 years of age and over, 28s. 10d. at ages 18 to 21, 20s. 5d. at ages 16 to 18, and 15s. 7d. under 16 years. For females it is 21s. 7d. at 18 years and over, 16s. 10d. at 16 and 17, and 13s. 2d. under 16 years. Alterations in the index number

are followed by changes in these amounts in the proportion of 1 per cent. in the "cost of living wage" for 1 point in the index figure, when the latter is at 100 or over, and 8426 of 1 per cent. in the "cost of living wage" for 1 point in the index figure when the latter is below 100. The dates of adjusting wages are the same as in Yorkshire. At *Hebden Bridge*, by an agreement between the Master Dyers' Association and the National Society of Dyers, Finishers, and Textile Workers, arrangements are made for time-workers similar to those contained in the Lancashire agreement, but special percentages are fixed for piece-workers, ranging, in different occupations, from 88 to 102½ per cent. on basic rates when the cost of living index figure is 120.

**Machine Calico Printing.**—An agreement covering men in this occupation in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, provides that, in addition to a flat rate bonus of 20s. a week, a "cost of living wage" of 110 per cent. on basis wages shall be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure stands at 155 per cent. above the pre-war level and that such wage shall rise or fall in exact proportion with the index figure as long as the latter is at 124 or over. If it falls below 124 the variation in wages is in the proportion of three-quarters for one point in the index figure. Apprentices receive the same percentages, calculated on a revised scale of basic rates. The position is reviewed in November, February, May and August, in the light of the index figure published in those months, and any resulting changes in wages operate from the first pay day in the following month.

**Engravers to Calico Printers.**—The wages of engravers to calico printers in England and Scotland are regulated by an Agreement which provides that a "cost of living wage" of 40s. per week shall be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 120. This amount rises or falls by 1 per cent. for each variation of 1 point in the index figure so long as the latter is 100 or over. When the index figure is below 100, wages rise or fall by 0.75 per cent. for each point. The wages are reviewed in January, April, July and October, and any necessary adjustment is based on the index figure published in each of these months.

**Lambswool Spinning (Leicester).**—An Agreement between the Midland Master Spinners' Association and the workers' Union, which provides for variations in wages in correspondence with fluctuations in the index figure of food prices only, was temporarily suspended in July, 1920, when it was agreed that a bonus of 7½d. in the shilling on earnings, arranged when the index figures was 155 should remain unaltered till 1st December, 1920. From this date until 28th February, 1921, the bonus is to be increased by ½d. in the shilling for each five points increase in the food index figure above 155.

**Packers, Makers-up, &c. (Manchester).**—Agreements between the Federation of Master Packers and the Trade Unions representing inside warehouse workers provide for the payment of a "cost of living wage," in addition to ordinary wages, of 27s. 4d. per week for men and of 14s. for women when the Ministry of Labour index figure is at 100. Variations from these amounts are made of 3.28d. per week for men and of 1.68d. for women for every rise or fall of one point in the index figure, the revisions being made every 26 weeks, in January and July. It is provided that there shall be no reduction below the equivalent of an index figure of 100 prior to the expiration of the current agreement.

**Carpet Manufacture.**—An Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Carpet Industry provides that increases on base rates of 110 per cent. to time-workers and of 120 per cent. to piece-workers shall be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure is at 125. For each variation of 10 points in the index figure 10 per cent. on base rates is added or deducted, such changes taking effect when the index number shows the necessary variation.

**Silk Manufacture, Leek and Brighouse.**—In this industry an agreement between the Leek Manufacturers' and Dyers' Association and the Trade Unions provided that, commencing with October, 1920, which, with an index figure of 164, is taken as the basis, every variation of 10 points in the Ministry of Labour index figure shall be followed by an increase or decrease of 2s. a week for males, 1s. 6d. for females, and 1s. for juniors. At Brighouse the wages of employees of silk spinners fluctuate in accordance with the arrangements made by the National Wool Textile Industrial Council.

**Linen Manufacture, Kirkcaldy.**—For workpeople in this industry basic rates of wages were agreed upon in May, 1920, when the index figure was 141. The Agreement provides that wages shall be increased by a proportionate amount when the index figure rises by 10 points or more, and shall fall in the same manner, but not below the basic rates agreed upon. The increases take effect whenever the index figure fluctuates by 10 points.

**Asbestos Manufacture.**—An Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Asbestos Manufacturing

Industry in May last fixed minimum rates of wages for males and females of 18 years and over, and also provided that there shall be an increase or decrease in wages of ½d. per hour for men of 21 years of age and over, of ¼d. per hour for women and youths for every rise or fall of 10 points in the Ministry of Labour cost of living index figure. The changes in wages take effect every quarter, and are based on the average of the index figure for the preceding three months. If the rise or fall in this average is only five points wages are varied by half the amounts specified above, but it is provided that where the increase in wages results in a fraction of a penny it shall be calculated to the nearest ¼d. above.

**Silver and Allied Trades (London).**—For workpeople employed by manufacturing silversmiths in London an Agreement provides for the establishment of a minimum rate of wages of 1s. 10d. per hour when the Ministry of Labour index figure stands at 105. For every rise or fall of 10 points above this figure the rate of wages is varied by 1d. per hour, and it is reduced by the same amount for every variation of 15 points below 105, with a provision that the rate shall not fall below 1s. 6d. per hour. The variations in wages take effect whenever the LABOUR GAZETTE index figure shows the necessary variation.

**Military Musical Instrument Making (London).**—An Agreement covering workpeople in this trade fixed minimum hourly rates of wages when the Ministry of Labour index figure was 125. These minimum rates are subject to an increase of 1d. per hour for every rise of 10 points in the index figure above 125, and to a decrease of 1d. per hour for every fall of 15 points below this figure, with a proviso that they shall not fall by more than 4d. per hour, i.e., below the equivalent of an index figure of 65. The changes in wages take effect whenever the LABOUR GAZETTE shows the necessary variation in the index figure.

**Bedstead Making.**—Resolutions of the Conciliation Board for the Metallic Bedstead Industry in Birmingham provide that a bonus of 24s. per week, fixed when the Ministry of Labour index figure was 125, shall be subject to an increase or decrease of 2s. per week for each variation of 10 points in the index figure above or below 125, conditionally on such variation being maintained for two months.

**Government Employees.**—A bonus scheme was instituted for permanent Government servants (excluding those employed by way of manual labour of a kind common to the Government and other employment, whose remuneration is determined by other recognised machinery), when the Ministry of Labour index figure stood at 130. As from 1st March, 1920, the bonus was fixed at 130 per cent. on the first 35s. per week of ordinary remuneration, 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. per annum, and 45 per cent. on remuneration in excess of £200 and up to a total of £1,000 per annum. The total is increased or decreased by 1/26th of this bonus for every five full points variation in the average index figure above or below 130. The revision takes place every four months up to 1st March, 1921, and thereafter every six months, the index figure used being the average of those published for the preceding four or six months as the case may be.

**Police Service.**—In September last a Committee appointed by the Home Secretary recommended the adoption of an arrangement whereby there should be granted to members of the Police Force in England and Wales a bonus varying with the Ministry of Labour index figure of cost of living. Under this arrangement the Police Forces are divided into three categories, viz., (a) Metropolitan Police; large borough forces and county forces in areas which are wholly or mainly industrial; (b) forces of an intermediate character; (c) county forces of the rural or mainly rural counties and small borough forces. It was provided that no "cost of living bonus" should accrue until the index figure has passed 130 for forces in category (a), 140 for those in category (b) and 150 for those in category (c); and that for every five complete points by which the index figure exceeds these basic figures increases in pay as non-pensionable bonus should be given—amounting, in the case of married men, to 2s., 1s. 10d., and 1s. 9d. for constables in forces in categories (a), (b) and (c), respectively, with 3d. extra for sergeants and 6d. extra for inspectors. For single men the bonus recommended is one half of that for married men. The bonus is to be assessed every 6 months (i.e., on the 1st April and 1st October), the average of the index figures for the previous six months being taken as a basis. It is understood that the above recommendations have already been put into operation in a large number of police forces.

**Municipal Service.**—In London, a recommendation of the District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services, which has been adopted by nearly all the Authorities concerned within the County Council area, provides that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is at 140 a bonus shall be paid of 160 per cent. on wages up to 30s. a week, 70 per cent. on the next 50s., and 45 per cent. on the balance, if any. This bonus is subject to a variation of 1/28th increase or decrease for every five points variation in the index figure from 140, such changes to take effect every three months, commencing from 1st May, 1920. A few other Authorities, including



those for Tottenham, Leyton, Hornsey, Twickenham, Peterborough and Carmarthen (County), are also known to have adopted sliding scale arrangements for certain classes of manual workers.

For clerical staffs, the Civil Service Scheme (see above) has been adopted by a number of Municipal Authorities in London and the provinces.

**Wallpaper Manufacture.**—An Agreement between the Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., and the Trade Unions takes as a basis for variations in wages the average of the Ministry of Labour index figure, excluding the effects of increased taxation, the index figure of wholesale prices published by the "Statist," and one other index figure to be selected each quarter. The variation in this average is considered quarterly, in January, April, July and October, by a joint committee of employers and workpeople, who decide what alteration, if any, shall be made in rates of wages for the ensuing three months. It is reported that difficulties have arisen in regard to the operation of this scale, owing to the parties being unable to decide on the selection of the third index figure.

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—An Agreement between the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, &c., covering workpeople in England and Scotland, provides that for every rise or fall of 10 points above 150 in the Ministry of Labour index figure there shall be a variation in wages of 3s. per week to males earning 40s. or more, 2s. to males and females earning 20s. to 40s., and 1s. to all workers earning less than 20s. For every variation of 10 points below 150 the changes in wages for the corresponding classes of workers are 2s., 1s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. The variations in wages take effect on the first pay day after the publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE in which the index figure shows the necessary variation.

**Gypsum Mining (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire).**—An Agreement affecting workers in this industry provides for the establishment of rates of wages on the basis of an index figure of 150. These wages are subject to variation by 1d. in the £ on earnings for each point in the index figure, the alterations being made each time the index figure is altered.

**Skip and Basket Manufacture (Yorkshire).**—An Agreement arrived at on 22nd November, 1920, covering workpeople in this industry, provides that for every rise of fall of 10 points in the cost of food, as published by the Ministry of Labour, there shall be an increase or decrease of 10 per cent. on list prices.

**Bank Clerks (Ireland).**—Under an arbitrator's Award, covering the staffs of the principal banks in Ireland, it is provided that a bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries shall be paid during 1920 on the basis of an index figure of between 115 and 135. For the purpose of varying the bonus in future years the average of the index numbers for the twelve months ending December is to be taken, and for every variation of 10 points above or below 125 the bonus is to be increased or reduced by one-fifth, the revised bonus being payable for the ensuing year.

Since the publication of the article in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1919, the Agreement for the shuttle-making industry in Lancashire, referred to therein, has ceased to be operative.

## WAGES NEGOTIATIONS IN THE COAL TRADE.

A JOINT conference of representatives of the Mining Association of Great Britain and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in London on the 12th November, at which the question of the methods to be adopted to increase the output of coal, by setting up National and District Output Committees, was considered. The future regulation of the wage basis of the industry, which will involve (i) the consolidation of the standard wage, the various flat-rate war advances, and the Sankey wages; and (ii) the setting up of a National Wages Board, was also discussed. A committee of ten, selected from both sides, was appointed to consider both the wages question and the output question; the same committee will also deal with the future of the industry.

A further meeting between committees representing the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation took place on the 25th November, at which there was a friendly discussion on the question of the consolidation of present wages and the future regulation of wages in the industry. The question of output was also considered, and the following resolution was passed:—

"To ask the district committees to forward each with the least possible delay to the National Committee statistical information as to the aggregate output of the collieries in their respective areas each calendar week (i.e., from Monday to Saturday), in order to keep that Committee informed as to movement of output; such information to be accompanied by a report indicating whether or not in their opinion the output is satisfactory; or, if not, what they consider to be the cause.

"Such statistical information should set out the weekly output per annum:—(a) For getters and fillers; (b) total number of persons employed underground; and (c) total number of persons both underground and on the surface of the mine."

## WAGES AND PRICES.

### STATEMENTS BY FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR JOINT COMMITTEE.

Two interesting attempts to elucidate the problem of the increased cost of living have recently been made. Early in October, the Federation of British Industries issued a manifesto on "The Future of Wages and Prices," and the Joint Committee appointed by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Co-operative Union\* to consider this problem have just issued their reply.

The Federation's manifesto opens with the statement: "The rapid increases in wages and in the cost of living have for some time past been causing grave concern to all those interested in the economic and social stability of the country. The time has now arrived when it is essential that a clear statement should be made of the position in order that we may face the future with a real understanding of the issues involved." It then goes on to point out that the war has resulted in an extreme shortage of capital and a considerable reduction in the supplies of peace-time commodities, this shortage having continued since the Armistice, partly because of the reduced efficiency of plant and labour resulting from the war, and partly because of reduced hours of work. The shortage, moreover, has been accompanied by "a continuous increase in the buying capacity of the public" in consequence of the artificial increase by the Government of the supply of money. Prices have consequently risen, and the increase in prices has led to successive demands by the workers "for an advance in money wages in order to maintain or improve their standard of living."

The possibility of reducing prices is next considered, and it is contended that "either the supply of goods and services must be increased without any corresponding net additions to credit or currency, or else the purchasing power in the hands of the public must be reduced." Attempts by the Government permanently to reduce the cost of living by artificially keeping down the prices of certain commodities are "bound to fail." It is, however, admitted that "deflation must take place very slowly," and the only effective remedy is "working the existing instruments of production at their maximum pressure and so increasing, as rapidly as possible, the mass of commodities to be bought." Any policy of "ca'canny" by the workers will merely leave them in a worse position than before.

The manifesto concludes with remarks on "the division of the product of industry" and "world exhaustion." As regards the former, it is argued that the transfer to Labour of Capital's share would "only result in its being diverted from the production of factories, plant, railways, etc., and devoted to the purchase of food and clothing," and the worker would be no better off ultimately for the transfer. In connection with "world exhaustion," it is argued that, as the nation is considerably poorer to-day than in 1914, "the working classes cannot expect any immediate improvement in their standard of living; they have, indeed, some reason to fear the reduction of it." The only remedy is to work "to their maximum capacity the few instruments which the war has left us."

The Joint Committee begin their reply by agreeing with the Federation as to the necessity for a "clear statement," but assert that the point of view from which the Federation's manifesto is written "is one which the Committee cannot accept."

In dealing with the question of wages and prices, the Committee contend that, although "wage increases have been followed by a rise in prices, . . . in general, applications for the revision of wages have been made in order to meet a previous rise in the cost of living." With regard to the Federation's statement that the continued shortage of commodities since the war is partly attributable to reduced hours of work, the Committee reply that "organised Labour will certainly not accept the point of view that every reduction of hours must be accompanied by redoubled efforts. Rather does it look to the better organisation and use of industrial capital to maintain and increase production." The last report of the Chief Inspector of Factories is quoted as showing "that reduction of hours has not always resulted in diminished output." On the question of the regulation of prices, the Committee assert that the existence of control "prevented undue exploitation, and that the withdrawal of control was followed by soaring prices and soaring profits"; and with regard to the Federation's insistence upon the need for increased output, the Committee reply that "restricted production and high prices are in large measure due to defective organisation and the enormous differences in efficiency which now exist between firm and firm." Moreover, "deliberate restriction of output or 'ca'canny' is an accepted business policy of modern enterprise."

Concerning "the division of the product of industry," the Committee assert that the assumption that payments made to capital are devoted to the production of fresh capital "is only partially true," and that "the capitalist

\* A summary of the Interim Report issued by the Joint Committee appeared on p. 541 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.

class is extravagantly overpaid for its services as compared with the income received by other classes of the community." The Committee admit that the nation is considerably poorer than in 1914, but contend that "many individuals are considerably richer than they were before the war," and it is emphatically asserted that "Labour will resist any degradation of the standard of life of the wage earners and will counter any proposal in this direction by a demand for the strictest economy on the part of those who have profited by the war, and others who control capital." Finally, the Federation of British Industries are accused of neglecting the international aspects of the problem, and the committee conclude with the statement that "however great our efforts may be, their harvest will depend upon the establishment of international peace, the reform of continental currencies and the flotation of an international loan or its equivalent."

## THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

In June, 1920, the Minister of Labour appointed a Committee "to examine the working and administration of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, and to advise as to their future." The membership of the Committee was as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, D.C.L., M.P. (Chairman).

Mr. Michael B. U. Dewar (Managing Director, Leeds Forge Company, Limited, Leeds, and Director of T. Firth and Sons, Ltd., Brighouse).

Mr. J. Vaughan Edwards, O.B.E. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (Wales—Swansea); Chairman of Court of Referees (South West Wales); Chairman of Munitions Tribunal (Wales)).

Mr. A. Hayday, M.P. (District Secretary, Gasworkers' Union).

Mr. George Hearn, J.P. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (London—Camberwell)).

Mrs. Herbert Lewis, M.A., O.B.E., J.P.

Major Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Sir Robert Lockhart, J.P. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (Scotland—Kirkcaldy)).

Professor D. H. Macgregor, M.C. (Professor of Political Economy, University of Manchester).

Mr. W. J. Mair, J.P. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (England—Luton)).

Sir Charles Sykes, M.P.

Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, M.P.

Miss Julia Varley (Women's Organiser of Workers' Union, Birmingham).

Mr. J. S. Nicholson (Secretary) (Assistant-Secretary, Ministry of Labour).

At the end of November the Committee presented their Report. During their deliberations Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame resigned his membership of the Committee upon appointment as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade. Of the twelve remaining members of the Committee, eleven present a Majority Report and a Minority Report is made by Sir Charles Sykes. The Conclusions and Recommendations of the Majority are as follows:—

### GENERAL CONCLUSION.

We are forced to the conclusion that the Employment Exchanges must be retained as a national system, and are a necessary corollary to the State system of Unemployment Insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920 will be in operation before the publication of this report. We feel also that it is in the interests of national economy that as the Exchanges must be retained, they should be made fully effective for their purpose.

The evidence has made it clear that they are capable of considerable improvement, and we have indicated the steps which we consider that it is necessary to take to achieve this. We recommend that the improvements which we have indicated should be made immediately.

### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

(1) The administration of Unemployment Insurance was one of the main purposes of the establishment of the Employment Exchange System, and this purpose has been only partially developed until this year. The Act of 1920 practically completes the scheme of unemployment insurance which the Employment Exchanges were established to administer.

(2) The main features of the British system of Employment Exchanges are their distribution over the whole Kingdom and the large establishment charges involved. Both are explained by the requirements of unemployment insurance.

(3) Arrangements under Section 17 (for payment of benefit through trade unions, &c.) may continue to require the use of the Exchanges machinery for the control of public expenditure.

(4) Special schemes under Section 18 (for contracting out by industries) should be encouraged, but their immediate development will require the Exchanges (a) as a system permanently available to undertake the insurance of workpeople covered by special schemes which may be terminated at any time; (b) as an agency for the use of such schemes themselves if they so desire; (c) as the agency for the great majority of industries which are likely to remain on the general fund.

(5) The Exchanges are of use to each industry which has no Special Scheme, because without them the members of that industry cannot be insured against unemployment under the Act of 1920.

(6) In the absence of compulsory notification of vacancies by employers to the Exchanges there is danger of leakage from the general unemployment insurance fund, because the Exchange must pay benefit when it cannot offer a vacancy. We are not prepared to recommend compulsion of employers to inform the Exchanges of the vacancies, but it is the more urgent that the efficiency of the Exchanges should be such so as to gain their confidence by the best public service.

(7) The Exchanges have not succeeded in displacing so far as was expected, other methods of finding work, and they are not generally popular. The Exchanges have not been fully used by and for highly skilled organised labour and the highest grades of unorganised labour. The Exchanges have been of value in the less organised, unorganised, and in the unskilled trades generally.

(8) Apart from domestic servants skilled labour, as defined by the Ministry of Labour, predominates in the work of the Exchanges.

(9) Organised labour in the insured trades under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1911-19, has made as much use of the Exchanges in obtaining employment as unorganised labour.

(10) On their present basis the Exchanges during a year receive about 3,000,000 registrations by workpeople, are informed by employers of 1,500,000 vacancies, and fill 1,000,000 vacancies. We do not regard this last figure, representing some 3,000 vacancies filled each day, as satisfactory.

(11) The staff of the Employment Exchanges are, with rare exceptions, commended for courtesy and tact.

(12) The premises used as Employment Exchanges are in many cases unsuitable. The use of such buildings is not an economy.

(13) From the side of both employers and workpeople the main objection to the Exchanges is on the ground of inadequate specialisation (a) in technical staff; (b) in departments or counters of Exchanges; and (c) in Exchanges themselves.

(14) There is some distrust of the Exchanges by Trade Unions on the ground that the Exchanges have to accept notifications of vacancies, and to communicate them to applicants, whether the rates offered are "standard" rates or not.

(15) The Local Employment Committees have done invaluable work, especially during the resettlement period immediately following the war.

(16) There is a considerable body of opinion that the Local Employment Committees, which work in connection with the Exchanges, have not sufficient responsibility and that the efficiency of the Exchanges would be increased if more power could be given to them.

(17) There is a *prima facie* case for believing that the Central Office, the Divisional Offices and the Central Claims and Record Office are too costly and cumbersome.

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Employment Exchange work should be centralised in each area in a suitable building, thereby lessening the number of buildings used for Exchange purposes.

(2) Arrangement should be made to ensure privacy for interviews with applicants to the Exchanges.

(3) The specialisation of sections of each Exchange by industry should be pressed to its practicable limits.

(4) The Ministry of Labour should examine the practicability of specialising certain Exchanges to the use of particular industries.

(5) The Employment Exchange Service should be recruited partly (a) by the methods common to the Civil Service for the clerical and executive classes, and partly (b) by direct appointment upon the ground of industrial knowledge and ability to deal with men.

(6) A National Selection Board, with non-official members, should be set up to deal with appointments under 5 (b).

(7) The salary offered to recruits under 5 (b) should be sufficient to attract a good type of candidates.

(8) Officials whose work it is to deal with employers or workpeople at the Exchanges should have a special title—Registrar.

(9) Registrars should (a) be promoted at least to the emoluments of Junior Staff Officer without change in the character of their work; (b) should only be removed to areas for which their industrial experience fits them.



(10) Visits to local works, etc., should be arranged for Registrars and selected clerks at the Exchanges.

(11) The Ministry of Labour should review the staff of the Employment Exchanges with a view to any necessary reorganisation.

(12) The functions of the Local Employment Committees should include:—

- (a) To review a list of candidates for appointment to or promotion at the Exchange and to advise the Ministry of Labour thereon.
- (b) To consider the necessity and suitability of premises proposed for use as an Employment Exchange and to advise the Ministry of Labour thereon.
- (c) To advise the Ministry upon the adaptation of premises to local needs, specialisation to particular industries and the arrangements to be made to ensure privacy to applicants.
- (d) To advise the Ministry of Labour upon the hours during which the Exchange should be open to the public.
- (e) To give the work of the Exchange necessary local publicity.
- (f) To nominate the members of panels of Courts of Referees under the Unemployment Insurance Act.
- (g) To advise the Ministry of Labour regarding the prevention of unemployment, e.g., as to appropriate expenditure upon public contracts in times of trade depression.

(13) The Ministry of Labour should comply to the utmost with the expressed wishes of Local Employment Committees.

(14) Representatives of Local Employment Committees should be available to attend such Divisional and Central Conferences as may be required.

(15) Should the parties to local wages agreements desire that the Exchanges should, in the acceptance of notifications of vacancies, be bound by such agreements, the Divisional Conference should consider the matter and advise the Ministry of Labour thereon.

(16) Statements of agreed wages rates notified to the Exchanges should be exhibited therein.

(17) The Employment Exchanges should not be available to employers or workpeople during a trade dispute.

(18) The general practice of canvassing should, so far as possible, be curtailed.

(19) The registration at the Exchanges of workpeople who are in permanent employment should be discouraged.

(20) The Ministry of Labour should undertake a detailed review of the forms used at and the statistical returns required of the Exchanges with a view to their substantial curtailment.

(21) The Branch Employment Offices should be reorganised and considerably reduced in number as the result of arrangements, which the Ministry of Labour should consider, whereby the work now done by these offices in rural districts would be shared between the Employment Exchanges and the Local Post Offices. The Branch Employment Offices should be placed under the effective control of the Employment Exchange Managers.

(22) In place of the present dual responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and the Board of Education for Juvenile Employment, a single Government Department should be made responsible.

(23) The facilities of the Employment Exchanges should be available for all classes of employers and workpeople, including domestic service and agriculture.

(24) Means should be devised, so far as is practicable, for giving organisations of insured workpeople increased freedom in carrying out arrangements under Section 17 of the National Insurance Act, 1920.

(25) Special schemes under Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, should be encouraged with a view ultimately to industries administering their own insurance. The Employment Exchanges should be made available for use by industries having special schemes, if the industries so desire.

(26) The Ministries of Labour and Health should devise some system for avoiding dual non-compliance inspection.

(27) The Ministry of Labour should immediately overhaul the Central Office, the Divisional Offices and the Central Claims and Record Office, with a view to curtailment, simplification and economy.

(28) The Departments now acting in respect of appointments and analogous matters arising out of the war should be absorbed with as little delay as possible in the Employment Exchange organisation.

Sir Charles Sykes, in the Minority Report which he presents, expresses a strong opinion that the Exchanges have largely failed as placing agencies and suggests that the work should be done at less cost to the taxpayer. He would desire to rely upon the trade unions to inform their members in the more highly organised and skilled trades of opportunities for employment. He considers that there is at present no alternative to the Exchanges for dealing with the unorganised and poorer classes of labour. Sir Charles considers that the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, was a necessary piece of long overdue social legislation, and he expresses an emphatic opinion in favour of the

formation of special schemes under Section 18 of the Act. He looks to the formation of special schemes to encourage arrangements within each industry for the prevention of unemployment. He suggests the avoidance of exaggerated detailed departmental control of arrangements for dealing with unemployment through trade unions and joint organisations within each industry.

Finally Sir Charles expresses the opinion that increased expenditure upon the Employment Exchanges should not be incurred, and he recommends that every effort should be made to decentralise, to specialise and to devolve on to trades themselves the responsibility for their own problems.

### UNEMPLOYMENT—REMEDIAL MEASURES.

In the November LABOUR GAZETTE an account was given of the lines of policy which, in the first place, the Government proposed to adopt to deal with the question of unemployment, and particularly of the continued presence on the list of unemployed of large numbers of ex-Service men. Since then the Government have been proceeding to put these lines of policy into practical operation.

The first of these were the proposals for the employment of large numbers of ex-Service men on the national housing programme, both by means of the Adult Apprenticeship Scheme of the Re-settlement Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Building Industry, and by the setting aside of certain housing schemes to be carried through entirely by ex-Service men, with the exception of the skilled craftsmen, who would assist in providing instruction and oversight. The provisions of the Adult Apprenticeship Scheme are still under consideration by the Trade Unions. No Union has yet intimated its acceptance of the Scheme. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, and the Manchester Unity of Operative Bricklayers have declined to put the Scheme into operation, and the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators have expressed the view that there is no necessity whatever for any augmentation of the painting trade. The Government proposals in reply to the request of the Unions for the provision of guarantees by the Government against any additional risks of unemployment in the future which might ensue from the admission of ex-Service men are to be placed before the Unions at an early date.

With regard to the employment of ex-Service men on public works, much progress has been made with the arterial road programme of the Ministry of Transport, and, on the 14th December, the number of men actually employed on the making of new arterial roads was 3,460. The construction of new roads of this kind is the most suitable type of road work to be undertaken as an exceptional measure to relieve unemployment, because of the large proportion of unskilled men that may be usefully employed on such work; but, in addition to the arterial road schemes, financial assistance has been approved for, or is under negotiation with, a number of local authorities for maintenance or repair work on important roads, already in existence, by which it is expected to absorb a substantial number of men. Local authorities in areas where unemployment is pronounced are taking immediate steps to put in hand road and sewer work which will be required to meet their housing programme for the next twelve months, while loans are being sanctioned for local authorities in regard to other forms of public works, and various authorities have already put such work in hand.

Generally speaking, the principle is being observed that the task of providing employment by exceptional measures at the present time should be divided between the local authorities and the various Departments of State concerned. It should not be overlooked that the Office of Works is directly responsible for seventeen housing schemes which are being carried out by various metropolitan authorities, while the question of providing work for the men at present engaged in Government factories and dockyards has been under constant consideration. Many local authorities in the larger centres of population throughout the country have set up special "Unemployment Committees," in some cases termed "Reconstruction Committees," to co-ordinate the work of their various departments, and in carrying through local schemes close liaison will be established between the special organisation set up by the local authority, and the local Exchanges and Local Employment Committees under the Ministry of Labour.

### UNEMPLOYMENT (RELIEF WORKS) ACT, 1920.

A brief account was given in the November LABOUR GAZETTE of the Unemployment (Relief Works) Bill, which was rapidly passed through its various stages in the two Houses of Parliament, and received Royal Assent on the 3rd December. The object of this Act is to expedite, in the present emergency, the processes by which local authorities may exercise their compulsory powers for the entry upon, and acquisition of, land required for public works.

The principal change made in the Bill in the course of its passage through Parliament was the addition of a

Clause (now Section 2 of the Act) giving special powers for the compulsory entry upon land required for the construction and improvement of roads. The powers conferred by the Section depend, in the first place, upon a certificate by the Minister of Labour that "immediate action is necessary for the purpose of dealing with unemployment, and that land cannot be acquired under the other provisions of the Act with such expedition as the case requires." Upon such a certificate having been given, the Minister of Transport, or, with his approval, any local authority, shall have power forthwith to enter upon and take possession of any such land as may be required for the construction of any arterial road, or for the improvement of any road, with a view to the employment of unemployed persons in the construction or improvement of the road. It is provided that before entering upon any land under this Section the Minister of Transport or local authority shall give seven days' notice in writing of their intention to the owner and occupier of the land, and that entry under the provisions of the Section may not be made upon any permanent building or structure.

The most important amendment to the other provisions of the Bill was specifically to include "bridges, viaducts and subways" within the term "roads and other means of transit," and to include the "construction or improvement of harbours" and "afforestation" within the catalogue of "works of public utility." It should be remembered that this Act confers no new power of compulsory acquisition, its object being merely to expedite the processes of compulsory acquisition and entry where compulsory powers already exist. In the special case of land urgently required for roads, it will be seen that only seven days' notice for compulsory entry is required. The Act will continue in force for twelve months.

### EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

#### NATIONAL SCHEME.

Up to and including the 30th November, 1920, 22,689 certificates have been issued to employers who had given undertakings to employ an agreed percentage of disabled ex-Service men. The number of disabled men covered by these employers' undertakings is 248,084.

On the 26th November a further appeal in connection with Local Authorities was addressed by the Minister to Chairmen of Local Employment Committees in England, Wales and Scotland. Each letter contained a list of Local Authorities not on the King's National Roll in the district, and Chairmen were urged to use every endeavour to obtain undertakings from these authorities.

The experience of Divisional Controllers tends to show that personal canvassing of employers produces the best results. It is also considered that the publication of lists in local newspapers of disabled men who are unemployed has had considerable influence in inducing employers to make special efforts, in spite of trade depression and unrest, to retain disabled men in their employ.

Considerable interest was taken in the recent "Obligation Week" by Local Employment Committees and Mayors, and suitable press notices were inserted in local newspapers. The newly elected Mayors in the area of the South-western Division have also, in their inaugural addresses, laid special stress on the urgency of finding employment for disabled ex-Service men. In this, and in other ways, interest in the National Scheme has been stimulated and maintained.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the present time, owing to prevailing industrial conditions, the department is faced with very serious difficulties in obtaining the improverships vacancies which form an integral part of most of the schemes of training in the "skilled" trades. Special steps have, however, been taken and the required sanctions obtained for tiding over the present period of abnormal difficulty, and the necessary adjustments will be made in existing schemes so as to minimise any ill effects upon training due to the difficulties of the immediate trade situation.

The prevailing depression is reflected in a slight falling off in the number of men in training and in the rate of placing in training, and also in a tendency towards an expansion in the number of men on the waiting lists which, during the past few months, had been greatly reduced in numbers. During September and October, about 5,000 fresh applications for training were received.

The reports from Divisional Directors indicate that, although at the moment statistics do not show any very considerable change, the immediate outlook for training work is somewhat disquieting.

Ninety-four per cent. of the 25,000 men now in training are disabled. The Ministry's powers of training fit men are limited to the cases of men who, at the time of their joining H.M. Forces, had not, on account of their age or other reason, entered upon an apprenticeship to a skilled trade. These men are not at present eligible for training in a "special" trade, and as in all trades in which they can be trained, disabled men are given a preference, the number of non-disabled men in training (1,375) is relatively small.

Between the 1st January and the beginning of December, marked progress has been made with the development of factory schemes. On the 1st January, the number of men in Instructional Factories was 2,064, which increased to 3,521 by the 1st May. It is estimated that as on the 1st December the number was between 8,000 and 9,000 or more than one-third of the total number of men in training; while the number of factories on the active list had risen from 14 in January to 50 by the beginning of December. About 4,000 additional places are immediately available, and as equipment and constructional work are completed the amount of accommodation available for factory training will be still further increased.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 3rd December was 20,251 (including 3,678 in Ireland), as compared with 18,881 on the 12th November and 18,740 on the 15th October.

The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on the 3rd December was 243,302 (including 18,338 in Ireland). On the 12th November and the 15th October the figures were 220,935 and 171,396 respectively.

### MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

As a result of enquiries which have been made by the Department, information has been obtained as to the membership of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1919, and a Table is given on page 705, containing comparative statistics for that date and for previous years.

Including, in addition to Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, other associations of employees existing for the purpose, *inter alia*, of regulating the conditions of employment of their members, the total number of such societies known to the Department at that date was 1,315. The total membership, at the end of 1919, was approximately 8,024,000,\* as compared with 6,645,000\* at the end of 1918, showing an increase of 21 per cent. The total number of male members was about 6,695,000, an increase of 1,272,000, or 23 per cent. as compared with a year earlier, and that of female members was about 1,329,000, an increase of 107,000, or 9 per cent. in the year. The total of 8,024,000, however, includes about 56,000 members of overseas branches of certain unions, and also a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted twice in the figures. When the necessary allowance is made for these cases, the net number of members within the United Kingdom would appear to be a little under eight millions.

As shown by the following Table, the total membership of Trade Unions rose by relatively small percentages in 1914-16, but in each of the three following years there was a very marked increase, and at the end of 1919 the total was nearly twice as great as before the war. The total number of males rose from over 3,730,000 at the end of 1913 to nearly 6,700,000 at the end of 1919, and that of females from about 440,000 to about 1,330,000 in the same period. In considering the figures given it should be noted that some Unions are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and females, respectively, comprised within their total membership. In such cases, an estimate has been furnished of the number of female members included, and the total numbers of males and females given in the Table, therefore, can only be regarded as approximately correct.

Year.	Membership at end of year.			Percentage Increase on Total Membership of previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1913 ..	Thousands	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1913 ..	3,735	438	4,173	†
1914 ..	3,735	441	4,176	+ 0.0
1915 ..	3,896	492	4,388	+ 5.1
1916 ..	4,043	626	4,669	+ 6.4
1917 ..	4,660	880	5,540	+18.6
1918 ..	5,423	1,222	6,645	+19.9
1919 ..	6,695	1,329	8,024	+20.8

In comparing the total membership shown for 1914-18 with that for 1913 and 1919 it should be observed that most Unions included men serving with H.M. Forces in their Returns of membership during the war, though there were many exceptions to this general practice.

It will be seen from the details given on page 705 that the increase in 1919 affected almost every group of trades. It exceeded 50 per cent. in the groups of tramway and other road transport workers, agricultural labourers, builders' labourers, painters, and leather workers, while in the banking and insurance group it exceeded 100 per

\* The figures for 1918 have been revised in accordance with the latest information received by the Department. Those for 1919 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The totals given include the membership of overseas branches of certain Trade Unions. The membership of these branches, at the end of 1919, was about 56,000, almost all of whom were males.

† The increase in membership between the end of 1912 and the end of 1913 was a little over 20 per cent.



cent. In the linen and jute group, however, there was a slight decline in membership. Some of the largest proportional increases occurred in the case of groups in which the membership was small. The largest numerical increases in membership amounted to 286,000 in the "General Labour" group, and to between 100,000 and 70,000 in the following six groups, viz., "Railway," "Ironfounding, Engineering and Shipbuilding," "Tramway and other Road Transport," "Coal Mining," "Agriculture and Fishing," and "Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc." Of the total increase of 1,380,000, more than one-half was accounted for by 20 Unions. The largest increases were shown by the Workers' Union (116,000), the National Union of General Workers (74,000), the National Union of Agricultural Workers (67,000), and the National Union of Railwaymen (64,000).

The rate of increase in female membership, which had become very high during the progress of the war (reaching 40 per cent. in 1917 and 1918), was not maintained in 1919. In the transport group there was a heavy decline in female membership (nearly 80 per cent.) with the return of railwaymen and other transport workers from service with H.M. Forces, and in the General Labour group there was a decline of 10 per cent., partly due, no doubt, to the transfer of women from munitions work to other occupations. In the group of Employees of Public Authorities, however, there was practically no change in the total female membership, notwithstanding the large decrease in the number of women employed in the Post Office and other branches of the Civil Service. In the cotton group and the linen and jute group there were small increases in female membership (8 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively). In the woollen and worsted group, on the other hand, the female membership showed an increase of nearly 60 per cent., while in the tailoring, etc., group and the group of shop assistants, clerks, etc., it was nearly 30 per cent., and in the paper, printing, etc. group it exceeded 50 per cent.

Detailed Tables are given on page 705, showing the number of Trade Unions in various trade groups at the end of 1919, together with the total male and female membership in certain groups at the end of each of the years 1915-19.

### TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

Two important conferences to discuss schemes of closer federation in one case, and amalgamation in the other, have been held recently. The United Textile Factory Workers' Association have been considering a scheme for a more effective federation, and the National Transport Workers' Federation a scheme to amalgamate 19 of the constituent unions into one union catering for road and water transport workers. Delegate meetings of both bodies were held in November and December, respectively, in order that the affiliated unions might vote on the proposals.

#### UNITED TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The delegate conference of the affiliated unions of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, namely, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twisters; the Amalgamated Association of Beamers, Twisters and Drawers (Hand and Machine); the General Union of Associations of Loom Overlookers; the Operative Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association; the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives; and the Lancashire Cotton Weavers' Amalgamation was held at Bury on the 13th November to decide upon the rejection or acceptance of proposals for closer federation which were put forward at the annual conference of the Amalgamation last July.\* The scheme drafted by the Legislative Council proposed that, while each affiliated organisation should continue its own work and carry out its own domestic policy, the scope of the Association should be "extended so as to include industrial and political questions," with the object of establishing a more centralised general organisation "to secure the best terms and conditions of employment for the workpeople employed in the various sections of the cotton trade, to support labour representation in Parliament, and to promote labour legislation in cases where this may receive the sanction and support of the General Council." It was further proposed that the expenditure which would be entailed by such an extension of the functions of the Association should be met by means of levies on the affiliated organisations, leaving each body to find its own strike and lockout pay. It was agreed that the scheme should be submitted to the members of the organisation concerned before any decision was arrived at, and that a special conference should then be held to register the decision. At the Bury conference five of the organisations voted in favour of and four against the scheme, and it was decided to refer the matter to the next annual conference for further consideration. This decision was expected in view of the fact that two of the largest members of the Association, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twisters, and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, had

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1920, p. 422

rejected the proposal by considerable majorities at special meetings held during October.

The conference also discussed the question of working hours in the cotton mills. The existing agreement with the employers for a 48-hour week may be terminated at the request of either side at the close of the year. There has recently been an agitation in some quarters for the introduction of a 44-hour week, which would permit of work being started at 8 a.m. on each working day with eight hours a day for the first five days, and four hours on Saturday. The conference, however, decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Legislative Council.

Consideration of the Unemployment Insurance Act (1920) and of Clause 2 of the Women, Young Persons and Children (Employment) Bill, which deals with the employment in certain cases of women workers on the two day-shift system were the remaining items on the agenda. In the latter case it was decided that every means should be taken of voicing the opposition which is felt throughout the cotton district to the introduction of this clause into the Bill.

#### NATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

The scheme to amalgamate 19 of the unions affiliated to the National Transport Workers' Federation into one big Transport and General Workers' Union in accordance with the policy endorsed at the annual general meeting of the Federation at Southampton in June last was considered by a delegate conference which met in London on the 1st December.

The scheme, so far as can be ascertained, includes practically all the important bodies affiliated to the Federation, except the Seafaring Unions, who are proceeding with a separate scheme of their own. It provides for five national industrial groups to be governed by a National Administrative Council of 16 members. The country will be divided into 11 geographical areas, each group being represented in the area and each area having an Area Council. The different groups will retain their own National Administrative Committees, but power to decide strike action will rest with the National Administrative Council, which body will also control the financial and general policy of the Union. The promotion of wages applications and of better conditions of work will be relegated to the five industrial groups which will be formed for docks, waterways, clerical workers, road transport and general workers. The geographical areas, each of which will have a district office, will be London and Home Counties, South of England, West of England, South Wales, Midlands, North-West Coast, North East Coast, North Midlands and Yorkshire, East Coast, Scotland and Ireland. It is proposed to elect the members of the National Council as follows: 11 of the 16 to be elected on the basis of one member for each area, the remaining five to be elected one from each industrial group. By this means, full area representation will be obtained, while the technical experience and the representation of the interests of each industry will also be provided for. The result of the amalgamation, if it takes place, will apparently be the formation of an organisation for road and water transport and general workers somewhat analogous to the National Union of Railwaymen, with a similar consolidation of executive power. The means hitherto adopted to secure this object have been the promotion of proposals for sectional amalgamation. It is now considered that these have gone far enough to warrant putting before the Unions the larger scheme, and taking a ballot vote of the members upon it. At the delegate conference on the 1st December, the scheme was endorsed by all the Unions after a number of amendments had been proposed and carried, and it was agreed that the ballot be proceeded with immediately. In the event of the result being favourable to amalgamation, a further delegate conference will be called to appoint officials and a provisional administrative council to fix the date of the formal inauguration of the new Union, and to draft rules embodying its proposed constitution.

### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

#### SPECIAL CONGRESS.

A SPECIAL Congress, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, from the 22nd to the 27th November, and was attended by 85 delegates from the National Trade Union Organisations of 17 countries. There was no delegation from the United States, and the only extra-European delegate came from Canada. There were also present at the Congress representatives of 17 sectional International Trade Union Federations, but though these delegates took part in the proceedings, they had no power to vote. The English Trade Unionists were represented by 7 delegates from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and three from the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. The former delegation was led by Mr. E. L. Poulton, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and the latter delegation by Mr. T. Mallalieu. Among the foreign delegates present mention may be made of Messrs. Carl Legien and P. Grassmann (Germany), J. Jouhaux and M. Bidegaray (France),

### WOMEN, YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN (EMPLOYMENT) BILL.

THE Secretary of State for Home Affairs introduced this Bill in the House of Commons on the 4th May, 1920. The main purpose of the Bill was to give legislative ratification in the United Kingdom to three Draft Conventions adopted on the 28th November, 1919, at Washington, by the first session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. The Draft Conventions were those fixing 14 as the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, and prohibiting, with certain exceptions, night work in industrial undertakings by young persons under the age of 18 and by all women without distinction of age.

The second Clause of the Bill, however, contained provisions permitting double shifts for women and young persons between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. subject to any conditions which the Secretary of State may prescribe. The object of this clause was to make permanent the powers of the Home Secretary in this regard which, in the emergency of the war, he had exercised under Section 150 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as extended by the Defence of the Realm Regulation No. 6A. The provisions of the Clause, however, aroused strong opposition, and the Clause was removed from the Bill on Committee Stage by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs thereupon appointed a Departmental Committee to enquire into the whole question of allowing women and young persons to be employed on the system of two day-shifts, and further progress of the Bill in the House of Commons was postponed until the Committee should have reported. The terms of reference to the Committee and its composition were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 530. The Report of the Committee was adopted on the 12th November, was presented to Parliament on the 16th November, and has been published.

The Committee met on some 14 days and examined 129 witnesses, who included the representatives of organised labour, representatives selected by women actually employed on the two day-shift system in various works, representatives of employers' organisations and of individual firms, representatives of three Joint Industrial Councils, medical witnesses and social workers, and, finally, representatives of the Factory Department of the Home Office, of the Board of Education and of the Ministry of Labour. In their Report the Committee briefly trace the development of the shift system for women and young persons during the war, and after the Armistice.

They first deal with the difficulty of arriving at any final decision on the subject of their enquiry. The present limited extent to which advantage has been taken of the opportunity for adopting the system cannot be regarded as an indication of its possible extent if legislative sanction were obtained for it. At the same time, from the evidence before them, they have not formed the impression that there is any general desire on the part of employers to make extensive use of the system. One fact at least, they think, is certain, that the system can only be worked to the advantage of the employer by the goodwill of the workpeople. The most important part of the evidence given to the Committee has been based on the experience gained during the two years in which the Orders permitting the two day-shift system in certain factories have been in force, and in consequence of the comparatively small number of Orders that have been issued and the short period during which they have been in force, experience has been limited. The Committee, therefore, conclude that the whole question has not yet passed out of the experimental stage. The experience of the system so far obtained is not sufficient to enable them to recommend its incorporation as a permanent part of factory legislation. They accordingly suggest that if sanction be given in the Bill to the adoption of the system, it should be for a limited period of five years, at the end of which period Parliament would be free to review the whole question and decide whether the system should be continued for a further period or abandoned.

The Committee then proceed to indicate the kind of trade for which the two day-shift system may be of use, and conclude that a case has been made out for allowing, under conditions, the adoption of the shift system in continuous industries, seasonal trades, and in factories in which the plant and premises are temporarily insufficient. Further, in view of the desire of some employers to adopt the two day-shift system as a regular part of their industrial system in order to secure increased output and a greater turnover in proportion to the capital engaged, the Committee conclude that it is in the national interest, subject to proper safeguards and supervision, that an opportunity for trying the system should be given to those employers and trade union organisations who desire to introduce it as a regular part of their industrial system for the purpose of increasing production.

The Committee deal in turn with the objections urged against the system on behalf of the women and young persons immediately concerned. They conclude that the Home Office should retain the power which it exercises at present of deciding in what cases the adoption of the system

C. Mertens (Belgium), L. d'Aragona (Italy). Mr. H. J. Halford represented Canada. The agenda comprised the following subjects:—The International Situation and the relation of the International Trade Union Movement thereto; the distribution of raw materials; the rate of exchange problem; socialisation of the means of production; the attacks of the Moscow International; and the situation in the Ruhr district. The debate on the general policy of the Federation was directed upon three resolutions, which were moved by E. Fimmen (Holland), Secretary of the Federation. The first resolution protested against military or commercial war with Russia, and against all attempts of the dominant class throughout the world to suppress the freedom of organisation and action of the workers. It approved the use of the general strike and international boycott, and thanked "those workers who have faithfully carried out their international obligations in the struggle against the White Terror in Hungary by stopping the transport of munitions to the Counter-Revolutionary Armies." This was carried against the votes of Italy, Norway and Canada. The second resolution dealt with the failure of certain Governments to ratify the Washington Convention for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, and threatened to withdraw all trade union support from the International Labour Office if ratification is not effected in all countries within the period stipulated. After some discussion the resolution was carried; Canada, Norway, Italy, France and Luxemburg voting against it. The third resolution dealt with pacifism, and was carried unanimously.

The resolution on the distribution of raw materials instructed the Secretariat to draft a scheme for setting up an international centre for this purpose, and to submit this scheme to the International Labour Office for immediate execution. The resolution also advocated the admission of all countries into the League of Nations, and pressure by individual trade union organisations on their Governments with a view to their taking and distributing the necessary raw materials. The resolution was carried, but Italy, Norway and Canada voted against it.

It should be noted that, in this, as in all other cases of joint opposition by Italy, Norway and Canada, the two former countries objected to the moderation of the resolutions, whilst the latter regarded them as too drastic.

The resolution on the rate of exchange problem recommended the "universal and mutual" cancellation of international war debts, and the flotation of an international loan by the League of Nations, as well as the restriction of note issues, limitations of armaments, a levy on capital, etc. The resolution was first taken without the paragraph on war debts, and was carried against the opposition of Norway, Italy and Canada. The paragraph on war debts was passed separately, Belgium and Canada voting against, and Great Britain abstaining.

The resolution on socialisation of the means of production, which was carried unanimously, emphasised the principle of control by workers and consumers, and urged that industrial control should not be merely transferred to the Capitalist State, but that the whole population should participate in industrial and national control, exercised in conjunction with the appropriate Trade Unions. It also directed the Bureau of the Federation to "open negotiations with the international trade secretariats of miners, seafarers and other transport workers for the purpose of using every available means to attain the object in view as soon as possible."

The resolution proposed by a majority of the Commission entrusted with the duty of drafting a suitable reply to the attacks of Moscow repudiated generally the charges of the Moscow International and maintained that the Soviet Government's attacks did not come from the Russian proletariat, declared that the Federation's own efforts were directed towards the abolition of capitalist exploitation, while taking into account the customs and traditions of every country, and appealed to the workers of Russia to join the Federation.

The voting showed a large majority in favour of the resolution, Norway alone voting against it, while Italy abstained. An additional paragraph, maintaining that "to govern a country, and to claim to direct the Workers' International, are two things different and irreconcilable" was proposed by the French delegation, and carried without discussion, Czechoslovakia abstaining, and Norway voting against.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Federation Secretariat at Amsterdam on the 23rd October to conduct an inquiry into the situation in the Ruhr district, was presented to the Congress, together with a proposed resolution on the subject. The resolution, which was carried unanimously, strongly condemned any Allied occupation of the Ruhr, and declared that "the organised workers are prepared to use all and every means to oppose such measures, and to prevent a dictatorship over the workers in the Ruhr district." It also maintained that production in the Ruhr district was dependent on a good supply of food, that the German miners have faithfully fulfilled the Spa Agreement, and demanded the carrying out of "those counter-promises made to the miners." The resolution further declared that the coal problem could only be solved by international organisation and distribution on the lines demanded by the International Miners' Congress at Geneva.



should be allowed, and that for this purpose the adoption of the system in any works should be dependent upon the issue of a Home Office Order and subject to such conditions to secure the welfare of the workers as may be attached to the Order. It is pointed out that these Orders would be liable to be withdrawn in the case of any abuse. The Committee deal in the body of the Report with the number and variety of the conditions which the Home Office have in practice attached to the existing special Orders.

The specific recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

- (1) The Secretary of State should be given power to make Orders allowing the employment of women and young persons of 16 years of age and over on a system of two day-shifts of not more than eight hours' average duration, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturday. These Orders should be granted for individual factories, or for a class or group of factories, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may consider necessary to safeguard the welfare and interests of the workers. The Orders should be liable to withdrawal, in the event of non-compliance with the conditions or of any abuse arising, but, subject to this, should be regarded as intended to be effective for the period hereinafter mentioned.
- (2) The Orders should not extend to young persons under 16 years of age, but an exception should be allowed for those young persons under 16 who are at the present time employed on the shift system, so long as they remain in their present employment.
- (3) The power to make Orders should be given for a limited period of five years in the first instance, and at the end of, say, four years, inquiry should be made into the whole question in the light of the additional experience gained.
- (4) The power of the Home Office to impose conditions should be made to extend to the employment of boys in the glass trade under the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Following upon the publication of the Report of the Departmental Committee, the report stage of the Bill was commenced in the House of Commons on the 26th November. The recommendations of the Committee had been embodied in a proposed new Clause, which was read a second time, after a division, and added to the Bill on the 29th November. The Bill was re-committed to a Committee of the whole House in respect of the new Clause, in order that restrictive amendments to meet the detailed objections to the Clause might be properly discussed. The Clause was, therefore, discussed in Committee on the 30th November, and certain restrictive amendments were made. The exact terms of the Clause are important, and the following is the text of the Clause (now Clause 2 of the Bill), as it left the House of Commons on the 30th November, the restrictive amendments passed in Committee being indicated by italics.

- (1) The Secretary of State may, on the joint application of the employer or employers of any factory or group of factories, and the majority of the workpeople concerned in such factory or group of factories, subject to the provisions of this section, make orders authorising the employment of women and young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards in any factory or workshop at any time between the hours of six in the morning and ten in the evening on any week day except Saturday, and between the hours of six in the morning and two in the afternoon on Saturday, in shifts averaging for each shift not more than eight hours per day.

*Provided that if a joint representation is made to the Secretary of State by organisations representing a majority of the employers and workers in the industry or section of industry concerned to the effect that orders under this section ought not to be made in respect of factories and workshops in that industry or section of industry, the powers of the Secretary of State to make orders under this section shall cease to be exercisable as regards that industry or section of industry unless and until the representation is withdrawn by the said organisations, and if any such representation so requires any order previously made in respect of a factory or workshop in that industry or section of industry shall, on the expiration of such reasonable period, not exceeding four months, as the Secretary of State may fix, cease to have effect.*

Every order made under this section shall be published forthwith in the *London Gazette*, and no representation as respects factories or workshops in the industry or section of industry to which the order relates shall be of any effect unless made within one month from the date of the publication of the order.

- (2) An order under this section may be made in respect of any specified factory or workshop, or in respect of any class of group of factories or workshops, and shall be subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may consider necessary for the purposes of safeguarding the welfare and interests of the persons employed in pursuance of the order, and shall include a condition empowering the Secretary of State to revoke the order in the event of non-compliance with the conditions thereof, or in the event of it appearing to the Secretary of State that abuses of any description have arisen out of the employment of any persons in pursuance of the order.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by order direct that such conditions as he may consider necessary for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare and interests of the persons employed shall apply to the employment in day shifts of young persons who may lawfully be so employed under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, an order under this section may permit the employment in any factory or workshop in such shifts as aforesaid of young persons under the age of sixteen years who are at the commencement of this Act so employed in that factory or workshop.
- (5) If the conditions imposed by any order made under this section are not complied with in the case of any woman or young person, that woman or young person shall be deemed to be employed in contravention of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.
- (6) This section shall remain in force for a period of five years from the commencement of this Act and no longer, and any order made under this section shall, unless previously revoked by the Secretary of State in pursuance of his powers under this section, remain in force for a like period.
- (7) This section shall be construed as one with the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911.

Other important additions to the Bill were made on the Report stage. The Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea, adopted at Genoa on the 9th July by the second session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, has been added to the three Washington Conventions set out in the schedule to the Bill, and the preamble and operative clauses of the Bill have been so amended as to give legislative ratification to this Convention as well as to the three Washington Conventions.\*

The Bill received its first reading in the House of Lords on the 1st December, was read a second time on the 9th December, and passed through its remaining stages on the 14th. Minor drafting amendments were made.

## MINES AND QUARRIES REPORT.

THE second and third parts of the General Report by the Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for the year 1919 have been published.†

*Numbers Employed.*—The number of persons employed in getting the various minerals in mines and quarries during the year 1919 was 1,270,050, and of these 92·6 per cent. were employed at coal mines.

	Under-ground (or inside Quarries).	Above ground (or outside Quarries).	TOTAL.
Coal .. .. .	933,992	242,091	1,176,083
Iron Ore .. .. .	15,156	5,150	20,306
Limestone .. .. .	10,753	4,963	15,716
Igneous Rocks .. .. .	7,494	4,727	12,221
Clay and Brick Earth .. .. .	7,465	2,831	10,296
Sandstone .. .. .	3,661	2,977	6,638
Slate .. .. .	2,564	4,040	6,604
Tin Ore .. .. .	2,436	2,769	5,205
Oil Shale .. .. .	4,288	839	5,127
Other Minerals .. .. .	7,201	4,651	11,852
TOTAL .. .. .	995,012	275,038	1,270,050

The number of boys employed underground in mines of all kinds in 1919 was 54,197, as compared with 59,867 in the previous year. During the war the number of boys employed had shown a considerable increase. The year 1912 was the year in which the employment of boys reached a minimum, so far as the last ten years are concerned; 1915 was the year in which the number of adult men touched its

\* The authentic text of this Genoa Convention was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November, 1920, p. 602.  
† Part II Cmd. 1,007, price 9d. net. Part III Cmd. 1,035, price 4d. net.  
A notice of Part I appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October (p. 545).

minimum during the same ten-year period; and 1916 was the year of maximum employment for boys:—

Year	Persons employed underground.		
	Under 16.	Above 16.	TOTAL.
1912 .. .. .	50,878	844,807	895,685
" 1915 .. .. .	56,187	710,355	766,542
" 1916 .. .. .	59,867	744,902	804,769
" 1919 .. .. .	54,197	908,936	963,133
Average of 1910—19 .. .. .	55,238	810,627	865,865

*Coal Cutters.*—Coal-cutting machines were in use in 729 collieries in 1919, as against 695 in 1918; and the number of machines was 4,482, as against 4,041 in 1918. The amount of mineral got by mechanical coal cutters, however, was only 28,081,017 tons (including small quantities of ironstone, fireclay, and oil shale), as compared with 27,873,646 tons in 1918.

Of the total of 28 million tons got with coal cutters in 1919, over 10 million tons was in Scotland, and nearly 7 million tons in the Yorkshire and North Midland district.

*Output.*—The following table shows the quantities and values of the outputs of the principal minerals in 1918 and in 1919:—

	Quantities.		Values.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Coal .. .. .	227,749	229,780	238,241	314,113
Iron Ore* .. .. .	14,613	12,254	7,107	7,428
Chalk .. .. .	2,304	2,629	165	242
Clays and Shale .. .. .	6,004	7,768	1,698	2,359
Gravel and Sand .. .. .	2,022	2,048	282	337
Igneous Rocks .. .. .	3,961	4,888	1,140	1,721
Limestone (other than Chalk) .. .. .	10,157	9,538	1,993	2,432
Oil Shale .. .. .	3,081	2,764	1,528	1,567
Salt .. .. .	1,976	1,908	1,848	2,079
Sandstone .. .. .	1,553	1,700	615	971
Slate .. .. .	110	164	429	844
Tin Ore (dressed) .. .. .	8	5	1,118	879
Other Minerals .. .. .	452	441	1,110	902
TOTAL .. .. .	275,988†	275,385†	257,080	335,674

It will be seen that coal represented 83 per cent. of the total quantity, and about 93 per cent. of the total value, of the mineral output of the whole country in both years.

*Distribution by Counties.*—The following table shows the output of coal and of other minerals, and the total number of persons employed in mines and quarries, in the year 1919:

	Coal (1,000 tons).	Other Minerals (1,000 tons).	Work-people employed.
Derbyshire .. .. .	14,892	2,253	68,060
Durham .. .. .	31,009	2,379	171,862
Glamorgan .. .. .	31,055	985	171,246
Lancashire .. .. .	19,631	1,796	113,614
Monmouthshire .. .. .	13,683	238	70,697
Northumberland .. .. .	10,990	370	59,481
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	11,347	555	50,489
Staffordshire .. .. .	12,308	2,004	70,734
Yorkshire .. .. .	32,854	6,176	179,003
Rest of England and Wales .. .. .	19,557	22,063	158,282
TOTAL, ENGLAND AND WALES .. .. .	197,229	38,820	1,113,468
Fife .. .. .	7,069	351	28,590
Lanarkshire .. .. .	12,893	710	61,002
Rest of Scotland .. .. .	12,596	4,659	62,646
TOTAL, SCOTLAND .. .. .	32,458	5,820	152,238
Ireland and Isle of Man .. .. .	93	965	4,344
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM .. .. .	229,780	45,805	1,270,050

## WELFARE TRAINING AND WELFARE WORK: REPORT OF CONFERENCE ON JULY 2nd.

A CONFERENCE of persons interested in Welfare Work was held at the Home Office on the 2nd July, 1920, at the close of which a Committee was appointed by the Conference to prepare a summary of the proceedings and to make recommendations. This Report has now been published.‡

\* Exclusive of iron pyrites and of micaceous iron ore, both of which are included under "Other Minerals."

† Not including a small quantity of natural gas, the value of which is not stated.

‡ *Welfare Training and Welfare Work.* Price 3d. net.

The following is a summary of the Committee's recommendations:—

- (i) There should be closer co-operation between the Universities and representative bodies of employers and of operatives, and welfare supervisors, to secure adequate and suitable courses of training. There should be greater publicity as to the courses so provided. The Universities and the Welfare Societies should co-operate to secure the appointment of experienced welfare supervisors to assist in the teaching. The Joint University Council for Social Studies should take this matter into immediate consideration.
- (ii) The time has now come when a considerable advance might be made in the statutory requirements regarding working conditions. The matter should receive attention in connection with any new legislation that may be pending.
- (iii) The Welfare Movement can never be completely successful unless it receives the full support of Labour. A suggestion, made in a paper entitled "Welfare Work from the Workers' Point of View," read by Mr. F. S. Button, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and a member of the Industrial Court, to the effect that the advisability of setting up a national council representative of all parties should be considered, received the general approval of the Committee, provided that really representative employers and representative operatives can be brought together. At the same time, the Committee make no definite recommendations on this subject, but suggest that the Industrial Welfare Society should continue the efforts they are already making in this direction.

## INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.

### OUTPUT IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report\* entitled "Preliminary Notes on the Boot and Shoe Industry."

The Report contains a section shortly describing the transformation, which is not even yet complete, of the boot and shoe industry from a hand-working industry to a machine industry carried on in factories.

The second section is occupied with a short description of the principal processes in boot and shoe manufacture, illustrated by seven plates.

The third section deals with daily records of output. The records available are less complete than those for some other industries; but, in the opinion of the writers of the Report, they display two striking and constantly recurring features. First, the output on Saturday, allowing for the shorter hours worked, is low, often indeed less than 75 per cent. of normal. Secondly, the curve of the skilled workman is more regular and begins to fall later in the week than the curve of the operative whose skill is less, or who is ill-suited to his work.

The fourth section deals with an experiment in rest-pauses, made at a heel and stiffener factory. The working hours in this factory were reduced from 54 to 51 as long ago as in 1911, and a further reduction was made to 46 hours in March, 1918, the hours being 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour and a quarter for dinner, and no work on Saturdays. The closing time on Friday is 5.45 p.m. No work is done before breakfast. The firm found that, with work before breakfast, there was much unpunctuality, inferior workmanship, and a far higher frequency of accidents. Under the new scheme output has not fallen off, and the amount of work done on the first and on the last days of the working week has been levelled up to that of the other days. Most of the employees are upon time-work, a gradual change from piece work to time work having been introduced with a view to improving the quality of workmanship.

In 1918 it became necessary to increase output, particularly in the press-room, without installing fresh machinery, which was very difficult to obtain. Each double press was therefore worked by a team of three girls, one of whom rested for 20 minutes in every hour. They were paid at time rate plus a bonus on output, which was shared equally between the three girls. The result was an increase of output by amounts ranging from 34 to 75 per cent. with an average of 44 per cent.; the improvement was specially marked in the case of the weaker and less highly skilled girls. If one girl in a team was absent, the press could still be worked; the number of accidents was sensibly reduced; and the girls found that they were less tired and in better health.

\* *Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board: No. 10, price 1s. 6d. net.*



## REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE.

A REPORT\* has been issued of the "Safety First" Conference, organised by the Home Office and the British Industrial "Safety-First" Association, and held at Olympia on the 22nd September, 1920.

Full reports are given of the following papers, which were delivered at the Conference:—

- "'Safety-First' and its Application in the Factory," by Mr. Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E., Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.
- "The Safeguarding of Machinery, with special reference to Machine Tools," by Mr. G. Stevenson Taylor, O.B.E., Inspector for Dangerous Trades.
- "First Aid in the Factory," by Dr. J. C. F. Bridge, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Medical Inspector of Factories.
- "Health, Hygiene, and 'Safety-First,'" by Mr. G. Havinden (Managing Director, "Delectaland").
- "'Safety-First' in a Steel Works," by Mr. H. S. Burn (Thos. Firth & Sons).
- "'Safety-First' at Port Sunlight," by Mr. C. K. Atkinson (Welfare Superintendent at Port Sunlight).
- "Why and How we introduced 'Safety-First' Methods," by Mr. E. Hoults (Edgar Allen & Co.).
- "Notes on 'Safety-First' Methods for a large Factory," by Mr. George Ralph (British Thomson-Houston Co.).
- "Some Observations on a Practical Safety Scheme," by Captain Ingall (Loders & Nucoline, Ltd.).
- "Lighting as an Aid to Safety," by Mr. Leon Gaster, F.J.I. (Secretary, The Illuminating Engineering Society).

## CENSUS ACT, 1920, AND THE 1921 CENSUS.

A CENSUS of POPULATION has been taken in Great Britain in every tenth year from 1801, and in Ireland in every tenth year from 1811. Hitherto, it has been the practice for special Acts of Parliament to be passed on the occasion of each Census, ordering the taking of the Census, prescribing the particulars of information to be given, laying down the general procedure to be followed, and fixing the penalties to be imposed for offences against the Acts. Separate Acts have always been passed for Great Britain and Ireland.

In the present year, in the case of Great Britain, a new procedure has been set up. The Census Act, 1920, which received Royal Assent on the 16th August, is distinguished from previous Census Acts in two ways. In the first place, previous Acts were temporary, in the sense that they each dealt only with one Census; while the present Act is permanent and authorises the taking of a Census from time to time, as it may be thought necessary, upon the issue of an Order in Council. It is provided, however, that a Census may not be taken at intervals of less than five years. It has been possible, therefore, to include in the Act a provision enabling, under certain circumstances, the taking of a special Census at the request of local authorities in their own areas, and a statutory duty is laid on the Registrar-General from time to time to collect and publish any available statistical information with regard to the number and condition of the population in the intervals between one Census and another. In the second place, whereas previous Acts contained provisions with regard to the time of taking the Census, the particulars of information to be asked, etc., under the present Act such detailed provisions have now to be made through an Order in Council.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Census Act, 1920, a Draft of an Order in Council to be made under the Act was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 1st November. The Draft Order provides that a Census shall be taken on the 24th April, 1921, in respect of all persons in Great Britain who are alive at midnight on that date, and gives in detail the persons by whom, and with respect to whom, returns for the purposes of the Census shall be made. The second schedule to the Draft Order in Council gives details of the particulars of information to be stated in the returns.

The particulars asked for differ from those prescribed by the Census Act, 1910, for the purposes of the 1911 Census, chiefly in respect of the questions with regard to employment. Information with regard to attendance at educational institutions and places of work is required for the first time. In the case of Scotland, information is asked with regard to the right to medical benefit under the National Insurance (Health) Acts.

Before a definitive Order in Council can be made embodying the Draft Order, the latter has to be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than 20 days on which that House has sat, and if either House before the expiration of that period presents an Address against the Draft, or any part thereof, no further proceedings may be taken thereon. It is further provided that a resolution

of both Houses is necessary, approving any particulars of information prescribed which go outside those specifically mentioned in the schedule to the Act of 1920. In the case of the present Draft Order in Council, the necessary resolution of approval with respect to the particulars of information has already been passed by each House.

Upon the issue of the definitive Order in Council the Minister of Health will make further detailed Regulations with regard to the conduct of the Census, which in their turn must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament for a period of 20 days, so as to provide, if necessary, an opportunity for exception being taken.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

THE first session of the Joint Maritime Commission set up by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation held at Geneva in July last, met under the chairmanship of M. Arthur Fontaine at Geneva on the 8th November, and continued their sittings on the 9th and 10th. The matters discussed included the constitution of the Commission, standing orders, the report of the Director of the International Labour Office, unemployment insurance for seamen, protection of the health of seamen, technical education and regulation of the hours of work on board ship. In opening the session the chairman explained that the Commission was, in some respects, a consultative committee, to which the International Labour Office would appeal when considering technical maritime questions.

The report of the Director dealt, *inter alia*, with the ratification of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Geneva Conference, and the work which had already been undertaken with a view to the establishment of an international seamen's code. The importance of giving effect to the Recommendations was emphasised; and the commission instructed the International Labour Office to enquire as to how the Recommendation regarding the regulation of hours of work could be applied to the fishing industry. The Commission also approved the general method of procedure proposed by the Director for the elaboration of the international seamen's code; requested the International Labour Office to ascertain from the governments the measures taken, or contemplated, for the establishment of national codes; instructed the Office to send to the governments and also to the national owners' and seamen's organisations for their observations a memorandum on the methods adopted for the construction of an international code, and proposed as a preliminary measure that the drafting of an international code of seamen's articles of agreement should be taken in hand.

With regard to unemployment insurance for seamen, the Commission feel that they should be acquainted with the results of the scheme recently introduced in Great Britain before considering the problem from an international standpoint, and decided that consideration of the question should be postponed until the next session, when a report should be submitted on the operation of the scheme in Great Britain, and on similar measures in other countries. The Commission were unanimously agreed as to the urgent need for action in the matter of the protection of the health of seamen, particularly as regards venereal disease, and the Office was instructed to institute forthwith an enquiry amongst doctors, or associations of doctors, who had specialised in such questions, to approach the Governments and ship owners with a view to securing the introduction of effective measures, as well as the establishment of such institutions as would provide seamen with healthy recreation in ports, and to start a campaign of propaganda amongst the seamen's organisations. It was also felt that an enquiry should be made into the question of seamen's technical education, and that this question could not be treated separately from that of seamen's recreation, and the Office was instructed to proceed accordingly.

The proposed conference between the two international federations of seamen and shipowners respectively to consider further the question of hours of labour on board ship, and the possibility of arriving at an agreement thereon, was also discussed and agreed to in principle. The Commission unanimously decided to invite the Director to preside at the conference. It was also decided that the International Shipping Federation, which includes ship-owners of six important maritime countries, should endeavour to secure the participation in the conference of shipowners of other countries. The conference will meet at Brussels on the 23rd January next.

## RAILWAY STRIKE IN NORWAY.\*

RAILWAYMEN'S wages in Norway were regulated in 1919 and in consequence they were not included in a 1920 scheme of wages and salaries for State employees.† The largest unions, however, put forward a demand for increased wages and handed in strike notices on 15th June, 1920, to take effect on 15th September if the demands were not granted in the meantime.

\* Based on despatches from H. M. Minister at Christiania and on information published in the Norwegian press.  
† Norwegian railways are all State-owned.

Negotiations began between the Government and the unions, as a result of which a joint committee was appointed to report on railwaymen's wages as compared with those of other civil servants. The strike notices were withdrawn provisionally and the unions promised to accept the award of the committee if it were unanimous. The committee presented its report at the end of September and had a majority and a minority section. The majority declared against a general increase, but recommended certain alterations in grading which would benefit some classes of workers. The minority report was submitted by the workers' representatives and recommended the granting of their demands in full.

On 15th October the Government presented to the Storting a proposal based on the majority report. The Railwaymen's Union decided to take a ballot vote on the proposal, which resulted in a large majority against acceptance. On 15th November the secretary of the Trade Union Federation issued a statement to the effect that work would stop on all railways on 1st December as a result of this ballot.

The matter was discussed in the Storting on 27th November and following days. The railwaymen offered to submit the dispute to arbitration but this was rejected on the ground that the railwaymen were State servants and, therefore, did not come under the Arbitration Act. Conservatives and Liberals united to oppose the Socialists.

The strike accordingly began on 1st December. *Social-Demokraten* of 2nd December states that the strike is complete and covers all workers except stationmasters. The number of strikers is about 12,000. It is rumoured that other unions, especially those engaged in the coasting trade and general transport, contemplate a sympathetic strike. This is to be decided later by the Executive of the Trade Union Federation.

The authorities had taken steps to organise a motor service for food and postal distribution, but the Social Aid League had not been summoned. The food supply was reported to be satisfactory and a number of trains were being run by volunteers. No disturbances were reported. Cessation of railway traffic has already involved a certain number of industries in difficulties, and it is feared that unemployment will increase.

## LABOUR LAW OF HOLLAND, 1919: DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE.\*

THE provisions of the Dutch Labour Law of 1st November, 1919, concerning the protection of women and children in industrial employment and the establishment of a 45-hour week, were summarised in THE LABOUR GAZETTE of March last (p. 122). This Act came into partial operation on 24th October, and the complete prohibition of the employment of children under 14 is to date from 1st July, 1921. Supplementary regulations issued in a Royal Order of 10th August will be known as the Labour Decree of 1920. In the textile industry a 48-hour week may be worked during the next two years.

## CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK, SECOND QUARTER OF 1920.

THE issue for 17th November of the journal (*Statistiske Efterretninger*) of the Danish Statistical Department contains figures bringing the data concerning the general movement of wages in the most important trades in Denmark up to the second quarter of 1920. (For information relating to the previous quarter see p. 484 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September.)

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 107,000, and the chief industries covered are metal and engineering, building, paper and printing, food preparation, pottery, glass and cement, tobacco and woodworking.

The general result of the computation shows that the average hourly earnings in the industries indicated had risen by 5 per cent. since the preceding quarter, and by 276 per cent. since 1914. The increase was relatively greater among unskilled workers than among skilled, and was greater in the provinces than in Copenhagen. The increase in the second quarter is to some extent due to collective agreements entered into on 5th April and on 28th May.

## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN PUBLIC SERVICES IN GERMANY.

Regulations Concerning Stoppages in Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply.†

As the outcome of a strike of electrical workers in Berlin in the early part of November, the Presidential Order summarised below was issued on 10th of the month.

Lock-outs and strikes in establishments which supply

\* Based on a despatch from H.M. Commercial Secretary at the Hague, dated 28th October, 1920.  
† *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, 10th November, 1920.

the community with gas, water, and electricity are permissible only after the issue of an award by the competent conciliation committee, and when three days at least have elapsed since its publication.

Persons who incite to a strike or lock-out prohibited under this Order, or who, in order to bring about such a strike, perform acts in regard to workshops, machinery, or equipment by which the regular carrying on of the undertaking is hampered or rendered impossible are liable to imprisonment or fine up to 15,000 marks. A like penalty will be imposed upon anyone who proclaims a lock-out in the circumstances defined above.

If establishments of the said nature are brought entirely or partially to a standstill as the result of a lock-out or strike, the Minister of the Interior is empowered to ensure emergency work and an emergency supply and to take all administrative measures for securing the maintenance of supplies for the population or the continuance of the undertaking. This includes the satisfaction of justifiable demands made by the workers. The cost of putting such measures in operation shall fall upon the owner of the establishment.

Manual and non-manual workers and officials who continue to carry on work in the establishments referred to, or who carry out authorised emergency work or work for ensuring the necessary supplies, shall not suffer loss of any kind as the result of such action.

This Order entered into force on 10th November.

## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1914-1920.

### 1. Wages.

A REPORT which appears in the *Massachusetts Industrial Review* for July last gives particulars of union rates of wages and hours of labour in force in the city of Boston on 1st July, 1914, and in 1920 respectively.

The number of distinct occupations represented in this comparison is 213, the data thus covering a wide field of employment. Time-rates of wages are alone considered, and these relate only to standard or regular working hours established by agreement between employers and organised workers. Payments for overtime and bonuses of whatever nature have been disregarded. The average hourly rate of wages for all occupations was 68·6 cents on July 1st, 1920, as compared with 37·4 cents on July 1st, 1914, representing an increase of about 83½ per cent. during the period of six years. The average number of hours per regular working week in 1920 was 48·1, as compared with 51·2 in 1914, showing an average reduction of 3·1 hours, or about 6 per cent., in working time during the period. In some measure the increase in the hourly rates is attributable to a decrease in the number of hours per regular working week unaccompanied by a corresponding reduction in the weekly earnings.

Group of Occupations.	Average Rate of Wages.		Average Hours of Labour.		Increase in Average Rate of Wages, 1914 to 1920.			
	Per Hour.	Per Week.	Per Hour.	Per Week.	Per Hr.	Per Wk.		
	1914.	1920.	1914.	1920.	1914.	1920.		
Stoneworking and Quarrying .. ..	55·9	100·0	24·50	41·00	44·0	44·0	79·0	79·0
Building Trades .. ..	67·9	98·4	25·54	42·40	44·1	43·1	69·9	66·0
Metals and Machinery .. ..	38·4	84·6	20·27	40·32	52·8	47·6	120·6	98·9
Garment Trades .. ..	44·3	93·9	22·17	4·30	50·0	44·0	111·8	86·3
Bookbinding .. ..	37·2	62·5	17·84	30·01	48·0	48·0	63·2	68·2
Printing and Publishing .. ..	49·3	78·9	22·62	35·92	45·0	45·5	60·2	58·8
Woodworking and Upholstering .. ..	35·2	63·2	18·58	27·98	48·0	44·3	79·7	65·6
Brewery Workmen .. ..	37·2	68·9	18·90	33·07	50·8	48·0	85·2	74·9
Bottlers and Drivers .. ..	31·9	67·0	16·25	32·17	51·0	38·0	110·3	97·9
Carters .. ..	26·2	51·5	15·99	28·71	60·9	55·7	96·1	79·6
Municipal Employment .. ..	39·3	61·2	18·11	27·23	46·1	44·5	16·0	50·4
Other Trades and Occupations .. ..	36·1	71·4	18·51	33·10	51·2	46·4	97·9	78·8
All Occupations represented .. ..	37·4	68·6	19·15	33·08	51·2	48·1	83·5	72·7

### 2. Cost of Living.

According to the report referred to above the index numbers computed by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life show that the cost of living in this State in June, 1920, had increased 98·5 per cent. since June, 1914. It appears therefore that, taken as a whole, the organised wage-earners in Boston employed in 213 occupations for which information is here presented failed, during the six-year period under consideration, to obtain increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages which were fully commensurate with the increase in the cost of living in Massachusetts during the same period.



STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st DECEMBER, 1920.  
SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Food	182%
All Items included	169%

FOOD.

The average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was 182 per cent. at 1st December. At 1st November the increase was 191 per cent. The decline was mainly due to the reduction of 4d. per lb. in the price of sugar, which took effect during November. There was also a slight fall in the average prices of potatoes and flour between 1st November and 1st December. Milk and eggs, however, were dearer at 1st December, milk by 3d. per quart and eggs by nearly 1d. each, and fish was also dearer at the later date.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (-) at 1st Dec., 1920, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Dec., 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Dec., 1920.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, British—						
Ribs	0 9½	1 8	2 0½	+ 1 2½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 2½
Thin Flank	0 8½	1 3	1 5½	+ 0 11¼	+ 0 2½	+ 0 2½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs	0 7½	1 8	1 3½	+ 0 8½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 4½
Thin Flank	0 4½	1 2½	0 8½	+ 0 5	+ 0 5	+ 0 5
Mutton, British—						
Legs	0 10½	1 8½	2 3½	+ 1 5½	+ 0 8½	+ 0 8½
Breast	0 8½	1 1½	1 6½	+ 1 0	+ 0 5½	+ 0 5½
Mutton, Frozen—						
Legs	0 6½	1 9	1 3½	+ 0 8½	+ 0 5½	+ 0 5½
Breast	0 4	1 1	0 7	+ 0 3	+ 0 6	+ 0 6
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	2 3	2 9½	+ 1 10½	+ 0 6½	+ 0 6½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	2 6½	+ 1 7½	+ 1 2½	+ 1 2½
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 6½	0 9	1 4	+ 0 7½	+ 0 7	+ 0 7
Tea ..	1 6½	2 8	2 8½	+ 1 2½	+ 0 0½	+ 0 0½
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 7	0 10	+ 0 8	+ 0 3	+ 0 3
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 8½	0 10½	+ 0 6½	+ 0 2	+ 0 2
Butter—						
Fresh	1 2½	2 6	3 3½	+ 2 1½	+ 0 9½	+ 0 9½
Salt	1 2	2 6	3 3½	+ 2 1½	+ 0 9½	+ 0 9½
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	0 8½	1 8	1 9	+ 1 0½	+ 0 1	+ 0 1
Margarine ..	0 17	1 2	1 13	+ 0 6½	+ 0 0½	+ 0 0½
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 0	+ 0 0
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 11½	+ 0 6½	+ 0 3½	+ 0 3½

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

Articles.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Dec., 1920, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at	
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Nov., 1920.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	148	152	150	103	151
Thin Flank	174	163	169	128	170
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	117	115	116	175	116
Thin Flank	107	97	102	206	102
Mutton, British—					
Legs	170	167	168	102	165
Breast	195	172	184	106	183
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	181	119	125	206	127
Breast	73	67	70	217	70
Bacon (streaky)*	209	194	201	142	201
Fish ..	188	192	180	167	118
Flour ..	183	181	187	62	189
Bread ..	179	174	177	55	178
Tea ..	75	80	78	73	79
Sugar (granulated)	404	373	389	241	581
Milk ..	195	203	199	141	182
Butter—					
Fresh	172	177	175	107	176
Salt	183	182	182	112	183
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	143	139	141	130	141
Margarine ..	100	89	84	97	93
Eggs (fresh) ..	377	369	373	412	357
Potatoes ..	152	122	137	69	141
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	185	178	182	133	191

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries\* have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. The results of these enquiries show that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1920 (taking into account also the rates for the new half-year), was about 42 per cent.

As regards the prices of clothing, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, as far as possible. Owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but from information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots received from retailers in the principal towns, it was estimated that at 1st November the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 320 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. It was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November that some retailers had made reductions in the prices of clothing during October. The returns for 1st December show that corresponding reductions were made during November by many other retailers, with the result that at 1st December the increase, as compared with July, 1914, averaged between 300 and 310 per cent. The reductions were distributed over all the items included in the statistics.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 145 and 150 per cent. at 1st December. For gas the increase was about 90 per cent., for lamp oil about 210 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 280 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which the average increase at 1st December is estimated at about 140 per cent., or about the same as a month earlier.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 130 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st December, 1920, is about 169 per cent.† as compared with 176 per cent. for 1st November.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1920 as in 1914) is to show the increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes (i.e., the average standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities, and to the shortage of butter, it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in many families in which wages have been increased in a greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

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

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	161
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	184
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	169

\* An article dealing with these enquiries, giving detailed statistics for 1st October, appeared on page 542 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October. Further increases in rates in some districts have resulted in subsequent increases in rents, raising the average increase in rents from 39 per cent. at 1st October to 42 per cent. at 1st December.  
† If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st December, 1920, was about 6 per cent. less.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

ITALY.

(a) Rome.\*

The general level of food prices in Rome in October, 1920, shows a rise of 4.9 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 241 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessities (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in October shows a rise of 7.1 per cent. as compared with September, and a rise of 248 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914.

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

(b) Milan.‡

The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan, in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in November, 1920, shows an increase of 4.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 411 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows an increase of 7.4 per cent. as compared with October, and is 415 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. Clothing in November shows an increase of 578 per cent. over the pre-war cost, heating and lighting of 780 per cent., and rent an increase of 39 per cent.†

(c) Florence.§

The index number representing the weekly expenditure on food of a family consisting of five persons in Florence at the prices current in November, 1920, shows an increase of 9.1 per cent. when compared with the previous month, and of 378 per cent. compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure, including also clothing, rent, heating and lighting, &c., in November shows an increase of 334 per cent. over the pre-war period.†

BELGIUM.¶

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessities on 15th October, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with that of 15th September, and of 377 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the average rise above the pre-war level on 15th October was 376 per cent. for all articles combined. For articles of "prime necessity" (almost entirely food) the average rise was 393 per cent., for less necessary articles 326 per cent., and for clothing (including footwear), fuel and light, 376 per cent. The figures given above are unweighted, i.e., allowance is not made for the relative importance of the various articles in household consumption.

The October issue of the *Revue du Travail* describes the steps taken to construct a "weighted" index number intended to show the fluctuations in the general level of retail food prices. This is based upon household consumption data collected by the Solvay Institute of Sociology in 1910, in conjunction with particulars of prices at various dates. On 15th October the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below five francs per day was 423 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914; the corresponding expenditure in the case of families whose incomes ranged from five to eight francs was 413 per cent. greater than in 1914; in the highest income class (eight francs and over) it was 414 per cent. greater.†

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).¶

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in October, 1920, shows an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 125.9 per cent. as compared with 1913.†

NORWAY.\*\*

According to figures published by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent and taxation, etc., at the prices prevailing in October, shows an increase of 239 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The increase in the expenditure on food alone in October was 240 per cent. over that of July, 1914. These figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family, consisting of four persons, which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.†

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

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

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

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

¶ *Revue du Travail*, 15th November, 1920.  
¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.  
\*\* *Tidens Tegn*, 20th November, 1920.

SWEDEN.\*

The general level of retail prices of food and other household necessities (fuel and lighting) at the prices prevailing in November shows a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 203 per cent. when compared with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, November shows a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as against October, 1920, but an increase of 206 per cent. over July, 1914.†

CANADA.‡

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in October, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 0.6 per cent. when compared with that of the previous month, but an increase of 114 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken into consideration, the October figure shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with September, and a rise of 87 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (114 per cent.) on the one hand and the total family expenditure (87 per cent.) on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house-rent, according to the latest returns, was only 35 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.†

SOUTH AFRICA.§

The expenditure required to satisfy the needs of a family of five persons in the matter of food at the prices prevailing in October in the nine capital towns of the Union of South Africa was 1.3 per cent. greater than in the preceding month and 97.3 per cent. greater than in 1914 prior to the outbreak of war.†

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.  
† The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures.  
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Census and Statistics Office, Pretoria.

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Table are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information in each country, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries.]

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.					Latest figures available.
	July, 1918.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
UNITED KINGDOM ..	61	104	110	109	158	182* Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ..	46	66	67	112	359	423 Oct.
Denmark ..	46	66	67	112	153	153 July
Finland ..	32	83	106	161	882	882 Nov.
France (Paris)†	423	845	1445	1883	2383	350 4th Qr.
" (other Towns)‡	423	845	1445	1883	2383	350 Oct.
Holland (Amsterdam) ..	42	42	76	110	117	126 Oct.
Italy (Rome) ..	11	37	103	106	218	241 Oct.
" (Milan) ..	47	84	225	210	345	415 Nov.
" (Florence) ..	60	114	198	178	313	378 Nov.
Norway ..	40	114	179	189	219	240 Oct.
Sweden ..	42	81	168	210	197	203 Nov.
United States ..	9	43	64	86	115	89 Nov.
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS						
Australia ..	30	26	31	47	94	92 Oct.
Canada ..	14	57	75	88	127	114 Oct.
India (Calcutta) ..	10	16	31	51	70	61 Nov.
New Zealand ..	19	27	39	44	67	77 Oct.
South Africa ..	16	28	34	39	97	97 Oct.

\* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 189 per cent. (See p. 674.)  
† The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in October the increase for all working-class families ranged from 413 to 423 per cent.  
‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figures for August.



EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.\*

**Employment Exchanges in November.**—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by exchanges during the week ended 27th November, 1920, was 10,155. There were also 7,152 temporary situations found, while in addition 2,292 foreign workers were placed in employment, making a total of 19,579 placings in all.

**Out-of-Work Donation.**—According to the latest returns received by the French Ministry of Labour, 2 departmental and 28 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donation being 3,039, of whom 1,931 were men and 1,108 women, as against 2,963 in the previous week. The large majority of these were in the departments of the Seine, Haute-Vienne, Bouches-du-Rhône and Indre-et-Loire.

**Reduced Employment in Textile Trades in Northern France.**—H.M. Commercial Secretary at Paris, in a recent despatch relating to the textile industry of the North of France, gives certain figures showing the reduction in employment in the district of Roubaix-Tourcoing. In 174 factories covered by the returns 56,406 men were employed in various trades on 1st July last, while at the end of November the corresponding total was 52,214. At the same time the hours worked per week were reduced from 48 in July to 33, 34, 37, 42 or 43, according to occupation, in November. When these factors—the numbers employed and the hours worked—are combined the reduction in the volume of employment works out as follows:—combing, 43 per cent., spinning of combed wool, 22 per cent., spinning of carded wool, 39 per cent., cotton spinning, 13 per cent., dyeing and finishing, 27 per cent., weaving of dress material, etc., 31 per cent., weaving of upholstery materials, 13 per cent., weaving of carpets, 30 per cent.

GERMANY.

**Employment in October and first Half of November.**—The following paragraph on the state of employment appears in the *Reichsanzeiger* of 4th December, 1920:—

“During October the general situation in the labour market was again obscure and uncertain. The abatement of the depression in certain industries coincided with a decline in employment in others due to the approach of winter, while, in addition, many important industries, especially the metal working, suffered from the shrinkage of fuel supplies arising out of Germany's obligation to send increased quantities of coal abroad. The varying signs of improvement should therefore be discounted in view of the gloominess of the general situation reflected in the numbers of unemployed and of persons in receipt of unemployment relief, which are still very high. It would be premature, in view of this general uncertainty, to expect a favourable development in the near future.”

According to the same paper, the trade union returns show, on the whole, a slight reduction of unemployment. According to reports received from 34 unions, with a total membership of 5,232,758, the number of unemployed was 212,376, or 4.1 per cent., as compared with 4.5 per cent. in September. This figure is, however, very high as compared with that of the same month in previous years. Many important unions again report increased unemployment.

The Employment Exchanges reported a further decrease of applicants for employment which was, however, small in the case of female workers. On an average there were 199 male and 126 female applicants for every 100 vacancies, as compared with 217 and 128 respectively in September.

There has also been a decline in the number of persons drawing unemployment donation from public funds. On 15th November there were 349,243 such persons, as against 361,069 on 1st of that month and 395,779 on 1st October. These figures are exclusive of subsidised relatives, of whom there were 345,828 on 1st November and 334,373 on 15th.

SWITZERLAND.

**Employment in October.**—The monthly report† issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzerland states that during October an appreciable change for the worse took place in the position of the labour market. The embroidery and boot and shoe trades were reported in September as passing through slack periods; to these must be added the spinning, silk (ribbons, silk goods and subsidiary trades), paper and pulp, metal and engineering, bleaching, dyeing and finishing cement, impregnating, ready-made clothing and linen trades, while even in the chemical trades signs of change were becoming apparent. The prospects for the winter appear poor. The demand from foreign buyers for Swiss goods is falling off, and the country is flooded with goods from abroad. During October the application for employment were 157.7 per 100 situations in the case of men, as compared with 126.4 in September, while applications by women numbered 129.9, as compared with 92.3 in September.

\* *Journal Officiel*, 4th December, 1920.

† *Eidgenössische Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis*: Monatsbericht, October, 1920. Bern.

HUNGARY.

**Unemployment.**—H.M. High Commissioner at Budapest, in a despatch dated 2nd November, quotes certain particulars relating to unemployment published by the Trade Union Council. The number of men employed at 70 metal-working establishments fell from 42,447 in October, 1918, to 24,495 in July, 1920. There was a great shortage of miners, due to the fact that these formerly came chiefly from Slovakia and are now not allowed to cross the frontier. The textile workers were at a standstill; in July, 1920, the unemployed numbered 4,600. In the chemical industry 3,000 were unemployed as against 5,000 employed previously. More than half of the total number of printers were out of work; in July there were over 3,000 unemployed. Working jewellers were practically all out of employment.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).\*

**Unemployment in September.**—The quarterly statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that 13.9 per cent. of the members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city were out of work in September, as compared with 18.9 per cent. in the preceding month and 5.4 per cent. in September, 1919. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 53.2 per cent. were unemployed in September. If the diamond workers be excluded the percentage unemployed becomes 4.4 in September, 5.5 in August, and 5.1 per cent. in September, 1919.

CANADA.†

**Unemployment in September.**—Returns relating to unemployment in September were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,468 labour organisations, having a total membership of 189,253. For all occupations reporting 3.25 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4 per cent. in August and 2.19 per cent. in September, 1919.

Group of Trades.	Member-ship reporting on 30th Sept., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		Sept., 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1919.
All trades reporting..	189,253	3.25	4.00	2.19
PRINCIPAL UNIONS.				
Building and construction ..	29,277	2.04	2.99	2.91
Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores ..	9,828	0.06	0.24	1.11
Metals, machinery, and conveyances ..	16,398	5.30	1.74	4.60
Textiles, carpets and cordage ..	4,528	0.02	0.08	1.08
Clothing and laundering ..	6,647	38.96	22.40	0.06
Food, tobacco and liquors ..	2,523	2.02	1.49	0.80
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	3,713	16.27	43.56	0.15
Steam railways ..	57,136	0.77	0.53	0.99
Street and electric railway employees..	9,988	0.20	0.03	0.13
Navigation, seafaring, dock labour, etc.	10,685	2.32	16.80	8.32
Teamsters and chauffeurs..	2,042	0.78	0.09	0.38
Pulp, paper and fibre ..	5,447	1.20	0.04	0.30
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	9,671	1.68	1.37	1.71

**Employment in October.**—For the week ending 30th October employment reports were tabulated by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, from 5,156 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 745,352 persons. At the end of the previous week these firms had 748,023 persons employed and at the middle of January 704,478. These figures show a decline of 0.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding week and an increase of 5.8 per cent. as compared with January.

NORWAY.‡

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Sept. 30, 1920.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Sept. 30, 1919.	Sept. 30, 1920.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Sept. 30, 1919.
	Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ..	909	897	887	5.0	4.2
Carpenters &c ..	1,404	1,414	1,541	0.7	0.5	0.5
Painters (Christiania) ..	699	743	450	—	—	—
Metal workers ..	9,753	9,926	9,928	1.4	1.2	1.1
Boot and shoemakers ..	1,007	1,027	976	0.2	0.6	0.1
Printers ..	2,541	2,532	2,544	1.2	0.8	0.5
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	888	869	919	3.7	2.5	1.5
Cabinetmakers ..	613	620	616	4.9	4.7	2.6
Bakers (Christiania) ..	580	580	500	4.3	4.1	2.4
Total ..	18,394	18,598	18,361	1.7	1.4	1.1

\* *Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam*, September, 1920.

† *The Labour Gazette*, Nov., 1920. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

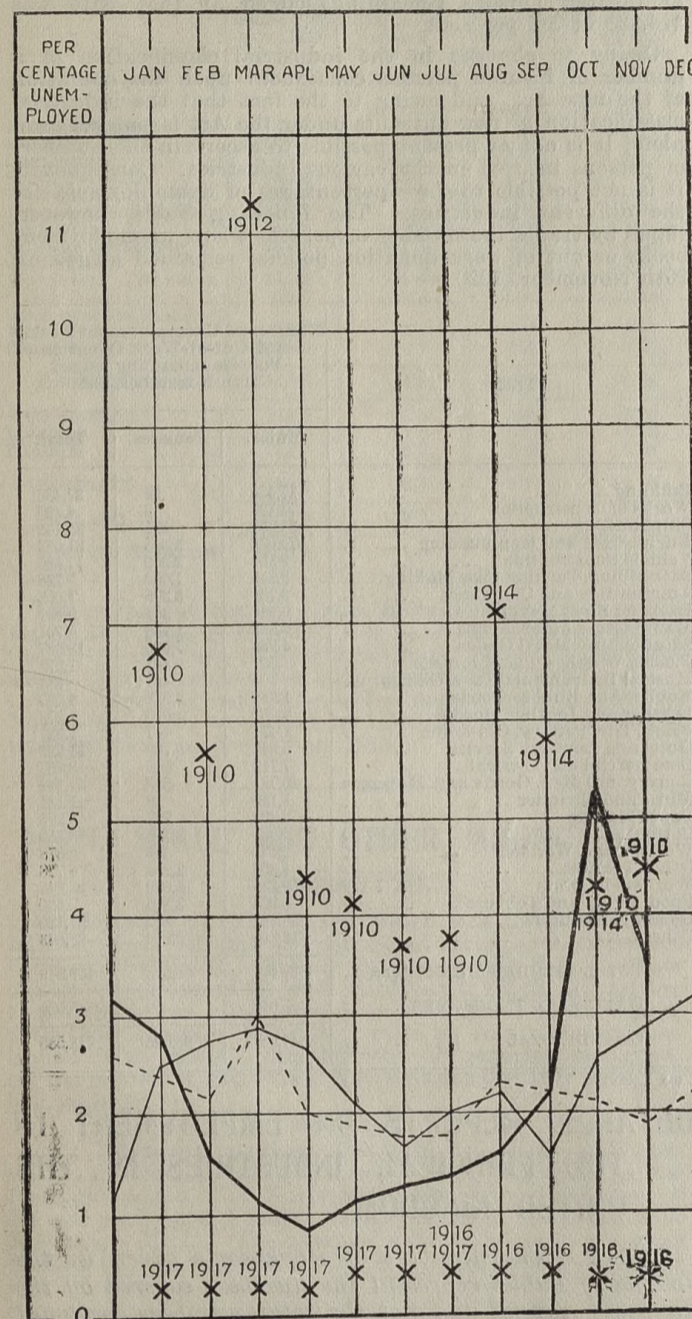
EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.\*

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER.

DURING the early part of November employment was seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines. The settlement of the strike was followed by a partial recovery, but at the end of November employment generally was still considerably worse than in the first part of October, before the beginning of the coal strike. In some industries, including building, agriculture, coal mining, iron and steel, pottery and cement, employment was good, but in many others, especially the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, leather and furniture trades, it was slack, with much short time and unemployment.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among the members of Trade Unions (mainly skilled workpeople) from which returns are received was 3.7,† compared with 2.2 at the end of September. At the end of October, when the coal strike was in progress, the percentage, exclusive of coal miners, was 5.3. In industries covered by the new Unemployment Insurance Act, which

\* The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike (e.g., coal miners in October, 1920) or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given on page 608.  
† Excluding coal miners, who were not included in the October figure the percentage is 4.2.

came into operation in November, the percentage unemployed at 26th November was also 3.7. The number of workpeople on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the same date was 520,353, of whom men numbered approximately 374,000 and women 103,000, the remainder being youths and girls. In addition, large numbers of workpeople were on short time.

Employment in coal mining recovered rapidly after the termination of the dispute, and towards the end of the month it was good in almost every district. At iron mines employment was fair on the whole; at shale and lead mines it was good; at zinc mines it was fairly good; at tin mines it continued slack. With quarrymen employment was good on the whole.

In the pig-iron industry employment was fairly good towards the end of the month, and the number of furnaces reported as being in blast rose from 60 at the end of October to 234 at the end of November; in September, however, the number was 270. In the latter part of the month employment in the iron and steel trades was good on the whole in Scotland and fair in England and Wales. In the tinplate trade employment showed an improvement towards the end of November, but early in December a further depression set in, and as a precautionary measure a month's notice was tendered to practically all the tinplate workers in South Wales. In the engineering trades employment varied considerably; in some districts there was a recovery to the conditions prevailing before the coal strike, but in many others the state of employment was no better, and in some cases it was worse, than in October. With ironmoulders, however, employment in most districts was good with an unsatisfied demand for labour. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades showed no general improvement. The shortage of raw materials consequent on the coal strike was felt in many centres, and at some of the principal ports the cancellation of orders restricted the volume of work available. In some of the other metal trades there was a decline; with brass-workers, however, employment continued fair on the whole, and in the cutlery and file trades it was reported as fairly good.

In the cotton trade the depression prevailing in earlier months became more acute, and employment was worse than in the weeks preceding the coal strike. Organised short time working, amounting to a reduction of 13 hours each week, continued in the section spinning Egyptian cotton, and from 6th December it was arranged that mills spinning American cotton should close for three days in each week. In the weaving section there was also much short time and unemployment. In the woollen and worsted and linen trades there was a further decline, and employment was bad and short time general. Employment in the jute trade was also bad and many workpeople were employed only three days a week. In the carpet trade employment was fair on the whole; in the silk trade it continued slack, and much short time was reported. There was further depression in the lace and hosiery industries, and employment was bad, with a considerable amount of short time. Employment in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades declined slightly, and was slack. In the tailoring, corset, shirt and collar, and wholesale mantle, costume, etc., trades it was slack generally; with dress-makers in London it was moderate. In the leather and felt hat trades employment was bad generally.

There was a further depression in the boot and shoe trades, and short time and unemployment were reported in all the principal districts. In the printing and bookbinding trades employment was fair on the whole, but in the paper trades it was reported as slack.

In the building trades employment continued good except with labourers and navvies. With painters there was a seasonal decline, but in many districts they continued to be well employed. In the cement trade employment continued good. In the brick-making industry it suffered from the effects of the coal strike in the early part of the month, but later it was good on the whole. Employment in the woodworking and furnishing trades was slack generally; with coach-makers, coopers, wheelwrights and smiths, however, it was reported as fair. The pottery trades, which had been completely disorganised by the coal strike, recovered about the middle of November, and at the end of that month employment was good on the whole. In the glass trades it was fairly good generally. In the food preparation trades employment was fairly good in the jam and marmalade and bacon-curing section and moderate in the other branches.

Agricultural operations were helped by favourable weather, and work was well advanced. In some districts in England and Wales there was a scarcity of skilled labour, but at the Martinmas hirings in the north a number of men failed to obtain engagements. In Scotland a scarcity of skilled workers was reported. Employment with dock labourers continued slack. With seamen it was fair; it showed a marked improvement during the first three weeks of the month after the settlement of the coal dispute, but in the succeeding week there was a decline. With fishermen employment also declined, but was fair on the whole.



TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,611,756 reported 60,298 (or 3.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1920. In addition large numbers were on short time.

Trade.	Member-ship at end of Nov., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of November, 1920.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	100,051	621	0.6	—	+ 0.1
Coal Mining	184,860	185	0.1	—	—
Engineering and Ship-building.	531,664	29,238	5.5	+ 0.6	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Metal	88,193	2,409	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Textiles:—					
Cotton	113,175	4,116	3.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
Woolen and Worsted	12,048	819	6.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.9
Other	121,552	3,980	3.3	- 2.4	+ 1.4
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	105,041	2,931	2.8	- 0.6	+ 1.8
Furnishing	41,567	1,253	3.0	- 0.3	+ 2.6
Woodworking	57,575	1,081	1.9	—	+ 0.7
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe	87,897	5,318	6.1	+ 2.6	+ 5.4
Other Clothing	99,460	6,319	6.4	+ 3.7	+ 5.4
Leather	17,644	1,567	8.8	+ 0.9	+ 8.0
Glass	1,457	—	—	- 0.1	- 0.1
Pottery	44,838	101	0.2	- 4.4	- 0.2
Tobacco	4,934	7.5	1.5	+ 1.3	+ 7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,611,756</b>	<b>60,298</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Nov., 1920.	November, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	599,818	5.78	+ 0.09	+ 0.10
Iron	16,729	5.28	- 0.60	- 0.60
Shale	4,753	5.93	- 0.07	+ 0.10
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	—	234	+ 174	- 7
		Mills Working	+ 51	- 14
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	463	—	—
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	109,176	590,037	+ 43.6	+ 4.0

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton	92,638	+ 3.5	232,347	+ 3.8
Woolen	17,848	- 1.5	42,482	+ 1.3
Worsted	50,709	+ 0.3	69,449	+ 0.2
Linen	28,466	- 1.8	43,123	- 6.1
Jute	9,852	- 1.4	16,516	+ 13.2
Hosiery	16,999	- 4.3	28,896	- 10.2
Lace	6,338	- 4.8	10,209	- 10.7
Other Textiles	14,984	+ 0.4	33,656	+ 2.4
Bleaching, etc.	23,251	+ 0.2	75,833	- 0.5
<b>Total Textiles</b>	<b>241,085</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>552,498</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>
Root and Shoe	50,452	- 2.4	104,257	- 6.5
Shirt and Collar	14,456	+ 3.4	21,879	+ 0.5
Readymade Tailoring	19,753	- 3.4	29,141	- 6.1
Paper Manufacture	13,322	- 1.7	41,682	- 2.9
Printing and Book-binding.	13,625	- 0.2	45,059	+ 7.1
Pottery	13,662	+ 19.2	36,260	+ 33.2
Glass	10,419	+ 1.0	35,632	+ 1.6
Brick	7,012	+ 15.6	25,107	+ 23.3
Cement	11,785	+ 1.8	50,645	+ 3.8
Food Preparation	68,897	+ 0.0	150,865	+ 1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,362</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>540,427</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>
Tin Mining	1,125	- 14.6	3,632	- 10.7
Lead and Zinc Mining.	763	+ 0.9	2,275	+ 0.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>456,325</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>1,098,830</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>

\* 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.

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

‡ No figures were available owing to the coal miners' strike.

§ Excluding coal mining, for which no figures were available for October, the percentage would be 4.2, and the decrease as compared with a month ago would be 1.1.

¶ No figures available.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which has been in operation since 8th November, 1920, extended insurance against unemployment to almost all trades and occupations except agriculture and indoor private domestic service. The Acts of 1911 and 1916 are replaced by the new Act and therefore the statistics hitherto published as to the numbers and percentages unemployed amongst persons insured under the 1911 and 1916 Acts will be no longer available. The total number of insured persons at the end of November is estimated to be about 11,200,000, and the total number of unemployment books and out of work donation policies of insured persons remaining lodged at that date was 414,585 or 3.7 per cent.

Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons consequent upon the operation of the new Act, and owing to the fact that the industrial classification of new entrants under the Act is not yet complete, it is not at present possible to ascertain the numbers of persons insured in the various industries. Consequently it is not possible to show percentages of unemployment for the different industries. The following Table, however, shows by trades the number of persons whose unemployment books or out of work donation policies remained lodged on 26th November, 1920:—

Trade.	Number of Unemployment Books* and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 26th November, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
* Building	37,450	39	37,489
* Works of Construction	4,187	8	4,195
* Shipbuilding	24,581	561	25,142
* Engineering and Ironfounding	75,668	5,365	81,033
* Vehicle Construction	9,130	2,305	11,435
* Sawmilling, Packing Case Making	6,645	1,033	7,678
* Ammunition and Chemicals	3,798	3,205	7,003
* Iron and Steel Manufacture	9,380	301	9,681
* Manufacture other Metals	3,035	1,566	4,601
* Manufacture Metal Goods	4,388	7,699	12,087
* Clocks, Watches, Plate, Jewellery	607	467	1,074
* Musical Instruments, Toys, Games	401	481	882
* Rubber and Rubber Goods	1,590	2,517	4,107
* Leather and Leather Goods	2,957	2,013	4,970
* Brick, Tile, Pottery, Glass, etc.	1,474	447	1,921
* Hotel and Laundry Service	5,942	5,730	11,672
* Commercial and Clerical	7,712	645	8,357
* Conveyance Men, Goods and Messages	40,781	563	41,344
* Mines and Quarries	1,115	19	1,134
* Paper Making	2,499	777	3,276
* Cotton	5,885	2,725	8,610
* Woolen and Worsted	2,152	426	2,578
* Other Textiles	4,433	2,295	6,728
* Workers in Dress	10,880	15,369	26,249
* Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,275	2,345	5,620
* General Labourers	53,167	13	53,180
* Others	16,769	9,574	26,343
<b>TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>339,941</b>	<b>69,573</b>	<b>409,514</b>
<b>UNINSURED INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,066</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>344,957</b>	<b>69,623</b>	<b>414,580</b>

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.

At the beginning of November work at the mines was stopped owing to the strike of miners. After the termination of the dispute in this industry early in November employment rapidly recovered, and towards the end of the month it was good in almost every district. At the colliers making Returns in November there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with a year ago.

Of the 599,818 workpeople included in the Returns for November, 357,238 (or 59.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12+ days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 193,220 (or 33 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days.

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

† 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, iron ore, shale, or stone, etc., was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the Returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day the mines or works were open.

The average number of days worked per week (5.78) showed an increase of 0.09 on a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed, and the average number of days worked per week in the collieries covered by the Returns for the fortnight ended 27th November, 1920, compared with a year ago:—

District.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days* worked per week by the Mines.	
	Fortnight ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year ago.	Fortnight ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year ago.
		Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	38,616	+ 4.0	5.49	+ 0.08
Durham	100,517	+ 4.8	5.54	+ 0.03
Cumberland	6,877	+ 5.0	5.77	- 0.14
South Yorkshire	60,034	+ 5.6	5.90	+ 0.10
West Yorkshire	27,594	+ 2.8	5.89	- 0.04
Lancashire and Cheshire	61,682	+ 3.1	5.92	- 0.01
Derbyshire	36,440	+ 2.8	5.83	+ 0.02
Notts and Leicester	36,410	+ 7.1	5.80	+ 0.18
Staffordshire	30,223	+ 3.4	5.96	+ 0.03
Worcester, Warwick and Salop	10,261	+ 6.7	5.83	+ 0.02
Gloucester and Somerset	6,812	+ 4.5	5.98	+ 0.02
North Wales	8,103	+ 3.1	5.97	- 0.01
South Wales	126,487	+ 4.7	5.97	+ 0.23
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b>	<b>550,061</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>
West Scotland	20,153	+ 6.5	5.30	+ 0.08
Lothians	2,042	+ 3.8	5.24	- 0.06
Fife-shire	27,074	+ 5.7	5.61	+ 0.08
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>49,269</b>	<b>+ 6.0</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>+ 34.1</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>599,818</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>+ 0.09</b>

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 27th November, 1920, was provisionally returned to the Board of Trade at 15,919,100 tons. For the fortnight ended 27th November the output was 10,387,200 tons.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during November, 1920, amounted to 1,548,053 tons, or 4,654,745 tons less than in November, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

Employment at iron mines, which was to some extent still adversely affected by the recent strike of coal miners varied considerably, but, on the whole, was fair. Shale miners continued to be well employed. With tin miners employment was again slack; at lead mines it was good, with some shortage of labour, while at zinc mines it continued fairly good. Employment at quarries was good, on the whole; a little time was occasionally lost owing to bad weather.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received, relating to mines and open works at which 16,729 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 27th November, 1920, show a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the total number employed compared with November, 1919. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.28, compared with 5.88 a year ago.

Comparison with October, 1920, is not possible, the iron mines in all the principal districts having been closed down during the latter part of that month owing to the strike.

Districts	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	Fort-night ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year ago.	Fort-night ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year ago.
		Per Cent.	Days.	D
Cleveland	7,418	- 1.2	5.23	- 0.68
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,826	- 2.9	5.40	- 0.58
Other Districts	4,485	+ 1.3	5.25	- 0.40
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>16,729</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>- 0.60</b>

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 4,753 workpeople in the fortnight ended 27th November, 1920, show that the number employed was 0.4 per cent. less than in October, but 11.9 per cent. greater than in November,

\* See note † at foot of second column on page 678.

1919. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.93, compared with 6.00 in October and 5.83 a year ago.

Tin.—Employment was slack with tin miners. Returns received from firms employing 1,125 workpeople in November show a decrease of 14.6 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, and of 28.0 per cent. compared with November, 1919. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in November was £14,528, a decrease of 10.7 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 3.0 per cent. on a year ago.

Lead and Zinc.—Returns received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluor spar, &c.), employing 753 workpeople in November show an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but no change as compared with a year ago. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in November was £9,101, an increase of 0.2 per cent. on October, and of 7.4 per cent. on November, 1919.

QUARRYING.

Limestone.—Employment was generally good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, though time was lost in some cases as a result of the recent strike at coal mines; at other limestone quarries employment continued fairly good. A shortage of quarrymen was reported.

Sandstone.—Employment at sandstone quarries improved, and was generally fairly good. A number of firms reported a shortage of labour.

Granite (Road Materials, Setts, etc.).—Employment continued good at quarries producing material for road making and fairly good at quarries producing granite for paving setts. A scarcity of labour was reported at some quarries.

Slate.—Slate quarrymen were again well employed in North Wales; in Cornwall the re-opening of a slate quarry was reported.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was fairly good, on the whole, at both basalt and whinstone quarries.

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

District.	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.*	
	Fort-night ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a
	No.	Per Cent.	Days.	Days.
Limestone	2,963	+ 6.7	5.79	+ 0.31
Sandstone	1,054	+ 10.1	5.56	+ 0.12
Granite	1,664	+ 0.1	5.82	+ 0.61
Slate	3,102	+ 0.7	5.57	+ 0.03
Basalt	865	—	5.82	+ 0.75
Whinstone	482	+ 0.4	5.49	- 0.34
<b>All Quarrying</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>+ 0.22</b>

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was adversely affected by the coal miners' dispute in the early part of the month, but later it improved and was fairly good on the whole. At the works covered by the Returns received, 234 furnaces were in blast at the end of November, as compared with 60 at the end of October and with 241 a year ago.

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns, in blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1920, on a	
	Nov., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b> —					
Cleveland	71	15	66	+ 56	



The imports of iron ore in November, 1920, amounted to 350,714 tons, or 75,465 tons less than in October, 1920, and 182,323 tons less than in November, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in November, 1920, amounted to 23,541 tons, or 13,459 tons less than in October, 1920, and 76,694 tons less than in November, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

At the beginning of the month employment at iron and steel works was still adversely affected by shortage of fuel owing to the coal miners' dispute. Towards the end of the month, however, most of the works had been re-opened, but employment though good on the whole in Scotland was only fair in England and Wales. In some cases a shortage of raw materials was reported, and in Scotland a scarcity of skilled forgers and millmen was also reported.

At the works to which the Returns relate, employing 109,176 workpeople, the volume of available employment during the week ended 27th November, 1920 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on), showed an increase of 43.6 per cent. on the previous month, and of 4.0 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts\* per man shown by the Returns was 5.40 as compared with 5.26 in the previous month and with 5.51 a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*				
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
					Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.
		Per cent.		Per cent.			
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	12,093	+116.3	+0.2	67,344	+142.3	-1.5	
Crucible Furnaces ..	512	+27.7	-4.5	2,522	+38.0	-24.1	
Bessemer Converters ..	1,310	+48.1	+98.2	6,220	+379.9	+31.6	
Pudding Forges ..	6,967	+135.0	+3.0	35,706	+162.3	+1.7	
Rolling Mills ..	37,419	+79.7	+0.3	192,080	+91.8	-3.0	
Forging and Pressing ..	4,307	+10.5	-0.9	21,991	+17.1	-6.9	
Founding ..	10,313	+6.6	+53.6	60,776	+11.3	+65.6	
Other Departments ..	10,919	+12.9	+5.7	57,819	+9.1	-2.8	
Mechanics, Labourers ..	25,346	+2.1	+5.6	145,856	+4.1	+5.3	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>109,176</b>	<b>+39.8</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>590,037</b>	<b>+43.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
DISTRICTS.							
Northumberland and Durham ..	10,828	+94.5	-0.9	59,449	+100.6	-2.1	
Cleveland ..	8,079	+133.7	+4.6	45,840	+144.2	+6.0	
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	26,745	+16.9	+9.6	145,197	+22.5	+7.3	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	3,374	+29.4	-2.9	18,569	+44.9	-3.1	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	10,526	+101.5	+30.1	56,638	+118.0	+28.8	
Staffordshire ..	9,734	+33.2	+2.6	52,507	+32.4	+0.5	
Other Midland Counties ..	3,982	+18.8	-6.1	22,284	+20.3	-4.4	
Wales and Monmouth ..	11,185	+14.1	-8.3	52,942	+9.9	-20.0	
<b>Total, England and Wales ..</b>	<b>84,433</b>	<b>+40.3</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>453,426</b>	<b>+45.3</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	
Scotland ..	24,743	+38.1	+10.0	136,611	+38.1	+10.4	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>109,176</b>	<b>+39.8</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>590,037</b>	<b>+43.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades varied considerably in different districts. In some localities the recovery to normal conditions after the coal strike had ended was complete and in others a partial improvement was effected. In many localities, however, owing to the shortage of raw materials caused by the cessation of work in the iron and steel trades in consequence of the recent coal strike, and also on account of general trade depression, the state of employment was no better than in October, and in some cases was actually worse. Employment in the motor car industry was particularly bad. Ironmoulders in most districts were fully employed, and an unsatisfied demand for such labour was reported.

The following Table† shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 26th November, 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 the 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.  
† Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.  
‡ Pending the completion of the industrial classification of new entrants under the above Act the usual percentages of unemployment based upon the numbers of persons insured under the Act in each industry, are not available.

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 26th November, 1920.
London ..	17,854
Northern Counties ..	4,734
North Western ..	10,212
Yorkshire ..	5,566
East Midlands ..	2,468
West Midlands ..	17,993
S. Midlands and Eastern ..	4,314
S. E. Counties ..	3,611
South Western ..	3,942
Wales ..	876
Scotland ..	7,078
Ireland ..	2,385
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>81,033</b>
<i>Males ..</i>	<i>75,668</i>
<i>Females ..</i>	<i>5,365</i>

On the Tyne employment was better on the whole than in October. It was reported as moderate with fitters, turners and machine men, but good with ironmoulders and brassmoulders. On the Wear full time was resumed after the coal strike. On the Tees employment was described as moderate, but good with ironfounders.

In the Manchester district employment showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, but normal conditions had not been restored, a number of workpeople being on short time. At Liverpool it was still bad, and only slightly better than in October. At Oldham employment varied from fair to good in the various trades. At other towns in Lancashire and in Cheshire employment was fairly good generally; the textile machinery branch was busy, but the motor branch was depressed. Employment at Leeds, though only fair on the whole, experienced a recovery after the coal strike, and many men who had temporarily been suspended resumed work; a considerable amount of short time, however, was worked during the month. Employment with ironmoulders was very good. At Sheffield employment in some sections was described as bad, but with ironfounders it continued good. At Bradford and Huddersfield it was good with ironfounders, and fairly good in other departments. At Nottingham, with the exception of ironfounders, employment was only moderate, and there was some short time worked. At Gainsborough and Grantham short time was general. At Lincoln short time was also prevalent, but ironmoulders were fully employed after the first week. At Derby and Leicester a decline was reported, and much time was lost by ironfounders in the former town in consequence of the coal strike. Conditions at Birmingham and Coventry showed no recovery after the coal strike, many returns describing employment as even worse than during the previous month. Large numbers of workpeople were unemployed, and short time was general. Employment in the motor-car trade at Wolverhampton continued to be bad. At Stafford employment was bad, but in the Potteries district it was reported as good.

At Norwich, Bedford and Luton employment was fair, though some short time was still worked. At Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford it was slack, and several works continued on short time. In the Southern Counties slackness was experienced in the motor trades; with other branches employment showed great variations as between different districts, but was frequently described as bad or slack and worse than in October. It was somewhat better than in October in South Wales; ironmoulders in this district were well employed.

Employment in the Glasgow district was good with ironmoulders, but dull with other branches, many men being out of employment and others working short time. At Edinburgh employment was fair and a little better than in October, but at Aberdeen, Dundee, Arbroath and Forfar there was an actual decline. Employment was fair at Belfast, but bad at Cork. At Dublin and Wexford short time was in operation.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades during November showed no general improvement, and, on the whole, was only moderate. The shortage of raw materials due to the coal strike was still felt in many centres, and at some of the principal ports cancellation of orders reduced the volume of available work.

On the Tyne and Wear employment with riveters, caulkers and platers was slack, and worse than in the previous month, large numbers of men being out of employment. The shortage of materials, due to the closing of the iron and steel works in consequence of the recent coal strike, combined with a cancellation of certain orders, adversely affected the state of employment with these sections. With shipwrights, however, employment was fair, and with joiners it was good. On the Tees employment on the whole was moderate or fair.

Employment was reported as fair at Hull and Beverley, and slack at Selby, in each case showing a decline as compared with the previous month. It remained fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe, but showed a slight decline. On the Thames employment with barge builders was still very good; with other classes of workpeople it was worse than in October. At Southampton employment was fair, and showed an improvement. Shipwrights at some of the south-western ports continued to be well employed. At Bristol employment was fair, but worse than in October. At the South Wales ports employment showed an improvement, but was quiet on the whole, a considerable number of men being out of work; at Newport employment was reported as good. On the Mersey a slow recovery was experienced after the cessation of the shipwrights' strike. A shortage of shipwrights was reported from Barrow.

On the Clyde employment was still adversely affected by shortage of materials, but with joiners it remained good. At Aberdeen and Dundee shipwrights continued to be well employed. Employment with chippers and painters at Leith showed a considerable improvement. At Belfast employment was fair with shipwrights, but slack with other sections. At Cork and Queenstown employment with shipwrights, though fair, was worse than in October.

The following Table\* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 26th November, 1920:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 26th November, 1920.
London ..	1,821
Northern Counties ..	4,544
North-Western ..	8,104
Yorkshire ..	718
East Midlands ..	337
West Midlands ..	139
S. Midlands and Eastern ..	223
S. E. Counties ..	194
South Western ..	2,239
Wales ..	1,107
Scotland ..	3,281
Ireland ..	2,433
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>25,142</b>
<i>Males ..</i>	<i>24,581</i>
<i>Females ..</i>	<i>561</i>

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

DURING the first fortnight of the month employment in these industries suffered from the effects of the coal strike. Later, employment showed some improvement, but in December the unsettled condition of the industry caused many employers to take the precautionary measure of giving 28 days' notice to men to terminate contracts.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.			
	At end of Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate.	76	+10	-2	385	+64	+3
Steel Sheet.	7	-2	-5	78	-13	-17
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>+51</b>	<b>-14</b>

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1920, amounted to 52,024 tons, or 13,376 tons less than in October, 1920, and 61,749 tons less than in November, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued slack on the whole, practically no improvement being noticeable as compared with the position in October, when most of the trades were adversely affected by the coal strike. In certain trades a further decline was noticeable. Returns were received from trade unions covering 88,193 workpeople, of whom 2.7 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in November as compared with 2.6 per cent. in October and 0.8 per cent. in November, 1919. In addition much short time was reported.

\* Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.  
‡ Pending the completion of the industrial classification of new entrants under the above Act the usual percentages of unemployment based upon the numbers of persons insured under the Act in each industry are not available.

Brasswork.—Employment continued fair on the whole, but short time was again reported from the Birmingham and Nottingham districts, and was also worked to some extent in Manchester.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With nut, bolt, rivet and spike makers at Blackheath and Halesowen employment continued bad, and makers of best nuts and bolts at Darlaston remained slack. Shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham were reported to have been slack for the first time for several years, much short time being worked except towards the end of the month.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment was reported as fairly good on the whole in the cutlery and file trade at Sheffield, but a slight decline was noticeable in certain sections of these trades. It improved to good in the edge tool trade at Wednesbury, and continued slack with bit and stirrup and saddle and harness furniture makers at Walsall. At Redditch employment improved to good with fish hook and fishing tackle makers, and remained fair with needle makers.

Tubes.—Employment declined to fair in this trade at Birmingham and Wednesbury.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley employment continued fair with anchor smiths, shipping tackle and shackle makers, and remained slack with block chain and cable chain makers. A further decline was reported at Dudley for anvil and vice makers, who were stated to have been slack, and there was a slight decline at Wednesbury with axle and spring makers, who were previously reported as well employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued slack on the whole, short time being worked in certain districts. In the London and Wolverhampton districts it was reported as bad. With iron plate workers employment continued bad or slack in the Lye, Bilston, Dudley, Wolverhampton and Birmingham districts.

Wire.—Employment with wire weavers and drawers continued slack, and short time was again worked in some districts.

Hollow-ware.—With galvanised hollow-ware makers employment continued slack, some short time being reported. At Wolverhampton it improved to fairly good with cast iron hollow-ware makers, and it remained fair with tin and enamelled hollow-ware makers.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment declined to slack at Leeds, but remained fair on the whole. Some short time and overtime were reported by the trade union concerned. The exports of hardware in November, 1920, amounted to 15,855 cwts., or 3,959 cwts. more than in October, 1920, but 8,527 cwts. less than in November, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in November, 1920, amounted to 2,219 tons, or 167 tons more than in October, 1920, but 659 tons less than in November, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING November the depression in the cotton trade continued. Both in the spinning and in the weaving branches employment was worse than in the first part of October, before employment was affected by the coal strike. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton organised short time (35 instead of 48 hours a week) continued during November, and has since been prolonged until January 10th; in the American section there was much under-employment in various forms, and organised short time, reducing the hours worked to 24 per week, has since been introduced, as from December 6th.

In the weaving section there was much short time; many workpeople were operating less than the normal number of looms, and, in addition, some weaving sheds were stopped altogether during the month.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. In comparing the figures for November 27th with those for a month earlier, it should be remembered that the coal strike was in progress at the earlier date.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
					Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.
		Per cent.		Per cent.			
Preparing ..	12,591	+3.0	+2.2	31,614	+8.4	+13.9	
Spinning ..	24,272	+1.5	+2.3	58,755	+7.2	+5.6	
Weaving ..	40,825	+6.0	-3.0	91,427	+13.6	-3.5	
Other ..	8,801	+3.7	+5.5	31,128	+9.1	+19.2	
Not specified ..	6,349	-3.6	-7.6	10,423	+9.4	+10.8	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>92,638</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>232,347</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	

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



DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid, all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Ashton .. .. .	4,154	+10.0	+3.8	10,915	+10.1	+19.9
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. .. .	7,345	-3.6	+0.7	23,393	+1.9	+9.4
Oldham .. .. .	8,117	+0.0	+3.7	26,702	+0.7	+30.4
Bolton and Leigh .. .. .	13,772	+5.7	+0.4	38,566	+13.4	-2.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden .. .. .	8,075	-1.4	+2.2	21,678	+3.8	+15.1
Manchester .. .. .	6,804	+0.3	+3.3	14,555	+15.1	+12.5
Preston and Chorley .. .. .	7,214	+14.3	-4.9	15,284	+11.1	-11.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen .. .. .	10,582	+19.3	-9.3	27,152	+20.0	-4.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. .. .	12,427	-3.0	-0.8	36,043	+23.2	+1.3
Other Lancashire Towns .. .. .	4,351	+1.1	+2.3	8,990	+19.9	+4.3
Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	3,799	-1.9	+6.1	7,864	-10.4	-1.2
Other Districts .. .. .	6,198	-1.6	+5.2	11,205	-5.5	-6.1
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>92,638</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>232,347</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+4.8</b>

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment in the spinning departments was about the same as in the earlier part of October, before the coal strike; there was some unemployment and a good deal of short time, but on the whole employment was better than in other branches and at other centres. With weavers in the Oldham district, on the other hand, employment continued very slack. In the Bolton district, where Egyptian cotton is largely spun, organised short time continued throughout the month; employment was bad in the card-room department also, and among weavers and winders.

In all the principal weaving districts employment was very slack; on the whole there was a further decline, if comparison be made with the period before the coal strike. In the Preston district large numbers were unemployed, and much short time was worked. In the Darwen district there was also much short time, and about a third of the mills were closed down at various periods during the month. In the Blackburn, Burnley and Great Harwood districts looms engaged on certain classes of goods have been stopped for a long time. In Blackburn alone about 30 per cent. of the looms were idle at the end of November; many mills were closed down altogether, and large numbers of workpeople were on short time. Short time was worked in Yorkshire also to a great extent.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton and the exports of cotton yarn and piece goods in November in comparison with October, 1920, and November, 1913:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description.	Nov., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Nov., 1913.
				<b>Imports (less Re-exports):—</b>	
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	1,492,772	543,432	3,357,137	+ 949,340	-1,864,365
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	11,002	10,377	18,248	+ 625	- 7,246
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,953	1,851	1,732	+ 102	+ 221
Cotton piece goods	342,923†	304,912†	563,690†	+ 38,011	-

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING November employment in this trade showed a further decline, and was bad; much short time and unemployment were reported. Night shifts in woollen manufacture were almost entirely suspended and day shifts were generally restricted to 24 hours per week.

In the Huddersfield district and in the heavy woollen district employment was bad; those operatives who were in work were generally working only three or four days a week, or even less; weavers in some cases were waiting for warps for two or three weeks at a time. The rag and shoddy trade was very depressed. The blanket trade, on the other hand, was in a rather better position than other branches. In the Leeds district employment showed a further marked

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

decline, and was especially bad in the low woollen trade of Morley and Leeds; there was much under-employment, and, in addition, large numbers of operatives (particularly willeys and fettlers, warpdressers and twisters) were entirely out of work. There was a decline in the Rochdale flannel trade, and employment was reported to be now nearly as bad in this section as in other branches of the industry.

In Scotland the depression was not nearly so severe as in England, and most of the firms were still on full time. There were, however, some indications of a decline: at Galashiels some operatives were being discharged, and about a quarter were losing 4½ hours a week.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting .. .. .	379	-13.9	-24.8	1,068	-4.0	-21.4
Spinning .. .. .	4,389	-1.6	-1.2	9,206	-4.6	-4.2
Weaving .. .. .	6,877	-1.6	-2.8	14,546	-6.9	-1.1
Other Departments .. .. .	5,347	-0.7	+2.1	14,689	-3.4	+11.5
Not Specified .. .. .	866	+0.4	+0.8	2,253	-10.6	-3.2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>17,848</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>42,462</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District .. .. .	1,849	-4.1	-10.9	4,221	-18.1	-23.7
Leeds District .. .. .	1,865	-1.4	-3.7	4,103	-26.6	-19.8
Dewsbury and Batley District .. .. .	1,764	+0.5	-3.2	4,731	+2.1	-1.0
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	1,931	-2.0	-5.1	4,761	+8.9	-11.6
<b>TOTAL, WEST RIDING .. .. .</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>17,816</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
Scotland .. .. .	5,287	-2.1	+1.9	12,914	-5.9	+21.4
Other Districts .. .. .	5,352	-0.7	+1.4	11,732	+2.1	+12.1
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>17,848</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>42,462</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+1.3</b>

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in this trade was very depressed, and even worse than in October.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting and Combing .. .. .	4,006	+0.3	-4.8	11,362	+1.0	-16.6
Spinning .. .. .	15,599	-0.8	+1.4	28,380	+4.1	+6.4
Weaving .. .. .	6,122	+0.6	+6.5	16,705	-1.5	+15.4
Other Departments .. .. .	2,881	+0.1	+1.8	8,401	+1.8	+18.1
Not Specified .. .. .	2,801	-2.4	-7.1	5,821	-8.2	-2.3
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>30,709</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>69,449</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District .. .. .	16,215	+0.4	+2.0	38,191	+5.8	+2.5
Keighley District .. .. .	4,334	-0.9	-2.3	9,007	-4.9	+0.2
Hallifax District .. .. .	3,362	-0.5	+3.0	8,957	+2.4	+13.9
Huddersfield District .. .. .	3,433	-2.4	+0.2	8,001	-17.5	-0.5
Other parts of West Riding .. .. .	1,911	-1.0	-0.4	4,035	+3.7	+6.4
<b>TOTAL, WEST RIDING .. .. .</b>	<b>29,255</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>66,241</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
Other Districts .. .. .	1,454	-1.1	+2.4	3,208	-2.8	+21.9
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>30,709</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>69,449</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+3.8</b>

In the Bradford district employment was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. Very few of the workpeople were on full time; the majority were working half-time or less, and large numbers of woollsorters were unemployed. Employment was also bad, with much short time, in the Keighley and in the Huddersfield districts.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured wool in November, in comparison with October, 1920, and November, 1913. The imports of raw wool (sheep and lambs) amounted to 40,452,000 lbs., a decrease of 13,020,700 lbs as compared with October, but an increase of 11,806,800 lbs. as compared with November, 1913.

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

Description.	Nov., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				a Month ago.	Nov., 1913.
				<b>Imports (less Re-exports):—</b>	
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	404,520	534,727	286,452	-130,207	+118,068
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	461	787	2,331	- 326	- 1,870
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Wool tops (100 lb.) ..	18,945	34,496	36,857	-15,551	-17,912
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb.	790	432	294	+ 358	+ 496
Worst yarn 1,000 lb.	1,687	1,631	4,229	+ 56	- 2,542
Woolen tissues ..	13,683*	12,718*	7,659†	+ 967	+ 6,024
Worsted tissues ..	5,653*	4,728*	4,389†	+ 924	+ 1,263
Flannels and Delaines	535*	381*	637†	+ 154	+ 163
Blankets pairs	93,286	54,224	73,886	+ 39,042	+ 19,389

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during November continued bad, a further depression being reported with increasing unemployment. About 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month.

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment was bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the Nottingham district, also, there were a large number of workpeople unemployed and short time was general. In the hand-frame section in this district a slight depression was reported.

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 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Leicester .. .. .	7,075	-7.2	-14.8	12,240	-18.6	-15.8
Leicester County Dist. Notts and Derbyshire ..	2,532	-2.6	-	3,588	-3.6	+1.0
Scotland .. .. .	2,312	-4.0	-6.4	4,546	-5.0	+4.4
Other Districts .. .. .	592	-0.2	-8.2	782	+6.4	-1.7
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>16,999</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>28,896</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-7.8</b>

The exports of cotton hosiery in November, 1920, amounted to 148,313 dozen pairs, as compared with 117,956 in October, 1920, and 53,590 in November, 1913.

The exports of woollen hosiery in November, 1920, amounted to 249,398 dozen pairs, as compared with 207,278 in October, 1920, and 165,689 in November, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in Ireland and Scotland showed a further decline and was very bad. Short time was general throughout the industry.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
Preparing .. .. .	4,377	-2.1	-10.1	6,466	-4.5	-1.0
Spinning .. .. .	8,673	-1.1	-6.3	11,046	-5.8	+2.6
Weaving .. .. .	8,113	-3.1	-18.0	12,004	-6.9	-10.9
Other .. .. .	4,482	-2.0	-0.1	9,694	-5.5	+15.5
Not specified .. .. .	2,622	+1.0	-16.0	3,918	-8.4	-12.5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>28,466</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>43,128</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Belfast .. .. .	13,030	-2.3	-10.3	19,681	-8.5	+1.9
Other places in Ireland ..	8,069	+0.2	-8.1	11,860	-2.4	+14.1
<b>Total, Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>21,099</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>31,641</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
Fifehire .. .. .	1,666	-9.0	-18.5	2,439	-13.0	-19.8
Other places in Scotland ..	6,701	-1.3	-12.1	9,048	-3.2	-16.7
<b>Total, Scotland .. .. .</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>11,487</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-17.4</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM .. .. .</b>	<b>28,466</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>43,128</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in November, 1920, amounted to 1,350 tons, as compared with 1,445 tons in October, 1920, and 4,037 tons (of which 3,289 tons were from Russia) in November, 1913.

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

Exports of linen piece goods in November, 1920, amounted to 4,423,300 square yards, as compared with 4,043,500 square yards in the previous month, and 14,350,400 linear yards in November, 1913.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING November, employment in Dundee and the surrounding districts was bad. Owing to the Coal Emergency Order the mills were working only three days per week at the beginning of the month, but although this Order was revoked on November 4th, most of the firms continued to work short time.

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

Departments.	Number of workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Preparing .. .. .	1,641	-0.1	-1.7	2,623	+10.3	-5.3
Spinning .. .. .	1,905	+0.3	+0.1	2,915	+17.4	+4.9
Weaving .. .. .	2,113	-3.8	-2.3	3,292	+5.2	-11.4
Other and not specified..	4,193	-1.4	-0.3	7,581	+14.3	-1.5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>16,516</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>

The imports of raw material and exports of yarn and piece goods were as shown below:—

Description.	Nov., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Nov., 1913.
				<b>Imports (less Re-exports) of Jute (tons)</b>	
	8,932	4,985	31,264	+ 3,947	-22,332
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Jute yarn lbs.	4,095,800	4,987,800	3,019,900	-892,000	+1,075,900
Jute piece goods, including jute carpets and rugs.	103,890†	122,680†	145,440†	-18,790	-

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued slack on the whole and showed a further decline on a month earlier. Much short time was reported.

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 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*



Description.	Nov., 1920.	October, 1920.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Nov., 1913.
<i>Imports (less re-exports)</i>					
Raw silk lb.	82,860	117,086	73,775	- 34,236	+ 9,085
Thrown silk lb.	2,929	5,063	42,577	- 2,134	- 39,648
Spun silk yarn lb.	58,704	95,232	36,078	- 36,528	+ 20,626
Silk broadstuffs yds.	6,732,700	8,167,440	7,868,142	- 1,434,740	- 1,155,442
<i>Exports of British Manufactures—</i>					
Spun silk yarn lb.	29,321	39,103	118,508	- 9,782	- 89,277
Silk broadstuffs yds.	432,921	506,614	397,779	- 73,693	- 464,856

LACE TRADE.

THE depression in the lace trade increased during November, and employment was generally bad. Large numbers of operatives were unemployed or on short time.

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers section; in the curtain section and in the plain net section employment was generally slack, with short and irregular time. At Long Eaton employment was still very bad; short time was general, and many firms worked only 10 to 15 hours a week. At Derby and in Scotland employment was bad, and worse than in October.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. The figures show reductions as compared with a year ago of nearly 15 per cent. in the total number employed and of nearly 33 per cent. in the total wages bill of these firms, notwithstanding increases of wage rates granted in March, April and other months during the past year.

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Levers .. .. .	1,582	+13.5	2,532	+ 0.4
Curtain .. .. .	1,563	- 2.0	2,790	-11.0
Plain Net .. .. .	2,379	-15.4	3,682	-17.4
Others .. .. .	819	- 5.1	1,195	- 8.2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>- 4.8</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
<i>Districts.</i>				
Nottingham City ..	2,345	- 2.8	3,972	+ 3.7
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts ..	542	+52.2	748	+10.5
Other English Districts ..	2,376	-15.6	3,823	-21.3
Scotland .. .. .	1,075	+ 0.1	1,866	-19.5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>- 4.8</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>-10.7</b>

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during November was fair on the whole. Some short time was reported from Dundee and parts of Yorkshire.

Returns from firms employing 7,845 workpeople and paying £19,791 in wages in the week ending 27th November showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with October. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 12.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 41.4 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during November was bad generally. It was worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago.

Trade Unions with 17,644 members reported 8.8 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 7.9 per cent. at the end of October, and 0.8 per cent. in November, 1919. In addition much short time was reported.

With skimmers employment was reported as slightly better than last month; with tanners and curriers as bad generally. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers') Association for England, Scotland, and Wales, based upon information supplied by nearly 300 firms, show that in the last week of November there was a decrease of 21 per cent. in the number employed as compared with January, and that the workpeople still employed were working, on the average, about 41 hours per week, as compared with 48 hours plus a considerable amount of overtime in January.

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

With saddlers and harness makers employment was bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; with fancy leather workers it was also bad, with much short time.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing sections of these trades continued slack during November, and showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. A considerable amount of short time was worked, consequent upon general depression of trade, the effects of which were accentuated in some cases by shortages of coal and raw materials. In the bleaching and dyeing groups particularly much short time was reported, amounting in some cases to half the normal working week. In the printing section, employment was somewhat better than in October. 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 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Bleaching .. .. .	2,329	- 1.6	6,416	+ 3.1
Printing .. .. .	783	+19.4	3,114	+40.8
Dyeing .. .. .	12,527	- 0.7	43,123	- 7.8
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments ..	6,733	+ 1.0	20,782	+11.0
Not specified .. .. .	879	- 1.6	2,398	+ 3.6
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>23,251</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>75,833</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>
<i>Districts:</i>				
Yorkshire and Lancashire .. .. .	19,287	+ 0.8	65,530	- 0.3
Scotland .. .. .	1,633	- 3.3	4,158	- 1.1
Ireland .. .. .	426	- 8.3	977	+ 9.7
Other Districts .. ..	1,902	- 1.3	5,168	+ 0.7
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>23,251</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>75,833</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change compared with the previous month. Returns from firms covering 14,455 workpeople showed the same number employed in the week ended 27th November as in the corresponding week in October, but an increase of 3.4 per cent. compared with November of last year. Short time was again largely worked, but to a slightly lesser extent than in the previous month.

In London employment varied, but, on the whole, remained moderate. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, it was generally slack, and about two thirds of the operatives were on short time. In the South-Western Counties employment was fair, but at Glasgow it was slack, with much short time. Employment continued fairly good in Londonderry, but was bad in other parts of Ireland, where the large majority of the workpeople were on short time.

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 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
London .. .. .	3,879	- 1.0	6,239	+ 2.0
Manchester .. .. .	1,518	- 1.7	2,713	+10.4
Rest of Yorks., Lancs and Cheshire .. .. .	1,656	+ 6.8	1,665	- 3.3
South-Western Counties ..	1,804	+ 0.9	2,845	- 0.7
Rest of England and Wales .. .. .	756	- 3.0	1,003	+ 1.0
Glasgow .. .. .	1,347	- 2.6	2,988	- 3.0
Londonderry .. .. .	2,039	+ 1.4	3,173	- 0.3
Belfast .. .. .	705	- 1.3	974	- 6.5
Rest of Ireland .. .. .	261	- 9.4	279	-12.3
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>21,879</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

THE general depression in the boot and shoe trade continued during November; much short time and unemployment were reported in all the principal districts, and employment generally was worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago. The number of workpeople employed in the week ended 27th November by those firms from whom Returns are received was nearly 10 per cent. less than in the corresponding week of last year and the total wages paid by these firms showed reductions of 6.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 18.5 per cent. compared with a year ago, notwithstanding the increases in rates of wages which were granted in April last.

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 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
ENGLAND AND WALES:—				
London .. .. .	1,882	+ 0.4	4,401	- 7.4
Leicester .. .. .	8,869	- 1.9	19,113	- 1.3
Leicester Country District ..	2,261	- 0.6	4,609	- 2.8
Northampton .. .. .	6,837	- 5.1	13,439	- 8.6
Northampton Country District ..	7,288	- 4.8	15,251	- 7.1
Kettering .. .. .	3,157	+ 2.5	7,282	+ 1.2
Stafford and District ..	2,467	+ 0.4	4,108	-10.7
Norwich and District ..	3,799	- 3.1	6,812	- 7.8
Bristol and District .. ..	787	- 3.5	1,230	-23.0
Kingswood .. .. .	1,498	- 0.7	3,137	-11.8
Leeds and District .. ..	1,695	- 1.5	4,130	- 6.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ..	4,194	- 2.2	9,210	-11.8
Birmingham and District ..	934	+ 0.3	1,519	+ 0.3
Other parts of England and Wales ..	1,491	- 5.1	2,940	+ 1.9
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	47,169	- 2.6	97,179	- 6.2
SCOTLAND .. .. .	2,684	- 0.6	5,862	-11.5
IRELAND .. .. .	599	- 1.5	1,216	+ 0.9
<b>UNITED KINGDOM .. ..</b>	<b>50,452</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>104,257</b>	<b>- 6.5</b>

In the Leicester district employment was reported as very bad, with much short time and unemployment. At Northampton short time was general, and employment continued very bad. At Kettering there was again much short time and unemployment. At Bristol short time, amounting to about two to three days a week, was general; and employment was worse than a month earlier, both in this district and at Kingswood. At Leeds employment continued bad, and short time was fairly general. At Stafford employment was considerably worse than during the previous month, some firms only working 16 hours per week. At Norwich general slackness prevailed; nearly every firm was on short time (half to three-quarter time), and many of the operatives were unemployed. In Scotland generally employment was worse than a month earlier, with a considerable amount of short time; it was reported as quiet or slack at all the principal centres.

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1920, amounted to 126,668 dozen pairs, or 11,800 dozen pairs more than in October, 1920, but 9,765 dozen pairs less than in November, 1913.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING November, employment in the felt hat trade continued bad and showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed in Trade Unions reporting was 6.6 at the end of November as compared with 4.7 at the end of the previous month. In Warwickshire employment continued bad and was much worse than a year ago; some short time was worked.

At Stockport 90 per cent. and at Denton all the trade union operatives were reported to be working short time.

TAILORING TRADES. BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during November showed a decline and was slack. Returns from firms paying £12,358 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the month ended 27th November showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 14.7 per cent.\* as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment in most other places was reported as very slack. In Liverpool, Bradford, Huddersfield, Birmingham and Nottingham short time was general. In South Wales employment was good. In Scotland it was worse than last month, and in Ireland it was very slack.

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

READY-MADE.

The depression in the Tailoring Trade continued, and employment was bad. There was much unemployment and short time.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. The number of workpeople employed by these firms was smaller than in October, and much less than in November of last year, and over 80 per cent. of their workers were on short time:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Leeds .. .. .	3,613	- 6.6	4,497	-11.2
Manchester .. .. .	3,591	- 0.4	6,016	- 1.5
Other places in Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire ..	2,569	- 2.1	3,298	- 7.8
Bristol .. .. .	1,551	- 3.4	1,910	+14.4
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) .. .. .	2,225	- 4.5	2,769	-10.8
South Midland and Eastern Counties ..	1,278	+ 3.2	1,494	- 7.9
London .. .. .	2,359	- 3.0	5,296	- 5.9
Glasgow .. .. .	987	-10.3	1,664	-20.4
Rest of United Kingdom ..	1,590	- 3.6	2,197	- 0.6
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>19,753</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>	<b>29,141</b>	<b>- 6.1</b>

In all parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment was very bad and worse than a month ago. In Birmingham and Nottingham, also, work was slack and very irregular. A large number of female operatives were unemployed. In Glasgow employment was not so good, and in Londonderry and Cork it was very bad.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT during November with all classes of dress-makers in London was moderate and showed a further slight decline. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,674 workpeople in the week ended 27th November showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed, compared with October, and a decrease of 8.8 per cent. as compared with November, 1919. Employment with milliners in the West End varied, but, on the whole, was fair.

WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, &c., TRADES.

In London employment was again slack, and worse than in October, a considerable amount of short time being worked. Returns from firms employing 2,161 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 27th November showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 22.2 per cent. as compared with November, 1919. In Manchester employment again declined and, on the whole, was bad, and a large number of workpeople were reported to have worked short time. Returns from firms employing 4,010 workpeople showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, compared with October, and a decrease of 8.2 per cent. compared with November, 1919. In Glasgow, also, much short time was worked, and employment was very slack and worse than in October. Returns from firms employing 1,671 workpeople showed a decrease of 7.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 15.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1919.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment during November showed a further decline and, on the whole, was slack, short time being reported from a number of factories. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 4,867 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 27th November showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with October, but an increase of 2.3 per cent. compared with November, 1919.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was slack generally in November, showing a further decline on the previous month, and being much worse than a year ago. Returns were received from trade unions covering 99,142 workpeople, of whom 2.4 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of October

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



and 0.8 per cent. in November, 1919. In addition to those entirely unemployed, considerable numbers of workpeople were on short time.

**Mill Sawing and Machining.**—In this trade employment was only moderate on the whole during November, being worse than a month ago and a year ago. Short time was reported at several centres, a considerable amount being worked in Nottingham, Grantham and the Glasgow district.

**Furnishing.**—Employment was bad in all branches of the trade during the month, showing a considerable decline on a year ago. Much short time was worked, particularly by cabinet makers, at Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Dundee and other centres.

**Coach Building.**—With coachmakers employment continued fair on the whole during November. A little overtime was reported, but short time was worked at Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee and other districts.

**Coopering.**—Employment further declined during the month, being only fair generally. At Liverpool short time was worked in both the dry and tight sections of the trade. In the Glasgow district a scarcity of skilled men for tight work was reported.

**Miscellaneous.**—With brushmakers employment continued bad. Short time was general; in the Potteries district the majority of workpeople were on half-time.

Employment was slack with basket makers, a considerable amount of short time being reported at Leicester and Manchester. With packing-case makers employment was bad, short time being worked in most districts.

Employment declined to fair with wheelwrights and smiths during November. Short time was reported at Gainsborough, Grantham, Lincoln and other centres.

**BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good, on the whole, during November, except as regards labourers and navvies. The usual seasonal decline was noticeable in the case of painters, although in many districts they continued to be well employed. The increase in the numbers of men registered as unemployed, as compared with the numbers so registered prior to the coal strike, was probably mainly confined to building trade operatives employed on maintenance work in other industries. A shortage of bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and other skilled grades was again reported from several districts, and it is probable that this shortage has adversely affected the unskilled grades. Overtime was worked in connection with housing schemes in some areas. Practically no short time was reported, except that due to unfavourable weather. There was a fairly general shortage of cement and various other building materials.

The following Table\* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation, and the number of men on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges on 26th November, 1920:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 26th November, 1920.	Number of Men on Live Register of Employment Exchanges at 26th November, 1920.
Carpenters .. .. .	926	950
Bricklayers .. .. .	301	173
Masons .. .. .	316	350
Plasterers .. .. .	111	120
Painters .. .. .	13,195	14,461
Plumbers .. .. .	1,058	1,249
Other skilled occupations .. .. .	991	3,975
Navvies .. .. .	3,370	19,581
Labourers .. .. .	21,388	—
ALL OCCUPATIONS .. .. .	41,684	40,816
DIVISIONS.		
London .. .. .	15,215	15,103
Northern Counties .. .. .	902	926
North Western .. .. .	4,159	4,173
Yorkshire .. .. .	1,818	2,442
East Midlands .. .. .	314	—
South Midlands and Eastern .. .. .	3,436	2,965
South Eastern .. .. .	3,083	2,884
Wales .. .. .	3,764	3,821
Scotland .. .. .	732	571
Ireland .. .. .	2,014	1,712
West Midlands .. .. .	3,928	3,473
United Kingdom .. .. .	41,684	40,816
Males .. .. .	41,637	—
Females .. .. .	47	—

\* Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in the first column of this Table are not strictly comparable with those in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Pending the completion of the industrial classification of new entrants under the above Act, the usual percentages of unemployment, based upon the numbers of persons insured under the Act, in each industry are not available.

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

**BRICK TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole during November, and showed a marked improvement in the North of England and a slight improvement in other districts compared with the previous month. A certain amount of overtime was worked, though at the beginning of the month the effect of the miners' strike was still felt, and the consequent shortage of coal caused a considerable number of workpeople to be put on short time, especially in the Midlands and in Scotland.

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	1,992	+57.7	7,283	+83.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,460	+5.7	8,600	+9.7
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,417	+5.6	5,419	+9.4
Other Districts .. .. .	1,143	+0.9	3,805	+6.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>+15.6</b>	<b>25,107</b>	<b>+23.3</b>

**CEMENT TRADE.**

Employment in the cement industry continued good during November.

Returns from firms employing 11,765 workpeople in the week ended 27th November, 1920, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with November, 1919, there was an increase of 30.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 72.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, although in some cases affected by the coal strike, was fairly good generally during November, but varied considerably in different districts.

Glass bottle makers were fairly well employed, but some short time was worked in Yorkshire. Employment with flint glass makers and cutters was reported as good, except at Birmingham, where it was only moderate, and not so good as a month ago. Plate glass bevellers also reported a decline, employment being very quiet.

Employment with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear continued fair, but short time was prevalent. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment had improved and was good.

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 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Glass, Bottle .. .. .	7,540	+0.8	26,825	+1.1
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. .. .	2,141	+0.3	6,750	+1.3
Other Branches .. .. .	738	+6.2	2,057	+10.5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>10,419</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>35,632</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
DISTRICTS.				
North of England .. .. .	834	+7.2	2,854	+9.3
Yorkshire .. .. .	4,429	+2.0	15,955	+6.6
Lancashire .. .. .	1,676	+1.3	5,204	+4.2
Worcestershire and Warwickshire .. .. .	558	-1.2	1,719	-5.0
Scotland .. .. .	1,162	+12.6	4,010	+2.2
Other parts of the United Kingdom .. .. .	1,760	-9.2	5,890	-12.9
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>10,419</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>35,632</b>	<b>+1.6</b>

The exports of glass bottles during November, 1920, amounted to 58,645 gross, or 1,232 gross less than in October, 1920; and 21,266 gross less than in November, 1919.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during November, 1920, amounted to 37,101 cwts., or 12,301 cwts. less than in October, 1920, and 33,811 cwts. less than in November, 1919.

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

**POTTERY TRADES.**

IN these trades employment, which had been completely disorganised by the coal strike, began to revive about the middle of the month, and by the end of November employment was good on the whole. In Scotland, however, it showed a decline as compared with the previous month. A scarcity of skilled workers was reported by a few firms.

BRANCHES.	Total Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
China Manufacture .. .. .	1,902	+54.5	5,437	+72.1
Earthenware Manufacture .. .. .	10,085	+18.0	28,556	+32.7
Other branches (including unspecified) .. .. .	1,675	-0.4	4,267	+5.3
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>13,662</b>	<b>+19.2</b>	<b>38,260</b>	<b>+33.2</b>
DISTRICTS.				
Potteries .. .. .	10,290	+27.9	26,344	+45.2
Other Districts .. .. .	3,372	-1.2	9,916	+9.2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>13,662</b>	<b>+19.2</b>	<b>38,260</b>	<b>+33.2</b>

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in November, 1920, amounted to 421,559 cwts., or 5,640 cwts. more than in October, 1920, and 77,933 cwts. more than in November, 1919.

**PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT during November in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades was fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

With letterpress printers there was some further slackening in the state of employment, and in London, although a fair amount of overtime was worked by compositors generally, some offices were reported to be on short time. In the provinces employment was not quite so good as in October, being quiet or slack at most centres. A little short time was reported. In the lithographic printing trade there was also a slight decline on the state of employment as compared with last month, short time being occasionally reported from both London and the provinces.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was described as being good in London except in the case of machine rulers, but a number of workers were on short time. In the provinces employment was not so good as in October, and some short time was reported.

In the paper trade employment was generally slack, although rather better than during the previous month. Short time was worked in most districts.

The following Table summarises the Returns from trade unions relating to employment in November:—

	No. of Members at end of Nov., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing .. .. .	80,872	2.9	2.8	1.0	+0.1	+1.9
Bookbinding .. .. .	14,584	1.2	1.1	1.3	+0.1	-0.1

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

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Paper manufacture .. .. .	13,322	-1.7	41,582	-2.9
Printing .. .. .	8,750	-0.9	33,371	+6.8
Bookbinding .. .. .	4,676	+1.2	11,688	+7.7
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>26,947</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>86,641</b>	<b>+2.0</b>

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

The following Table shows the imports of wood pulp and the imports and exports of paper in November, 1920, in comparison with October, 1920, and November, 1919:—

Description.	Nov., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Nov., 1919.
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making .. .. .	79,823	88,967	79,020	-9,144	+803
Paper .. .. .	821,602	839,252	977,186	-17,650	-155,584
Exports of Paper .. .. .	279,516	241,407	269,854	+38,109	+9,662

**FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT during November was fairly good in the jam, marmalade, and bacon curing sections, and moderate in the other branches of the food preparation trades. Some overtime and a considerable amount of short time was reported to be worked.

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

Trade.	Number of workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Sugar Refining etc. .. .. .	7,173	+7.5	27,496	+17.9
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery .. .. .	28,951	-1.5	73,074	-1.0
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. .. .. .	11,633	-2.5	25,907	-3.9
Jams, Marmalade, etc. .. .. .	5,885	+0.8	11,689	-7.9
Bacon and Preserved Meats .. .. .	4,625	+4.7	11,471	+3.3
Pickles and Sauces, etc. .. .. .	630	-0.3	1,228	-1.0
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>58,897</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>150,865</b>	<b>+1.2</b>

In the sugar refining industry employment was fairly good generally; it was somewhat affected by shortage of fuel at the beginning of the month.

In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades, and with makers of jam and marmalade employment continued moderate on the whole; some overtime and a considerable amount of short time was reported to be worked.

With makers of biscuits and cakes employment was bad in London and moderate on the whole elsewhere; much short time was reported.

Employment in the preserved meat trade was moderate; it was slack with firms engaged in the manufacture of pickles and sauces.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT was fair but showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month; it was interrupted by rough weather.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in November, 1920, as compared with November, 1919:—

	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Nov., 1919.
Fish (other than shell):—				
England and Wales .. .. .	1,876,768	+107,150	2,222,343	-118,996
Scotland .. .. .	252,280	+55,678	379,649	+108,773
Ireland .. .. .	28,957	-34,492	28,480	-18,977
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,158,005</b>	<b>+128,336</b>	<b>2,630,472</b>	<b>-29,200</b>
Shell Fish .. .. .	—	—	65,238	+8,256
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,695,710</b>	<b>-20,944</b>

East, South and West Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good. At Hull it

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



fair and showed an improvement. At Grimsby it continued good with fishermen; it was fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Great Yarmouth and at Lowestoft was only moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers owing to the early termination of the herring fishing season; fish curers were busy. Employment was fair at Plymouth with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers; it was much interrupted by rough weather. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven it continued fair, but was not so good as in the previous month.

**Scotland.**—At Aberdeen employment continued good. At Fraserburgh it was fair with fishermen and fish curers and moderate with fish dock labourers. Employment was moderate at Macduff and continued bad at Peterhead. Fishing operations along the Scottish coasts were much interrupted owing to stormy weather.

**AGRICULTURE.\***

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

MILD and dry weather during November made possible a large amount of autumn cultivation, sowing and other field work, and at the end of the month work was generally well advanced. This factor tended to operate unfavourably with regard to labour, and at the Martinmas hirings in the north a number of men failed to obtain engagements. The supply of ordinary labourers was adequate in practically all districts, but there were still some local shortages of skilled workers.

More horsemen were wanted in parts of Lincoln and Norfolk, and both horsemen and cowmen were needed in some districts of Essex. Skilled workers were also difficult to obtain in Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and in several of the Northern and Midland counties.

Except in South Wales, where there was some deficiency near the industrial centres, the supply of casual workers was, generally speaking, plentiful in all parts of the country.

**SCOTLAND.**

The supply of labour, broadly speaking, was adequate for requirements, but deficiencies of regular workers occurred in South-West Perth, Lewis, Harris, Uist, South Ayr and Dumfries; while more shepherds and cattlemen were needed in Kincardine. Female labour was scarce in several of the Southern counties, and casual workers in South-West Fife and Central Perth.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR**

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement compared with October, but, on the whole, was still slack.

**London.**—Employment during November continued slack, generally, but coal workers were fairly well employed following the termination of the miners' strike. The average daily number of labourers employed in the docks and at the principal wharves in November was 2 per cent. less than in the previous month and 15.5 per cent. less than in November, 1919.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
6th Nov. ..	7,693	3,599	11,292	8,268	19,560
13th " ..	7,729	2,999	10,728	8,627	19,355
20th " ..	7,633	3,061	10,694	8,587	19,281
27th " ..	7,588	2,909	10,497	8,783	19,280
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Nov., 1920.	7,661	3,142	10,803	8,566	19,369
Average for Oct., 1920 .. ..	8,031	3,353	11,384	8,394	19,778
Average for Nov., 1919 .. ..	10,311	3,430	13,741	9,184	22,925

**Tilbury.**—The mean daily number employed at the docks in November was 1,862, as compared with 1,825 in October, and with 2,588 in November, 1919.

**East Coast.**—Employment on the Tyne remained slack, generally, and was affected by a strike of tug-boat men.

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

On the Wear there was an improvement compared with October, but some unemployment was still reported as a result of the recent miners' strike. On the Tees, employment was only moderate, and at Hull it was slack, although some improvement was reported with coal workers. At Ipswich it continued fair, and at Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was fair, but not so good as in October.

**Southern and Western Ports.**—Employment at Plymouth was slack, and worse than in October. At the South Wales ports an improvement was reported, but employment was still generally slack. Employment at Liverpool was fair, and better than in the previous month, with dock labourers, but there was a further decline with coal trimmers and heavers, employment with whom was very bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 29th November, 1920, was 19,213, compared with 18,859 for the four weeks ended 25th October, 1920, and with 21,844 in the corresponding period of 1919.

**Scottish and Irish Ports.**—At Glasgow and at Ayr employment showed a further decline; at Dundee it was slack, and not so good as in October; at Leith there was a slight improvement, but employment was still slack. At Cork and Waterford employment continued fair, but at Limerick it was bad; at Londonderry some improvement on the previous month was reported, but at Belfast it was very bad, and worse than in October.

**SEAMEN.**

EMPLOYMENT during November among seamen was fair. The settlement of the coal dispute caused a marked improvement in the demand for men during the first three weeks of the month, after which, however, there was some decline. In most ports the demand for men on monthly ratings was greater than for those on weekly ratings.

On the Thames employment was moderate, and there was a fair supply of men. On the Tyne there was some improvement, and a shortage of men on weekly ratings was experienced, but employment in the other north-eastern ports was quiet. At Hull employment improved at first, and a number of coloured men secured engagements, but there was afterwards a falling-off in the demand. At Goole and Grimsby employment was reported as quiet. There was a good demand for men at Southampton at the beginning of the month, but afterwards there was a decline. The Bristol Channel ports showed a diminishing number of men seeking engagements, especially among those on weekly ratings. At Liverpool employment was better, and in the last week of the month showed a marked improvement. On the Clyde and at Leith there was a fair demand for men at the beginning of the month, but it fell off later on, and many men remained unemployed. At Dundee there was a good demand for men throughout the month, but at Aberdeen employment was dull, and several men left for other ports. At Dublin and Belfast employment was poor.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in November, 1920.					
	Nov., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Nov., 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports .. ..	1,643	+ 418	- 129	20,760	20,672	20,490
Sunderland .. ..	193	+ 30	- 25	2,863	2,982	4,472
Middlesbrough ..	303	- 159	+ 102	5,568	3,370	3,427
Hull .. ..	1,164	- 315	+ 194	14,513	11,558	15,491
Grimsby .. ..	10	- 55	- 2	249	434	1,108
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol .. ..	629	- 331	- 127	11,998	8,572	12,876
Newport, Mon. ..	825	+ 283	- 181	9,459	9,348	9,719
Cardiff .. ..	2,873	+ 1,561	+ 49	31,470	34,282	47,726
Swansea .. ..	435	+ 294	+ 238	3,988	3,433	5,040
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool .. ..	13,152	+ 3,322	+ 5,010	133,851	131,100	191,537
London .. ..	8,386	+ 314	+ 702	88,247	72,317	93,828
Southampton ..	6,660	- 68	+ 2,569	57,091	28,127	55,309
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith .. ..	354	+ 123	+ 36	4,468	7,138	4,273
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth. ..	91	+ 84	+ 25	1,866	3,142	2,898
Glasgow .. ..	2,498	- 88	- 148	25,349	24,468	49,677
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin .. ..	47	- 152	+ 3	864	728	685
Belfast .. ..	258	+ 9	- 27	3,438	2,866	2,197
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>39,521</b>	<b>+ 4,662</b>	<b>+ 8,289</b>	<b>416,022</b>	<b>364,527</b>	<b>529,753</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.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.**

STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during the three weeks ended 26th November show that compared with 15th October there was an increase of 137,745 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register.\* This increase is common to all departments, men accounting for an increase of 101,388, women 29,004 and juveniles 7,353. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the three weeks ended 26th November was 96,274, compared with a weekly average of 80,137 during the three weeks ended 15th October.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the three weeks ended 26th November, 1920:—

Week ended†	Applications by		Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.		From Workpeople (Live Register)*.	From Employers.
15th Oct. ..	85,476	20,901	16,607	382,608	62,662
12th Nov. ..	102,884	19,419	14,776	512,196	54,846
19th Nov. ..	81,389	17,914	13,256	515,688	54,345
26th Nov. ..	104,569	16,914	13,047	520,353	53,335
<b>TOTAL (3 weeks)</b>	<b>288,822</b>	<b>54,247</b>	<b>41,079</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at the 26th November, 374,229 were men, 20,754 were boys, 103,420 were women and 21,950 were girls.

The increase in the men's Live Register\* is common to all industries, the largest increases being recorded for engineering, building, general labourers, transport, and iron and steel production. As regards women, the greatest increases occur in dressmaking, textiles, engineering and domestic service. In the case of agriculture, however, a decrease was recorded. The daily average numbers of vacancies notified and vacancies filled show decreases of 13.6 per cent. and 13.1 per cent. respectively.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but statistical details are available for the five weeks ended 12th November, 1920, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes. In comparing the figures for the five weeks ended 12th November with figures for previous months, the effect of the coal miners' strike must be borne in mind. The registrations and placings were above and below the normal respectively, on account of unemployment caused by the strike; in addition, the figures have been modified by the fact that some Employment Exchanges were unable to complete their records for the five weeks owing to pressure of other work in connection with the strike.

**Applications from Workpeople.**—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (15,821), during the five weeks ended 12th November showed an increase of 3,533 or 29.4 per cent. above the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 10,038, women for 3,785, and juveniles for 198—increases of 40.9 per cent., 17.9 per cent. and 5.6 per cent. respectively, compared with the previous month.

The increase in the average number of applications from men was common to all trade groups, but was more pronounced in those industries most affected by the miners' strike, i.e., miscellaneous metal trades (551.4 per cent. increase), textiles (121.6 per cent.), and engineering and ironfounding (35.5 per cent.). Of the total applications received from men, 23.6 per cent. were for engineering and ironfounding, 11.9 per cent. for miscellaneous metal trades, 11.7 per cent. for building and construction of works, and 14.5 per cent. for general labourers.

In the women's department, also, the increase occurred in the principal insured industries affected by the strike, the greatest increases being in miscellaneous metal trades (133 per cent.) and textiles (77 per cent.). Of the total number of applications from women, 46,148 or 40.6 per cent. were for domestic service.

**Vacancies Notified.**—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the five weeks ended 12th November was 2,904, as compared with 3,537 during the previous five weeks. Of this daily average, 1,134 were for men, 1,164 for women, and 606 for juveniles—decreases of 213, 260 and 160 respectively compared with last month. In both the men's and women's departments there was a slight increase in the number of vacancies notified in commercial and clerical occupations, but in the majority of other trades, decreases were recorded. Of the total

\* Owing to the influence of the new Unemployment Insurance Act (which came into operation on 6th November) it is probable that a greater proportion of the total number of unemployed persons are now registered at Employment Exchanges than was formerly the case, and that the Live Register totals do not, therefore, provide a trustworthy measure of the actual increase in unemployment in November as compared with earlier dates.

† Owing to the suspension of the usual weekly statistical returns during the miners' strike, no figures of applications and vacancies filled are available for the week ended 6th November, separately.

vacancies notified for men, 26.2 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 12.2 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 9.6 per cent. in the transport trades, and 11.9 per cent. for general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 79.2 per cent. were in domestic service.

**Vacancies Filled.**—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 12th November was 2,180, as compared with 2,585 during the previous five weeks, and 3,712 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with last month, the decrease amounted to 11.7 per cent. in the case of men, 17.1 per cent. in the case of women, and 20 per cent. in the case of juveniles. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 75.1 per cent. as compared with 73.1 per cent. during the previous month.

Of the vacancies filled by men, 24.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 11.9 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 13.4 per cent. in general labourers. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 75.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

The decrease in the number of vacancies filled occurred in most industries, the exceptions being commercial and clerical occupations (men and women), the transport trades (men) and agriculture (men).

**Juveniles.**—With reference to juveniles, 28,607 applications were received from boys and 9,128 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 7,795 or 85.4 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, 28.9 per cent. were in the transport trades, 17.8 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 10.3 per cent. in commercial and clerical. The number of applications received from girls was 31,355. The number of vacancies notified was 9,040, of which number 7,461, or 82.5 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 35.9 per cent., the transport trades for 8.7 per cent. and commercial and clerical for 9.6 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest in engineering (92.2 per cent.), building (86.0 per cent.), commercial and clerical (85.0 per cent.), and the transport trades (84.0 per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notified were filled: 93.9 per cent. in the transport trades, 91.1 per cent. in commercial and clerical, and 80.0 per cent. in textiles.

The following Tables show for men and for women the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 12th November, and the number remaining on the Live Register on 12th November, in the principal groups of trades.

Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building .. ..	31,448	32,798	6,886	5,087
Construction of Works ..	3,828	3,853	2,026	1,790
Engineering and Iron- founding .. ..	71,158	86,121	4,145	3,367
Shipbuilding .. ..	17,356	20,326	2,428	2,168
Construction of Vehicles ..	4,090	5,015	493	303
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	35,758	25,001	396	320
Domestic Service .. ..	4,833	8,488	1,032	766
Commercial and Clerical ..	6,988	10,823	3,128	2,791
Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages .. ..	28,835	46,369	3,261	2,334
Agriculture .. ..	4,417	8,294	2,970	2,421
Textiles .. ..	13,361	15,435	285	218
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. ..	5,071	9,677	217	188
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings .. ..	2,262	3,706	201	140
General Labourers .. ..	43,676	76,959	4,065	3,769
All other Trades .. ..	26,079	31,578	2,476	2,065
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>301,120</b>	<b>381,843</b>	<b>34,019</b>	<b>28,196</b>
Group of Trades.*	Women.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	5,601	8,054	301	263
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	5,101	5,192	240	150
Domestic Service .. ..	46,148	28,344	27,666	16,648
Commercial and Clerical .. ..	6,579	6,319	1,372	1,033
Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages .. ..	1,201	1,344	556	311
Agriculture .. ..	887	695	805	728
Textiles .. ..	9,474	7,577	928	668
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. ..	14,409	15,194	1,070	727
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings .. ..	2,395	2,024	399	286
General Labourers .. ..	8,191	4,933	41	123
All other Trades .. ..	13,575	13,467	1,770	1,028
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>113,561</b>	<b>98,152</b>	<b>34,926</b>	<b>11,965</b>

\* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period was 1,390.



TRADE DISPUTES.\*

**Number, Magnitude, and Duration.**—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November was 60, as compared with 71 in the previous month, and 48 in November, 1919. In these new disputes nearly 15,000 workpeople were directly involved and about 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not parties to the disputes).

The dispute involving about 1,100,000 coal miners, etc., throughout Great Britain which began in October, continued during the first few days of November. Particulars of this dispute were given in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In addition, about 22,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 75 other disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in November was thus 136, involving about 1,158,000 workpeople, as compared with 1,200,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in October, 1920, and 98,000† in November, 1919.

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

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in Nov.	Aggregate Loss in Working Days during Nov.
	Started before 1st Nov.	Started in Nov.	Total.		
Building .. .. .	14	5	19	5,000	88,000
Mining & Quarrying .. .	10	6	16	1,106,000	3,327,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	18	14	32	6,000	72,000
Textile .. .. .	10	4	14	2,000	20,000
Transport .. .. .	4	10	14	14,000	79,000
Other Trades .. .. .	16	15	31	3,000	35,000
Local Authority Services .. .	4	6	10	2,000	10,000
Total, Nov., 1920.	76	60	136	1,138,000	3,631,000
Total, Oct., 1920.	93	71	164	1,200,000	13,474,000
Total, Nov., 1919.	65	48	113	98,000†	1,907,000†

Of the 3,631,000 working days lost in November by all disputes in progress, about 3,545,000 were lost by disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about 86,000 by disputes which began in the month.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN NOVEMBER, 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—Exmouth.	200	..	22 May	143	Strike of painters for same rate of wages as paid to other building trades, followed in September and October by sympathetic strike of other building trades.	Demand granted.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Miners, etc.—Glasgow (near) ..	1,000	..	9 Aug.	88	Dispute as to tonnage rates of a section of the men, and failure of employers to "make up" their wages for certain weeks.	Wages to be made up and tonnage rates referred to arbitration. (See also p. 710.)
<b>METAL, ETC. TRADES:—</b> Shipwrights, drillers, hole-cutters, riggers, etc. (ship repairing)—Mersey. Railway wagon builders and repairers, fitters, turners, machinists, blacksmiths, etc.—Bishop Auckland (near).	963	216	26 Aug. 15 Nov.	70 4	For advance in wages to £6 per week. Dispute as to the incidence of short time.	Work resumed on old terms. Amicable settlement effected.
<b>TEXTILE TRADES:—</b> Hydraulic packers, warehousemen, makers-up, etc.—Manchester.	600	100	1 Nov.	3	Dispute arising out of men's demand that short time should not be put into operation without seven days' notice and that the system of "migration" (i.e., lending men from one establishment to another under the same employer) should be discontinued.	Seven days' notice of short time to be given, but the practice of "migration" to continue.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES:—</b> Carters, motor drivers, etc.—Bristol	3,500†	..	21 Nov.	..	For advance in wages of 10s. per week.	See footnote ††.
<b>WOODWORKING TRADES:—</b> Vehicle builders—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh districts.	6,500	..	27 Sept.	43‡	For advance in wages and other concessions.	Agreements effected providing for advance in wages of 2d. per hour (Glasgow district, 2d., 2½d., or 3½d. per hour) and permitting the introduction of systems of piece-work and payment by results.
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:—</b> Roadmen, etc.—Cardiganshire ..	150	..	5 July	107	For advance in wages from 42s. to 55s. per week.	Wages advanced to 52s. per week. (See also p. 704.)
Tramway drivers, conductors, pointsmen and fitters—Edinburgh.	695	..	15 Nov.	3	Dispute arising out of dismissal of certain men for refusal to permit standing passengers.	Work resumed; men in question and certain others not reinstated.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
† Revised figures.  
‡ Exclusive of the coal strike, particulars of the settlement of which were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November.  
§ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.  
¶ Workpeople involved in two disputes during the period are counted twice in the totals. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the mining group in 1920, where it amounts to about 250,000 out of the total of 1,371,000.  
§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
\*\* Estimated number.  
†† Most of the workpeople had resumed work by 10th Dec., partial settlements involving modified advances in wages, having been effected.  
‡‡ At Edinburgh the dispute was settled on 27th September, and by the end of October settlements had been effected in all but the Glasgow district.

**Causes.**—Of the 60 new disputes, 31, directly involving over 8,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**Results.**—Of the disputes in progress in November, settlements have been effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, and 23† old disputes, directly involving over 13,000‡ workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 19, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving about 13,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 16 disputes, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.§  
The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first eleven months of 1919 and 1920:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Nov., 1919.			Jan. to Nov., 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.
Building .. .. .	140	25,000	569,000	241	46,000	872,000
Mining and Quarrying .. .	238	906,000	7,542,000	232	1,371,000	17,376,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	177	317,000†	8,434,000†	223	140,000	2,361,000
Other Metal .. .. .	125	80,000	1,740,000	110	74,000	834,000
Textile .. .. .	59	490,000	8,163,000	125	78,000	1,430,000
Clothing .. .. .	73	19,000	210,000	74	38,000	746,000
Transport .. .. .	119	571,000	3,888,000	144	71,000	552,000
Woodworking and Furnishing .. .	58	25,000	981,000	98	31,000	972,000
Other Trades .. .. .	255	109,000	1,309,000	294	78,000	1,187,000
Employees of Public Authorities .. .	97	20,000	353,000	122	27,000	237,000
TOTAL .. .. .	1,341	2,562,000†	33,069,000†	1,663	1,952,000	26,567,000

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in November, with effect either from that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of nearly £690,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,900,000 workpeople. The groups of industries in which these workpeople were mainly employed are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Increase per week.
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	1,248,000	549,700
Textile .. .. .	273,000	54,900
Clothing .. .. .	77,000	20,000
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	144,000	29,000
Other .. .. .	118,000	33,900
TOTAL .. .. .	1,880,000	687,500

Under the terms of the settlement of the coal strike (see pp. 592-3 of the November LABOUR GAZETTE) coal miners received advances amounting per shift or per day worked, to 2s. for those 18 years of age and over, 1s. for those 16 and 17 years of age, and 9d. for those under 16. Similar increases were given to coke oven workers and to workpeople employed in various other branches of the mining industry, including shale miners in Scotland, iron miners in Cleveland and Ayrshire, and fireclay, etc., miners in Yorkshire, South Staffordshire, and Scotland.

In the textile trades the principal changes affected woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire and Lancashire, who received, under sliding scale arrangements, further increases in their "cost of living wage" amounting to 20 per cent. on modified basis rates for timeworkers, with proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c., trades also received further increases under the "cost of living" sliding scales in operation in those trades.

The principal changes in the clothing trades took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, new minimum rates coming into operation during November in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades, the hat, cap and millinery trades in England and Wales, the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods trade, the corset trade, the fur trade, and in laundries in Great Britain.

Increases of 5s. per week to men and 2s. per week to women were granted to workpeople employed in the printing and bookbinding trades at all the principal centres in Great Britain, while female workers in the book-binding section in Scotland received additional increases in consequence of the adoption of new scales of wages. Increased minimum rates were fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for workpeople employed in the paper box and paper bag trades.

Other important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased during November included steel melters, &c., in England and Scotland, building trade

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920.

[NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in November, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during November, are also included.]

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b>				
Building	MIDLAND COUNTIES:— Matlock .. .. .	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 3d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 11½d.
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— Dartmouth and Kingswear.	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s. labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Lambourn .. .. .	5 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	Leatherhead .. .. .	29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, and plasterers.	Increases to a uniform rate of 2s. 2d. per hour.
	Plumbers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.			Increases to hourly rates of 2s. 2½d. for plumbers; 2s. 1½d. for painters; 2s. for scaffolders; and 1s. 11d. for labourers.
	Newton Abbot .. .. .	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Sittingbourne and Milton Regis .. .. .	3 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; scaffolders, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	WALES:— Brecon and Carmarthen	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
	Llanidloes .. .. .	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Labourers .. .. .			Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.).
Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers.			Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d.).	
Newtown .. .. .	1 Nov.	Painters .. .. . Labourers .. .. .	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 6d.; general labourers, 1s. 4d.	

\* Including tramway, gas, electricity, and water undertakings (both of local authorities and private companies), and the road, sanitary and other services of local authorities.

operatives at various towns in Scotland, and carters at Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield.

Of the changes taking effect in November, 14 affecting over 11,000 workpeople were arranged by arbitration; 3 affecting 300 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 44, affecting 314,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining 68, affecting 1,535,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 11 cases, involving over 1,220,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Changes taking effect in January-November, 1920.

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building .. .. .	397,000	355,400
Coal Mining .. .. .	1,212,000	1,259,300
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	87,000	86,800
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture .. .. .	216,000	213,900
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	1,202,000	432,300
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	403,000	192,800
Textile .. .. .	1,054,000	637,600
Clothing .. .. .	719,000	223,700
Transport (excluding Tramways) .. .	885,000	569,600
Printing, Paper, &c. .. .. .	200,000	118,600
Woodworking and Furniture .. .	106,000	78,300
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. .. .	286,000	105,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	328,000	132,400
Miscellaneous Trades .. .. .	173,000	63,800
Public Utility Services* .. .. .	319,000	129,600
TOTAL .. .. .	7,547,000	4,578,800

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during November. The following Table summarises the effect of all the changes, in the industries covered by the Department's statistics, reported in the period January to November, 1920:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate Reduction in Weekly Hours.
Building .. .. .	281,600	992,300
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	13,500	44,200
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	8,400	35,000
Textile .. .. .	54,400	363,100
Clothing .. .. .	130,100	422,300
Other Miscellaneous .. .. .	42,900	145,800
Public Utility Services* .. .. .	21,800	68,800
TOTAL .. .. .	553,700	2,071,200

[NOTE.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, seamen, 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 shop assistants, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

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

\* The increases shown as taking effect from 8th November were arranged under an agreement arrived at between the Scottish National Building Trades Federation on the one part and the Operatives' Wages Board, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, and Joiners on the other part...

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

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

\* Including the counties of Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Oxford, Somerset, and Wilts, and the Isle of Wight. † The increase of 4d. per hour took effect from the date shown, but it was agreed that retrospective pay (not exceeding 2d. per hour) should date from 1st July.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

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

\* Under an agreement arrived at in June it was arranged that these workpeople, who previously received half the scale advances, granted to the higher paid classes, plus flat rate bonuses, should in future receive the full scale advances. In order to bring this into effect, the existing percentages on base rates, the flat rate bonuses were merged, and the base rates revised, so as to give earnings slightly higher than before the date of the agreement.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for ENGINEERING, BOILERMAKING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES, OTHER METAL TRADES, and Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture.

\* The increase applied to those men who are members of the National Union of Heating and Domestic Engineers and who are employed by firms who are members of the Steel Sash and Casement Section of the Employers' Association. † The advance was granted from July, 1920, by firms who are members of the River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Association.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Nut and Bolt Manufacture.	South Staffordshire	1 April	<b>OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).</b>	New list of piece prices adopted, to which is added a percentage of 7½ plus war wage of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings; the net list prices (without such additions) calculated to yield an average worker 42s. for a 47-hour week; the gross earnings resulting from the new prices (inclusive of all additions) estimated to be about 20 per cent. in excess of the previous gross earnings; day work rate fixed as previously at 38s. per week, plus war wage of 40s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
			<b>TEXTILE TRADES.</b>	
Woolen and Worsted Industry.	Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield.	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 4 Dec.	Wool sorters	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* for timeworkers and from 112½ per cent. to 126½ per cent. for pieceworkers (making an increase of 149½ per cent. on the standardised pack rate for English wool). Total rate after change for timeworkers, 109s. 2d.
			Mohair and alpaca sorters	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* for timeworkers, and from 171½ per cent. to 191½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Total rate after change for timeworkers, 109s. 2d.
			Topmakers' warehousemen and wool, noil, and waste merchants' warehousemen,†	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent. Total rate after change :-92s. 9d.‡
			Workpeople employed in the wool carbonising industry.	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased under sliding scale from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.*
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 4 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the wool scouring and woolcombing industries (including warehousemen, but excluding overlookers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* Total rates after change on day turn in combing section: Men: bowl minders, with dryer 93s. 6d., without dryer, 92s.; card grinders, 95s. 9d. and 100s. 11d.; comb minders, 92s. 6d. and 89s. 11d.; card jobbers (eight or more), 92s.; warehousemen, 92s. 9d.; others, 85s. to 90s. 9d. Women: comb minders, 58s. 3d. to 65s.; others, 57s. to 60s. 4d.
			Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry (including yarn warehousemen but excluding overlookers, enginemen, firemen, etc.).	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* for timeworkers, and for pieceworkers from 128.04 per cent. to 144.56 per cent. for males, and from 134.78 per cent. to 152.17 per cent. for females. Total rate after change for yarn warehousemen, 91s. 4½d.
	West Riding of Yorkshire	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 4 Dec.	Woolcarding and combing overlookers and worsted drawing, spinning, twisting, winding, warping and reeling overlookers, improvers and apprentices.	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* Minimum total rate after change for overlookers, 122s. 9d.
			Workpeople employed in woollen spinning, woollen and worsted manufacturing, and mungo and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, scourers, etc., employed by manufacturers, but excluding enginemen, firemen, etc.)	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* for timeworkers, and for pieceworkers from 128.04 per cent. to 144.56 per cent. for males, and from 134.78 per cent. to 152.17 per cent. for females, and from 101.09 per cent. to 114.13 per cent. for pressers and blanket raisers (except those employed on rugs, who received the same increase as other pieceworkers).§ Minimum total rates after change in manufacturing section:—Men, 21 years and over; scheduled 91s. 6d.; unscheduled (labourers, odd men, etc.) 87s. 9d.; women, 18 years and over, 53s. 9d.
	Yorkshire and Lancashire.	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 4 Dec.	Enginemen, firemen and greasers employed in the woollen and worsted industries.	"Cost of living" wage of 50s. 6½d. per week previously granted increased, under sliding scale, to 63s. 9½d. per week. Total minimum wages after change:—firemen and greasers (day), 97s. 0½d. or 97s. 2d.; (night) 99s. 8d.; enginemen on ordinary time rates (day), 99s. 8d. or 102s. 11d.; (night), 102s. 2d. or 105s. 7½d.; enginemen on standing wages (day), 106s. 3½d. or 108s. 9½d.; (night), 108s. 6d. or 112s. 1d.
			Adult male and female workpeople employed in spinning, and the manufacture of tweeds, shawls and hosiery.	Increase of 3s. per week to men timeworkers, and of 2s. per week to women timeworkers, with corresponding increases to pieceworkers, making total increases over the pre-war average earnings (as adjusted by schedule drawn up in September, 1918) of 40s. to 45s. per week for men, and 27s. to 27s. 9d. per week for women. (See Decision No. 521 on p. 709.)
Linen Industry	Alva, Kinross, and Tillycultry.	1st pay after 1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in linen manufacture—	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3s. 5d. per week to tenters and dressers, of 3s. 3d. per week to lappers and finishers, and of 2s. 10d. per week to labourers. Increase of 5 per cent. on wages as adjusted in May, 1920.
			Males .. .. .	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3s. 7d. per week to tenters and dressers, of 3s. 5d. per week to lappers, and finishers and of 3s. per week to labourers.
	Kirkcaldy and District	October	Males .. .. .	Increase of 4 per cent. on wages as adjusted in May, 1920.
			Females .. .. .	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3s. 8d. per week to tenters and dressers, of 3s. 6d. a week to lappers and of 3s. per week to labourers. Rates after change: tenters and dressers, 84s. 8d.; lappers and finishers, 80s. 2d.; labourers, 68s. 10d.
Johnstone and Kilbirnie	30 Aug.	Males .. .. .	Increase of 4 per cent. on wages as adjusted in May, 1920.	
		Females .. .. .	Increases of 8s. per week to males over 21 years; of 4s. to males 18 to 21 years; of 3s. per week to women; and of 1s. 6d. per week to juniors. Rates after change: roughers, 78s. 6d.; sorters, 80s. 6d.	
			Pieceworkers .. .. .	Increase of 7½ per cent.

\* The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 60s. 4½d. per week for basic rates up to 43s. 1½d., and on rates above 43s. 1½d. it is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rate.  
 † Employed by members of the British Wool Federation.  
 ‡ This rate is subject to a small reduction, in cases where holidays are paid for.  
 § In the Saddleworth district, where the previous percentages varied from those in other districts, the percentages were increased to 148.37 for weavers, to 133.98 for other female pieceworkers, and for timeworkers under 21 years of age to amounts varying from 117.35 to 157.40.  
 ¶ Excluding workpeople whose wages were increased as a result of the minimum time-rates fixed (to take effect from 3 August) by the Flax and Hemp Trade Board.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Silk Industry	Brighouse	Pay preceding pay-day in week ending 4 Dec.	<b>TEXTILE TRADES (continued).</b>	Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry.
			"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent. (subject to a maximum net increase of 6s. 10d. per week). Inclusive rates after change: Males—1st framers, 100s. 7d.; warehousemen, 91s. 9d.; boiler-men and machinemmen 93s. 9d.; females—time-workers: gassers, 59s. 4d.; warpers, 54s. 4d.; reelers 46s. 8d.; winders, 45s. 7d.; pieceworkers: 15 per cent. above time-rates.	
	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge district).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	"Cost of living" wage previously granted, increased, under sliding scale, from 152 per cent. on basic rates to 181½ per cent. for pieceworkers, from 121½ per cent. and from 91½ per cent. to 98½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for time-workers: Bradford Dyers' Association: men 21 years and over, 28s. plus 8 per cent. plus 164 per cent. on total. Other firms: men 21 years and over, 30s. 3d. plus 164 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 18s. plus 164 per cent.
			Workpeople employed in the grey room and stock, pattern and making up and packing departments.	"Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent.* Total minimum rate after change: men 24 years and over, 93s. 4d. per week.
	Bradford	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 4th Dec.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant):—	Males .. .. . Females .. .. .
			"Cost of living" wage increased, under sliding scale, from 46s. per week to 49s. 7d. for workers 21 years of age and over; from 36s. 6d. per week to 39s. 4d. for those 18 to 20 years; from 26s. 10d. per week to 27s. 11d. for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 19s. 9d. per week to 21s. 4d. for those under 16 years.†	
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Machine calico printers	"Cost of living" wage increased, under sliding scale, from 27s. 4d. per week to 29s. 6d. for workers 18 years of age and over; from 21s. 3d. per week to 23s. per week to 18 years and under 18 years.‡ Minimum rates, after change, for timeworkers: Scotland—men 21 years and over 25s. plus 49s. 7d.; women 18 years and over 16s. plus 29s. 6d. Other Districts—men 21 years and over 28s. plus 49s. 7d.; women 18 years and over 18s. plus 29s. 6d.
			Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works.	Bonuses previously granted increased from 47s. 8d. per week to 51s. 8d. for men, and from 27s. 4d. per week to 29s. 6d. for women.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:—	Turners, polishers and varnishers ..
			Engravers .. .. .	
Hebden Bridge and District.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the fustian dyeing, finishing and cutting trades:—	Male and female timeworkers ..	
		Pieceworkers .. .. .		"Cost of living wage" of 48s. per week previously granted increased, under sliding scale, to 48s. 7d. per week. Rate after change: 28s. plus 49s. 7d.
Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 20 Nov.	Silk dyers and finishers:—	Males .. .. . Females .. .. .	
		Increases, under sliding scale, of 3s. 7d. per week to those 22½ years of age and over and of proportionate amounts to other workers. Rate after change: permanent men 22½ years and over, 76s. 7d. Increases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per week to women 18 years and over and of 1s. per week to girls under 18.		
Belfast and North of Ireland.	1 July	Workpeople employed in the hydraulic mangle finishing trade (except foremen, firemen and watchers).	Increase of 8s. per week to men and of 4s. per week to young persons.	
		<b>CLOTHING TRADES.</b>		
Boot and Shoe Making, Repairing, etc.	Leicester	1 July	Warehousemen and clerks employed by wholesale boot and shoe distributors:—	Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 23s. at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 32s. at 18 years, 55s. at 21 years, and to 70s. at 25 years.†
			Females .. .. .	
Halifax	17 July	Boot and shoe repairers (pieceworkers)	Increase of 10 per cent. on London "Log," making a total increase of 70 per cent.	
		Workpeople employed in the dress-making and women's light clothing trade:—	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5d. per hour in the minimum time rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.) and piece-work basis time rate (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8½d.). (See Order on p. 714.)	
Dressmaking, etc.	England and Wales	29 Nov.		Women 22 years of age and over with not less than 3 years' experience after learnership in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Trade employed in such as fully qualified bodice, skirt, gown, or blouse hands.

\* The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 60s. 4½d. per week for basic rates up to 43s. 1½d., and on rates above 43s. 1½d. it is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rates.  
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations	Particulars of change.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Hat and Cap Manufacture	England and Wales	15 Nov.	Males employed in the hat, cap and millinery trades:— Cloth hat and cap section	Increases in minimum rates, under the Trade Boards Acts, of 7d. per hour to cutters or blockers, and of 5d. per hour to press or lining cutters. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, respectively, after change: cutters or blockers, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 10½d.; press or lining cutters, 1s. 7d. and 1s. 8½d. (See Order on p. 639 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.)
	Atherstone	Week ending 17 Sept. Week ending 2 Dec.	Straw hat workers with not less than five years' experience after the age of 19, employed in stiffening straws and all classes of hoods or in blocking straws, hoods, or shapes covered by hand or machine. Males employed in the felt hat making trade. Workpeople employed in the corset making trade:— Males: Cutters, markers-out (other than process workers), hand pressers, matchers-up, and shaders. Folders, hand-fitters, parters, separators, and makers-up with not less than three years' experience after 19 years of age. Warehousemen and packers 22 years of age and over with not less than two years' experience. Other male workers	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5d. per hour in the minimum time rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.), and piecework basis time rate (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8½d.). (See Order on p. 639 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.) Bonus of 57½ per cent. previously granted increased under sliding scale, to 60 per cent. Bonus of 60 per cent. previously granted increased, under sliding scale, to 67½ per cent. Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the minimum time-rates and piecework basis time-rates of 4d. per hour to those with not less than five years' experience, and of 2d. per hour to those with less than five but not less than three years' experience. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively: not less than five years' experience, 1s. 9d., 1s. 10½d.; less than five but not less than three years' experience, 1s. 7d., 1s. 8½d. (See Order on p. 715.) Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2d. per hour in the minimum time-rate (1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.), and piecework basis time-rate (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d.). (See Order on p. 715.) New scale of minimum time-rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from 3d. to 1½d. per hour, and piecework basis time-rate increased by 1½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.). Minimum time-rates after change: 3½d. at under 15 years, increasing with each year to 8½d. at 18 to 19 years, and to 1s. 3½d. at 22 years and over. (See Order on p. 715.) Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in the minimum time-rate (8½d. to 10½d.), and new scale of minimum hourly rates adopted for learners, starting at rates varying from 2½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years of age to 5½d. for those commencing at 21 years and over, and increasing every six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years) to 8½d. in eighth six months; for those commencing at later ages the rate of 8½d. is reached by varying periodical increases after 2½, 1½, or ¼ years' employment. (See Order on p. 715.)
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain	29 Nov.	Females	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in the minimum time-rate (8½d. to 10½d.), and new scale of minimum hourly rates adopted for learners, starting at rates varying from 2½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years of age to 5½d. for those commencing at 21 years and over, and increasing every six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years) to 8½d. in eighth six months; for those commencing at later ages the rate of 8½d. is reached by varying periodical increases after 2½, 1½, or ¼ years' employment. (See Order on p. 715.)
Handkerchief, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain	11 Nov.	Females employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade.	Scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3½d. per hour at 14 and under 14½ years of age and increasing with each half year of age to 5½d. per hour at 16 and under 16½ years, and to 9d. per hour at 18 years and over; those entering the trade between the ages of 16 and 18 years to receive 4d. per hour less during first six months and those entering at or over the age of 18 years to receive 6d. per hour during the first three months, increasing by ½d. per hour with each three months to 8½d. per hour during fourth three months; thereafter the rate of 9d. per hour to be paid. Also overtime rates fixed for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; 9 hours on any week day (other than Saturday), and 4½ hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 638-9 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Fur Trade	Great Britain	15 Nov.	Males 21 years of age and over Females employed in furriers' section	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 3s. per week in the minimum time-rate to grounders, smearers, drum and cage hands, combers or dippers, and all other workers employed in the dyers' and dressers' section (except tubbers), and to all workers in the trade (except learners) not previously in receipt of a higher minimum rate than 53s. Minimum rates after change: grounders, smearers, drum and cage hands, 58s.; combers or dippers, 56s.; other workers in trade, 58s. (See Order on p. 712.) Minimum time-rate and piecework basis time-rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for those 21 years of age and over of 80s. per week and 2s. 2½d. per hour respectively for cutters with 4 years' experience, 65s. and 1s. 9½d. for cutters with less than 4 years' experience, and 60s. and 1s. 8d. for nailers, with lower rates for learners under 21 years or commencing in the trade at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 712.)
Laundering	Great Britain	8 Nov.	Female workers employed in laundries:— Timeworkers	Scale of minimum time rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, varying from 12s. per week during first year to 42s. per week during fifth year of apprenticeship. (See Order on p. 712.) New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of 1s. or 2s. per week to those 15 years of age and over (for those under 15 years the minimum rate of 12s. per week previously fixed remained unchanged); and increase of ½d. per hour in the general minimum piecework basis time-rate and in the minimum time-rate for casual workers or for workers specially employed for emergency work. Minimum rates after change: 16s. at 15 and under 16 years, increasing with each year of age to 30s. at 18 years and over; piecework basis time-rate, 8d.; casual or emergency workers: time-rate (under 18 years), 7½d. (18 years and over), 8d.; piecework basis time-rate, 9½d. (See Order on p. 638 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.)

\* For workers of 16 and under 18 years with less than six months' experience the rates to be lower than the minimum rates applicable under the scale, and for timeworkers 18 years and over with less than 12 months' experience the rates to be 25s. during period required to complete first six months' experience and 27s. 6d. during period required to complete second six months.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Laundering—(contd.)	Great Britain	8 Nov.	Female workers employed in laundries (continued):— Pieceworkers	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1s. per week in the guaranteed minimum time-rate for workers 15 years of age and over (for those under 15 years the guaranteed minimum rate of 12s. per week previously granted remained unchanged). Minimum rates after change: 16s. at 15 and under 16 years, increasing with each year of age to 25s. at 18 years and over. (See Order on p. 638 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.	England and Scotland	17 or 23 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade.	Increases, under sliding scale, of 3s. per week to males earning 40s. per week or more, of 2s. per week to males and females earning 20s. per week or more, and of 1s. per week to males and females earning less than 20s. per week. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers:—Men: Skilled dyers, 86s. or 91s.; dyers (one colour), 81s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers, and other skilled workers, 76s.; labourers, 71s.; Women: 18 years, 34s.; 21 years, 42s.; Boys: 18 years, 42s.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES.</b>				
Carting Industry.	Carlisle	29 Oct.	Men employed in the road transport industry.	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: 70s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.
	Bradford, Huddersfield, and Leeds.	8 Nov.	Men employed in the road transport industry.	Increases of 7s. per week to one-horse carters, of 6s. per week to two-horse carters, of 5s. per week to light motor drivers, of 4s. per week to heavy motor drivers and steam wagon drivers, and of 3s. per week to mates, labourers, etc. Rates after change: Bradford and Leeds:—One-horse carters, 72s.; Huddersfield:—One-horse carters, 72s.; two-horse carters, 76s.; motor drivers, light, 70s.; heavy, 81s.; assistants, 68s.; steam wagon drivers, 83s.
Carting Industry.	Skipton	19 Nov.	Men employed in the road transport industry.	Increase of 7s. per week to one-horse carters (65s. to 72s.), of 6s. per week to two-horse carters, of 5s. per week to light motor drivers, of 4s. per week to heavy motor drivers and steam wagon drivers, and of 3s. per week to mates, labourers, etc.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, and District.	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry:— Horse drivers Motor drivers	Increases of 2s. per week to single-horse drivers (71s. to 73s.), and of 3s. per week to pair-horse drivers (76s. to 79s.). Increases of 3s. per week to drivers of vehicles two tons and under, and to second men (75s. to 78s.) of 4s. per week to drivers of vehicles over two tons (81s. to 85s.), and of 2s. per week to trailer men (71s. to 73s.). Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate of 64s. per week adopted.
Dock Labour	Nottingham	18th Sept.	Carters employed by wholesale fruit and potato merchants.	Increase of 9s. per week to horse drivers (71s. to 80s.), and of 6s. per week (subject to a minimum rate of 80s. per week) to mechanical drivers.
	Swansea District	5 Nov.	Carters, etc.	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week to regular workers (65s. to 72s. 6d.); casual workers to receive 12s. for first 100 boxes on one "whip," 12s. 6d. for first 300 boxes on two "whips," for first 600 boxes on three "whips," and for first 700 boxes on four "whips," with 1s. per 50 boxes afterwards up to 350 on one "whip," 600 on two "whips," and to 1,000 boxes on three or four "whips."
Marine Wireless Telegraphy.	United Kingdom	16 May	Marine wireless telegraphy operators employed on British ships.	Increase of 3d. per ton. Rate after change for ordinary time: 1s. 4d. per ton. Scale of monthly rates adopted of £11, £12, £14 for first, second and third years' service as Grade III operators; £16, £18, and £20 for first, second and third years' service, respectively, as Grade II operators; £22, £24, and £25 for first, second and third years' service, respectively, as Grade I operators; and £28, £28, and £30 for first, second and third years' service, respectively, as operator-inspector.
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>				
Agriculture	Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.	28 Nov.	Farm servants:— Males	Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, at 20s. 7d. per week for those 14 to 16 years of age, 25s. 8d. for those 16 to 18 years, 30s. 7d. for those 18 to 20 years, and 45s. for those over 20 years; and for those over 18 years employed in nurseries at 40s. per week.
	Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.	28 Nov.	Females	Minimum rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, at 16s. 6d. per week for those 14 to 16 years of age, 20s. 7d. per week for those 16 to 18 years, and at 25s. 8d. per week (6d. per hour for broken time) for those 18 years and over.
Agriculture	Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.	28 Nov.	Farm servants:— Ploughmen, cattlemen, and shepherds.	Increases in minimum rates fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 5s. per week to those over 21 years of age (43s. to 48s.), and of 3s. per week to those from 18 to 21 years of age (40s. to 43s.).
			Other male workers	Increases in minimum rates fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 4s. 8d. per week for those over 18 years of age (37s. 4d. to 42s.), and of 3s. per week for those 16 to 18 years (27s. to 30s.), of 2s. per week for those 14 to 16 years (18s. to 20s.), and of 4d. per hour for those under 14 years of age (3d. to 3½d.).
Agriculture	Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.	28 Nov.	Dairymaids capable of making butter or cheese.	Increase fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 3s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate (30s. 6d. to 34s.).
			Other female workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 2s. 8d. per week to women over 17 years of age (engaged for a term and boarded by employer), and of 4d. per hour to girls under 17 years of age. Minimum rates after change: women over 17 years of age (engaged for a term and boarded by employer), 31s. per week; Girls: under 14 years 3½d. per hour; 14 to 16 years, 4d. per hour; 16 to 17 years, 4½d. per hour.

\* For workers of 16 and under 18 years with less than six months' experience the rates to be lower than the minimum rates applicable under the scale, and for timeworkers 18 years and over with less than 12 months' experience, the rates to be 25s. during period required to complete first six months' experience and 27s. 6d. during period required to complete second six months.  
† The change was arranged in November with retrospective payment from the date shown.  
‡ The minimum rates quoted are inclusive of the value of certain allowances in kind.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b>				
Paper Bag Making.	Great Britain	15 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade:— Males:— Machine tacklers .. .. .	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of 1½d. to 2½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 years, 11½d., increasing to 1s. 4½d. at 21 years and to 1s. 8½d. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade at 21 years and over, the rates to be lower than scale for second and third year, increasing to full minimum rate of 1s. 8½d. after three years' service. (See Order on p. 713.)
			Paper bag cutters .. .. .	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of 1½d. to 2½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 years, 10d., increasing to 1s. 4½d. at 21 years and to 1s. 8½d. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade at 21 years and over, the rates to be lower than scale for second and third year, increasing to full minimum rate of 1s. 6½d. after three years' service. (See Order on p. 713.)
			Hydraulic presses, slitters, stock-keepers, packers, and despatchers (21 years of age and over).	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: first year of service, 1s. 4½d.; second year, 1s. 4½d.; third year, 1s. 5d.; fourth year, 1s. 5½d. (See Order on p. 713.)
			Other workers (except learners)	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour in the minimum rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d.). (See Order on p. 713.)
			Learners .. .. .	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of ½d. to 2½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 4½d.; 15 to 16 years, 4½d., and increasing with each year of age to 9½d. at 18 to 19 years, and to 1s. 2½d. at 20 to 21 years. (See Order on p. 713.)
			Females:— Workers (including home-workers) other than learners.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum time-rate (8d. to 9½d.) and piecework basis time-rate (8½d. to 9½d.). (See Order on p. 713.)
			Learners .. .. .	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of ½d. to 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: ranging from 3d. to 4½d. per hour (according to age) at date of commencing in the trade to 8d. per hour after 3½, 2½, 1½ or ¾ years' service. (See Order on p. 713.)
			Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade:— Males 18 years of age and over, viz., machine minders, die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine), and head stock-keepers.	Scale of minimum rates* fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 9½d. per hour at 18 and under 19 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 1s. 2½d. at 21 to 22 years and to 1s. 7½d. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 or over, the full minimum rate of 1s. 7½d. per hour to be attained after three years' service. (See Order on p. 712.)
			Females:— Workers (including home-workers) other than learners.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum time-rate (8d. to 9½d.) and piecework basis time-rate (8½d. to 9½d.). (See Order on p. 712.)
			Learners .. .. .	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of ½d. to 1½d. per hour. (See Order on p. 712.)
Paper Box Making.	Great Britain	15 or 19 Nov.	All workers .. .. .	Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; nine hours on any day (except Saturday) and five hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 712.)
			Workpeople employed in general printing offices and warehouses:— Compositors, linotype and monotype operators, machine managers, platen machine minders, pressmen, press correctors, electrotypers and stereotypers, lithographic printers (including music printers), and stone and plate preparers, lithographic artists and designers, machine rulers (members of the London Society of Machine Rulers), readers and assistants, warehousemen, cutters, feeders on flat-bed machines, proof-pullers, book-folders, sewers, etc.	Increase of 5s. per week to men and to women and youths doing men's work, of 2s. per week to fully qualified women and to male juniors, and of 1s. per week to learners: casual men to receive an increase of 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Compositors, 100s.; linotype and monotype operators, 105s.; machine managers, 98s. to 103s.; warehousemen and cutters, 93s. 6d.; bench hands and ordinary packers, 90s.; warehouse porters, 83s.; electrotypers and stereotypers, 102s.; press correctors, 104s.
			Journeyman mono-casters (employed by Members of the London Master Printers' Association).	Minimum rates adopted of 92s. 6d. for metal makers and mixers; and for journeymen caster minders of 92s. 6d. when working one machine with charge responsibility or two machines without charge responsibility; minders in charge of two machines to receive 97s. 6d. and 5s. extra for each machine over two and up to eight, and over eight by individual arrangement. Further increase of 5s. per week.
Printing and Allied Trades.	London	1st pay after 15 Nov.	Bookbinders and machine rulers (members of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers), sewers, folders, gatherers, etc.	Increase of 5s. per week to men, of 2s. per week to fully qualified women and male juniors, and of 1s. per week to female learners, and proportionate increases to male apprentices. Minimum rates after change: males, 100s.; skilled women (over 18), 51s.
			Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in daily and Sunday newspaper offices.	Increase of 20s. per week in minimum rate to permanent staff on Sunday papers and to night staff on daily papers, and of 25s. to day staff on daily papers; also increase of 4s. 1d. per day of 6 or 8 hours to casual men employed on daily papers. Minimum rates after change: Daily and Sunday papers, £6. 10s. 0d. per week; casual men, 28s. 7d. per day.
		1st pay after 15 Nov.	Cutters, dressers, machinists, mixers, etc., employed in type foundries:— Journeymen .. .. .	Bonus of 35s. per week previously granted increased to 40s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 40s. per week plus 40s. bonus.
			Learners .. .. .	Additional bonuses of 2s. 6d. per week to those 21 years of age and over and of 1s. 3d. per week to those under 21 years of age; also minimum rates adopted for those on rubbing and kerning varying according to age of commencing from 25s. per week at 16 years to 40s. at 18 years.

\* By an Agreement made between the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, the minimum rates now fixed for males 18 years of age and over were put into operation from 22nd March, 1920, so far as workpeople employed by members of the Employers' Federation were concerned.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.		
<b>PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES (continued).</b>						
Printing and Allied Trades.	Various towns in England and Wales (except London).*	1st pay after 15 Nov.	Compositors, machinemen, and linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), rotary minders employed in newspaper offices, and male bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>jobbing compositors and bookbinders</i> —Grade I towns, 97s. 6d.; Grade II, 94s. 6d.; Grade III, 91s. 6d.; Grade IV, 88s. 6d.; Grade V, 85s. 6d.; Grade VI, 82s. 6d.; <i>linotype operators (jobbing)</i> : Grade I, 106s.; Grade II, 102s. 6d.; Grade III, 99s.; Grade IV, 95s. 6d.; Grade V, 92s.; Grade VI, 88s. 6d. Compositors on morning and evening newspapers, 12s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than rates for jobbing compositors. Linotype operators and rotary minders on morning and evening newspapers, 13s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than rates for linotype operators in jobbing offices.		
			Male juniors and apprentices employed in the bookbinding trade.	Scale of minimum rates adopted based on the standard rate for journeymen in each grade and varying, according to number of years served, from one-sixth in first year to 55 per cent. in seventh year of journeymen's rate.		
			Lithographic printers (including stone polishers and plate grainers).†	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: direct flatbed machine minders and transferers: Grade I towns, 97s. 6d.; Grade II, 95s.; Grade III, 92s. 6d.; plate transferers for rotary machines, 5s. more than above rates; direct or offset rotary machine minders, 10s. more than above rates; two-colour rotary offset machine minders, 20s. more than above rates; for stone polishers and shifters the rate for all towns (except London) is 72s. 6d.; and for stone and plate grainers, 74s. 6d.		
			Lithographic artists, designers and engravers (excluding process workers).	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I towns, 100s.; Grade II towns, 97s. 6d.; Grade III, 95s.		
			Electrotypers and stereotypers (jobbing and newspaper).	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: <i>Jobbing offices</i> : Grade I towns, 97s. 6d.; Grade II, 94s. 6d.; Grade III, 91s. 6d.; Grade IV, 88s. 6d.; Grade V, 85s. 6d.; Grade VI, 82s. 6d. <i>Morning papers</i> , 12s. more than above rate. <i>Evening papers</i> , 2s. 6d. more than above rate.		
			Printers' assistants, cutters, packers, warehousemen, &c., in jobbing offices:— Experienced cutters, head stock-keepers, envelope machine adjusters, monotype caster attendants (charge hands) 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change after 5 years' experience:—Grade I towns, 94s. 6d., decreasing by 3s. for each successive grade to 79s. 6d. for Grade VI.		
			Folding machine minders in charge, relief stampers and embossers, and monotype caster attendants (runners' assistants and second hands) 21 years of age and over.	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change after 4 years' experience:—Grade I towns, 86s. 6d., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 76s. 6d. for Grade VI.		
			Packers (ordinary), hydraulic and other book press operators, assistant stock-keepers, warehousemen, male feeders of wharfedale and litho. machines above quad crown (40 by 30) and two revolution machines up to quad crown (40 by 30), and lithographic plate grainers and plate preparers (21 years of age and over).	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change after 3 years' experience: Grade I towns, 82s. 6d., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 72s. 6d. for Grade VI; male feeders of two-revolution machines above quad crown, 2s. above these rates.		
			General assistants, male feeders of all cylinder machines (except two revolution machines) up to quad crown (40 by 30), lithographic stone grinders polishers, and shifters (21 years of age and over).	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I towns, 77s. 6d.; decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 67s. 6d. for Grade VI.		
			Learners (under 21 years of age) ..	New scale of minimum rates adopted varying according to grade, age, and length of service.		
Printing and Allied Trades.	Various towns in England and Wales (except London).*	1st pay after 15 Nov.	Printers' assistants (21 years of age and over) employed in newspaper offices:— Brake hands and controller hands ..	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum daywork rates after change: Grade I towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II, 89s. 6d.; Grade III, 86s. 6d.; Grade IV, 83s. 6d.; Grade V, 80s. 6d. Men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.		
			Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel twist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers.	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work, 4s. less than above rates for brake hands. Men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.		
			Flyhands, copy holders, and general assistants.	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work, 8s. less than above rates for brake hands. Men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.		
			Women and girls employed in the binding industry, warehouses and machine room (layers-on, feeders, &c.)	Increase of 2s. per week to qualified workers, and new scale of minimum rates adopted for learners varying according to grade, age of commencing, and length of service. Minimum rates after change for qualified women:—Grade I towns, 43s.; Grade II, 42s.; Grade III, 41s.; Grade IV, 40s.; Grade V, 39s. 6d.; Grade VI, 37s.		
			Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers, lithographic artists, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine rulers, printers' assistants and women in printing and binding establishments.	Increase of 5s. per week to adult males and to adult female compositors, and of 2s. per week to other adult females.† Minimum rates after change at the principal towns:— <i>Jobbing compositors (males)</i> : Aberdeen, 93s. 6d., Dundee, 90s. 6d., Edinburgh, 95s. 6d., Glasgow, 97s. 6d.; <i>Lithographic printers</i> : Aberdeen, 93s. 6d., Dundee, 90s. 6d., Edinburgh, 95s. 6d., Glasgow, 97s. 6d.; <i>Bookbinders</i> : Aberdeen, 94s., Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 96s.		
			Male apprentices .. .. .	Increases to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted for non-war apprentices starting at 14s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 31s. 6d. in fourth year and to 49s. 6d. in seventh year.		
			Warehouse workers employed in printing and binding establishments:— Stationers .. .. .	Minimum rate of 85s. per week adopted for those 21 years of age and over and scale of minimum weekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. for those under 16 or 15s. for those 16 years and over during 1st year, and increasing to 24s. 6d. during 3rd year and to 35s. 6d. during 5th year.		
			Scotland (including Berwick-on-Tweed).‡	1st pay after 15 Nov.	Male apprentices .. .. .	Increase of 5s. per week to those 21 years of age and over and of 1s. 3d. per week to those under 21 years of age; also minimum rates adopted for those on rubbing and kerning varying according to age of commencing from 25s. per week at 16 years to 40s. at 18 years.
					Warehouse workers employed in printing and binding establishments:— Stationers .. .. .	Minimum rate of 85s. per week adopted for those 21 years of age and over and scale of minimum weekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. for those under 16 or 15s. for those 16 years and over during 1st year, and increasing to 24s. 6d. during 3rd year and to 35s. 6d. during 5th year.
			Scotland (including Berwick-on-Tweed).‡	1st pay after 22 Nov.	Warehouse workers employed in printing and binding establishments:— Stationers .. .. .	Minimum rate of 85s. per week adopted for those 21 years of age and over and scale of minimum weekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. for those under 16 or 15s. for those 16 years and over during 1st year, and increasing to 24s. 6d. during 3rd year and to 35s. 6d. during 5th year.
Warehouse workers employed in printing and binding establishments:— Stationers .. .. .	Minimum rate of 85s. per week adopted for those 21 years of age and over and scale of minimum weekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting at 13s. 6d. for those under 16 or 15s. for those 16 years and over during 1st year, and increasing to 24s. 6d. during 3rd year and to 35s. 6d. during 5th year.					

\* For list of towns included in the various grades see note on page 387 of July LABOUR GAZETTE. It has been reported that bookbinders at Huddersfield and compositors at Leigh and Darwen have been transferred from Grade IV. to Grade III, and compositors at Llanelly from Grade III. to Grade II. It is understood that the increases described have not yet been put into general operation in Cornwall.  
† Members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.  
‡ For list of towns included in the various grades see note on p. 388 of the July LABOUR GAZETTE.  
§ For list of towns see note on p. 388 of the July LABOUR GAZETTE.  
¶ The increases took effect under an Agreement made between the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Trade Unions concerned.  
‡ In the case of compositors on piecework at Edinburgh increases of 14 per cent., and 25 per cent. on the price list of November, 1915, were granted to males and females respectively, making wages 166½ and 232½ per cent. respectively above the list.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Printing and Allied Trades, Furniture and Woodworking Trades, Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc., Trades, and Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.

\* Grade A towns.—Edinburgh and Glasgow (and all towns within a 10 mile radius of these), Airdrie, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Greenock and Hamilton. Grade B.—Aberdeen, Inverness and Perth. Grade C.—Ayr, Coupar-Angus, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Kilmarnock and Kirkcaldy. Grade D.—All towns with a population of 20,000 inhabitants and under unless specified above.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades, and Miscellaneous Trades.

\* Scale A.—Areas administered by Rural District Councils, except towns or villages with a population exceeding 10,000, within any Rural District Council Area. Scale B.—Areas other than those specified in Scales A and C. Scale C.—City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts, except such parts as are administered by a Rural District Council.







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 November, 1920, was 33. Three deaths were reported during the month, 2 due to lead poisoning (one from other contact with molten lead and one in the pottery industry), and one to toxic jaundice caused by arsenuretted hydrogen gas.

Five cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ... 1	Mercurial Poisoning—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	Barometer and Thermometer Making ...
Printing ...	Other Industries ...
File Cutting and Hardening ...	Phosphorus Poisoning ...
Tinning of Metals ...	Arsenic Poisoning ... 1
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	Toxic Jaundice—
White and Red Lead Works ... 1	Arsenuretted Hydrogen Gas ... 1
Pottery† ... 5	Other ...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	Epitheliomatous Ulceration—
Electric Accumulator Works ... 3	Paraffin ...
Paint and Colour Works ...	Pitch ... 2
Indiarubber Works ... 1	Tar ...
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	Chrome Ulceration ... 12
Shipbuilding ... 2	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ... 16
Paint used in other Industries ... 1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—
Other Industries ...	Wool ... 1
TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 15	Handling of Horsehair ... 1
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING ... 5	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ...
	Other Industries ...
	TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 2

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.†

THE number of workpeople other than seamen reported as killed in the course of their employment during November, 1920, was 254 as compared with 198 in the previous month and 242 a year ago.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.	Factories and Workshops—
Brakemen and Goods Guards ... 3	(continued):
Engine Drivers ... 1	Non-Textile—(continued):
Firemen ... 3	Gas ... 4
Guards (Passenger) ... 1	Wood ... 3
Permanent Waymen ... 9	Clay, Stone, &c. ... 4
Porters ... 6	Chemicals ... 5
Shunters ... 2	Laundries ...
Mechanics ... 1	Food ... 3
Labourers ... 2	Drink ... 2
Miscellaneous ... 12	Paper, Printing, &c. ... 6
Contractors' Servants ...	Other Non-Textile Industries ... 25
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 40	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ... 106
MINES.	
Underground ... 77	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—
Surface ... 8	Docks, Wharves and Quays ... 8
TOTAL, MINES ... 85	Warehouses ... 2
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 5	Buildings to which Act applies ... 7
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Textile—	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5 ... 17
Cotton ... 6	Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 ... 1
Wool and Worsted ... 4	
Other Textiles ... 1	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) ... 254
Non-Textile—	
Extraction of Metals ... 3	
Conversion of Metals ... 11	
Founding of Metals ... 4	
Marine, Locomotive, and Motor Engineering ... 3	
Ship and Boat Building ... 22	

\* 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.  
† The persons affected in the Pottery industry were males.  
‡ Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in November, 1920, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 153 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 10 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 26 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with October, the total number relieved increased by 18,170 (or 7.2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 2,524 (or 2.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 15,646 (or 10.8 per cent.). The North Staffordshire district showed a slight decrease, and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the Metropolitan districts (averaging 27 per 10,000 of population).

Compared with November, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 48,482 (or 21.7 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 7,862 (or 7.6 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 40,620 (or 33.9 per cent.).

There was no change in the North Staffordshire district, but every other district showed an increase.

The greatest increases were in the Metropolitan districts, varying from 15 per 10,000 in the West District to 106 per 10,000 in the East District. Outside the Metropolitan area eight districts showed increases ranging from 21 to 35 per 10,000, seven districts showed increases ranging from 11 to 18 per 10,000, and in ten districts the increases were less than 10 per 10,000 of population.

Irish statistics for November are not available.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in November, 1920.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District ..	8,431	2,547	10,978	136	+ 9	+ 15
North District ..	10,177	9,140	19,317	194	+31	+ 51
Central District ..	2,793	1,192	3,985	306	+24	+ 31
East District ..	9,204	10,823	20,027	307	+33	+108
South District ..	18,011	21,566	39,577	205	+30	+ 66
TOTAL, Metropolis ..	48,616	45,268	93,884	208	+27	+ 58
West Ham ..	3,934	10,227	14,161	174	+ 8	+ 30
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,035	5,235	7,270	143	+ 3	+ 24
Stockton and Tees District ..	901	3,073	3,974	150	+12	+ 30
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,350	2,373	5,723	69	+ 2	+ 3
Wigan District ..	1,508	4,566	6,074	133	+ 1	+ 4
Manchester District ..	7,463	5,603	13,066	123	+ 7	+ 17
Liverpool District ..	9,095	10,994	20,089	169	+ 5	+ 26
Bradford District ..	1,737	1,451	3,188	84	+ 3	+ 5
Halifax and Huddersfield ..	1,106	1,907	3,013	77	+ 6	+ 8
Leeds District ..	2,137	2,850	4,987	102	+ 4	+ 18
Barnsley District ..	733	4,010	4,743	143	+ 1	+ 6
Sheffield District ..	2,412	3,279	5,691	111	+ 4	+ 19
Hull District ..	1,531	4,603	6,134	186	+ 1	+ 9
North Staffordshire ..	1,884	3,457	5,341	123	+ 3	+ 9
Nottingham District ..	1,832	3,899	5,731	119	+ 3	+ 9
Leicester District ..	1,086	1,768	2,854	118	+10	+ 8
Wolverhampton District ..	2,888	4,825	7,683	107	+ 1	+ 5
Birmingham District ..	5,780	3,838	9,598	111	+ 5	+ 11
Bristol District ..	2,454	2,545	4,999	125	+ 1	+ 3
Cardiff and Swansea ..	2,073	5,596	7,669	162	+ 4	+ 13
TOTAL "Other Districts"	51,915	75,872	127,787	123	+ 3	+ 12
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District ..	3,432	17,141	20,573	213	+ 8	+ 35
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	646	1,883	2,529	128	+ 5	+ 11
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,360	4,255	5,615	138	+ 8	+ 21
Dundee and Dunfermline	683	2,041	2,724	133	+ 9	+ 24
Aberdeen ..	409	1,983	2,392	140	+ 4	+ 15
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	300	1,737	2,037	190	+12	+ 32
TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts }	6,810	29,040	35,850	175	+ 8	+ 27
Total for above 31 Districts in Nov., 1920 }	111,275	160,407	271,682	163	+10	+ 26

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

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

PRICES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) of last Audit* on.	WAGES.	
			Previous Audit.	A year ago.
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	s. d.	s. d.
COAL.	1920.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)				
Durham ..	July-Sept.	36 1½	+ 2 0½	+ 6 11½
PIG IRON.				
Cumberland ..	Sept.-Oct.	286 7	+ 3 6	+ 79 6½
Northamptonshire ..	July-Sept.	230 8½	+19 7	†
Nottinghamshire ..	July-Sept.	255 5½	+35 7½	†
MANUFACTURED IRON.				
North of England (Bars and angles.)	Sept.-Oct.	600 8½	− 0 2½	+155 9½
West of Scotland ..	Sept.-Oct.	616 5½	+ 2 10½	+176 9

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† No ascertainment of this series was made.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? TIME OF HAPPENING: CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF A SERIES OF MINOR INJURIES.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that a workman is entitled to compensation when he suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and is thereby incapacitated for work.

A woman was employed in a factory in finishing certain copper articles. For a period extending over several months she suffered numerous small cuts and scratches in the course of her work. After a time the cuts became septic, and she gradually became worse until she was quite unable to continue her employment.

She claimed compensation as for total incapacity, and her claim was heard in a County Court. The company, her employers, denied liability on the ground that there was no definite "accident," the exact time of which could be proved. The judge decided that she was entitled to compensation and made an award in her favour. He held that she was incapacitated by the cuts and scratches she had received, and he fixed the date of the accident as 27th April, 1918, the date on which the last cut was received. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They said that the evidence showed that the claimant was incapacitated by a number of small cuts. When she was examined some of the cuts had healed, others had not and were septic. Let it be supposed that there was one cut on 27th April, as a result of which the claimant's condition became serious. It became no less serious because there had been a number of previous accidents which contributed to her condition. Strictly speaking, the judge was not right in finding that the injury was the result of the cut received on 27th April, but he had come to the right conclusion on the evidence that the claimant's incapacity was due to personal injury by an "accident" arising out of and in the course of her employment. Therefore she was entitled to compensation.—*Selvaige v. C. Murrell & Sons, Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—17th November, 1920.

INJURY BY ACCIDENT; SHOCK OF ACCIDENT CAUSING INSANITY: SUICIDE OF WORKMAN: RIGHT OF DEPENDANTS TO COMPENSATION.

A miner, in the course of his employment, met with an accident by which one of his hands was very seriously injured. He suffered great pain, could not sleep, and became very depressed. He returned to work, but could not work properly, and in consequence became more worried and depressed. Finally he committed suicide.

The dependants of the deceased claimed compensation under the Act, but the employers resisted the claim on

the ground that the injury which caused death was not a result of the accident. At the hearing in the County Court, evidence was given by the doctor who had attended the deceased that his mind was "perturbed" by the accident, that this state was getting worse and worse, and that his condition was neurotic. A specialist who had not seen the deceased gave as his opinion, from the facts submitted to him, that he was suffering from insanity. In his opinion the accident had given the man a shock; the shock and suffering had resulted in melancholia; and the melancholia had become insanity. On this evidence the judge found that the deceased had committed suicide by reason of insanity resulting from the accident, and he made an award of compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal said that to justify the award there must be evidence that the suicide was a result of the accident and not a result of brooding over the injury. It must result from the injury and not from the state of mind caused by the injury. A mental shock might be sufficiently serious in its effects to entitle an injured workman to compensation although there was no actual physical or structural injury. Here the Court had not to say whether or not they agreed with the finding of fact by the County Court judge; they could not interfere with the finding unless there was no evidence to support it. There was, however, some evidence to support the finding, and the Court were unable to say there were no grounds for the decision. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Marriott v. Maltby Main Colliery Co.*—Court of Appeal.—26th November, 1920.

Coal.—No change in miners' wages was made in connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Durham coal for the above period.

Pig Iron.—The ascertainment for Northamptonshire gave an increase to blastfurnacemen of 24½ per cent. on standard rates, dating from 18th October, making wages 228½ per cent. above the standard. In Nottinghamshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase of 22½ per cent. on standard rates, from 27th October, making wages 123½ per cent. above the standard. The wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland and Furness were increased, from the first bargain letting day in November, as the result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron for the two months September and October, 1920. An increase in wages also resulted from the same ascertainment for limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. Particulars of these increases are shown on pages 692 and 693.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

Building and Allied Trades.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS, GLASGOW.—United Operative Masons and Granite Workers' Union v. Scottish Master Monumental Sculptors' Association. Decision—The rate of wages of the men concerned to be advanced from 1s. 10d. to 2s. an hour from 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (519)

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS, EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh and District Amalgamated Society of Marble and Granite Workers v. the Edinburgh and District Master Monumental Sculptors' Association. Decision—The rate of wages to the men concerned to be advanced from 1s. 10d. to 2s. an hour as from 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (520)



**Industrial Court.—Continued.****Mining and Quarrying.**

**QUARRY WORKERS, ANGLESEY.**—Workers' Union v. Dinmor Park Quarries Syndicate, Ltd. Decision—The rates of men aged 18 years and over to be advanced by 2½d. an hour and those under 18 years by 1½d. an hour as from 11th October, 1920. The parties to confer with a view to arranging a satisfactory system of payment by results, and the payment for wet days to be a subject for discussion. War advances, including present advances, to be considered as consolidated in base rates as from 11th October, 1920. Issued 18th November. (533)

**Fig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.**

**LABOURERS.**—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association. Decision—The claim of the general labourers concerned employed in the iron and steel trades in Scotland and working under the 8-hour shift system for the wages concession granted to bricklayers' labourers owing to the basis of payment being that of a 44-hours week in the case of the latter (the basis of payment in the case of the general labourers being a 47-hours week) not established. Issued 25th November. (544)

**IRON AND STEEL TRADES, NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, representing Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision—With regard to the claim that certain war bonuses are mergeable under the Eston sliding scale agreement of February, 1919, the Court recommend that the parties should meet and consider the revision of that agreement with a view to dealing specifically with the question of whether and in what manner the bonuses shall in future be merged. Issued 26th November. (546)

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

**GAS METER MAKERS, MANCHESTER.**—General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Makers v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—The advances of 7½ per cent., 2½ per cent., and 12½ per cent. received by the Manchester gas meter makers at 8th March, 1915, 11th April, 1916, and 22nd June, 1917, respectively, come within the category of piece price advances referred to in decision No. 180a of the Industrial Court on which the 15 per cent. granted under decision No. 180 of the Court should not be calculated. Issued 4th November. (513)

**HAMMERMEN.**—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Belfast and County Down Railway Company, Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee). Decision—The base rates to hammermen in the Belfast railway shops who are 21 years of age and over to be increased to 30s. 6d. a week, which is to form part of their total earnings for the purpose of calculating the 12½ per cent. bonus. Issued 4th November. (514)

**CYCLE ACCESSORY MAKERS (WOMEN).**—Workers' Union v. Messrs. A. R. Price, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. Decision—The prescribed rates for the class of workers concerned are the rates laid down in Part II of Order No. 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918), and the war advances contained in Order No. 546 and Order No. 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918), viz.:—

Time or Day Workers.	Per hour.	Under Order No. 546 per week.	Under Order No. 1073 per week.
Women 18 years and over...	5½	6 0	5 0
Girls 17 years and under 18	4½	3 0	2 6
" 16 " " 17	3½	3 0	2 6
" 15 " " 16	3	3 0	2 6
" under 15 years	2½	3 0	2 6

Probationers ½d. an hour less up to a period not exceeding one month. No rates have been substituted therefor in the sense of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918. Issued 8th November. (523)

**SPECIAL DISTRICT CASES.**—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—The advance of 2s. a week on the rates granted by decision No. 450 of the Industrial Court (Engineering and Foundry Trades—Special District Cases), so far as the award relates to Exeter, to be paid to the workmen employed by Messrs. Willey & Company, Exeter, whose names appear in the decision. The advance does not apply to holders-up. Issued 15th November. (529)

**TEMPLATE WORKERS, CLYDE DISTRICT.**—Clyde Shipbuilders' Association v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision—Certain extras are to be paid for template work for shell or tank top ranging from 2s. to 2s. 4d., according to the number of strakes, with deductions of 20 per cent. in the case of straight legs and straight bars in certain circumstances specified in the decision. Issued 16th November. (530)

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN, SWINDON.**—Workers' Union, National Union of Railwaymen, Swindon Railway Federation of

Trade Unions v. Great Western Railway. Decision—The grading of workers who at the date of this award were not in receipt of 44s. per week or more, has been authorised, with minimum base rates as follows:—

Grade A	44s. per week.
" B	42s. " "
" C	40s. " "
" D	38s. " "
" E	36s. " "
" F	32s. " "
" G	30s. " "

The grading scheme under which the various skilled and unskilled men are grouped in their respective grade is contained in a schedule attached to the decision. Issued 16th November. (531)

**BOILERMAKERS.**—Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Construction Workers v. Nottingham and District Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—The claim of the workers concerned, in the employ of Messrs. Jenkins & Company, Retford, for the Nottingham district rates, not established. Issued 18th November. (536)

**FARRIERS.**—Amalgamated Society of Farriers v. National Master Farriers' and Blacksmiths' Association. Decision—The firemen and doormen concerned employed in Lancashire (except Liverpool), Cheshire (except Birkenhead), North Staffordshire, West Riding of Yorkshire and Hull, to receive an advance of 1d. an hour on their existing rates. To take effect from 1st November, 1920. Issued 18th November. (537)

**WOMEN EMPLOYEES.**—Workers' Union v. F. Griffiths & Company, Wolverhampton. Decision—The advance of 3s. 6d. a week awarded to women under decision No. 358 of the Industrial Court of 22nd June, 1920, does not form part of the substituted rate of the women now concerned, power and hand press workers engaged in the manufacture of steel and iron washers. Issued 18th November. (539)

**WOMEN EMPLOYEES.**—Workers' Union v. Villiers Engineering Company, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Decision—The advance of 3s. 6d. a week awarded to women under decision No. 358 of the Industrial Court of 22nd June, 1920, does not form part of the substituted rate of the women now concerned, engaged in boring, facing, rough turning, and assembling in connection with the making of free-wheels for bicycles. Issued 18th November. (540)

**ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES, BRISTOL CHANNEL PORTS.**—The Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, the United Operative Plumbers' Society, the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators v. the Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association. Decision—The claim that Awards 180 and 181 of the Industrial Court be extended to the workpeople concerned employed at the ports of Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Newport, Swansea, Port Talbot and Sharpness is not established. The Court recommend that the case of the members of the Electrical Trades Union be dealt with by a conference between the parties with a view to a settlement. Issued 19th November. (541)

**RAILWAY ELECTRICAL SHOPMEN, LONDON DISTRICT.**—Electrical Trades Union v. Negotiating Committee of Railway General Managers. Decision—The electrical fitters, electricians, wiremen, plumber jointers and armature winders employed on the installation of new plant and other work ordinarily done by electrical contractors, to be paid at a rate of 2s. 3½d. an hour, i.e., 1s. 4d. an hour, plus 33s. 6d., plus 12½ per cent. for a week of 47 hours. Mates of the first three tradesmen above to be paid a rate or rates bearing the same relationship to that of men employed by electrical contractors as in the case of the skilled men. Other workpeople of the classes referred to to be paid the rates provided by the Agreement of January, 1920, between the parties. This decision to be regarded as an interim one, and is not to prejudice negotiations that are proceeding on the question of district rates for the country generally. This decision to take effect as from beginning of first pay period following 31st October, 1920. Issued 25th November. (542)

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, ENGINEERING TRADE, BEDFORD.**—The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners v. Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (Bedfordshire and District Association). Decision—The claim of men engaged in the engineering trade in Bedford and district wholly or mainly on production in the industry is not established; those engaged on maintenance and new constructional work to receive the district building rate of 2s. an hour, subject to the provision that workers will be governed by the working conditions prevailing in the establishments in question. Issued 25th November. (543)

**MACHINE RIVET, BOLT AND NUT TRADE, SCOTLAND.**—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Committee of Scottish Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacturers. Decision—Timeworkers to receive advances as follows:—Males

**Industrial Court.—Continued.**

21 years and over 4s. a week, and females 18 years and over 2s. 6d. a week. Pieceworkers to receive an addition of 10 per cent. on present net piece prices in excess of any additional percentage to which piece rates are already subject. These advances to form part of the remuneration on which the bonus of 12½ per cent., or 7½ per cent. as the case may be, is to be calculated. In the case of breakdowns, etc., payment to be made at a time rate of wages equal to four-fifths average hourly earnings on piecework, calculated on the basis of the last week when no stoppage occurred, the time rate so calculated to be enlarged by the bonus due to time-workers, while average earnings on piece-work to be calculated after excluding the bonus applicable to piece-workers. Other portions of the claim not established. Issued 26th November. (545)

**APPRENTICES, MOTOR REPAIRING TRADE, PLYMOUTH.**—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Messrs. Mumford and Sons; Messrs. R. Humm and Company. Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages for male apprentices employed in the motor repairing trade in the Plymouth district within the meaning of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918. Issued 27th November. (547)

**Textile Trades.**

**TWEEDS, SHAWLS AND HOSIERY MANUFACTURE, HILLFOOTS.**—The Scottish Textile Union, the National Union of General Workers v. The Hillfoots Textile Employers' Association, representing J. & C. Paton & Co., Ltd.; James Templeton & Co.; James Porteous & Co., Ltd.; Wilson Bros.; W. Archibald, Son, & Co., Ltd.; John G. Gray & Co., Ltd.; Charles Thomson & Co.; Thomas Arnott; Hunter & Donaldson; the Coblecrook Dyeing Company; The Burnbrae Dyeing and Finishing Co.; Todd & Duncan; R. Makin & Co. Decision—The men and women timeworkers concerned to receive advances of 3s. and 2s. a week respectively. Men and women pieceworkers to receive corresponding advances to their rates. The claim for an increase to young persons not established. These increases to have effect from 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (521)

**HOSIERY TRADE, SCOTLAND.**—National Union of General Workers, Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union, Workers' Union, and the National Federation of Women Workers v. West of Scotland Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. Decision—The advances granted to the workpeople concerned by the Courts' Decision No. 422 (Hosiery Trade, Scotland), of 5s. a week or 1½d. an hour to women at time rates and the advances applicable to men, girls and boys at time rates, also the 15 per cent. advance to pieceworkers, are to be paid on the actual time rates or piece-work prices respectively being paid at the date of the operation of the award and not as an addition only to the minimum rates set out in decision No. 422. Issued 15th November. (528)

**Transport Workers.**

**STEAM WAGON AND MOTOR DRIVERS.**—Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association v. The Admiralty. Decision—The motormen concerned, employed at Rosyth Dockyard and the Queensferry Naval Hospital, to receive 5s. a week, making a total advance of 38s. 6d. a full ordinary week, with effect from 12th October, 1920. Issued 8th November. (525)

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**

**CANE AND WILLOW WORKERS, LONDON.**—London Union of Journeymen Basket Makers v. London Cane and Willow Workers Employers' Association. Decision—The advance of 85 per cent. at present being paid on time and piece-work rates to be increased to 97½ per cent. Issued 8th November. (515)

**PIT PROP TRADE, BO'NESS.**—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Kennedy and Co., Ltd., Love and Stewart, Ltd., Harrower, Welsh and Co., John Denholm and Co., Ltd. Decision—The men and women concerned to receive an advance of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week and ½d. an hour or 3s. a week respectively. The claim for an increase to the younger workers not established. The increase to take effect from beginning of the first pay period following 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (516)

**PIT PROP TRADE, SOUTH ALLOA.**—National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland v. M. S. Rennie and Co., Gillespie & Nicol. Decision—The men and women concerned to receive an advance of 1d. per hour or 4s. a week and ½d. an hour or 3s. a week respectively. The claim for an increase to the younger workers not established. The advance to have effect from first pay period following 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (517)

**PIT PROP TRADE, GRANGEMOUTH.**—National Union of Dock, Riverside and General Workers v. Gibb & Austin, Bayson & Co., Ltd., Love & Stewart, Ltd., J. Slater, Ltd. Decision—From first pay period following 1st November, 1920, the men and women concerned to receive an advance

of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week and ½d. an hour or 3s. a week respectively. The claim made in respect of the younger workers not established. Issued 8th November. (518)

**ORGAN BUILDERS.**—Organ Builders' and Musical Instrument Makers' Trade Society v. Federation of Master Organ Builders. Decision—The rates of the workers concerned to be increased by 1½d. per hour from the beginning of the first pay period following the date hereof. The claim for increased subsistence allowances not established. Issued 18th November. (535)

**VEHICLE BUILDERS, LIVERPOOL.**—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Makers v. National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders. Decision—Pending a general reconstruction of the scheduled rates the rate paid in Liverpool to continue to be ½d. an hour above the nominal rate laid down for Liverpool in the national agreement dated 6th October, 1920. Issued 30th November. (548)

**Public Utility Services.**

**ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND EDUCATION SECRETARY.**—Certain members of the technical and administrative staff of the Ilford Urban District Council v. Ilford Urban District Council. Decision—In a difference arising out of decisions Nos. 276 and 445 of the Industrial Court, the rate of salary per annum payable at certain specified dates to the electrical engineer and the education secretary in accordance with revisions that had from time to time occurred in extending to them the awards granted to civil servants is indicated by the Court; the present salaries as from 1st October, 1920, being in each case £925 per annum. Issued 1st November. (510)

**HIGHWAY SURVEYOR.**—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Droitwich Rural District Council. Decision—The scale of bonus under the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee to be applied as from 1st July, 1920, to the highway surveyor concerned on a salary of £150 per annum and the increase of salary granted him at the rate of £120 per annum to be merged in and regarded as forming part of such war bonus from the above-mentioned date. Issued 2nd November. (511)

**REGISTRARS.**—National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated, v. Newcastle-on-Tyne Board of Guardians. Decision—The Court advise payment to each registrar concerned of a gratuity for the period from 1st March, 1920, to 30th September, 1920, calculated under the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee, and based on the fees received during that period, calculated in accordance with the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee Report; bonuses already paid or to be paid for above period to be merged in and form part of the amount payable hereunder; the part of the bonuses already paid which will so merge to be seven-twelfths of the yearly amount of such bonus. Issued 2nd November. (512)

**OFFICIAL STAFF.**—National Poor Law Officers' Association (Incorporated) v. Droitwich Board of Guardians. Decision—The full-time relieving officer to be paid a bonus calculated on the pre-war value of his salary and emoluments of £175 per annum in accordance with the scale recommended in the Report of the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee, dated 8th May, 1920; the part-time receiving officer to be paid a bonus of 85 per cent. on the salary payable to him in respect of his services in this capacity prior to the war, namely, £195 per annum. The members of the staff concerned who are resident and rationed are to receive a bonus on cash salaries; the master of workhouse 120 per cent. on £60, and the others 130 per cent. on the following salaries:—Matron £35, porter £30, cook £22, nurse £35, general assistant to matron £25. The decision to take effect from 1st July, 1920. The percentage additions are based on the Civil Service Scale as in operation on 1st March, 1920, and are subject to cost of living increase since that date and to future variation in accordance with the provisions of the Report referred to above. Issued 8th November. (522)

**ADMIRALTY NON-INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS' EMPLOYEES.** The Workers' Union and The National Union of General Workers v. The Admiralty. Decision—The workers employed in the Admiralty non-industrial establishments in dockyard areas to receive an advance of 5s. a week, making a total war advance of 38s. 6d. for a full ordinary week, with effect from 12th October, 1920. Issued 8th November. (524)

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS.**—Electrical Trades Union v. Colchester Corporation. Decision—The rates set out in the schedule of consolidated rates, as fixed by the District Council, No. 9 (Home Counties), of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, to be paid to the respective grades of workpeople concerned; the advance in rate due to take effect as follows, i.e., half the amount as from 1st May, 1920, the other half as from 1st January, 1921; the Corporation is recommended to consider the case of the filter attendants and carpenters, who are not specified in the schedule, having regard to the decision in respect to the other grades concerned. Issued 11th November. (526)



**Industrial Court.—Continued.**

**TECHNICAL ENGINEERING STAFF.**—Electrical Power Engineers' Association v. Colchester Corporation. Decision—The Station Superintendent concerned to receive a bonus at the rate of £20 per annum as from 1st November, 1920. The two-shift engineers to receive a bonus of £30 per annum as from 1st January, 1920. The Corporation is recommended to deal with the claim of the switchboard attendant and meter inspector, having regard to the Court's decision No. 526 of this date. Issued 11th November. (527)

**OFFICIAL STAFF.**—National Poor Law Officers' Association (Incorporated) v. Cuckfield Board of Guardians. Decision—The Clerk to the Guardians to be paid a bonus of 55 per cent. on a salary of £250 per annum, the advance of £50 considered as due to conditions arising out of the war to merge in the bonus; the relieving officers to be granted the scale of bonus recommended in the Report of the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee, dated 8th May, 1920, on salaries of £150 and £110 per annum respectively, any payment made in excess of these sums to merge in the bonus. Resident and rationed members of the staff on estimated pre-war cash salaries as follows:—The master of the workhouse, 111 per cent. on £75; the matron, 123 per cent. on £50; the remainder of the employees, 130 per cent. on cash salaries varying from £35 to £20 per annum. The advances to operate from 1st April, 1920. The percentage additions are based on the Civil Service scale as it operated at 1st March, 1920, and are subject to variation since this date in accordance with the provisions of the Report already referred to. Issued 18th November. (532)

**GAS FITTERS.**—Gas Fitters' Trade Association v. Corporation of Birmingham (Gas Department), Corporation of Smethwick (Gas Department), Birmingham and District Master Gas Fitters' Association. Decision—Fully qualified gas fitters to be paid 2s. 2d. an hour from 27th September, 1920. Issued 18th November. (534)

**Miscellaneous Trades.**

**RUBBER CABLE WORKERS (WOMEN).**—Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers v. Reddaway & Co., Limited, Manchester. Decision—The rate applicable to the class to which the women concerned belong was the substituted rate laid down in award No. 597 of the Interim Court of Arbitration on 15th July, 1919. Issued 18th November. (538)

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

**LABOURERS AND QUARRYMEN.**—National Union of General Workers v. South Devon Granite Co., Ltd., near Princetown. Difference—Concerning the date from which an advance granted to certain men at the Swell Tor and Merrivale Quarries should be effective. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Claim for the increase to be paid from a date earlier than the 1st December, 1920, had not been established. Issued 17th November, 1920. W.A. 5247/2.

**LEADING HAND.**—Nottinghamshire Miners' Association v. Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., represented by the Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association. Difference—Application on behalf of the man concerned employed as a lamp repairer in charge of the lamp cabin at the Stanton Iron Works Co.'s Silverhill Colliery for payment of the extra 6d. per day specified for leading hands in the Award dated 5th September, 1918, of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Claim established. Issued 22nd November, 1920. W.A. 5220/2.

**Transport Trades.**

**MEN EMPLOYED IN BUNKERING FISHING VESSELS.**—National Union of General Workers v. Fleetwood Fishing Vessels Owners' Association. Difference—Application for increases in wages and overtime. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—Rate of pay for bunkering coals into steam fishing vessels should be increased from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per ton. Rate of pay for coals bunkered in overtime should be increased from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per ton. This award is part of and supplemental to the agreement between the parties dated 29th September, 1920. Effective as from 29th September, 1920. Issued 1st November, 1920. W.A. 5085/2.

**Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Pottery, and Glass Trades.**

**PRESSERS AND MOULDMAKERS.**—National Society of Pottery Workers (Scottish Committee) v. Potters' Federa-

tion, Ltd. Difference—Application for an advance of 4½d. per hour on time-rates and the unpaid balance of 20 per cent. on present piecework rates. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Macdonald. Award—Claim not established. Issued 12th November, 1920. W.A. 720/8.

**Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.**

**LABOURERS, ETC.**—National Union of Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers v. Newry Bacon Curing Co., Ltd. Difference—Application for increases. Arbitrator—Mr. W. Beattie. Award—Advances granted of 3s. 6d. per week to knifemen, and 3s. per week to labourers and the engine driver. Effective (by agreement) from 16th October. Issued 30th November, 1920. W.A. 5680/2.

**Miscellaneous Trades.**

**CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.**—Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers v. Peterborough Equitable Industrial Co-operative Society. Difference—Application for certain minimum wages and improved conditions of employment. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Minimum rates fixed: junior males and females, 16s. to 50s. according to age and sex; adults, according to age, 63s. at 21 to 70s. at 23 for males, and 47s. at 21 to 50s. at 22 for females; male shop assistants, 63s. to 72s. 6d. at age of 23 years. Rates fixed for first assistants, branch managers and manageresses, warehouse managers or foremen and transport workers. Hours of labour, holidays, sickness, overtime and other conditions fixed. Effective as from commencement of pay period commencing 4th October, 1920. Issued 27th November, 1920. W.A. 5372/2.

**SETTLEMENT BY A COMMITTEE SET UP UNDER SECTION 2 (1) (b) OF THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.****Leather Trades.**

**HIDE AND SKIN OPERATIVES.**—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Belfast Hide and Skin Merchants' Association. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—Standard rate of £3 per week to be paid to workers over 21 years of age, workers under 21 years to receive £2 5s. per week. Working week to consist of 48 hours, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Other conditions fixed. Effective as from 14th October. Agreed 10th November, 1920. W.A. 5759.

**AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.****Mining and Quarrying.**

**MINERS.**—Lanarkshire Miners' County Union v. Messrs. William Baird & Co., Ltd., Bedlay, Lanarkshire. Difference—Concerning the "make up," to the minimum of wages for two sections of the work. Agreement—(1) In the future any similar dispute as to whether the output has been reduced by the action of the men should be referred to arbitration. (2) The wages of the men concerned in certain sections should be made up to the recognised wages paid for the periods. (3) The ton rates in dispute in the Straight Dock Section and the South Level Section to be referred to arbitration by two arbitrators with power to appoint an oversman. Effective as regards (2) on 19th November, 1920, provided work has been resumed on that day. Agreed 17th November, 1920. W.A. 4893.

**QUARRYMEN.**—Quarrymen's Trade Association v. Northumberland & Durham Quarry Owners' Association. Difference—Application for increases and other conditions. Agreement—Advance granted of 2d. per hour, making the hourly rate 2s. 2d. Agreed 19th November, 1920. W.A. 1860/3.

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

**WIREWOMERS.**—National Society of Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics v. Master Wire Workers' Association, London. Difference—Concerning the minimum rate payable to pieceworkers in terms of the agreement between the parties, dated 1st October, 1920. Agreement—Consideration is to be given to any specific rates of piecework which may be too low. Such adjustments should be made by the members of the Association individually in their own shops with their men on the basis of the Agreement, which provided that a pieceworker of average ability should be able to earn 2s. 2d. per hour. Agreed 20th October, 1920. W.A. 5483.

**Agreements—Continued**

**CARPENTERS IN RAILWAY SHOPS.**—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners v. Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway Company, Cork. Difference—Application for the Cork district rate. Agreement—The district rate to be paid less a differential of 2s. per week for privileges. Effective as from 5th March, 1920. (No formal agreement.) Agreed 30th October, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**WORKING INSTRUCTORS.**—Workers' Union, Carpenters' Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock. Difference—Concerning the payment of Working Instructors on wagon repairing. Agreement—The payment of the Building Trade rate for this work is not practicable. There should be paid to each carpenter 2s. per week for each Trainee, working under his supervision. All alterations of rates, outside those covering Engineering Establishments, shall be merged into this payment. Not less than five men should be placed under an Instructor. Agreed 15th November, 1920. W.A. 5188.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**

**VEHICLE BUILDERS.**—National Union of Vehicle Builders, Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Kindred Trades, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. National Federation of Vehicle Trades. Difference—Application concerning wages. Agreement—Advance granted of 2d. per hour on all existing rates to adult workmen, 2s. 6d. per week to youths and apprentices under 19 years, and 1d. per hour to youths between 19 and 21 years. This advance to be effective from the resumption of work or as from 28th October, 1920. Systems of payment by results may be introduced, or, where piecework or other systems are in operation, the same may continue, or, where any of the employees on any particular class of work in any individual shop agree, the employers shall not be debarred from arranging a system of payment by results providing the time-rate is guaranteed, irrespective of earnings, and certain conditions followed. Other conditions fixed. Agreed 27th October, 1920. W.A. 4934.

**Textile Trades.**

**WOOLLEN MILL OPERATIVES.**—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and Irish Women Workers' Union v. Messrs. Hill & Sons, Lucan Woollen Mills, Co. Dublin. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—All the workers concerned to be re-employed at the rates current prior to the strike, and an increase to be paid the first pay day after two months from the date of the re-opening of the factory, the increase to be the same as that granted last January and February. (No formal agreement.) Agreed 16th November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

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

**CHEMICAL WORKERS.**—Workers' Union v. Messrs. James A. Beck & Sons, Belfast. Difference—Application for an increase and for other conditions. Agreement—Advance granted of 10d. per day or shift. Other claims withdrawn. Effective from 1st November, 1920. (No formal agreement.) Agreed 22nd November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**CHEMICAL MANURE OPERATIVES.**—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Richardson's Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., Belfast. Difference—Application for certain increases and other conditions. Agreement—Advance granted of 10d. per day or shift to male workers, and an advance to women workers estimated at about 2s. 6d. per week. Other claims withdrawn. Effective from 1st November, 1920. (No formal agreement.) Agreed 22nd November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.**

**ENGINEMEN, ETC.**—Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers. Difference—Application for an increase of 20s. per week. Agreement—Advances granted ranging from 8s. 6d. to 10s. per week. A fortnight's holiday (12 working days each year) to be given, of which six days should be continuous. The weekly wages established by this agreement to remain in operation until the economic situation alters. Effective from the week ended 14th August, 1920. Agreed 26th October, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**CARTERS (DRAYMEN).**—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Dock Milling Co., Bolands, Ltd., Walter Brown & Co., and Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien, Dublin, represented by Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—Workmen concerned should receive a flat advance of 12s. 6d. per week on the current bonus. Tonnage and load rates to remain unaltered. Any future demands in respect of carters to be dealt with at the same hearing as any demands made on behalf of mill workers.

The rates of wages resulting from the above advance to remain in force until a serious alteration in the economic situation should justify a revision of these rates. Effective on and from 24th July, 1920. Agreed 8th November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**DISTILLERS.**—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. United Distilleries Co., Ltd., Belfast and Londonderry. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—Advance granted of 3s. per week, as from 22nd October, 1920. A full week's notice terminable on a Saturday should be given by the Union in the event of any future strikes. Work to be resumed as and when circumstances permit. Agreed 25th November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**Miscellaneous Trades.**

**TUNERS, VANMEN, ETC.**—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Crane and Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. Pigott & Co., Ltd., Piano Manufacturers, Dublin. Difference—Application for increased wages. Agreement—Wages of tuners to be advanced by 12s. 6d. per week, subject to certain conditions as to work done per week, and the wages of repairers by 5s. to 10s. per week; the minimum wages of a qualified repairer to be £3 5s. per week. Except in the cases of certain men, vanmen and porters employed by Messrs. Pigott & Co., Ltd., to receive increase of 10s. per week, those employed by Messrs. Crane & Sons, Ltd., 5s. per week. Women polishers to receive advance of 4s. per week. A revised scale of wages for apprentices ranging from 7s. 6d. per week in the first year to 35s. per week in the fifth year, was agreed. All employees should have eight consecutive working days holiday with pay. The agreement is to remain in force for 12 months unless after six months there shall be a substantial change in the cost of living. Effective as from and including the first pay day after 7th October, 1920. Agreed 19th October, 1920. W.A. 5890.

**CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.**—Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees v. Co-operative Societies in Northern Section of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. Difference—Application for improved wages and working conditions. Agreement—Advances granted (subject to appeals by individual societies), varying from 3s. to 10s. per week according to age and sex, for time-workers in distributive departments, and of 12½ per cent. to workers in productive departments concerned. The rates payable are set out in detail. The working week to consist of 44 hours for distributive workers and 40 hours for clerks with the exception of cashiers and certain others. Holidays with pay fixed for productive workers. Effective as from and including 16th July, 1920. Agreed 2nd November, 1920. W.A. 4899.

**BONE CUTTERS.**—Workers' Union v. Sheffield Master Bone Cutters' Association. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—Piece-workers, whose present rates are 1897 price list plus 25 per cent. should receive, as from 18th October, 1920, an increase of 35 per cent. on present earnings, the war bonus of 7s. per week to merge therein. It is understood that this is in full settlement of any question arising out of the interim agreement of 2nd September, 1920. Time-workers should be paid an inclusive rate of 1s. 10d. per hour as from the date of resumption of work. A labourer, who fills up his time on the saw, should make special terms with his employer. No change to be made in the rate of wages unless there is a substantial increase or decrease in the cost of living. Agreed 4th November, 1920. W.A. 4113.

**HARDWARE STORE WORKERS.**—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Samuel Gratrix, Jun., & Bro., Ltd., Plumbers' Merchants, Manchester. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Male workers, 22 years and over to receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week; those under that age 4s. per week. Female workers granted increase of 4s. per week. Effective on the first pay day following date of agreement. Agreed 24th November, 1920. W.A. 5651.

**TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.**

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

The penalty for paying wages at less than the minimum rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; but in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical







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 whole, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate according as the Overtime Rate payable under (A) above, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

(ii)—Female Workers.

Female workers employed on piece-work shall 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 whole, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate in the case of "workers other than learners," and the whole, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate in the case of "learners," according as the overtime rate payable under (A) above, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 48; on any week-day other than Saturday 9; on Saturday 5.

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

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

ORDER, DATED 10TH NOVEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

(A) For male and female workers who are employed in one or more of the following occupations, and who have had not less than three years' experience in one or more of such occupations:—

- (1) Horse hair sorter, hackler, drawer or buncher, power loom weaver, winder, damask seating hand-loom weaver, curler, spinner, hair dyer, cloth starcher, carpet weaver.

(i) Male workers:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
21 years of age and over	1 6
20 and under 21 years of age	1 3
19 " 20 "	1 1
18 " 19 "	0 11
17 " 18 "	0 9

(ii) Female workers:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
18 years of age and over	0 9½
17½ and under 18 years of age	0 8½
17 " 17½ "	0 7½

- (2) Fibre drafter, dresser or dyer, bass sorter, dyer, cutter, rougher, mixer or finisher.

(i) Male workers:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
21 years of age and over	1 5½
20 and under 21 years of age	1 3
19 " 20 "	1 1
18 " 19 "	0 11
17 " 18 "	0 9

(ii) Female workers:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
18 years of age and over	0 9½
17½ and under 18 years of age	0 8½
17 " 17½ "	0 7½

(B) For all other workers.

(i) Male Workers:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
21 years of age and over	1 2
20 and under 21 years of age	1 0
19 " 20 "	0 10
18 " 19 "	0 8½
17½ " 18 "	0 7½
17 " 17½ "	0 6½
16½ " 17 "	0 6
16 " 16½ "	0 5½
15½ " 16 "	0 4½
15 " 15½ "	0 4
14½ " 15 "	0 3½
under 14½ years of age	0 3

(ii) Female workers:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
18 years of age and over	0 8½
17½ and under 18 years of age	0 7½
17 " 17½ "	0 6½
16½ " 17 "	0 6
16 " 16½ "	0 5½
15½ " 16 "	0 4½
15 " 15½ "	0 4
14½ " 15 "	0 3½
under 14½ years of age	0 3

NOTE.—The above rates do not apply to Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers).

In the case of any female worker who enters the trade for the first time at or over the age of 16 years, and who is employed on Time-Work, the General Minimum Time-Rates payable during her first twelve months' employment shall be the Minimum Rates set out under B (ii) above applicable to a worker in the immediately junior age group in lieu of the General Minimum Time-Rates otherwise applicable.

II.—General Minimum Piece-Rates are fixed for Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers).

III.—Overtime Rates.

(A) For the classes of workers set out in I above—

(1) Workers employed on Time-work—

- (i) For the first four hours of overtime in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii) For overtime after the first four hours in any week, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.

(2) Workers employed on Piece-work—

Piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the equivalent of the appropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate or the General Minimum Time-Rate, as the case may be, WITH THE ADDITION OF ONE-QUARTER, ONE-HALF, or the FULL Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate or General Minimum Time-Rate, as the case may be, for the periods specified respectively in (1) (i), (1) (ii) and (1) (iii) above.

(B) For Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers and other than Home-workers)—

In respect of each hour of overtime worked in ADDITION to payment at not less than the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rates:

- (i) For first four hours of overtime in any week, 2d. per hour.
- (ii) For overtime after first four hours in any week, 4d. per hour.
- (iii) For time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, 8d. per hour.

For the purpose of the Overtime Rates, the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade in any week to be 48.

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

ORDER DATED 18TH NOVEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 29TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

I.—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 in (b) below, and who have had not less than 5 years' experience in cutting in the Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing trade:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
General Minimum Time-Rate	1 7
Piece-work Basis Time-Rate	1 8½

(b) For the purpose of this Order the term "cutting" shall be deemed to include the operations of booking-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:—

	Per hour.
	s. d.
General Minimum Time-Rate	0 10½
Piece-work Basis Time-Rate	0 11½

II.—Overtime Rates.

For the classes of workers specified in I above, whether engaged on time or piece-work, in substitution for the above

minimum rates of wages:

- (i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii) For overtime after first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.
- (iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 46, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

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

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

Where it is, or may become, the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday, the overtime-rates as set out above shall apply to such workers as if in these provisions as to overtime the words "Saturday" and "Sunday" were interchanged.

Corset Trade Board.

ORDER, DATED 18TH NOVEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES, AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR FEMALE AND MALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 29TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

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

(A) Female Workers.

General Minimum Time-Rates.

- (i) Female Workers other than learners ... 9½d.
- (ii) Female learners:—

Period of Employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at			
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.
1st 6 months	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 13 0	1st 3 months s. d. 18 0
2nd "	13 0	14 0	18 0	2nd " s. d. 23 0
3rd "	16 0	19 0	25 0	3rd " s. d. 29 0
4th "	19 0	24 0	33 0	4th " s. d. 33 0
5th "	23 0	29 0	—	—
6th "	28 0	33 0	—	—
7th "	30 0	—	—	—
8th "	33 0	—	—	—

For learners under 14 years of age 10s. per week of 48 hours.

Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

- All Female Workers ... 10½d.
- (B) Male Workers.

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Rate. Rate. Per hour. Per hour. s. d. s. d.

- 1.—(a) Male Workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders, who have had not less than five years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes ... 1 9 1 10½
- (b) Male Workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders, who have had less than five years' experience but not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes ... 1 7 1 8½

Provided that, for the purpose of reckoning previous experience, a Worker shall be entitled to count not more than 12 months' experience after the age of 19 years in Folding, Hand-Fitting, Parting, Separating or Making-up.

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Rate. Rate. Per hour. Per hour. s. d. s. d.

- 2.—Male Workers employed as Folders, Hand Fitters, Parters, Separators and Makers-up, who have had not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes ... 1 5 1 6½
- 3.—Warehousemen and Packers of 22 years of age and upwards, who have had not less than two years' experience as Warehousemen or Packers... 1 4½ 1 6
- 4.—All Male Workers, other than those specified in Sections 1, 2 and 3 above:—  
Workers of:  
22 years of age and upwards ... 1 3½  
21 and under 22 years of age ... 1 1½  
20 " 21 " ... 0 11½  
19 " 20 " ... 0 10½  
18 " 19 " ... 0 8½  
17 " 18 " ... 0 6½  
16 " 17 " ... 0 5½  
15 " 16 " ... 0 4½  
Workers under 15 years of age ... 0 3½

Male Workers commencing employment in the Corset Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 years may serve a period of six months at 8d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 9½d. per hour.

On the expiration of one year's service in the trade, these workers shall receive such rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions.

II.—Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers whether employed on time-work or on piece-work:—

- (i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime after five hours on Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.
- (iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these overtime rates, the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; and on any week-day other than Saturday, 9.

Where it is the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on five days a week, the overtime rates shall not be payable on any day other than Saturday, Sunday, and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, until the number of hours worked exceeds 9½. In such cases overtime on Saturday shall be paid at the rate of TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours and at the rate of TIME-AND-A-HALF after the first two hours.

Where it is the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on alternate Saturdays, the overtime rate shall not be payable in the week on which attendance on Saturday is required until 50 hours have been worked.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER, DATED 23RD NOVEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING THE GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATE AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATE AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS IN CERTAIN AREAS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1920.

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

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Rate. Rate. Per hour. Per hour. s. d. s. d.

- For Male Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade and who are employed in AREAS OTHER THAN those administered by Rural District Councils or those with a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last Census, administered by Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities ... 1 7 1 8½



**Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland).**

ORDER, DATED 29TH NOVEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 13TH DECEMBER, 1920.

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

	General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Rate.	
	Per hour.	Per hour.
(a) Female Workers:—	s. d.	s. d.
18 years of age and upwards	0 7½	0 8½
17 and under 18 years of age	0 6½	
16 " 17 "	0 5½	
15 " 16 "	0 4½	
under 15 years of age	0 3½	

Workers under 18 years of age may be paid the reduced rates set out above provided they are employed under conditions which afford a reasonable prospect of advancement to the General Minimum Time-Rate of 7½d. per hour.

	General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Rate.	
	Per hour.	Per hour.
(b) Male Workers:—	s. d.	s. d.
22 years of age and upwards	1 1½	1 4
21 and under 22 years of age	1 0	
20 " 21 "	0 10½	
19 " 20 "	0 9½	
18 " 19 "	0 8½	
17 " 18 "	0 7	
16 " 17 "	0 5½	
15 " 16 "	0 4½	
under 15 years of age	0 3½	

Workers under 22 years of age may be paid the reduced rates set out above provided they are employed under conditions which afford a reasonable prospect of advancement to the General Minimum Time-Rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour.

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

**(A) Workers employed on Time-Work:—**

Overtime rates in substitution for the above minimum rates, calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 22nd April, 1920. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, page 277.)

**(B) Workers employed on Piece-Work:—**

In respect of each hour of overtime worked IN ADDITION to payment at 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, a sum equivalent to the WHOLE, to ONE-HALF or to ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate according as the overtime rate payable would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively if the worker had been employed on time-work.

**Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).**

ORDER DATED 6TH DECEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE WORKERS OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE COFFIN FURNITURE SECTION OF THE TRADE, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 15TH DECEMBER, 1920.

**I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.**

Male Workers of 21 years of age and over:—

	Per week of 47 hours.	
	s. d.	s. d.
(a) Dressers and Stampers:—		
Workers of Grade I (as defined by the Board)	80	0
" Grade II ( " " " " )	87	6
" Grade III ( " " " " )	93	6
(b) Polishers and Planishers (including Wheelers):—		
Workers of Grade I (as defined by the Board)	81	6
" Grade II ( " " " " )	90	6
" Grade III ( " " " " )	95	6

Provided that a Male Worker entering the trade as a Dresser, Stamper, Polisher, Planisher, or Wheeler for the first time at or over the age of 21 may be employed, during the first three months of his employment, at a rate of 10s. per week less, and during the second three months of his employment at a rate of 5s. per week less than the Minimum Rate otherwise applicable as set out above.

(c) Workers employed on packing, rough warehousing and despatching or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of Coffin Furniture from any metal by any process:—

	Per week of 47 hours.	
	s. d.	s. d.
(i) Workers of less than one year's experience	56	6
(ii) Workers of not less than one and less than five years' experience	63	6
(iii) Workers of not less than five years' experience	69	6

**II.—Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.**

Rates 12½ per cent. above the proposed General Minimum Time-Rates, as set out above.

**III.—Overtime Rates.**

Overtime Rates (in substitution for the above General Minimum Time-Rates in respect of hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work) calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 21st May, 1920.

(See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 341).

**PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES.**

Proposals to fix or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards.

Objections to the proposals set out below may be lodged with the Trade Board issuing the notice within two months from the day following the date of the Notice of Proposal. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at the Office of Trade Boards, 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of the Irish Trade Boards.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 4th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as follows:—

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

	Great Britain.	
	Per hour.	Per hour.
(i) Male Workers.	s. d.	s. d.
21 years of age and over	1 4½	
20 and under 21 years of age	1 3	
19 " 20 "	1 1½	
18 " 19 "	0 11½	
17 " 18 "	0 10	
16 " 17 "	0 7½	
15 " 16 "	0 6½	
14 " 15 "	0 5	
(ii) Female Workers.	England and Wales.	Scotland.
	Per hour.	Per hour.
	s. d.	s. d.
18 years of age and over	9½	8½
17 and under 18 years of age	7½	7½
16 " 17 "	5½	5½
15 " 16 "	4½	4½
14 " 15 "	3	3

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

(i) For the first two hours of overtime in any week excluding Sundays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.  
 (ii) For overtime after the first two hours in any week excluding Sundays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.  
 (iii) For all time worked on Sundays, DOUBLE-TIME.

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in any week to be 48. Provided that all hours worked on Sundays shall be regarded as overtime.

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

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 6th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers.

**I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-rates for Male and Female Workers.**

	Per week of 48 hours.		Per hour.
	s. d.	s. d.	
(i) For Male Workers:—			
Workers under 15 years of age	16	0 i.e.,	0 4
Workers of—			
15 and under 16 years of age	20	0	0 5
16 " 17 "	24	0	0 6
17 " 18 "	28	0	0 7
18 " 19 "	36	0	0 9
19 " 20 "	44	0	0 11
20 " 21 "	52	0	1 1
21 years of age and over	64	0	1 4

**(ii) For Female Workers:—**

	Per week of 48 hours.		Per hour.
	s. d.	s. d.	
Workers under 15 years of age	12	0 i.e.,	0 3
Workers of—			
15 and under 16 years of age	16	0	0 4
16 " 17 "	20	0	0 5
17 " 18 "	24	0	0 6
18 " 19 "	30	0	0 7½
19 " 20 "	31	0	0 7½
20 " 21 "	32	0	0 8
21 years of age and over	34	0	0 8½

The Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates set out above for workers under 21 years of age shall be payable, subject to the proviso that such workers are employed under conditions which, in the circumstances of the case, offer a reasonable prospect of advancement to the General Minimum Time-Rate of 1s. 4d. per hour in the case of Male Workers and of 8½d. per hour in the case of Female Workers. Otherwise the General Minimum Time-Rate payable to workers under 21 years of age shall be 1s. 4d. per hour in the case of Male Workers and 8½d. per hour in the case of Female Workers, irrespective of age.

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

(i) For the first two hours' Overtime on any day except Saturday, Sunday or Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(ii) For Overtime after the first two hours of Overtime on any day except Sunday and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all Overtime on Saturday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.

(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, 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 5 days a week, the Overtime Rate shall only be payable where on any of such five days the number of hours worked exceed 9½.

(b) Where a worker (e.g., a worker of the Jewish Religion) is customarily employed on Sunday instead of Saturday, the Minimum Rates for Overtime as set out above shall apply to such worker in like manner as if in the above provisions as to Overtime the word "Saturday" were substituted for "Sunday" and the word "Sunday" for "Saturday."

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on any week-day other than Saturday, 8½; on Saturday, 4½.

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

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).**

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 8th November, 1920, to fix Minimum Rates of Wages for Male Workers and (the Minister of Labour having given his consent) to fix and vary Minimum Rates of Wages for Female Piece-Workers.

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

	Per hour.	
	s. d.	s. d.
14 and under 15 years of age	0	4½
15 " 16 "	0	5½
16 " 17 "	0	6½
17 " 18 "	0	8
18 " 19 "	0	10½
19 " 20 "	0	11½
20 " 21 "	1	0½
21 years of age and over	1	3

**II.—Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for Female Workers (all ages).**

For all Female Workers ... 9½d. per hour.

**III.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Male Workers and Female Piece workers.**

(i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sunday, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sunday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(iii) For all time worked on Sunday, DOUBLE-TIME.

(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on any week-day other than Saturday, 9; on Saturday, 4½.

NOTE.—The hours which female workers, young persons

and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

**Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board.**

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 8th November, 1920, further to vary the General Minimum Piece-Rates and General Minimum Time-Rates, as set out in the Minister's Order dated 29th January, 1920, and to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates for Cutting, and for Cutting and Scalloping Lace other than Cross-band Lace.

**Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.**

I.—Workers (other than Learners, as defined by the Board) 7½d. per hour.

Provided that:—

(a) In the case of workers who fetch their own work from the Warehouse, and do not receive it through a Middlewoman or Middleman the General Minimum Time-Rate shall be 8½d. per hour.

(b) In the case of workers entering the trade for the first time after the age of 18, the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable during the first six months of their employment shall be 3d. per hour, and thereafter the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable shall be the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate for workers other than Learners.

**II.—Learners as defined by the Board.**

**(i) Learners not working on Frame Clipping:—**

Period of Employment.	Learners commencing at				
	Under 14 years of age.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 18 years of age.
	per wk.	per wk.	per wk.	per wk.	per wk.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
During 1st six months	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
" 2nd "	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	20 0
" 3rd "	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	—
" 4th "	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	—
" 5th "	18 0	18 0	21 0	—	—
" 6th "	20 0	20 0	24 0	—	—
" 7th "	22 0	22 0	—	—	—
" 8th "	24 0	24 0	—	—	—

**(ii) Learners working on Frame Clipping:—**

Period of Employment.	Learners commencing at			
	Under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 18 years of age.
	per wk.	per wk.	per wk.	per wk.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
During 1st six months	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
" 2nd "	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0
" 2nd year "	16 0	20 0	23 0	—

The above General Minimum Time-Rates for Learners are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate increase or decrease according as the number of hours of employment in any week is more or less than 48.

In reckoning the period of employment for the purpose of determining the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to a learner, previous experience in any section of the trade covered by this Notice of Proposal must be included except (1) that experience in finishing Hair Nets shall be included only in cases where the worker is employed in that section of the trade, and (2) in the Hair Net section of the trade no experience except in finishing Hair Nets shall be included.

It shall be optional to the employer to place the learner on piece-rates during this learner period.

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

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour), issued a Notice of Proposal dated 9th November, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers, and to fix a Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for Home Workers as follows:—

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

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(a) For all Female Workers of 18 years of age and over who are employed as Charge Hands with the duty of being responsible for all work and order	0 10
(b) For all Male Workers of 21 years of age and over employed as:—	
(i) Pin Makers	1 10
(ii) Hairpin Machinists, Hook and Eye Makers, Machine-Blackers or Automatic Machinists (including Snap Fastener Machinists)	1 8
(iii) Blackers (other than Machine-Blackers), Electro-Platers, Whiteners or Wire-Straighteners	1 5



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

- (a) Employed on Time Work.
  - (i) For all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first 10 hours, and TIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the following provisions:—
  - (ii) For all hours in excess of 4½ on Saturday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
  - (iii) For all hours worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.
- (b) Employed on Piece Work.

All workers employed on piece-work shall 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 appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, the WHOLE, ONE-HALF, or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, according as the overtime rate payable under the above provisions if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been, DOUBLE-TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 47; on Saturday 4½.

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

III.—Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for all Home Workers, 7½d. per hour.

Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales).

I.—The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 16th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates for certain classes of Female Workers as follows:—

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.

(i) Porters:—

	Scale A.		Scale B.		Scale C.	
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
23 years of age and upwards	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23 and under 23 years of age	37 0	41 0	38 0	43 0	42 0	45 0
21 " 21 "	36 0	39 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	43 0
20 " 20 "	35 0	38 0	35 0	39 0	39 0	42 0
19 " 19 "	34 0	37 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	41 0
18 " 18 "	33 0	36 0	33 0	37 0	37 0	40 0
17 " 17 "	32 0	35 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	39 0
16 " 16 "	31 0	34 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	38 0
15 " 15 "	30 0	33 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	37 0
14 " 14 "	29 0	32 0	29 0	33 0	33 0	36 0

(ii) Female Workers employed wholly or mainly as Shop Assistants:—

	Scale A.		Scale B.		Scale C.	
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
24 years of age and upwards	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23 and under 24 years of age	39 0	45 0	40 0	46 0	45 0	51 0
22 " 22 "	38 0	44 0	39 0	45 0	44 0	50 0
21 " 21 "	37 0	43 0	38 0	44 0	43 0	49 0
20 " 20 "	36 0	42 0	37 0	43 0	42 0	48 0
19 " 19 "	35 0	41 0	36 0	42 0	41 0	47 0
18 " 18 "	34 0	40 0	35 0	41 0	40 0	46 0
17 " 17 "	33 0	39 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	45 0
16 " 16 "	32 0	38 0	33 0	39 0	38 0	44 0
15 " 15 "	31 0	37 0	32 0	38 0	37 0	43 0
14 " 14 "	30 0	36 0	31 0	37 0	36 0	42 0

(a) As respects workers other than those set out in paragraph (b) below, the above rates are based upon a week of 48 hours and for the purpose of calculating the hourly rates applicable in respect of the number of hours of employment in any week the week shall be taken to be a week of 48 hours.

(b) As respects whole time workers employed by the week or longer period whose customary working week is less than 48 hours but not less than 44 hours the rate applicable to such workers shall be based upon the number of hours customarily worked by such workers; that is to say, for the purpose of calculating the hourly rate applicable in respect of the number of hours of employment in any week, the week shall be taken to be the number of hours customarily worked by such workers.

II.—The Board have also issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 7th December, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers.

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

(A)—For Clerks employed wholly or mainly as Clerks (other than Cash Desk Workers employed in Retail Shops):

(i) Male Workers:—

	Scale A.		Scale B.		Scale C.	
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
25 years of age and upwards	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
24 and under 25 years of age	62 0	72 0	60 0	69 0	68 0	77 0
23 " 23 "	60 0	69 0	58 0	67 0	66 0	75 0
22 " 22 "	58 0	67 0	56 0	65 0	64 0	73 0
21 " 21 "	56 0	65 0	54 0	63 0	62 0	71 0
20 " 20 "	54 0	63 0	52 0	61 0	60 0	69 0
19 " 19 "	52 0	61 0	50 0	59 0	58 0	67 0
18 " 18 "	50 0	59 0	48 0	57 0	56 0	65 0
17 " 17 "	48 0	57 0	46 0	55 0	54 0	63 0
16 " 16 "	46 0	55 0	44 0	53 0	52 0	61 0
15 " 15 "	44 0	53 0	42 0	51 0	50 0	59 0
14 " 14 "	42 0	51 0	40 0	49 0	48 0	57 0

(ii) Female Workers:—

	Scale A.		Scale B.		Scale C.	
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
24 years of age and upwards	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23 and under 24 years of age	42 0	48 0	40 0	46 0	45 0	51 0
22 " 22 "	40 0	46 0	38 0	44 0	43 0	49 0
21 " 21 "	38 0	44 0	36 0	42 0	41 0	47 0
20 " 20 "	36 0	42 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	45 0
19 " 19 "	34 0	40 0	32 0	38 0	37 0	43 0
18 " 18 "	32 0	38 0	30 0	36 0	35 0	41 0
17 " 17 "	30 0	36 0	28 0	34 0	33 0	39 0
16 " 16 "	28 0	34 0	26 0	32 0	31 0	37 0
15 " 15 "	26 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	29 0	35 0
14 " 14 "	24 0	30 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	33 0

(B)—For Cash Desk Workers employed in Retail Shops:

(i) Male Workers:—

	Scale A.		Scale B.		Scale C.	
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
25 years of age and upwards	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
24 and under 25 years of age	58 0	68 0	57 0	66 0	66 0	75 0
23 " 23 "	56 0	66 0	55 0	64 0	64 0	73 0
22 " 22 "	54 0	64 0	53 0	62 0	62 0	71 0
21 " 21 "	52 0	62 0	51 0	60 0	60 0	69 0
20 " 20 "	50 0	60 0	49 0	58 0	58 0	67 0
19 " 19 "	48 0	58 0	47 0	56 0	56 0	65 0
18 " 18 "	46 0	56 0	45 0	54 0	54 0	63 0
17 " 17 "	44 0	54 0	43 0	52 0	52 0	61 0
16 " 16 "	42 0	52 0	41 0	50 0	50 0	59 0
15 " 15 "	40 0	50 0	39 0	48 0	48 0	57 0

(ii) Female Workers:—

	Scale A.		Scale B.		Scale C.	
	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)	(per wk.)
24 years of age and upwards	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23 and under 24 years of age	39 0	45 0	38 0	44 0	43 0	49 0
22 " 22 "	38 0	44 0	37 0	43 0	42 0	48 0
21 " 21 "	37 0	43 0	36 0	42 0	41 0	47 0
20 " 20 "	36 0	42 0	35 0	41 0	40 0	46 0
19 " 19 "	35 0	41 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	45 0
18 " 18 "	34 0	40 0	33 0	39 0	38 0	44 0
17 " 17 "	33 0	39 0	32 0	38 0	37 0	43 0
16 " 16 "	32 0	38 0	31 0	37 0	36 0	42 0
15 " 15 "	31 0	37 0	30 0	36 0	35 0	41 0
14 " 14 "	30 0	36 0	29 0	35 0	34 0	40 0

(C)—(i) In the case of classes of whole-time workers employed by the week or longer period, whose customary working week consists of a number of hours less than 48, but not less than 40 in the case of workers included in (A) above, or 44 in the case of those included in (B) above, a "week" means a week of the number of hours customarily worked by the class in question. In all other cases a "week" means a week of 48 hours.

(ii) Payment at not less than the hourly rate (the weekly rate divided by the number of hours constituting a "week") must be made for all hours of employment.

NOTE.—The proposed rates set out in the respective Scales A, B and C of the above Proposals shall apply as follows:—

Scale A shall apply (a) to all areas administered by Rural District Councils, and (b) to all areas which are administered by Municipal Borough Councils or Urban District Councils and which according to the Census of 1911 had a population of less than 5,000; but so as in neither case to apply to any area within the Metropolitan Police District.

Scale C shall apply to the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

Scale B shall apply to all other areas.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Ireland)

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated the 17th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as follows:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

(i) Male Workers (including Homeworkers):—

	Per week of 47 hours.	
	s. d.	s. d.
(a) 18 years of age and over	57 6	57 6
(b) 16 and under 18 years of age	55 0	55 0
(c) Under 16 years of age	20 0	20 0

(ii) Female Workers (including Home workers):—

	s. d.	
	s. d.	s. d.
(a) 18 years of age and over	25 0	25 0
(b) 17 and under 18 years of age	20 0	20 0
(c) 16 " 17 " "	17 6	17 6
(d) Under 16 years of age	12 0	12 0

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates for male and female workers of all ages whether employed on time-work or on piece-work:—

- (i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.
- (iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 47, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 47; on any week-day other than Saturday 8½; on Saturday 5.

Where it is the established practice for 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 50.

Where it is the established practice for a worker to attend only five days a week the Overtime Rates shall not apply until the number of hours worked exceeds 9½.

Where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday the Overtime Rates described above apply to workers as if the words "Saturday" and "Sunday" had been interchanged.

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

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 22nd November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Learners and for Female Workers under 18 years of age, other than learners, as set out below.

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Learners as defined by the Trade Board.

Period of Employment.	Learners commencing at				
	Under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 years of age and over.	
				Per hour.	Per hour.
During 1st 6 months	2d. 3d.	3d. 4d.	4d. 5d.	1st 3 months 4d. 2nd 3 months 5d.	Per hour.
" 2nd "	3d. 4d.	4d. 5d.	5d. 6d.	3rd " 6d. 4th " 7d.	6d.
" 3rd "	4d. 5d.	5d. 6d.	6d. 7d.	5th " 7d. 6th " 8d.	7d.
" 4th "	5d. 6d.	6d. 7d.	7d. 8d.	7th " 8d. 8th " 9d.	8d.
" 5th "	6d. 7d.	7d. 8d.	8d. 9d.	8th " 9d. 9th " 10d.	9d.
" 6th "	7d. 8d.	8d. 9d.	9d. 10d.	9th " 10d. 10th " 11d.	10d.
" 7th "	8d. 9d.	9d. 10d.	10d. 11d.	10th " 11d. 11th " 12d.	11d.
" 8th "	9d. 10d.	10d. 11d.	11d. 12d.	11th " 12d. 12th " 13d.	12d.

II.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers under 18 years of age, other than Learners, as defined by the Trade Board.

Period of Employment.	Workers commencing at		
	Under 15 years of age.	15 and under 18 years of age.	18 and under 18 years of age.
During 1st six months of employment	3d.	4d.	4d.
" 2nd "	4d.	5d.	5d.
" 3rd "	5d.	6d.	6d.
" 4th "	6d.	7d.	7d.
" 5th "	7d.	8d.	8d.
" 6th "	8d.	9d.	9d.
" 7th "	9d.	10d.	10d.
" 8th "	10d.	11d.	11d.

NOTE.—Provided that a worker of the above class on the attainment of the age of 18 years shall become entitled to the full general minimum time-rate applicable to her under Part I. of the Schedule to the Board's Notice dated the 27th August, 1920.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 17th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates for Female Workers and to vary certain General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male Workers employed on Painting Brush Making and Bone Brush Making. The Overtime Rates proposed are to be calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order dated 15th October, 1920, and the normal number of hours of work is to be the number declared by the Board and set out in the Minister's Order dated 26th May, 1920.

The consent of the Minister having been given, the Board have also issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 23rd November, 1920, to vary General Minimum Piece-Rates for Male Pan Hands who put up and sharpen bits by the addition of the following extras: 1s. 4d. per week for Bass Pan Hands and 1s. per week for Other Pan Hands; and also to vary the provisions of Part I of the Schedule to the Minister's Order dated 15th October, 1920, by substituting 1s. 8½d. per hour for 1s. 5½d. per hour as the "basis rate" for piece-workers where no General Minimum Piece-Rates are applicable.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 30th November, 1920, to vary and fix Minimum Rates of Wages for certain classes of Male Workers as follows:—

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rate and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.

For Male Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade and who are employed in (a) areas administered by Rural District Councils or (b) areas, with a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last Census, administered by Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities.

(i) To operate for a period of three months from the date on which the rates take effect.

General Minimum Time-Rate.	Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.
Per Hour.	Per Hour.
s. d.	s. d.
1 5	1 6½



payment shall be made in respect of any person who is, after the commencement of the Act, entitled to receive any sum out of Public Funds under any scheme for making payments to discharged seamen, marines, soldiers, or airmen in respect of unemployment; and

Whereas the date of the commencement of the Act is the 8th November, 1920, and whereas by reason of an emergency arising from a strike of workers in the coal-mining industry, a scheme for making payments out of Public Funds to unemployed persons, including certain discharged seamen, marines, soldiers, and airmen in respect of unemployment has been extended until the 20th November, 1920; and

Whereas it is not possible before the 20th November, 1920, to identify among the persons entitled to receive payments under the said scheme those in particular who are seamen, marines, soldiers, and airmen discharged after the 31st July, 1920, and thereby a difficulty arises in bringing the Act into operation in respect of those persons; and

Whereas it is provided by Section 45 of the Act that if any difficulty arises in any manner whatsoever in bringing the Act into operation the Minister of Labour, with the consent of the Treasury, may by Order do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for bringing the Act into operation, and that any such Order may modify the provisions of the Act so far as may appear necessary or expedient for carrying the Order into effect.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers hereinbefore recited, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby, with the consent of the Treasury, make the following Order:—

1. The proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 41 of the Act shall have effect as if there were therein substituted for the words "after the commencement of this Act," the words "after the 20th November, 1920."

2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1920.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this ninth day of November, 1920.

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

#### PROPOSED DECISIONS BY THE MINISTER.

THE following further formal applications have been made to the Minister for decisions under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as to whether employment in the occupations set out below is or is not employment within the meaning of the Act:—

1. Employment by a hospital supported out of voluntary contributions of a person as—

- (1) a "sister,"
- (2) a staff or trained nurse,
- (3) a probationer nurse.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

#### 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.]

ALIENS.—A return of alien passengers landed and embarked in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 30th September, 1920. Home Office. [Cmd. 1026: price 1d.]

EDUCATION.—(1) *Training of teachers. (Short Courses). Grant regulations, 1920.* [Cmd. 1009: price 1d.] (2) *List of secondary and preparatory schools in England recognised by the Board of Education as efficient, 1919-20.* [S.O. publication: price 2s.] (3) *Annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, 1919.* Board of Education. [Cmd. 995: price 2s.] (4) *Order made by the Scottish Education Department on 28th October, 1920.* Limits conditions under which children may be employed, and prohibits street trading for children under 17 years. Scottish Education Office. [Cmd. 1012: price 1d.] (5) *Report under the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1914, as to the application of the teachers' salaries grant.* Intermediate Education Board for Ireland. [Cmd. 996: price 6d.]

EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN.—(1) *Statement relating to the employment of ex-service men in Government Offices on 1st July, 1919, and 1st October, 1920.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1033: price 1d.] (2) *Funds, Associations, Societies, etc., for the assistance of serving and ex-service officers, men, women, and their dependants, 1920.* [War Office.]

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—*Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st October, 1920.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1032: price 1d.]

HEALTH.—*Appendix to the first annual report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1919.* [Cmd. 992: price 3d.]

HOURS.—*Report on the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system.* Home Office. [Cmd. 1037: price 2d.] (See p. 669.)

HOUSING.—*Statement as to houses completed under the Housing Acts in England and Wales on the 1st November, 1920.* Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1023: price 1d.]

#### 2. Employment of a person—

- (1) as attendant on the staff of a drapery establishment at meals taken by the staff in a dining-room on the business premises;
- (2) as housemaid for the staff of a drapery establishment who reside in premises belonging to the establishment.

### MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

#### WAGES IN COAL MINES.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 3, Sub-Section 2, of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby direct as follows:—

On and after 4th day of November, 1920, until 2nd day of January, 1921, there shall be paid to all classes of colliery workers employed in coal mines, or at the pit heads of coal mines, whose wages have hitherto been regulated by the movements of wages in the coal-mining industry, the following increases upon and additions to the total wages otherwise payable to them as colliery workers, that is to say:—

- For each shift or day, and proportionately for parts of shifts or days worked or regarded as having been worked for the purpose of calculating such wages,
- 2s. for workers aged 18 and upwards.
  - 1s. for workers aged 16 or 17 years.
  - 9d. for workers aged less than 16 years.

W. C. BRIDGEMAN,  
Secretary for Mines.

29th November, 1920.

### APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

NOVEMBER, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time.*
Penmachno (Carnarvon)	Dr. J. W. Owen, Liys Meddyg, Llanwrst.	The Surgery, Mostyn Villa, Penmachno. Monday and Thursday, 2-4 p.m.
Glyn Ceiriog (Denbigh)	Dr. Alethea J. Eames, Coed-y-Glyn, Glyn Ceiriog.	Weekdays, except Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.
St. Andrews (Fife)	Dr. J. Orr, 8, Howard Place, St. Andrews.	Clinical Institute, The Scores, St. Andrews, Tuesday, 6-6.30 p.m.
Stockport (Cheshire)	Dr. R. A. Murray, "Apsley," Greek Street, Stockport.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.  
\* For examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—*Acquisition and direct control of licensed premises. Statement of assets and liabilities, 31st March, 1920.* Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). [Cmd. 1018: price 1d.]

MINING.—*Mines and Quarries—General report, with statistics for 1919.* Part II. Labour. [Cmd. 1007: price 9d.] (See p. 670.) Part III. Output. Home Office. (See p. 670.) [Cmd. 1035: price 4d.]

PENSIONS.—*Report from the Select Committee on Pensions, with proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence and appendices.* Ministry of Pensions. [H.C. 185: price 3s.]

PRICES.—(1) *Interim report on an investigation into the cost of milk production, from 1st October, 1919 to 30th April, 1920.* Agricultural Costings Committee. [Cmd. 1028: price 2d.] (2) *Report made under the Profiteering Acts by the Standing Committee on the investigation of prices on costings in Government Departments.* Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1047: price 1d.]

RAILWAYS.—(1) *Railway statistics, No. 8.* Passengers and receipts for July, and freight traffic for month ended 15th August, 1920. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]

RATES.—*Memorandum on the increase in local rates.* Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1016: price 2d.]

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—(1) *Preliminary notes on the boot and shoe industry.* (Boot and Shoe Series, No. 1.) Report No. 10. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (See p. 671.) [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (2) *The Science of ventilation and open-air treatment. Part II. Medical Research Council. Special Report Series, No. 52.* [S.O. publication: price 5s.]

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—*Return of shipping casualties and loss of life for the year ended 30th June, 1914.* Board of Trade. [Cmd. 984: price 9d.]

VITAL STATISTICS.—*Sixty-fifth annual report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1919.* [Cmd. 980: price 5s.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—REPORTS. (1) *Basutoland.* Report No. 1045 for 1919-20. [Cmd. 508-28: price 1d.] (2)

*Bermuda.* Report No. 1044 for 1919. [Cmd. 508-27: price 2d.] (3) *Cyprus.* Report No. 1046 for 1919-20. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-29: price 2d.] (4) *New Zealand.* Report on trade, dated July, 1920. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 1008: price 4d.]

### BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

CANADA.—(1) *The Labour Gazette*, October, 1920. Strikes and lock-outs; arbitration and agreements; comparison of provincial factory laws; Trades and Labour Congress; annual conventions of unions; the public employment service; prices; new regulations for mines; mine rescue and first-aid competitions, etc. Department of Labour. (2) *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, September, 1920. Field crops; stocks of grain; crop reports from other countries; prices. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (3) ONTARIO. *The fourth annual report of the Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch, Department of Public Works, 1919.* Labour conditions and legislation; employment bureaux; factory inspection; investigation into mothers' allowances; courses in employment management. Department of Labour. [Toronto: A. T. Wilgress, Government Printer.]

AUSTRALIA.—(a) COMMONWEALTH.—(1) *Transport and Communication, Bulletin No. 11.* Summary of Commonwealth statistics of transport and communication for the years 1909 to 1919. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (2) *Finance, Bulletin No. 11.* Summary of Australian financial statistics, 1909-10 to 1918-19. Commonwealth, state, local government, and private finance. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: McCarron Bird & Co.] (3) *Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics, 1920.* Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

(b) NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) *The Industrial Gazette*, August and September, 1920. Prices; time worked and lost in mines; employment and unemployment; industrial arbitration; labour exchanges; workmen's compensation; table of industrial agreements, 1920. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) *New South Wales Statistical Register for 1918-19, Part IX, Social Condition.* Juridical statistics; transactions of Industrial Court and Boards, etc. Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

(c) SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Report of Chief Inspector of Factories, 1919.* No. 61. Working hours; list of wages boards; industrial training of returned soldiers. [Adelaide.]

(d) VICTORIA.—*Summary of wages and conditions fixed by wages boards or by court of industrial appeals, up to 6th October, 1920.* Time of beginning and ending work; overtime; special rates for apprentices and other employees; proportion of apprentices and improvers, etc. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

(e) WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Report of proceedings by the Acting Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1920.* Percentage of membership to the general population, 1918; operations of building and co-operative societies; the Australian Natives' Association, etc. [Perth: F. M. Simpson, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—*Monthly abstract of statistics, August and September, 1920.* Vital statistics; soldiers' land settlement; cost-of-living, etc.—Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks, Government Printer.]

TASMANIA.—*Fifth annual report of the Industrial Department for 1919-20 on factories, wages boards, shops, etc.* Industrial developments; wages and hours in trades working under a wages board; working of the Footwear Act, etc. [Hobart: John Vail, Government Printer.]

EGYPT.—*The Census of Egypt taken in 1917.* Vol. 1. Village returns showing area, density, number of occupied dwellings, sex, religion, civil status, literacy, and blindness. Ministry of Finance, Statistical Department. [Cairo: Government Press.]

INDIA.—*Statistics of British India.* Vol. V. *Education, 1918-19.* Expenditure in relation to population; institutions classified according to management, race or creed. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent, Government Printing, India.]

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—*International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics.* International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

AUSTRIA.—(1) *Staatsgesetzblatt für die Republik Österreich.* (Austrian Gazette of Laws.) Nos. 122, 124-141, (inclusive of 1920). [Vienna.] (2) *Statistik des Bergbaues in Österreich für das Jahr 1915, III, Bergwerksbrüderladen im Jahre 1914.* Mining statistics in Austria for 1914, Part III, Miners' Provident Funds, 1914. Department for Commerce, Industry and Public Works. [Vienna.] (3) *Statistik des Bergbaues in Österreich für das Jahr 1916.* Part II. Working conditions in mines in 1916. Department of Trade, Commerce, Industry and Public Works. [Vienna.]

BELGIUM.—*Bulletin de Documentation Economique*, 3rd, 10th and 17th November. Notices, statistics, etc., relating to reconstruction, supplies, industrial and labour matters in countries other than Belgium. Ministry of Economics. [Brussels.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—*Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque*, Nos. 2, 4 and 5. Agricultural statistics and statistics of imports and exports. State Statistical Office. [Prague.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Den Offentlige Arbejdsanvisning i Danmark.* Report of Public Employment Exchanges for July Quarter. Employment Department. [Copenhagen.] (2) *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 22nd November, 1920. (Journal of the Statistical Department.) Retail prices in October, 1920. [Copenhagen.]

FINLAND.—*Arbetsstatistik: Understöds-kassor år 1917.* Workpeople's Benefit Societies in 1917. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.] (2) *Social Tidsskrift*, No. 4, 1920. (Journal of the Department for Social Affairs.) Unemployment exchanges and factory inspection in second quarter, cost of living, few series of index numbers, retail prices in June. [Helsingfors.]

FRANCE.—(1) *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles*, April-June, 1920. Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture. [Paris.] (2) *Journal Officiel*. (Daily.) Issues from 29th October to 28th November, (inclusive). [Paris.]

GERMANY.—(1) *Reichs-Gesetzblatt.* (Federal Bulletin of Laws.) Nos. 190-194, 196-200 of 1920, and Index for first half of 1920. [Berlin.] (2) *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.* (Daily.) Issues from 27th October to 24th November, (inclusive). [Berlin.] (3) *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen*, No. 5, 1920. (Journal of the Ministry of Transport.) [Berlin.]

HOLLAND.—(1) *Verslag over het jaar 1919, uitgebracht aan den Minister van Waterstaat door den Raad van Toezicht op de Spoorwegdiensten.* Report on the Railways of Holland for the year 1919. [The Hague.] (2) *Bidragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland*, No. 298. *Failissements—Statistiek over de Jaren 1917 en 1918.* Bankruptcies in 1917 and 1918. Central Statistical Office. [The Hague.] (3) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th October. (Journal of the Central Statistical Office.) Employment in third quarter of 1920, unemployment in March and April; labour disputes in September; workers' insurance; retail prices in October; notices of labour legislation. [The Hague.]

ITALY.—*Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale*, July-August, 1920. (Bulletin of the Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift.) Employment in July, unemployment from 30th November, 1919 to 30th April, 1920; labour disputes; retail prices and index numbers in June; collective labour agreements. Index for January-June, 1920. [Rome.]

MEXICO.—*Boletín de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo*, November, 1920. (Journal of the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labour.) [Mexico.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Norsk Lovtidende*, 4th-30th October. (Norwegian Gazette of Laws.) Containing texts of laws from 24th September to 29th October. [Christiania.] (2) *Norges Offisielle Statistik: (a) Kommunvalgene, 1919.* Statistics of Communal and Municipal Elections, 1919. (b) *Norges Postvesen, 1919.* Postal Statistics, 1919. (c) *Foreningsregisteret, 1918.* Report on Insurance Societies in 1918. (d) *Veterinaervesenet og Kjøttkontrollen, 1918.* Veterinary and Meat Inspection Services in 1918. (e) *Sinnsykeasylenes Virksomhet, 1917.* Mental Hospitals, statistics for 1917. (f) *Sundhetstilstanden og Medisinalforholdene, 1916.* Public Health Report for 1916. (g) *Alkoholstatistik 1918-1919.* Sale, consumption, etc., of alcoholic drinks, 1918-1919. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania.] (3) *Sociale Meddelelser*, No. 9, 1920. (Journal of the Department for Social Affairs.) Factory inspection in 1919; employment exchanges, February-July; conciliation in labour disputes in 1919. [Christiania.] (4) *Konferansen angående Arbejdsledighetsstatistikens* Conference concerning unemployment statistics held in Christiania 13th-15th May, 1920. (Supplement to *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyrå*, 1920.) (5) *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyrå*, Nos. 9 and 10, 1920. Cost of living statistics, June, July and August. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania.]

SPAIN.—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales*, September and October, 1920. Labour disputes in July and August; numbers employed and conditions of labour in various districts; regulations for baking and sale and for fixing price of bread; rules for adoption of 8-hour day in commercial establishments. Department of Labour. [Madrid: M. Minuesa de los Rios.]

SWEDEN.—(1) *Sociale Meddelanden*, No. 11, 1920. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Employment in September; wages in Stockholm in 1919; unemployment in August; cost of living in third quarter of 1920. [Stockholm.] (2) *Betänkande med Förslag till lag om Hemindustriellt Arbete.* Report and Bill on Home Workers, 15th June, 1920. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (3) *Arbetstiden inom Industri och Hantverk m.m. i Sverige vid år 1917.* Hours of labour in manufacture and handicrafts in 1917. Report by Committee on Hours of Labour. [Stockholm.]



SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Eidgenössische Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis: Monatsbericht*, 1920. Statistics of Swiss Employment Exchanges in September. [Berne.] (2) *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, Nos. 39-42, 1920. Weekly journal of employment exchanges. Central Employment Exchange. [Berne.] (3) *Feuille Fédérale and Recueil des Lois Suisses*. (Weekly.) Issues from 27th October to 17th November (inclusive), 1920. [Berne.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) *Federal*. (1) *Child-Welfare Programs*. Outlines for study circles on infant mortality; children in industry; the care of defective and delinquent children. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. (2) *A summary of Juvenile Court Legislation in the United States*. Extent of jurisdiction; appointment of guardians; probation officers, etc. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (3) *Census of Electrical Industries, 1917. Electric Railways*. Includes a comparative summary of number of employees, their salaries or wages for 1917, 1912 and 1907. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (4) *Historical Survey of International Action affecting Labour*. International labour congresses and trade union movement, official international conferences, 1890-1913; treaties and conventions. Bulletin No. 268. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. (5) *Industrial Survey in Selected Industries in the United States, 1919*. Report on wages and hours of labour in 28 industries. Bulletin No. 265. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (6) *Railways*

*Earnings in 1919* (compiled from reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of Railways). Consecutive No. 150. Miscellaneous Series, No. 34, Bureau of Railway Economics. [Washington.]

(b) *State*.—MASSACHUSETTS.—(1) *Massachusetts Industrial Review*, July, 1920. Industrial conditions; state of employment; industrial disputes in the 2nd quarter; changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in organised occupations in Boston, 1914 to 1920. Department of Labour and Industries. (2) *Nineteenth Annual Directory of Labour Organisations in Massachusetts, 1920*. National and international organisations; state, district and trade councils; central and local trade unions. Labour Bulletin, No. 130. Department of Labour and Industries. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company.]

—NEW YORK.—*Report relative to the Telephone Industry in New York State*. Systems of employment and training; organisations and working conditions; recommendations to reduce labour turnover, etc. Department of Labour, Bureau of Women in Industry. [Albany: J. B. Lyon.]

—WASHINGTON.—(1) *Twelfth Biennial Report, 1919-1920*. Child labour laws; enforcement of women's eight-hour law; strikes; directory of trade unions; hours and wages of labour; public employment offices. Bureau of Labour. (2) *Fourth Biennial Report of the State Industrial Welfare Commission*. Review of minimum wage advances in the United States and Canada; conferences on women's employment; apprenticeships; disability licences for women physically defective or infirm; vocational education; etc. [Olympia: F. M. Lamborn, Public Printer.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1920.

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

Automatic Telephone Exchange Equipment: Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich.—Bakery Plant, Dough Kneaders for: J. Baker, Sons & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Batteries: D. P. Battery Co., Bakewell.—Bitumen: W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cans, Steel: J. G. Carrick & Co., Glasgow.—Chain, Rigging and Pitched: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Chain, Cable Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—China: Bishop & Stonier, Ltd., Longton; Paragon China Co., Longton.—Circuit Breakers: Whipp & Bourne, Castleton, Manchester.—Earthenware: G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott, Son & Co., Hanley; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wood & Sons, Ltd., Burslem.—Electrically Driven Air Compressor: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Electric Light, Installation of: Foote & Milne, Ltd., London.—Files, Recutting and Sharpening: Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Forged Steel Front Roller for Bending Machine: Scriven & Co., Leeds.—Flour: Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., London; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.—Gun Metal Articles: W. Adam & Co., Greenock; Carron Co., Falkirk; J. P. Marrian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne.—Hack Saw Blades: C. Baynes, Ltd., Blackburn; The Sheffield & Hallamshire Hack Saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Haricot Beans: G. Harker & Co., Ltd., London; White, Tomkins & Co., Ltd., London.—High and Low Tension Cables and Switchgear: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London.—Lamps for Night Sights: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London.—Marrowfat Peas: White, Tomkins & Co., Ltd., London.—Mica Sheet: Attwater & Sons, Preston.—Motor Driven Angle Bar Cropping Machine: Craig & Donald, Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Oatmeal: W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London.—Pig Iron: Carnforth Hematite Iron Co. (1915), Ltd., Carnforth.—Racks, Steel: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Radiators, Elements for: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Resistances for Electric Welding: B. Thomas, Hulme, Manchester.—Rope, Steel Wire: Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London.—Scissors: S. Hibbert & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. & W. Ragg, Sheffield.—Soap, Hard: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London.—Tubes, Brass: J. Wilkes, Son & Mapplebeck, Birmingham.—Tumblers: H. G. Richardson & Sons, Stourbridge; Robinson, Son & Co., Warrington.—W.C. Gear: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley; Shanks & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

#### ADMIRALTY

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

Cast Iron Pipes for Devonport: Stanton Iron Works, Ltd., Nottingham.—Cast Iron Pipes for Gibraltar: Cochran & Co., London, S.W.—Cast Iron Water Tank, Erecting: Rosyth, Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Tanks: Oil Fuel Depot, Dalnottar, Clyde; Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, Glasgow.—Steel Oil Tanks, Foundations for, Clyde: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, London, S.W.—Steel Oil Tanks: Thanckes Oil Fuel Depot, Devonport: Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Billiard Balls, Crystalate: Kent & Cleal, Ltd., London.—Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Brass Sheets: Allan Everitt & Sons, Birmingham; Muntz Metal Co., Birmingham.—Brushes, Clothes: J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; Vale & Bradnaek, Walsall.—Brushes, Sweeping: Titterton & Howard, London; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Bristol.—Buoys, Mooring: S. Hodge & Sons, Millwall.—Buttons: J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen.—Caps, Service Dress, etc.: J. Avon & Co., London.—Carbon, Steel: Steel, Peech & Tozer, London, S.W.—Chloride of Lime: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Coal Tar: T. Crow & Son, Ltd., London.—Coats, Parramatta: J. Meek & Co., Manchester.—Cloth, Blue Grey: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—Cloth, Scarlet: W. & T. Huggan, Bramley.—Corrugated Steel Sheets: Dorman, Long & Co., London, E.C.; Gorse Galvanising Co., Llanelly; John Summers & Sons, London, E.C.—Crucibles: The Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cylinders, Iron: McHoffie & Co., Glasgow.—Director Stands: Abercrombie & Son, London.—Disinfectors, Spray: W. T. French & Son, Birmingham.—Drawing Instruments: Dargue Bros., Halifax; W. H. Harding, London; Henry Hughes & Sons, Ltd., London.—Driers: Meredith & Co., Birmingham.—Earthenware, Table: W. Adams & Co., Tunstall; British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton; G. Clews & Co., Tunstall; H. J. Colclough, Longton; Crown Staffs-Porcelain Co., Fenton; Doulton & Co., Burslem; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton; Minton's, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; H. R. & S. L. Plant, Ltd., Longton.—Electrical Equipment: Pritchett & Gold & Electrical Power Storage Co., London, S.W.—Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London.—Flannelette: Milnes Bros. & Hoyle, Bury; R. Riley & Co., Ltd., Colne; Scholfield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson.—Harness and Saddlery: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London; D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London; Rawle & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. G. Walker & Co., London, S.E.—Hides, Enamelled and Grained: Dixon, Sons & Taylor, Bermondsey.—Jackets, Fencing, Leather: Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., London.—Lamp Generators: Powell & Hanmer, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamp Globes: British & Foreign Bottle Co., Ltd., Queenboro', Kent; National Glass Co., Ltd., London; New English Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Tipton.—Lamps, Operating Field Ambulance: Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London.—Linoleum: Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fife.—Locker Brackets, Steel: Milners Safe Co., Liverpool.—Mackintoshes: Express Rubber Co., Ltd., London; Gerrish, Ames & Simpkins, Ltd., London; Hollington Bros., London.—Motor Spares: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.; Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London, E.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Fiat Motors, Ltd., Wembley; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Slough Trading Co., Slough; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry; J. Tylor & Sons, London, N.—Motor Wagons (re-conditioned): International Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Oil, Lubricating: "Alls Well" Oil Co., Ltd., London; Anglo-American Co., London, E.C.—Paint, Dry: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., London; Foster, Blackett & Wilson, Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne; Jos. Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd., London; The

Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Paint, Ground in Oil: Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Petroleum Fuel Oil: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London.—Piping, Water: John Brotherton, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Pneumatic Covers: Associated Rubber Manufacturers, London, W.; The Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trowbridge; B. F. Goodrich & Co., London, E.C.; Henley's Tyre & Rubber Co., Gravesend, Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London; Slough Trading Co., Ltd., Slough; Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon; Beldam Tyre Co., 1920, Ltd., Brentford.—Putty: Dussel Bros. & Co., Ltd., London.—Ranges, Kitchen: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert.—Repairs and Renewals to Watercraft: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; Willoughby (Plymouth), Ltd., Plymouth.—Ribbon, Medal: G. Kenning & Son, Coventry.—Rivets: Joseph Price & Sons, Halesowen.—Sheets, Cotton: C. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Sheets, Linen: R. Buckton & Son, Leeds; Cinnamond Park Co., Belfast; J. Gunning & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.—Signal Pistol Cases: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London.—Soda Crystals: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.—Stay Rod Plates: F. Braby & Co., London, S.E.—Steel, Bright Drawn: Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steel Nuts: Blakemore & Co., Manchester; Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Steel Plates: The Port Talbot Steel Co., Port Talbot, South Wales.—Steel, Round: Steel Co. of Scotland, London, E.C.—Steel, Rounds, Flats, Squares and Channels: David Colville & Sons, Motherwell; Lilleshall Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury.—Steel Work for Bridge: Widnes Foundry Co., Lancs.—Table Glass: Johnson, Jorgenson Flint Glass Co., Clerkenwell, E.C.—Tables: Samuel Edwards, London.—Thames Ballast: T. Scholey & Co., Ltd., Greenwich.—Tin Ingots: Wm. Harvey & Co., Liverpool.—Wire, Galvanised Iron: Lancashire Wire Co., Manchester.

#### Building Works:

Curragh Camp (Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters): J. Dowling, Dublin. Moore Park, Fermoy (Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters): O'Mahony, Fermoy. Winchester (Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters): Waller Housing Corporation, Ltd., London. Whittington Barracks (Erection of Huts): G. A. Pillatt & Son, Nottingham. Supply Reserve Depot, Deptford (Repairs to Roof): H. Farrow, London.—Periodical Services: Kildare Barracks: Bagnall & Son, Shipley. West London: C. H. Boyd & Sons, London. Maryhill Barracks: Jas. Brown, Glasgow. Woolwich Area: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Halifax: T. W. Hodgson, Halifax. Drogheda: W. Lynch, Rush. Richmond, Yorks: Metcalfe, Richmond. Bandon, Co. Cork: D. Murphy, Bandon. Carlisle: J. C. Vaughan & Co., Hereford. Halifax: Pillatt & Sons, Nottingham. Woolwich: T. Carr, Halifax.—Lifts: Montpelier Hill: J. McLean & Sons, Belfast.—Reinstatement: Donington Park, Leicester: E. Stone & Sons, Derby.—Stores: Aldershot: The Clew Hill Granite Co., Ltd., Salop.—Roads: Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich, Woolwich.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

Aero Wheels, Covers and Tubes: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.—Artificers' Works (Andover): Playfair & Toole, Southampton.—Ballast: Sand, Glass & Foundry Materials, Ltd., Doncaster.—Brackets (Plug and Socket): Monarch Engineering Co., London, S.E.; N. H. Sullivan, London, E.C.—Cycle Chains: Brampton Bros., Ltd., Birmingham, Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Design Works (Engines): D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Acton.—Engine Spares: Payen, J., London, S.W.; Weyside Engineering Works, Guildford.—Fencing: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.—Fitting Engine to Aeroplane: Westland Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil.—Furnace Fuel Oil: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Heating Installation: Buffalo Forge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Joinery: Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Launch Spares: Bergins Launch Co., Glasgow.—Mechanical Transport Spares: Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., London, W.; British Timken, Ltd., Ward End, Birmingham.—Motor Accessories: Auster, Ltd., London, W.C.—Motor Cycle Spares: Phelon & Moore, Ltd., London, W.—Petrol Storage: Oil Storage Equipments Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Propeller Tipping: D. M. Davies & Co., London, N.; W. D. Oddy, Leeds.—Reconditioning Motor Cycles: Phelon & Moore, Ltd., London, W.—Reconditioning Motor Vehicles: Leylands, Ltd., Leyland; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—Sewage Disposal Works: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes, Wilts.—Stannic Chloride: W. Gregory, Greenwich.—Steam Wagon Spares: Sentinel Wagon Works (1920), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—Steel Shed, Removal of: G. Smith, Tresco, Isles of Scilly.—Stoneware Pipes and Fittings: Elliotts West House Pottery, Ltd., Kinson, Bournemouth.—Stoves and Fittings: Lane & Girvan, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Glasgow.—Stove, Pipe Fittings: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Switch Boxes: Park

Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tarred Slag: Slag & Tar Macadam Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Tie Rods: Bruntons, Musselburgh.—Timber: J. S. Towell, Boston; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., London, S.E.; Henry Tolpitt & Co., Ltd., Dover; Burt, Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. S. Towell, Boston.—Transformers: British Electric Transformers Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Tyres, Inner Tubes: North British Rubber Co., London, W.C.; Industrial Rubber Products, Ltd., London, W.—Tyres, Solid: Midland Rubber Co., Birmingham.

#### POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telephonic: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bodies for Ford Delivery Vans: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.—Brackets: F. W. Male & Son, Wolverhampton.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Chassis, Ford: International Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Ducts: Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; J. Woodward, Ltd., Swadlincote.—Finials, Pole: H. Workman, Ltd., Woodchester.—Irons, Chimney, Corner: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Lorries, Maudslay, Workshop: Slough Trading Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—Lugs, Lead: T. F. Snow, London, S.E.—Markers, Joint: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Mudguards, Bicycle: Waddell Rim and Tube Co., Birmingham.—Mails, Conveyance of: J. B. Hodgson, Frizington, Cumberland.—Paper, Condenser: Britains, Ltd., Cheddleton.—Paper, Printing, Telegraph: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., London, E.; Reid Bros., Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—Pegs, Telephone: J. Hannan, Nailsworth, Stroud, Glos.—Poles, Telegraph: C. Light & Co., Ltd., Christchurch, Hants.; Payne & Co., Warrington.—Rope, Steel, Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Sleeves, Lead: T. & W. Farniloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—Solder: Quirk, Barton & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.—Spindles: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, near Birmingham; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Stayblocks: A. Bruce & Co., Glasgow; Calders, Ltd., Edinburgh; Maher Bros., Kilkenny.—Strips, Flexible, Cord Connection: Herbert J. Dawes, London, S.E.—Wire, Bronze: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford.—Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Leyton; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.—Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Wire, Switchboard: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby and Prescott.—Electric Lift: General Post Office (South), Medway's Safety Lift Co., London, S.E.—Large Manholes: Derby-Leeds (Section 1), C. S. Tomlinson, South Normanton, near Alfreton.—Laying Conduits: Dalston-Hackney, H. Farrow, London, N.W.; Dundee, W. Dobson, Edinburgh; Stratham-Norbury, H. Farrow, London, N.W.; Lambeth (Borough Road), J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W.; Scotland, East, Post Office Engineering District (Six months' contract). Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London-Barnet-Welwyn (London District), J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W.; Finchley (Windermere Av.), G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Preston-Blackpool (Section III), S. Jowett & Sons, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancs.—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing Cable: Cardiff-Port-Talbot, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Derby-Nottingham, British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Birmingham-Wednesbury-Wolverhampton, Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marlborough-Reading, Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Power Plant: Land's End Wireless Station, New Pelapone Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Hop, Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sunderland, Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Exchanges: Alterations to Stile Markings, Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.; Cambslang, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sub-Contractors: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. (for Charging Machines); Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C. (for Batteries).

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Apparatus, Cooking: Adams & Son, London, W.C.—Belting: J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley.—Bends: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Binding



Materials: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.—Blower: Samuelson & Co., Ltd., Banbury.—Bricks, Magnesite: Eglinton Silica Brick Co., Glasgow.—Buffers: A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cable: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Harvey, Frost & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Cloth: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Compressor, Air, Etc.: Ingersoll Rand Co., London, E.C.—Copper Wire-woven Sheets: T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Cranes: Bedford Engineering Co., Bedford; Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Dredger: W. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Dynamo, Parts of: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.—Elements, Superheater: Marine & Loco. Superheaters, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine Oil: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Ferrules: Patent Ferrule Co., London, S.W.—Flues, Steel: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Generating Sets: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Grabs: Bedford Engineering Co., Bedford.—Hose, Canvas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Hose, Rubber: G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ink Powder: Blackwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Jawbreakers: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Joists, Steel: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Lath: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley.—Levels: Troughton & Simms, Ltd., Charlton; E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lining, Brake: Bell's United Asbestos Co., London, S.E.—Locomotives: Kerr, Stuart & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Machines: Double Tapping: Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Milling: C. Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Punching: J. Bennie & Son, Glasgow. Weighing: Ashworth, Son & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Meter, Venturi: G. Kent, Ltd., London, W.C.—Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.—Motor Car Spares: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Star Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.—Motor Lorry Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Needles, Surgical: General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Paper: Carbon: Caribonum Co., Ltd., London, N.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Litho: A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., London, E. Machine-made: Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge. Oiled: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Stencil: P. & J. Arnold, London, N. Tracing: S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E. Writing: Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; W. Joynson & Sons, St. Mary Cray.—Parchments: H. Band & Co., Brentford; H. Gibbs & Co., London, E.C.—Pencils: Eagle Pencil Co., London, N.—Pins, Cross-head: Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pipes, Hose: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Plant, Concrete Mixing: Stothert & Pitt, Bath.—Plastene: Harvey, Frost & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Plates, Copper: J. Bibby, Sons & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates, Trough: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.—Pump: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Railway Carriage Materials: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville.—Ribbons, Typewriter: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Road Roller: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Screws, Iron: Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., London, E.C.—Skips: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Soda, Nitrate of: A. Cross & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Springs: Tempered Spring Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Angle: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Bars: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel, Cast and Tool: Watson, Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Flooring: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.—Steriliser: Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—Stonebreaker Parts: W. H. Baxter, Ltd., Leeds.—Strawboards: J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Switchboards: British Thomson Houston Co., London, E.C.—Syringes: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. H. Montague, London, W.—Tape, Cotton: J. Bonas & Son, Derby; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—Tapes, Measuring: J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Tubes, Brass, Boiler: Allen, Everitt & Son, Birmingham; W. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tubes, Steel: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tubes, Steel, Boiler: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube & Conduit Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Tubes Ltd., Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, W.I.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tyres, I.R.: W. Warne & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tyres, Steel: Steel, Pech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Vacuum Brake Gear: Stableford & Co., Ltd., Coalville.—Valves: Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Wax, Sealing: G. Stewart & Co., Edinburgh.—Wire: British

Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Wire, Copper: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Wire, Iron: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—Wireless Installation: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

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