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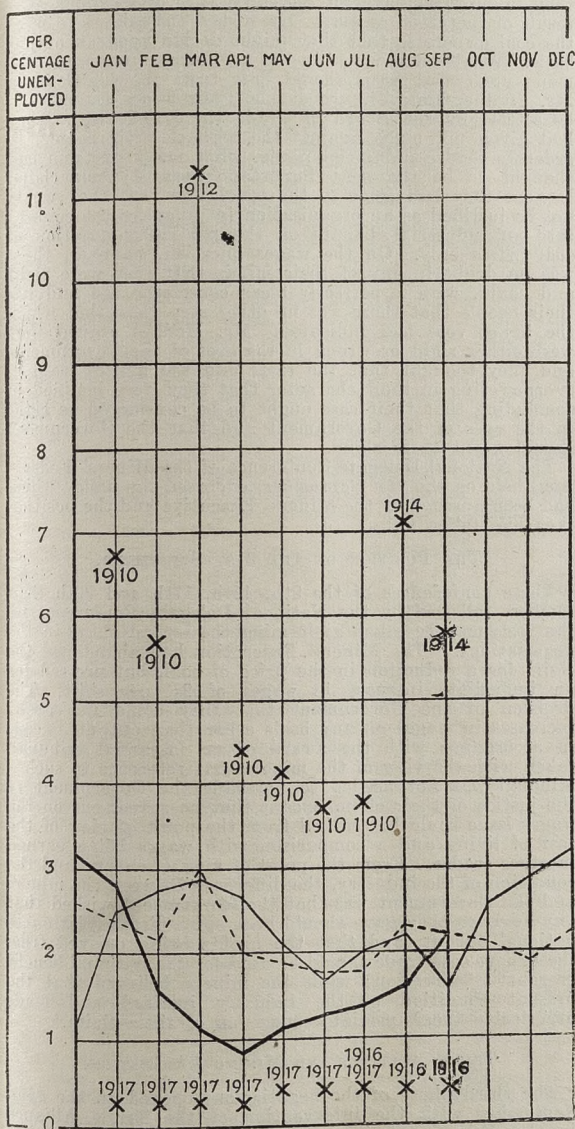
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

PRICE OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Commencing with the next (November) issue, the price of the Labour Gazette will be raised to 6d. The annual subscription (post free) will be 8s. 6d.

EMPLOYMENT, DISPUTES, WAGES, AND PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

Employment.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed a decline during September. The percentage unemployed among the members of Trade Unions (mainly skilled workpeople) from which returns are obtained was 2.2 at the end of the month, as compared with 1.6 a month previously, and the percentage unemployed among workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in the industries covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act was 3.80 on 1st October, as compared with 2.88 on the 27th August. The number of men and women on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges was 311,126 at 24th September, as compared with 281,032 at 27th August.

In many of the principal industries, including coal mining, building, and agriculture, employment continued good; but in others, including engineering and ship-building, it was not so good as in the previous month, while in most sections of the textile trades, and in the leather, boot and shoe, and ready-made clothing trades it was slack.

Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 93. In addition to these new disputes, 119 disputes which began in previous months were still in progress at the beginning of September. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 104,000 as compared with 86,000 in the previous month, and 655,000 in September, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 1,135,000 working days, as compared with 768,000 days in August, 1920, and with 3,074,000 days in September, 1919.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

In the industries for which statistics are available changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in September, resulted in a total increase of £49,100 in the weekly wages of 219,000 workpeople. Changes in hours of labour affected about 1,500 workpeople, whose working week was reduced by an average of nearly three hours.

Retail Prices and Rents.

The average level of retail prices (including those of food, clothing, fuel and light, &c., as well as rents) at 1st October, as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour, was about 164 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. For food alone the average increase was 170 per cent.

MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: WAGES AND PRICES DEMANDS.

In the August and September issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* accounts were given of the progress, up to the 16th September, of the negotiations between the Government and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. It may be recalled that the Annual Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation, held at Leamington, adopted, on the 7th July, the proposal of the Executive that the Federation should put forward demands (a) for a flat rate increase in wages of 2s. per shift for all persons of 18 years and over, 1s. per shift for persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 9d. per shift for persons under the age of 16; and (b) for a reduction in the price of domestic coal of 14s. 2d. per ton. These demands were presented to the Controller of Coal Mines (Mr. A. R. Duncan) on the 15th July, and on the 26th July the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., M.P.) communicated to the Executive of the Miners' Federation the refusal of the Government to accede to them. A National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation was then held, on the 12th August, and a ballot of the Federation was ordered on the question of striking in support of these demands. A further National Delegate Conference was held on the 2nd September to receive the result of the ballot (which showed a very considerable majority in favour of strike action), and this Conference ordered strike notices to be tendered in every district, to expire on the 25th September. This meeting on the 2nd September may be taken as marking the close of the first stage of the negotiations between the Government and the miners.

PROPOSALS TOWARDS AGREEMENT.

The second stage of the negotiations was opened on the 9th September by a further meeting between the President of the Board of Trade and the Executive of the Miners' Federation. Sir Robert Horne, on whose initiative the meeting took place, re-stated the Government's position with regard to the prices demand, namely, that it involved an issue of policy in which the ultimate decision rested with Parliament. He proposed, however, two alternative methods by which he thought agreement upon the wages question might be reached. The first of these was the reference of the miners' claim to the Industrial Court or some similar body. The second method was a meeting between the miners and the coal owners, when an attempt could be made to merge the flat rate increases, which had been granted since the beginning of the war, into a tonnage rate, with a view to readjusting remuneration in relation to output, so that they might obtain sufficient satisfaction for their claim. An account of Sir Robert Horne's statement and Mr. Smillie's reply to it was given in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The Executive of the Miners' Federation decided at the time that the statement contained no new proposal which would, in their judgment, lead to a satisfactory settlement of their claim.

THE MINERS' PROPOSALS.

On the 16th September, however, a further meeting took place between the President of the Board of Trade and the Executive of the Miners' Federation, on the initiative of the latter. At this meeting Mr. Hodges submitted on behalf of his Executive a series of new proposals which were prepared to recommend for acceptance to their National Delegate Conference.* Their purport, briefly, was that the miners would be willing to refer their prices demand to a representative tribunal, provided that the Government granted their wages demand, and did not put the increased wages costs upon the price of home consumed coal. Special stress was put upon two further proposals that a committee of enquiry be set up to report on the causes of declining output, and that an enquiry be instituted with a view to granting up-to-date standards of wages for all workers in the industry. The reply of the President of the Board of Trade to these new proposals was that the Government could not move from its position with regard to the prices demand, but that the wages demand had now been united with certain suggestions with regard to output which seemed to him to afford a means of arriving at an amicable solution of their differences. A detailed discussion ensued, at the close of which it was agreed to adjourn the conference to the following morning.

THE NATIONAL OUTPUT BASIS.

On the 17th September, Sir Robert Horne opened the resumed conference by reviewing the situation and again proposing that the wages claim, in so far as it might be based upon a comparison either of miners' wages with those of workers in other trades, or of the cost of living at the present period with that of previous periods, should be referred to the Industrial Court. He was, however, prepared to take a totally different view of any wage claim which was based upon output. Increased output would necessarily entail a review of the whole situation and justify increased rates of earnings. He put forward a proposal that they should fix upon an output figure for

* Details of these new proposals were also given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

the whole of the industry and take it as a basis; and then for all output above that basis the miner should get an increased rate of wage. He thought that by some such method there was a certainty of getting an increased wage. Mr. Smillie, however, protested that the two last points of the miners' revised proposals could not be substituted for the two points about which the dispute really arose. They believed that the miners were entitled to the increased wages claimed, and that there was a sufficient surplus in the coal trade at the present time to enable the advance to be paid. They could not go to their Delegate Conference and advise them to postpone their demands until they (the Executive) and the owners had met to consider how output (and subsequently wages) could be increased. If the advance was not to be conceded, the other proposals lapsed. They refused to believe that the Government had any right to pay off the war debt of the country by the product of the miners' labour, unless the miners were treated fairly in the first place. The discussions thus resulted in a deadlock, but it was agreed to hold a further meeting on the 20th September.

On the 20th September, Sir Robert Horne again emphasized the willingness of the Government to have the wages claim referred to arbitration, and gave further details of his alternative proposal with regard to output. He explained that there was no reason why they should not proceed with the two methods concurrently. They were in no way mutually exclusive. If the Industrial Court took the miners' point of view, they might have an increased wage granted upon the ground of increased cost of living; and they might also have an increased rate of earnings as a result of increased output. He wished the miners to meet the coal owners so that they might decide upon an output basis. Whatever advance in the rate of earnings was to be made upon that basis should date from the 1st October. Mr. Smillie, however, urged that their wages claim could be settled by the Board of Trade there and then. They had given up, much against the wish of their people, in order to secure industrial peace, what many of them had thought to be the most important part of their claim, because they had come to the conclusion that they would not be justified as an organisation in plunging the country into an industrial dispute on the particular question of coal prices only. On the wages question, however, there was no doubt in any of their minds that they were right and could, with a perfectly clear conscience, go and tell their people that there was no other step than that which the ballot vote had indicated. Mr. Hodges argued they were either right or wrong in the eyes of the Government, and they thought that the facts and the figures were so overpowering in their character that they were justified in concluding that their case ought to be considered as right in the eyes of the Government and that the Government should grant their claim.

The National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation, held on the 21st September, endorsed the policy which had been pursued by the Miners' Executive and the position they had taken up.

THE POSITION ON THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

These conferences of the 9th, 16th, 17th and 20th September, followed by the National Delegate Conference on the 21st, may be taken as forming the second phase in the negotiations. The Miners' Federation had abandoned the claim for a reduction in the price of coal, but pressed for an immediate increase in wages of 2s. per shift. The decision of the Government that they could not grant increases in wages on any basis other than output, except in accordance with the award of an impartial tribunal, taken with the view of the miners that reference to such a tribunal was not needed to persuade the Government of the justice of their claim, meant that no agreement on the wages issue could be reached from the point of view of the cost of living and a comparison with wages being earned in other trades. From the point of view of output and the condition of the industry, the difference between the miners and the Government was that the Government wished that any advance they gave should bear some direct relation to national output, and that the profits being derived from the export coal trade should be used for the national benefit in relief of taxation; while the miners believed that the present condition of the industry justified and made practicable the immediate concession of their claim.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND MINING ASSOCIATION.

The third phase of the negotiations opened on the 22nd September with the intervention of the Triple Alliance in the dispute. A joint meeting of the delegate bodies of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Transport Workers' Federation, which together form the Triple Alliance, was held on this day, and as a result, a deputation representing the Triple Alliance interviewed the Prime Minister in the evening of the 22nd. At this interview the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., on behalf of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. H. Gosling, on behalf of the National Transport Workers' Federation, declared the sympathy of their members with the miners, and their belief that the miners were entitled to their demands. The Prime Minister

gave a further explanation of the proposals which the President of the Board of Trade had put forward on the 20th September; but Mr. Smillie and Mr. Hodges urged that they must have the immediate increase in wages. They could not have the good will and a desire for the greatest possible output unless the anomaly were removed by which their wages were less than the increased cost of living.

The following day, the 23rd September, was occupied with a further conference of the Triple Alliance and a meeting of the National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation. The latter conference discussed, but rejected, a proposal that a ballot of the Federation should be taken on the question of referring the wages claim to arbitration. In the course of the day, in correspondence with Mr. Smillie, the Prime Minister defined the output basis, or *datum* line, proposal by way of a formula.

FIRST SUSPENSION OF NOTICES.

On the 24th September, the Executive of the Miners' Federation met the Prime Minister, and Mr. Smillie communicated the decision of the miners' conference that, in view of the inability of the Government to concede the wages asked for, and their own belief that this increase in wages was absolutely necessary, they could not do anything but ask the men to come out on strike. The Prime Minister, however, urged that the miners should suspend their strike notices, if only for a week, in order that they could meet the owners and fully examine the *datum* line proposal. Eventually the Miners' Executive decided to recommend their Delegate Conference to suspend the strike notices for a week, until the 2nd October, in order to allow the Executive to meet representatives of the Mining Association of Great Britain to discuss the question of output and the possibility of coming to an agreement on the wages question through the *datum* line proposal. This recommendation of the Executive was approved by the Delegate Conference, and accordingly meetings took place between the Executive of the Miners' Federation and a committee representative of the Mining Association of Great Britain on the 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th September.

DATUM LINE PROPOSALS.

At the conclusion of the meetings on the 29th September, it was reported that no agreement between the miners and owners could be reached as to the *datum* line. The coal owners recommended that this *datum* line should be an output at the rate of 242 million tons per annum, a figure midway between the output for the March and June quarters, but the miners wished the *datum* line to be calculated on the ascertained output for the September quarter. The *datum* line put forward by the owners was to carry an immediate increase of 1s. a day; that put forward by the miners, an increase of 2s. per day to date back to the 14th July. The owners offered a total advance of 2s. per day for an output at the rate of 250 million tons, and of 3s. per day for an output of 260 million tons per annum; the miners wished for a total advance of 2s. 6d. per shift for an output of 244 million tons, and of 3s. per shift for an output of 248 million tons. The owners suggested that the objects sought to be obtained by the scheme would be better secured by the application of a percentage advance in place of a flat rate advance, and declared that they were prepared to co-operate with the men to the fullest extent in setting up the necessary district and national committees to obtain an increased output.

On the 1st October, a conference was held between the Prime Minister, representatives of the Mining Association of Great Britain, and the Executive of the Miners' Federation. A separate meeting took place in the course of the conference between representatives of the miners and owners, at which the owners revised their *datum* line proposal and substituted 240 millions for the 242 millions and 248 millions for the 250 millions in their previous proposals. They also proposed an intermediate step in the scale at 244 million tons, which would carry an advance of 1s. 6d. per day. This revised offer was reported to the Prime Minister by Mr. Evan Williams (President of the Mining Association of Great Britain), who indicated that the owners believed that the increase in wages should be conditional upon evidence of increased output, rather than be made a preliminary to an increase in output. Mr. Smillie, however, urged that unless the 2s. demand were conceded, they would not be in a position to secure the atmosphere necessary for obtaining the highest possible output, whereas, were the advance granted, it would be the duty of the miners and owners to keep in touch with each other, and such a joint effort would be reflected in output. The Prime Minister summed up the position and pointed out that there were four courses open:—(a) the owners and miners might continue their discussions in the hope of arriving at an agreement; (b) the Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation might refer the owners' proposals to a ballot vote; (c) the wages claim might be referred to some impartial tribunal; (d) the strike should become immediately operative on the following day.

SECOND SUSPENSION OF NOTICES: A SECOND BALLOT. The Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation, on receiving the report of their Executive Committee, after

* In this and other cases, the wage figure given is that for adults. The figures for youths between 16 and 18, and for boys under 16, in all cases are 1 and 2, respectively, of the figures for adults.

the close of the conference with the Prime Minister, determined to suspend strike notices for a further fortnight, until the 16th October, in order to take a ballot of their members for or against the owners' revised offer. A meeting took place between representatives of the owners and miners on the 2nd October, at which the owners' revised proposals were defined in detail for insertion in the ballot paper on which the vote would be taken.*

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Mining Association of Great Britain was held on the 7th October, and a resolution was passed endorsing the pledge the President of the Association (Mr. Evan Williams) had given in the course of the negotiations, that the owners would co-operate to the fullest extent with the miners and do all in their power to increase the output of coal; and undertaking by the formation of national and district committees, and by all other available means, to secure the attainment of that object.

On the 14th October the National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation met to receive the result of the ballot on the owners' offer, which showed 181,428 votes in favour and 635,098 votes against accepting the offer. The Conference adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that, in view of the result of the ballot, the strike notices should be allowed to expire. The decision was communicated to the Prime Minister by letter, and it was explained that the cessation of work took place with a view to securing the wages advance as stated in the miners' original claim. In reply, the Prime Minister expressed his regret at this decision and declared that the Government were still ready to explore every avenue that might lead to a peaceful solution.

On the 15th October the Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation discussed the Prime Minister's letter, and determined to inform the districts by telegram that the only course was for work to cease in and about all the coal mines on the 16th October, subject to the conditions laid down by the Conference on the 23rd September that certain men continue at work for the purpose of keeping the mines in order.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

I.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RE-EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

The Committee on the re-employment of ex-Service men have presented an interim Report.†

The Report points out that more than 5,000,000 men who served in H.M. Forces during the War have returned to civil life, of whom not more than 200,000 were, in the opinion of the Committee, unemployed at the date of the Report (12th August, 1920). The ex-Service men remaining unemployed are not evenly distributed over the country, but are largely concentrated in certain large towns. There were no fewer than 46,934 ex-Service men in receipt of Out-of-Work Donation on the 9th July in London alone; other towns with large numbers of unemployed ex-Service men were:—Liverpool, 4,352; Belfast, 3,034; Plymouth (with Devonport and Keyham), 2,745; Portsmouth, 2,540; and Dublin, 2,077.

A considerable number of the unemployed ex-Service men are between the ages of 19 and 25, and they had acquired little or no experience in any trade before joining the Forces. They are consequently unable to offer an adequate return for a skilled or semi-skilled man's wage, and are therefore somewhat handicapped when seeking employment. The Committee are convinced that the only suitable method of finding employment for these men is the extension of the training scheme to non-disabled men. The absence of agreed training schemes for these men lay, the Committee reported, at the root of almost all the difficulties which they found when they investigated a new trade or district. The Interrupted Apprenticeship Scheme applies only to youths who had already entered into apprenticeships before joining the Colours, which many of these unemployed men had not done, partly through lack of opportunity, and partly because they expected to join the Colours at 18.

The Committee consider that employers, in general, have fulfilled their obligations in regard to re-instating ex-Service men formerly in their employment. This has not been the case universally, however; some shop assistants, in particular, have been unable to secure re-statement, their places having been taken by women.

Trade Unions have been largely instrumental in securing

* These revised proposals provided that if during the first fortnight of October there were indications that the output of coal was at the rate of 240 million tons per annum, an advance of 1s. per shift, together with an additional 6d. per shift for each additional 4 million tons, up to 3s. for 256 million tons, should be conceded as from the 1st October. If at the end of the first fortnight, or at the end of the month of October, the rate of output was found to be higher than the figures previously calculated then a corresponding increase in wages should be given dating back to the 1st October. The rates of output in October and November should determine the advances in wages for November and December respectively. The advances were to be paid for the same number of shifts as in the case of the Sankéy award: the whole scheme was provisional, to come under review at the end of December; and the owners were prepared to co-operate with the men to the fullest extent in setting up the necessary committees—district and national—to obtain an increased output.

† Cmd. 951. Price 2d. net.

‡ See Section II of this Article (Industrial Training of ex-Service Men).

the re-instatement of ex-Service men; and have also been willing, in general, to co-operate in opening new avenues of employment for disabled men. Difficulties have been put in the way of such training in certain cases, mainly occasioned by the attitude, not of the trade as a whole, but of certain branches and local organisations. Details are given in the Report; but it should be noted that in one or two cases the position has changed since the date of the Report.

The machinery of the Ministry of Labour for finding employment for ex-Service men consists of the Employment Exchanges, and of the Local Employment Committees, consisting in the main of representatives of employers' organisations and of Trade Unions, formed in connection with the principal Exchanges. The Exchanges have instructions, in offering vacancies, to give preference to ex-Service men whose industrial qualifications are not less than those of civilian applicants. The Committee comment on the great amount of useful work done by the Local Employment Committees, and express the opinion that, whatever national schemes may be adopted, the re-employment of individual ex-Service men must ultimately be effected by local arrangements, and that the success obtained by committees will largely depend on the amount of personal effort which individual members are prepared to devote to the details of their task.

In conclusion the Committee report that the re-employment of ex-Service men is not a problem which can be solved by a single remedy; the assistance to be offered must vary according to the age, experience, and physical capacity of the applicant.

They consider that a large number of the men now unemployed could be absorbed in the building trade.

As regards disabled men, they believe that the great majority could be placed by the extension of the National Scheme (i.e., the King's National Roll) for the employment of disabled men on a percentage basis. The trades concerned should deal with training schemes in the most generous manner possible. The Committee have already recommended (i) that Local Employment Committees be asked to continue their efforts to place additional employers on the King's Roll; (ii) that proposals should be submitted to Parliament confining Government contracts, after a certain interval, to firms on the King's Roll; with exceptions in favour of employers who are debarred from fulfilling their obligations in this regard by reasons beyond their control. (Firms on the King's Roll already have a preference in the distribution of Government contracts.)

The Committee also express the opinion that one of the ways in which ex-Service men may best be made self-supporting is by settlement on small holdings.

II.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

The Ministry of Labour have issued a handbook entitled "Conditions governing the Industrial Training of ex-Service Men."* Industrial training, in this connection, means training for work of a primarily manual nature under ordinary industrial conditions, as distinguished from (i) the treatment-training provided by the Ministry of Pensions for men who still require constant medical supervision, and (ii) the higher training provided by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour for professional or managerial posts.

Industrial training is provided for disabled men whose disability is attributable to, or aggravated by, war service, and also (in certain circumstances) for those whose disability is not so attributable. The Ministry are also empowered to provide industrial training for fit men who on account of joining the Forces under the age of 19, or for any other reason of a like character, did not enter upon an apprenticeship to a skilled trade. At present, however, this class of man is not eligible for training in a "special" trade (see next paragraph); and in all trades for which disabled men can be trained precedence is given to them over fit men.

Special Trades are trades in which the conditions of training have been laid down by a National Trade Advisory Committee, representing employers and employed; and in which local training is subject to the supervision of a Local Technical Advisory Committee, similarly constituted. These trades are:—Basket making, boot and shoe manufacture, hand-sewn boot and shoe making and boot and shoe repairing, brush making, building, cotton, dental mechanics, distributive trades, electricity (power and light), engineering, furniture trade, glass trade, gold, silver and allied trades, lace, leather goods trade, lettering, musical instruments, picture frame making, pottery, printing, tailoring (retail bespoke), tailoring (wholesale), vehicle building.

Detailed particulars of the courses of training in each of these trades are given in the handbook.

Ex-Service men are also being trained under the Ministry of Labour in a large number of other trades, the principal of which (37 in number) are named in the handbook.

Training is given either (i) in employers' workshops, or (ii) in private educational institutions, or (iii) in grant-

aided technical schools and institutions, or (iv) in Government Instructional Factories and training centres. It is the policy of the Training Department, while making all possible use of vacancies for training offered by private employers, to increase as rapidly as possible the facilities for institutional training, because such training has in the past given better results than the placing of the raw trainee in a workshop where the necessary individual attention and instruction can only be given at the expense of production, and by interfering with the normal factory routine. For this purpose the Department have set up, and are setting up, Government Instructional Factories in addition to the limited facilities available in technical schools.

Ex-privates in training receive a personal allowance of 40s. a week, with 10s. for a wife, 7s. 6d. for the first child under 16, and 6s. for each additional child under 16. Married men without wives receive 10s. for the first child under 16, 7s. 6d. for the second, and 6s. for each additional child. Ex-officers, and ex-warrant officers or non-commissioned officers, receive supplementary allowances over and above the allowances for ex-privates.

Men in training are also entitled to receive, in special circumstances, various supplementary allowances and other special payments, which are fully set forth in the handbook.

III.—EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

Up to and including 30th September, 1920, 20,856 certificates had 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 224,395.

The letters recently addressed by the Minister of Labour to Members of Parliament, Lord Lieutenants, Lord Mayors, Mayors and Chairmen of Urban District Councils appealing for their active co-operation on behalf of disabled men have already produced a revived interest throughout the country in the National Scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men, and the personal interest which many of the gentlemen written to have taken in the matter has resulted in an appreciable increase in the number of undertakings given. Still greater results are hoped for when these various appeals have had time to yield their full results.

The number of disabled men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges has increased during the month of September. On 24th September the number was 18,606 (including 3,501 in Ireland), as compared with 18,059 on 20th August.

Further appeals to employ disabled men have been addressed to the more important clubs, hotels and restaurants in London. The larger golf clubs in England, Scotland and Wales have also been written to, and their attention drawn to the scheme in operation at the Walton Heath Club.

The decision of the Fair Wages Advisory Committee given on 14th June, 1920, to the effect that Government Departments would, in placing contracts, give preference to firms on the King's Roll, has now been in operation for three months and will shortly come up for further consideration.

The maximum period of out-of-work donation which can be granted under Out-of-Work Donation Extension No. 3 has been increased from eight to fourteen weeks. The additional six weeks are not granted, however, without a further review of the applicant's case by a Local Employment Committee.

An analysis by industrial groups of the number of ex-Service men (fit and disabled) claiming Out-of-Work Donation at 1st October, is shown below:—

Industries.	Under "Original" Scheme.	Under "Special Extension" Scheme.	Total.
INSURED INDUSTRIES.			
Building and Construction of Works..	2,764	6,254	9,018
Shipbuilding	1,686	3,342	5,028
Engineering and Ironfounding..	11,951	13,054	25,005
Construction of Vehicles ..	910	1,310	2,220
Sawmilling, Packing Case Making ..	633	836	1,469
Ammunition	10	16	26
Chemicals, etc.	128	143	271
Iron and Steel Production ..	272	296	568
Metal Manufacture	667	1,022	1,689
Brick, Tile, etc.	30	45	75
Other Insured Industries..	619	874	1,493
Total, Insured Industries ..	19,900	27,683	47,583
UNINSURED INDUSTRIES.			
Agriculture	1,868	1,800	3,668
Conveyance of Men, Goods, etc. ..	12,373	16,700	29,073
Mines and Quarries	245	380	625
Textiles	2,398	3,096	5,494
Commercial	4,372	4,005	8,377
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	1,176	1,081	2,257
Dress	3,127	3,479	6,606
Domestic Service, etc.	2,527	2,691	5,218
General Labourers	17,209	24,826	42,035
Other Uninsured Industries ..	5,582	5,502	11,084
Total, Uninsured Industries ..	50,897	63,560	114,457
Grand Total	70,797	91,243	162,040

* Cmd. 947. Price 6d. net.

In the following Table the number of ex-Service men claiming Out-of-Work Donation on 1st October is analysed by geographical divisions:—

Divisions.	Under "Original" Scheme.	Under "Special Extension" Scheme.	Total.
London and South Eastern	28,899	30,041	58,940
South Western	8,640	9,044	17,684
South Midlands and Eastern ..	6,436	7,642	14,078
West Midlands	4,308	5,330	9,638
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	4,053	5,322	9,375
North Western	8,341	13,439	21,780
Northern	1,718	2,634	4,352
Scotland	4,748	5,048	9,796
Wales	810	1,172	1,982
Ireland	4,874	11,571	16,445
Total	70,797	91,243	162,040

On 1st October, 18,544 disabled men were registered as unemployed, as compared with 18,191 at 27th August.

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a circular to County Councils in England and Wales on the present position of the Land Settlement programme, and outlining the modification in the scheme rendered necessary by the present condition of the building industry, shortage of labour and high costs.

Since the 1st January, 1919, a total of 213,185 acres have been acquired for this purpose, of which 101,265 acres have been let to 6,670 applicants; in addition, 746 men have been settled on land acquired before that date. The remaining 111,920 acres should provide holdings for about 7,460 of the 14,350 applicants already approved but not yet satisfied, whose applications are likely to hold good. A further 173,000 acres will probably be needed for the remaining 6,890 approved applicants, and for a proportion of those not yet interviewed. New applicants are coming forward at the rate of about 1,500 a month.

Owing to the building difficulty only such land should be acquired as will require the minimum expenditure on cottages and farm buildings, or can be let without equipment.

A larger proportion of land—at least half of future acquisitions—should be leased, or purchased for County Annuities. No acquisition will be approved, save in exceptional cases, on which the anticipated annual loss, or the total capital cost per holding exceeds the amounts set out in a schedule to the circular; and the outlay on adaptation and equipment must not, as a rule, exceed the amount shown in another schedule. Applicants are to have every encouragement to purchase, rather than to rent, holdings, provided the value of the remainder of the property is not unduly impaired by the severance. Applicants must not be provided with unduly large holdings; the average has gone up from thirteen to fifteen acres, and further increases must be checked. No new holdings are, for the present, to be provided for civilian applicants, and any pre-war holding that may become vacant should be re-let only to an ex-Service man. The rota of approved applicants should be re-considered, with a view of giving preference to men who have served overseas during the war, as against men who have served at home.

RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE.

A REPORT* has been issued by the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to consider the grant of a non-pensionable addition to the pay of the police in England and Wales, in consideration of the increase in the cost of living. The Committee are agreed that the scales of pay recommended last year by the Desborough Committee (see the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1919, page 273) afford a new basis for the post-war pay of the police as meeting the requirements of the case as it stood at the time when that Committee was sitting (i.e., at November, 1918). They assume that these scales are not liable to reduction in the event of the cost of living falling below the level of 1919, and they recommend also that these scales should not be altered in respect of upward movements in cost of living up to certain points described below. They further agree that any bonus granted should not be a flat rate for the whole country, but that it should accrue at a lower point in the cost of living scale in industrial and urban areas, where cost of living and wages generally are high, than in rural areas.

The Committee accordingly recommend that for the purpose of assessing the rate of bonus the Police Forces should be divided into three categories:

- (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.

As a guide to the classification of the various forces, the

* Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Price 2d.

recommendations of the Desborough Committee as to the scales of pay of the higher ranks are to be taken. No bonus should begin to accrue until the percentage increase over pre-war level in the cost of all items of household expenditure, as published by the Ministry of Labour (see page 547 of this GAZETTE), has passed a basic figure of 130 for forces in category (a), 140 for those in category (b), and 150 for those in category (c). For every complete five points by which the index figure exceeds these basic figures the Committee recommend that increases of remuneration should be given by way of non-pensionable bonus as follows:—

Rank.	Category (a) Forces.	Category (b) Forces.	Category (c) Forces.
Inspector (including Sub-Divisional Inspector).	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 2 5
Sergeant (including Sub-Inspector and Station Sergeant).	2 3	2 1	2 0
Constable (including Acting Sergeant).	2 0	1 10	1 9

The bonus is to be assessed every six months, i.e., on 1st April and 1st October in each year, the average of the cost of living index number for the previous six months being taken as a basis. It is recommended that the initial rate of bonus shall operate as from 1st July, 1920, assessed on the index number of 150 per cent. above pre-war level and that from 1st October the bonus shall be assessed on an index number of 160 per cent.

As regards the higher ranks, the Committee recommend the adoption of the existing Civil Service bonus scheme, the current rates of pay being regarded as pre-war rates plus the bonus to which men on such pre-war rates would be entitled.

It is further recommended that the bonus at the full rate should, for all ranks, be applicable only to married men, the bonus for single men being calculated at half the rates, subject to the consideration of special cases by the Police Authorities. Further reconsideration of the position by the same Committee is provided for should the cost of living index number reach 175 per cent. above pre-war level.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON COST OF LIVING.

REPORT ON MONEY AND PRICES.

THE Joint Committee appointed to consider the cost of living and comprising representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, the Co-operative Union, the Triple Alliance, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the National Federation of General Workers, and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, has now presented an interim Report* dealing with money and prices, leaving other questions within their terms of reference to a subsequent Report.

The Committee quote, and adopt, the following summary of the currency situation contained in a recent publication† of the League of Nations:—

"All currencies have depreciated in terms of commodities. . . . Most currencies have depreciated in terms of gold. . . . Gold itself has depreciated in terms of commodities.

"There is a remarkable relation between the expansion of currencies and the rise in commodity prices." (Figures are quoted from Command Paper 734 in support of this statement.)

"In certain cases, such as that of Germany, there is a great disparity between the internal and external commodity values of the currency.

"Everywhere currency and exchange disorder is hampering trade and retarding reconstruction. In some countries it is a prime factor among those which are causing a breakdown of the economic and social system."

The Committee, while giving great importance to the fact that production has fallen throughout the world, and that there is now consequently a general shortage of goods, come to the conclusion that, so far as the rise in the general level of prices is concerned, the expansion of currency must be regarded as the main factor. A heavy and rapid deflation would, however, be attended by unfortunate results in the way of unemployment and reductions of wages.

The Committee think, further, that a considerable fall in prices in this country alone would be impossible, owing to the fact that so much of our raw materials comes from abroad, and the prices of these materials are world prices.

The first step, in the opinion of the Committee, is to deal with the expansion of the currency in this and other countries, and to deflate it, where this is possible, to an extent which will eliminate the depreciation of currency in terms of gold. This alone will not restore prices to the pre-war level, but in this country it would mean perhaps a reduction of the general level of prices by about 20 per cent. The Committee look to the development of productive

* Joint Committee on Cost of Living: Interim Report on Money and Prices. (Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.)
† Currencies after the War: A Survey of Conditions in various Countries, (Harrison & Sons, Ltd., 45, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.)

capacity all over the world to bring about ultimately a substantial fall in prices, and to maintain and raise the standard of life of the people.

The Committee suggest that the present index numbers of prices should be superseded by new index numbers based upon the prices prevailing at the period of the Armistice.

As regards the currency question in this country, the Committee suggest that the conditions of issue of notes should be regulated, by fixing an absolute amount which the fiduciary issue must not exceed, this amount to be gradually reduced; that the Government should cease to resort to bank credits to meet expenditure; and that the floating debt should be wholly or largely repaid, the remainder, if any, being funded.

The Committee recommend that the banking system of the country should be publicly controlled.

As regards the international aspects of the problem of high prices, the Committee make the following suggestions:—

The re-establishment of peace throughout the world is essential.

War indemnities should be defined, and should be reasonable in amount.

Every country should be required to take all possible steps to rehabilitate its currency. In countries where a return to pre-war parity between currency and gold is impracticable, a new parity bearing a close relation to economic facts should be established.

Until the machinery of exchange is re-established, the import and export of goods should be conducted, where necessary, by means of barter.

An international loan should be floated by the League of Nations, to provide impoverished countries with a means of restoring their productive capacity.

RECENT INCREASES IN RENTS.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings remained at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges—in other words, net rents* of working-class dwellings remained unchanged generally—from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd July.

The effect of the 1920 Act, the principal provisions of which were summarised on page 354 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, is to permit the increase of working-class rents by an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, plus an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the net rent of August, 1914; of the latter addition, five-sixths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs.

In order to ascertain the extent of the increases actually effected, special enquiries have been made of Property Owners' Associations and of Trades Councils in a large number of towns, and also of some municipal authorities, and the Department has to acknowledge its indebtedness to these bodies, and especially to the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers and its affiliated associations, for the valuable assistance which they have rendered.

The following Table gives a summary of the general position in towns in England and Wales as regards increases in inclusive working-class rents (where, as is usually the case, the landlord is responsible for repairs). The figures for rates include water charges, and relate to the first half of each of the financial years 1914-15 and 1920-1. In those places in which the rates have been increased for the second half of 1920-1 further increases in rents may be expected to take place during the course of the current month, but these are not considered in the present article.

Average for Towns in England and Wales (except London area).

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Examples of Gross Rent (i.e., Rent plus Rates) at August, 1914	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0
Net Rent (i.e., Gross Rent less Rates) at August, 1914	3 0	3 8½	4 4½	5 1
Amount of Rates, 1914	1 0	1 3½	1 7½	1 11
Amount of Rates, 1920	1 10	2 4	2 10½	3 5
Amount of Rates, 1914 to 1920	0 10	1 0½	1 3½	1 8
Amount of 80% increase on Net Rent	0 10½	1 14	1 3½	1 6
Total permitted Increase in Gross Rent, 1914 to 1920	1 8½	2 14	2 7	3 0½
Permitted Increase expressed as percentage of Gross Rent of 1914	43%	43%	43%	43%

The figures in this Table lead to the conclusion that the net rent averaged about 74 per cent. of the gross rent in 1914, and that the 30 per cent. on the net rent is therefore equivalent to an increase of approximately 22 per cent. on the gross rent of 1914. The average increase in rates is equivalent to about 21 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. The total amount of permitted increase in respect of rates, plus that on account of the 30 per cent. addition to the net

* In the great majority of cases rates on working-class properties are paid by the landlord and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent" which covers rent plus rates. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent and the gross rent, less the amount of rates, is described as the net rent.

rent, therefore averages about 43 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914.

The range of rentals given in the illustration above is, of course, too low to represent London, but the percentage increase for the London area is similar to, though slightly lower than, that for other towns, averaging nearly 40 per cent. of the pre-war gross rent, over 17 per cent. being due to rates and over 22 per cent. to the 30 per cent. increase in net rent. These figures are based on the rates of the first half of the year 1920-1; the increases in rents due to higher rates for the second half of the year will be included in the statistics to be published next month.

In Scotland the increases in rents are higher than in England and Wales. The gross rent of 1914 is permitted to be increased by about 30 per cent., on the average, on account of the 30 per cent. addition to the net rent and the transference to the net rent of increases in owners' rates. In addition to this, rates may be further raised by the amount of the increase in occupiers' rates between 1914-5 and 1920-1 and this has the effect of raising the pre-war gross rent by percentages varying widely as between different towns, but averaging, when regard is had to their several populations, about 25 per cent. The total permitted increase on the pre-war gross rent thus averages about 55 per cent. in towns in Scotland.

On the basis of the foregoing figures for (a) England and Wales excluding London, (b) London, and (c) Scotland it is estimated that the average permissible increase in urban working-class rents in Great Britain is approximately 43 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. As, however, the permitted increases have not been imposed in all cases,* enquiries have been made in order to arrive at the proportion of cases in which the increases have actually been put into force. The result of these enquiries shows that at 1st October the proportion varied in different towns but that, on the average, about 90 per cent. of working-class dwellings had their rents increased by that date, as permitted by the Act. Applying this proportion to the estimate of 43 per cent. quoted above as representing the average permissible increase, the actual increase in the gross rents of working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, is found to average approximately 39 per cent., and this percentage has been utilised in compiling the statistics relating to the cost of living which appear on page 547 of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

DOCK WORKERS: REGISTRATION; PAYMENT OF WAGES; MAINTENANCE DURING UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE Court of Inquiry into the wages and conditions of employment of dock labour, in their Report† of the 30th March, 1920, made various recommendations, which were adopted by the Provisional National Council of Port Labour Employers and by the National Transport Workers' Federation, who entered into an agreement on certain points on the 5th May. Certain other points were, however, left over for further discussion, including, *inter alia*, (i) the registration of workers; (ii) maintenance during unemployment or under-employment; (iii) payment of wages weekly, and (iv) the working of shifts. The National Transport Workers' Federation have now submitted a memorandum on these points, an outline of which is given below:—

Working of Shifts.—The Federation are of opinion that, even with a complete system of maintenance, the establishment of a complete shift system is unnecessary and impracticable. They fear also that such a system might intensify under-employment, and tend to the discharge of the older and more experienced casual workers.

Weekly Payment of Wages.—This is regarded as essential. Clearing houses should be set up immediately, which should be used for the three-fold purpose of (i) checking surplus labour, i.e., the Clearing House should also be a central calling-on station; (ii) payment of wages; and (iii) "maintenance," as described below.

Registration.—This is also an essential part of the scheme. The registration schemes already existing should be brought up to date, and similar schemes should be set up where they do not exist at present. The use of the "tally" should be enforced nationally; the "tally" should be handed to the employer when the man is engaged, and should become a check, similar to that deposited by an employee in a factory. The employers should accept the principle that, in order to obtain a tally or to be a member of the scheme, membership of a Union is essential.

Maintenance.—The Federation considered three possible ways of dealing with the problem of maintenance during unemployment or under-employment, viz., (i) the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act; (ii) "contracting-out" of the Act, and (iii) the principle of a guaranteed minimum for all sections of dock workers. For various reasons they consider the first two expedients open to objection, and propose the third as the most suitable.

* Where increases have been put into operation the full permitted amount has been imposed in the great majority of cases.

† H.C. 55 of Session 1920; price 3d. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920 (p. 168).

The specific proposal which the Federation put forward under this head is that every casual man engaged as a dock worker shall receive a guaranteed minimum of £4 a week (equivalent to 16s. a day for five days in the week), each week to stand by itself. Among the principal conditions attached to the scheme is one that men should present themselves for employment at the agreed call-times: if not taken on at once, a man should proceed to the central calling-on station; and, if no job is then offered him, his card should be stamped and the number of his tally taken.

No employer should be permitted to employ a man without a tally; and the conditions of holding a tally would be (i) that the man is duly registered, and (ii) that his registration is confirmed by a Joint Committee. Much importance is attached to these Joint Committees, of which (under the Federation's scheme) there would be one in each port, with a number of sub-committees in the larger ports, as well as a National Committee to supervise the scheme over the whole industry. In addition to the actual supervision of income and expenditure by these committees, they should be charged with the duty of investigating complaints, or hearing appeals by men against any decision of the Clearing House officials. The Unions should be prepared to undertake these investigations, and to assist in the administration of the scheme; and the employers on their side (as mentioned above) should accept the principle that, to obtain a tally or to be a member of the scheme, membership of a Union is essential.

The cost of the scheme is estimated by the Federation as follows:—Assuming that 125,000 men are registered, of whom 10 per cent. are unemployed, this would mean 12,500 men unemployed, on the average, every week, and receiving £4 a week. The total annual cost would therefore be £2,600,000 without the cost of administration which it is suggested the Government should undertake up to the amount which they would expend under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

This sum the Federation propose to raise by a flat rate charge of 4d. a ton on all imports and exports, including coastwise trade, but excluding export coal, which would have to be dealt with under another agreement. This 4d. a ton would, it is estimated, yield about £2,843,000 a year, or over £200,000 more than the minimum amount required as estimated above.

The charge on the industry, taking workmen and employers together, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, would be £271,000 a year; so that the net additional charge on the industry, under the Federation's scheme, would be £2,572,000. Against this sum, it is suggested, should be set the fact that, in the absence of some such scheme, a further demand for wages is inevitable.

It will be understood that this scheme has not yet been adopted by the employers, but that it has only been submitted to them for consideration.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

National Society of Pottery Workers.—The eleventh annual delegation of this Society was held at Newcastle (Staffs.) on the 18th September. The address of the president was chiefly devoted to the theme that the economic security of the worker must be the first charge upon industry, and to a defence of the operatives' demand for an increase of bonus.

It was announced that a Committee had been appointed to consider the policy of the Society with regard to the working of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920; but the discussion of this question was eventually dropped.

A resolution was passed:—"That this delegation instructs the National Executive Council to take the necessary steps to organise a 'show-card' day periodically throughout the pottery industry, and to formulate some method to compel the non-unionists to join the Society."

It was also decided that the contributions of members should be increased as from the 1st January next.

South Wales Miners' Federation.—A special delegate meeting of this Federation was held at Cardiff on the 13th and 14th September, at which the following additions were made to the "objects" of the Federation: That the membership be extended so as to include colliery officials, master hauliers, and traffic managers, as well as ordinary colliery workers; that the Federation seek to secure by industrial and legislative action a working day of six hours from bank to bank; and that victimisation in all forms be strenuously resisted.

It was also decided that the general secretary should be a full-time servant of the Federation, and should not be a member of Parliament.

ELECTRICAL TRADES DISPUTE: COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister under Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with the dispute concerning the position of foremen as regards Trade Union membership (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 482) held their first meeting at St. Ermin's, Westminster, on 14th September. There was a

full attendance of the members of the Court. The Engineering and National Employers' Federations were represented by Sir Allan Smith and the Electrical Trades Union by Mr. Rowan, the General Secretary. Considerable progress was made in eliciting the facts which led up to and were connected with the strike of the members of the Electrical Trades Union employed at the establishment of Cammell, Laird and Company, Limited, Penistone, on Friday the 2nd July. Nine witnesses were examined, including foremen, shop stewards, chief electrical engineer and manager. Although the proceedings were not open to the public generally, a large number of representatives of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations, as well as members of the Electrical Trades Union and other Unions, were present.

On the following day the witnesses examined included the chief engineer formerly employed at Penistone, the Sheffield District Secretary of the Electrical Trades Union and the Chairman and Secretary of the Sheffield Engineering Employers' Association.

When the Court met on Thursday, the 16th September, Sir Allan Smith, Chairman of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations, drew the Chairman's attention to the proceedings of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry at a meeting held on the previous day, when "it was agreed that the Electrical Trades Union should be recommended to suspend their strike notices until after the Court of Inquiry has reported to the Ministry of Labour, and it was also agreed that the Electrical Trades Union having intimated to this Council that they are prepared to withdraw the question of principle arising out of the Penistone dispute, this intimation be regarded as an acceptable basis of settlement, and it is therefore recommended that the Engineering Employers' Federation should withdraw their lock-out notices and the Union instruct their members to resume work immediately."

Sir Allan Smith suggested that in the circumstances the Court might adjourn its proceedings to enable the parties to consider the position with a view to a settlement. Mr. Rowan, the General Secretary of the Electrical Trades Union, concurred and supported Sir Allan Smith's application. The Chairman, after consulting his colleagues, announced that the Court would adjourn until the following day, Friday, the 17th of September. At that sitting of the Court Sir Allan Smith read the following terms of an agreement which had been arrived at between the two parties:—

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE ENGINEERING AND NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS AND THE ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION HELD AT BROADWAY HOUSE, LONDON, ON SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1920.

As the Electrical Trades Union do not demand that foremen must be members of a Trade Union it is mutually agreed—

- (1) the men on strike shall resume work;
- (2) the notices issued by the federated firms shall be cancelled;
- (3) a general resumption of work shall take place as soon as possible according to the circumstances prevailing at each works;
- (4) no victimisation shall take place on either side.

This agreement was signed on behalf of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and on behalf of the Electrical Trades Union.

Sir Allan Smith strongly urged that the Court should not proceed further with the Inquiry. Mr. Rowan supported the view expressed by Sir Allan Smith. Both these gentlemen added complimentary observations as regards the conduct of the Inquiry by the Court. On behalf of the Court the Chairman expressed satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at and thanked Sir Allan Smith and Mr. Rowan for their appreciative remarks. The Chairman then added:—

"We shall now report to the Minister of Labour how the matter stands and that there does not appear to be any necessity for further action or expression of opinion by the Court, which stands adjourned *sine die* until he officially determines its existence."

The Report of the Court, together with extracts from the verbatim report of the proceedings, will be published shortly (Cmd. 990), and may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 1d. net.

SUPPLY OF LABOUR, ETC., FOR HOUSING SCHEMES.

PROPOSED NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

In the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, an account was given of the progress of negotiations between the Government and the Resettlement Committee of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry, with a view to a national agreement being arrived at for the purpose of increasing the supply of skilled labour for housing schemes

and for maintaining or increasing output on these schemes. That article gave an outline of the Government's original proposals and of the ensuing discussions until the 3rd September; this article gives an outline of the principle features of the scheme as it has been modified up to the 6th October.

The proposed scheme as it exists at present comprises two main proposals:—

- (a) the putting into operation in a modified form of the apprenticeship scheme prepared by the Resettlement Committee, for the purpose of providing additional labour for housing work, and including in the building industry young men recently discharged from His Majesty's Forces or released from reserved occupations; and
- (b) the introduction of a system of payment for "wet time" upon all housing schemes.

The adult apprenticeship scheme in its modified form provides that in every section of the building industry during the continuance of the scheme, firms may accept as apprentices suitable young men, including labourers, who have attained the age of 19 years but have not attained the age of 26 years. In places where the industry is sufficiently organised, all applications shall be referred to, and approved by, a small Joint Committee of employers and operatives which shall be set up in such places for this purpose. The intending apprentice will first serve a probationary period of three months without indenture at the same rate of wages as for the first six months of indentured apprenticeship. Following on the probation, there shall be an indentured period of service, to the particular trade, of three years for men apprentices who enter between the ages of 23 and 26, and four years for those entering between the ages of 19 and 23. All ex-Service men will, however, be admitted to the elder category, and will serve a three-year period.

The scheme provides a scale of minimum wages to be paid for each six months period of apprenticeship. Those adult apprentices who are serving a three-year term will receive 50 per cent. of the district rate, applicable to journeymen of the particular trade, for the first period of six months, 55 per cent. for the second period, 60 per cent. for the third period, 70 per cent. for the fourth period, 80 per cent. for the fifth period, and 90 per cent. for the last period. Those apprentices serving a four-year term will receive 33½ per cent. for their first period, and 40 per cent. for their second six months period. Thereafter they will receive an additional 10 per cent. in each successive period except in the seventh and last periods, when they receive 85 per cent. and 90 per cent., respectively, of the district journeymen's rate applicable.

The wages received by the adult apprentices shall be subject to review by the foreman under whose supervision the adult apprentice is working, and shall be raised when in the foreman's judgment the skill and ability of the apprentice so deserve; provided that such increase shall not be made at intervals of less than four months, and that the men apprentices shall not attain the full journeymen's rate except during the last six months of indenture. The necessary tools shall be provided by the employer at the commencement of the term of apprenticeship, and shall be paid for by the apprentice during the last 12 months of his indenture by weekly instalments to be deducted from his wages. The local Joint Committee shall arrange for periodical trade tests, and at such tests may decide whether the rate of wages should be increased beyond the scheduled rate, the eligibility of the apprentices for membership of the operatives' unions, and whether the employers have fulfilled their undertaking that these apprentices should obtain proper variety in their training.

The operatives in all trades shall definitely co-operate and assist in the teaching of apprentices under this scheme in order that they may speedily become efficient. The duties of employers in relation to this scheme are that all employers should offer to employ some adult apprentices, that they should give them proper variety in training, and should pay the fees of any evening classes at approved technical schools, attendance at which the local Joint Committee may deem a necessary condition of indenture.

The maximum numbers of apprentices who may enter the industry under this scheme shall be the number of suitable and approved candidates offering for each trade, provided that the total number of apprentices taken under the scheme for any one trade by an employer, together with any boy apprentices he may have in the same trade, shall not exceed the total number of apprentices allowed for that trade under any existing regulations governing the number of apprentices. In those trades where no such regulations exist, the admission of apprentices under the scheme shall be subject as to numbers to an agreement being entered into between the employers and the Executive of the Trade Union concerned.

The above scheme shall continue in operation until the 31st December, 1923, and provision is made for its review and renewal, if advisable, by the Industrial Council. Intending apprentices over the age of 22 will be accepted under the scheme only until 31st December, 1921, and others must enter before the 31st December, 1922.

The second main provision of the proposed agreement as it now stands is the introduction of a system of payment for "wet time" to operatives employed on housing schemes. The Minister of Health is prepared in the case of any of the building trades which undertake to accept and work the other provisions of the proposed agreement, to bring into operation on housing schemes the following proposal for the payment of "wet time":—

"In the case of men employed, or standing by to work on a job, when called upon for a full week, the payment for lost time shall be 50 per cent. in respect of time lost through stress of weather, up to 22 hours per week; in the case of time lost more than 22 hours, the hours lost over and above 22 hours shall be paid for at the rate of 75 per cent. of the time rate."

The effect of this proposal will be that if a man loses 22 hours of his 44-hour week, he will receive 75 per cent. of a full week's wages. The cases in which a man may lose more than half a week will be few, but when the whole week is lost the man who stands by the job will be ensured a payment of 62½ per cent. of a full week's wages.

The view of the Resettlement Committee is that an increased output per man would directly result from a suitable augmentation of the personnel of the trade and by the re-arrangement and improvement of existing working conditions (such as by the proposed payment for "wet time.")

The modifications in the original scheme for adult apprenticeship were adopted by the Resettlement Committee on the 3rd September. The Minister of Health's proposal with regard to "wet time" was communicated to the Committee at a meeting on the 6th October. At that meeting the representatives of the operatives upon the Resettlement Committee agreed to accept the Minister of Health's suggestion for favourable recommendation to their members, together with the other general proposals of the Resettlement Committee. The representatives of the employers, while holding that the suggestion, with regard to "wet time," went further than they could go, were understood to be prepared to acquiesce in its application to housing schemes in conjunction with the other general proposals of the Resettlement Committee.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

In accordance with the Resolution* adopted by the Washington International Labour Conference (1919), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has constituted an International Emigration Commission, with Viscount Cave (Great Britain) as Chairman, and M. Louis Varlez (International Labour Office) as Secretary.

This Commission is composed of 18 members, consisting of six employers' delegates, six workers' delegates and six Government delegates, nine being appointed by European Governments and nine by Governments outside Europe. The International Labour Office has already issued a Questionnaire asking for information on (1) the actual position of emigration and immigration in the various countries; (2) existing legislation and regulations and indications of general policy adopted by each State, and (3) "certain question which the Commission will probably wish to examine and constitute the real object of the Washington resolution."

With regard to the last, the Questionnaire enumerates the problems which might be studied by the Commission, and the tasks which might ultimately be entrusted to the I.L.O. The members of the organisation are asked to forward their observations with regard to this enumeration, which includes, *inter alia*, the establishment of uniform statistical schemes towards the movement of international migration, and of regular communication to the International Labour Office of information relating to migration and the treatment of foreign workers. In addition, the Commission will consider not only the regulation of emigration, but also the measures necessary for insuring effective protection to emigrants and immigrants against all kinds of economic exploitation.

The Governing Body has also referred to the consideration of the Commission, and placed as the first item in its agenda, the question of the equality of treatment of foreign workers. In this connection the Questionnaire draws attention to the †Recommendation of the Washington

* The resolution was as follows:—
 "It is resolved that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall constitute an international commission, which shall, while giving due regard to the sovereign rights of each state, consider and report what measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers out of their native country, and to protect the interests of wage-earners residing in another country than their own."
 † That each Member of the International Labour Organisation shall, on condition of reciprocity and upon the terms to be agreed between the countries concerned, admit the foreign workers (together with their families) employed within its territory, to the benefit of its laws and regulations for the protection of its own workers, as well as the right of lawful organisation as enjoyed by its own workers."

Conference concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, and to Article 3* of the Draft Convention concerning unemployment. The Commission will submit its report to the International Labour Conference at Geneva next April.

The I.L.O. have asked that replies to the Questionnaire should reach them not later than 15th October next.

The work of collecting and preparing the replies of the British Government has been referred to the Ministry of Labour.

LIVING-IN ON CANAL BOATS.

The Minister of Health has appointed a departmental committee to enquire into the practice of living-in on canal boats, and to report whether any alteration in the practice is desirable. The members of the Committee are:—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (Chairman), Mrs. E. Barton (Sheffield City Council and Women's Co-operative Guild), Mr. O. J. Llewellyn (Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts), Mr. T. McKerrrell (Ministry of Labour), Mr. H. J. R. Murray (H.M. Inspector of Schools), Mr. Sidney Preston, C.I.E., C.B.E. (Ministry of Transport), and Dame Louise Gilbert Samuel, D.B.E. (Chelsea Borough Council).

Mr. A. Jones, Ministry of Health, is Secretary of the Committee.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1919.

PART I of the General Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1919 has been issued.†

Number employed.—The number employed in and about mines under the Coal Mines Act‡ in 1919 was 1,191,313, as against 1,008,867 in the previous year; those employed under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act numbered 21,661, as against 20,821 in the previous year; and those employed under the Quarries Act numbered 57,076, as against 43,215 in the previous year. Those employed under the Coal Mines Act were classified, by sex and age-distribution, as follows:—

Under ground (males only):		
Ages under 16	...	54,086
„ above 16	...	891,720
Total	...	945,806
Above ground:		
Males:		
Ages under 14	...	5,474
„ 14 to 16	...	20,717
„ above 16	...	209,940
Total	...	236,131
Females:		
Ages under 14	...	25
„ 14 to 16	...	595
„ above 16	...	8,756
Total	...	9,376
Total, above ground	...	245,507
Grand total	...	1,191,313

The employment of women and girls is almost confined to Scotland (4,568), and to the Lancashire and North Wales Division (2,963).

The number employed in coal mines was greater than in any previous year, the highest total previously recorded being 1,133,746, in 1914. On the other hand, the numbers employed in metalliferous mines and in quarries have shown a decline for some years, a decline which has been almost continuous, except for a revival in 1919, as the result of the return of men from the Forces. In metalliferous mines the number has shrunk from an average of 55,388 in the ten-year period 1873-82 to 21,661 in 1919; and in quarries from 105,422 in 1895-1904 to 57,076.

Accidents.—The number of accidents in 1919, fatal and non-fatal, was as follows:—

	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Mines under Coal Mines Act	1,118	117,422
Mines under Metalliferous Mines Act	65	1,107
Quarries over 20 feet deep	46	2,696

The accident death-rate in mines under the Coal Mines Act fell to 0.94 per thousand persons employed in 1919, the lowest rate ever recorded. The rate was 2.24 per thousand in the ten-year period 1873-82, and 1.81 per thousand in the ten-year period 1883-92, since when it has remained very steady at about 1.35 per thousand.

* "The Members of the International Labour Organisation which ratify this Convention and which have established systems of insurance against unemployment shall, upon terms being agreed between the Members concerned, make arrangements whereby workers belonging to one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of each insurance as those which obtain for the workers belonging to the latter."
 † Cmd. 925. Price 3s. net.
 ‡ The Coal Mines Act, 1911, applies not only to coal but also to stratified ironstone, shale and frecclay.

As usual, falls of ground accounted for a majority of the fatal accidents (589 out of 1,118). The fatal accident rate in metalliferous mines was usually high owing to a disaster at the Levant Mine, Cornwall.

Output.—The following statement shows the output of the principal minerals in 1918 and 1919:—

	1918.	1919.
	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.
Coal	227,749	229,780
Iron Ore*	14,613	12,254
Chalk	2,304	2,629
Clays and Shale	6,004	7,766
Gravel and Sand	2,022	2,048
Gypsum	179	220
Igneous Rocks	3,961	4,388
Limestone (other than Chalk)	10,157	9,538
Oil Shale	3,081	2,764
Rock Salt	114	91
Salt from Brine	1,862	1,817
Sandstone	1,553	1,700
Slate	110	164
Other Minerals	279	226
Total	273,988*	275,385*

The output of coal rose from 138 million tons in the average of the ten-year period 1873-82 to 287 million tons in 1913, the maximum hitherto recorded. The outputs during the years 1913-19 were as follows:—

	Million tons.
1913	287
1914	266
1915	253
1916	256
1917	248
1918	228
1919	230

SHIPBUILDING IN THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1920.

A REPORT issued by Lloyds Register of Shipping states that during the year ended 30th June, 1920, the Society classed 1,319 vessels of 4,253,523 tons gross. Of this total 594 vessels of 1,391,808 tons were built in the United Kingdom, 480 vessels of 1,930,705 tons in the United States of America, and 105 vessels of 571,129 tons in Japan. The output of new tonnage, though over 450,000 tons in excess of the previous 12 months, was necessarily restricted owing to the great amount of re-conditioning work undertaken by ship-builders after the war, and the conversion of a very large number of vessels to burn oil fuel instead of coal.

At the end of September, the total tonnage of merchant shipping being constructed in the United Kingdom was 3,731,098 tons, an increase of 153,000 tons as compared with June, 1920, and of 914,000 tons as compared with a year ago. The total tonnage building abroad was 3,834,073 tons.

LABOUR IN JAPAN, 1914-1919.

The following notes concerning labour conditions in Japan are based upon a report† compiled by His Majesty's Commercial Secretary at Tokyo, and recently issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. The report covers the period from 1914 to 1919.

Prior to the outbreak of the European war there was, properly speaking, no labour problem in Japan; there were no labour organisations, nor was there visible any concerted movement on the part of industrial workers for the improvement of their economic position. Unmistakable signs of the development of a labour movement, however, were afforded in the summer of 1919, when an epidemic of strikes occurred. The men's demands were at first limited to increased wages, but afterwards embraced shorter hours, improved conditions, a share in profits and a voice in control. "There is every indication," states the report, "that the authorities intend to allow trade unionism and combined action in general to develop on natural lines, and there is at present a Bill before the Diet providing for the recognition of Unions."‡

Factory Law.—In September, 1916, the Factory Law, which was enacted in 1911,§ was put into force. This is recognised as a tentative and imperfect piece of legislation, and its practical effect has been inconsiderable. As a result of the deliberations of the International Labour Conference at Washington, in the autumn of 1919, the provisions of this measure are to be amended as regards working hours and employment at night.

* Not including iron pyrites (22 thousand tons in 1918 and 7 thousand tons in 1919).

† Report on the Commercial, Industrial and Financial Situation of Japan, 1914 to 1919. Cmd. 912. H.M. Stationery Office.

‡ Two Bills on this subject were reported to be under consideration in June, 1920.

§ See LABOUR GAZETTE, 1911 (p. 167) and 1919 (p. 7).

Labour Supply.—During the war there was considerable migration from the country to the towns, whither the agricultural classes were attracted by high wages. Since the armistice the majority have returned to the land, and some industries, especially the textile industry of Osaka, have experienced difficulty in maintaining adequate numbers of female operatives. After the armistice several factories closed down or decreased their output, and a moderately large number of workpeople had to be discharged; but those who did not return to farming were soon able to find employment in the new factories which sprang up.

Wages.—During the first two years of the war wages actually decreased slightly, but in the year 1917 a rise occurred of 10 to 15 per cent. In 1918 and 1919 the advance became much greater, owing to the great increase in the cost of living, and particularly in the price of rice. Generally speaking, average wages at the time when the report was written were over 100 per cent. in advance of pre-war rates. In many places unskilled workmen, such as wharf coolies, could get 3 yen* a day, whereas their average daily wage before the war was about 60 or 70 sen; carpenters at a pre-war rate of 1 yen a day could command 2.60 yen; conductors and drivers on the electric street cars in Tokyo were receiving 60 yen per month as against a pre-war wage of 20 yen. The wages of household servants, chauffeurs, cooks, etc., have advanced enormously, particularly where the employer is a foreigner. The class which has felt the pinch of war conditions most keenly is the official salaried class; the mercantile and labouring classes have shared in the general prosperity of the country.

Hours of Labour.—A 70-hour week is common in Japan, but since the middle of 1919 there has been a general agitation in favour of an 8-hour day. Speaking broadly, the Japanese labourer prefers to work long and leisurely, and requires little time for rest, food and recreation. The increase in efficiency required to off-set a decreased working day, when the 8-hour day is adopted, is one of the chief problems of the employing class.

Increased Cost of Living.—His Majesty's Commercial Secretary quotes figures which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* indicating the increased cost of commodities at Tokyo since June, 1914.† Those included in the general index number are principally foods, but textile fabrics, tobacco, coal, timber and leather are also comprised.

Month.	Rise since June, 1914.	Month.	Rise since June, 1914.
December, 1914	Per cent. 17.71	January, 1919	Per cent. 134.8
December, 1915	33.8	February, 1919	127.0
December, 1916	56.6	March, 1919	123.6
December, 1917	94.3	April, 1919	127.8
October, 1918	151.3	May, 1919	144.3
December, 1918	138.7	June, 1919	156.1

It was not possible to make a comparison of house-rents, but other indications serve to show that in Tokyo the cost of accommodation has fully kept pace with that of other necessities.

Comparative Efficiency of Japanese Labour.—In dealing with the comparative cheapness of labour in Japan and the danger of Japanese competition in foreign and colonial markets, the writer of the report points out that Japanese labour, in spite of great advances in cost, is still considerably cheaper than labour in the West, but the comparative efficiency of the worker is much lower. Under the most favourable conditions the ratio is not higher than two-thirds of that of the European worker, and many writers place it at one-half. In addition to the lower efficiency and increased cost it must be remembered that working hours are being reduced partly as a result of the demands of labour and partly in accordance with the decisions of the International Labour Conference at Washington. Further, it should be realised that the use of machinery, generally speaking, leaves much to be desired, and also that labour-saving devices are at present comparatively little used. This last defect will doubtless be remedied as the cost of labour increases.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN ROUMANIA: NEW LAW.

In August last the Roumanian Parliament passed a Bill for settling industrial disputes. The new law provides penalties for using or threatening violence for the purpose of forcing anyone to work or to abstain from working in connection with a collective stoppage.

Strikes and lock-outs begun without previous recourse to conciliation are prohibited in establishments employing ten or more workers. When a dispute arises, the workpeople are required to appoint a body of adult delegates, who, in concert with the employer and in the presence of an official from the Ministry of Labour, must endeavour to effect a settlement.

Employers are required, and workers are empowered, to notify the occurrence of a dispute; and the Minister of

* The yen = 100 sen = 2s. 0½d. (at par).
† The percentages would appear to be based on wholesale prices, although this is not stated in the source.
‡ Fall.

Labour may, on his own initiative, intervene. Should an agreement be reached, the decision becomes obligatory both for the employer or employers and for all the workers who were parties to the dispute. If no term be explicitly fixed the agreement is to be valid for six months.

Arbitration may be resorted to where conciliation fails. It is to be compulsory in the case of Government establishments, transport services by land, sea or air, petroleum wells, coal mines, natural gas storage, gas and electricity works, waterworks, flour mills, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, road maintenance, scavenging and hospitals. The members of the Arbitration Court are to consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workpeople. Provision is made for widening the scope of the proceedings, and altering the constitution of the Arbitration Court, so that the decision may be made applicable to all local establishments similar to those involved in the initial dispute. A decision arrived at is to be obligatory on all the parties, and to be valid for six months, at least, and afterwards unless and until the parties decide otherwise.

WAGES OF PRUSSIAN MINERS, 1914 TO 1920.*

The average net earnings per shift of men employed in the mining industry in Prussia during the first quarter of 1920 are shown in the following Table, the various mining districts being distinguished. The increases, as compared with the second quarter of 1914, are computed from a comparison of the earnings for the two periods, as given in the source quoted and in the corresponding issue of the same journal for 1914.

Nature of Minerals and Mining Districts.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.	
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.		Workers.	
	Net Earnings per shift first Qr. of 1920.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift first Qr. of 1920.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift first Qr. of 1920.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
<i>Coal</i>	Mks.	Per cent.	Mks.	Per cent.	Mks.	Per cent.
Upper Silesia ..	31.64	550	26.45	617	22.99	610
Lower Silesia ..	30.70	681	28.59	719	26.31	730
Dortmund ..	39.38	586	29.74	558	25.87	492
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	38.52	609	28.40	488	23.37	467
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ..	42.46	592	29.38	489	24.94	466
<i>Lignite</i>						
Halle ..	25.43	510	23.92	566	23.50	573
Rhine, Left Bank ..	32.92	608	29.43	570	32.31	690
<i>Copper</i>						
Mansfeld ..	28.13	634	26.49	599	25.20	602
<i>Other Metalliferous Ores.</i>						
Oberharz ..	26.23	535	24.28	507	19.51	510
Siegen ..	31.17	520	26.04	529	22.22	447
Nassau-Wetzlar ..	24.09	551	22.05	534	20.42	508
Rhine, Right Bank ..	26.15	481	24.09	511	21.98	523
Rhine, Left Bank ..	27.12	635	21.12	566	30.67	578
<i>Salt</i>						
Halle ..	26.61	464	22.59	447	21.54	458
Clausthal ..	27.49	452	23.98	472	22.21	461

It is not possible to take into account the changes in composition of the body of workpeople in each of the three groups distinguished in the Table, and to that extent conclusions based on a comparison between the earnings per shift in the two periods are subject to qualification.

If the number of men employed in each district and in each of these three groups be taken into consideration, the average increase for Prussia as a whole, as compared with the second quarter of 1914, is computed to be about 509 per cent. for hewers and trammers, 523 per cent. for other underground workers, and 507 per cent. for surface workers. The average increase for all men together would be about 512 per cent.

Against the six-fold rise in money wages there has, however, to be set a rise in the cost of necessities which, according to the most competent statisticians, and assuming no change in the standard regimen, has increased approximately tenfold since July, 1914.

EMPLOYMENT IN BRAZIL: WARNING TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

H.M. CONSUL at Sao Paulo (Brazil), in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated 31st August, calls attention to the fact that employment in Brazil is at the present time extremely difficult to obtain and that the cost of living is very high. A warning is therefore directed to intending emigrants, who are often without capital or any knowledge of the language spoken. A position should be arranged before leaving the United Kingdom, otherwise a man of limited means is likely to exhaust his resources through failing to find employment.

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 2nd August, 1920.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st OCTOBER, 1920.*

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Food	...	...	...	170%
All Items included	...	...	...	164%

FOOD.

DURING September there was a further advance in the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food, the average increase in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary being 170 per cent. at 1st October as compared with 167 per cent. at 1st September. The rise in the percentage was mainly due to seasonal advances of 1½d. per quart in the average price of milk, and of 2½d. per dozen in that of eggs. There were also increases in the prices of bacon, British mutton and margarine. The increases were partly counterbalanced by reductions in the prices of potatoes and tea.

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 October, 1920:—

Article	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (-) at 1st Oct., 1920, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Oct., 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ..	0 9½	1 8	2 0½	+ 1 2½	+ 4½
Thin Flank ..	0 6½	1 3	1 5½	+ 0 11	+ 2½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ..	0 7½	1 8	1 3½	+ 0 8½	— 4½
Thin Flank ..	0 4½	1 2½	0 9½	+ 0 5	— 5
Mutton, British—					
Legs ..	0 10½	1 6½	2 2½	+ 1 4½	+ 6
Breast ..	0 6½	1 1½	1 6	+ 0 11½	+ 4½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ..	0 6½	1 9	1 3½	+ 0 8½	— 5½
Breast ..	0 4	1 1	0 6½	+ 0 2½	— 6½
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	2 3	2 9½	+ 1 10	+ 8½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	1 11½	+ 1 0½	+ 7½
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9	1 0½	+ 0 7	+ 3½
Tea ..	1 0½	2 8	2 9½	+ 1 2½	+ 1½
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 7	1 2	+ 1 0	+ 7
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 8½	0 9½	+ 0 5½	+ 1
Butter—					
Fresh ..	1 2½	2 6	3 0½	+ 1 9½	+ 6½
Salt ..	1 2	2 6	3 0½	+ 1 10½	+ 8½
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	0 8½	1 8	1 9	+ 1 0½	+ 1
Margarine ..	0 7½	1 2	1 1½	+ 0 9½	— 0½
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 6½	0 5	+ 0 3½	— 1½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 11½	+ 0 7	+ 4

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Oct., 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 Sept., 1920.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ..	147	151	149	103	146
Thin Flank ..	173	163	168	126	168
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ..	117	115	116	175	116
Thin Flank ..	107	97	102	206	102
Mutton, British—					
Legs ..	169	160	160	102	155
Breast ..	191	165	178	106	172
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ..	132	121	126	206	126
Breast ..	67	68	67	217	69
Bacon (streaky)†	202	192	197	142	190
Fish ..	119	103	111	167	109
Flour ..	114	123	119	52	119
Bread ..	120	117	118	55	118
Tea ..	77	82	80	73	83
Sugar (granulated) ..	603	560	581	241	582
Milk ..	164	171	167	141	136
Butter—					
Fresh ..	146	155	150	107	149
Salt ..	155	158	157	112	156
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	143	138	140	130	139
Margarine ..	96	87	92	97	89
Eggs (fresh) ..	327	310	319	412	302
Potatoes ..	151	132	142	59	153
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	173	167	170	133	167

* The particulars given relate to 1st October and do not, therefore, include the effect of the increases in the prices of flour, bread and butter taking effect at later dates in October.

† 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 recently taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920, and the results are summarised on page 542. It will be seen from the particulars there given that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings at 1st October, as compared with July, 1914, is estimated at about 39 per cent. Of this percentage about one-half is accounted for by increases in local rates and water charges, and of the other half, five-sixths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs.

As regards the prices of clothing, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, so far as possible. Owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices, but from information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots received from retailers in the principal towns, it is estimated that the level of prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 330 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 145 and 150 per cent. at 1st October. For gas the increase was nearly 90 per cent., for lamp oil about 220 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 is estimated at about 140 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 130 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st October, 1920, is about 164 per cent.*

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

The corresponding figures for earlier dates in 1915-1920 are shown in the following Table:—

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

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	164
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	—
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	—

* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase 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. As regards rents, however, reference should be made to the article on p. 542 of this issue.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French provincial towns with over 10,000 inhabitants during the third quarter of 1920 shows an increase of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the second quarter of the year, and a rise of 288 per cent. as compared with the third quarter of 1914.†

As regards Paris, the latest data refer to August, 1920, when the level of retail food prices was 0.2 per cent. higher than in the preceding month, and 273 per cent. above that of July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on a pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class.†

BELGIUM.‡

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessities on 15th July, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 1.9 per cent., as compared with that of 15th May, and an increase of 353 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the corresponding average rise above the pre-war level on the 15th July was 352 per cent. For articles of "prime necessity" (almost entirely food) the average rise was 357 per cent., for less necessary articles 325 per cent., and for clothing, fuel and light 359 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.

ITALY.

(a) Rome.§

The general level of food prices in Rome in August, 1920, shows a rise of 1.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 222 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 August shows a rise of 1.2 per cent. as compared with July, and a rise of 216 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 September, 1920, shows an increase of 4.6 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 370 per cent. above that for the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows an increase of 3.1 per cent. as compared with August, and is 368 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. Clothing in September shows an increase of 578 per cent. over the pre-war cost, heating and lighting of 587 per cent., and rent an increase of 8.3 per cent.†

HOLLAND.¶

The index number representing the total food bill of working class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in August, 1920, shows an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month and of 118.6 per cent. as compared with 1913.†

SWEDEN.**

At the prices prevailing in September, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents a decrease of 0.3 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, and an increase of 207 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, September shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. as against August, 1920, and of 217 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

The above computations are based on a comparison of expenditure upon articles of food, fuel and lighting only. The total family expenditure, including also the computed expenditure on rent, clothing, taxation and other items, at the prices current on 1st October, 1920, shows an increase of 181 per cent. when compared with the expenditure in July, 1914.†

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

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

‡ *Revue du Travail*, 15th-20th August, 1920.

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

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

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

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

CANADA.*

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in September, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion shows a decrease of 2.9 per cent. when compared with that of the previous month, but an increase of 115 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken into consideration, the September figure shows a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with August, but a rise of 86 per cent. when compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (115 per cent.) on the one hand, and the total family expenditure (86 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 32 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.†

UNITED STATES.‡

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in September was 1.9 per cent. lower than that of the preceding month, but was 8.0 per cent. higher than that of September, 1919, and 99 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in consumption.†

NEW ZEALAND.§

The index number of retail prices of food in September, 1920, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.8 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, and is 72.8 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

The rise since July, 1914, in the case of groceries amounts to 98.6 per cent., for dairy produce it is 65.1 per cent. and for meat 47.6 per cent. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption before the war.†

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

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

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

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

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, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	Per cent. 1920.	
	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158		
UNITED KINGDOM ..						170*	1920. Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium	353	July
Denmark	153	July
France (Paris)†	273	August
" (other Towns)‡	288§	3rd Qr.
Holland (Amsterdam)¶	119	August
Italy (Rome)	218	August
" (Milan)	368	Sept.
Norway	219	August
Sweden	207	Sept.
United States	99	Sept.
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS							
Australia	94	August
Canada	127	Sept.
India (Calcutta)	70	Sept.
New Zealand	66	Sept.
South Africa	97	Sept.

* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 164 per cent. (See p. 547.)

† The figures given also include fuel, lighting and clothing.

‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figures for August. ¶ Figures for June.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Unemployment in September.—The usual monthly report on employment has not been received in time for the present GAZETTE. The following particulars are based on a despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, dated 5th October. The latest figures published by the German Ministry of Labour show a slight decrease in unemployment. The total number of unemployed drawing Government out-of-work donation on 15th September amounted to 403,381, as compared with 414,716 on 1st September and with 411,615 on 15th August. In addition to these, supplementary allowances were drawn in respect of 373,999 dependants on 15th August.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires points out that the unemployed drawing subsidies form only part of the total number. The German Minister for Labour, speaking at Dresden on 29th September, stated that approximately one million persons were out of work at the present time. (This estimate agrees with one recently given by the General Secretary of the German Social-Democratic Trade Union Federation.) The Minister further remarked that, in addition to the unemployed properly so-called, there were between one-and-a-half and two million short-time workers who only worked about two hours daily.

FRANCE.*

Employment Exchanges in September.—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 2nd October, 1920, was 10,823, of which 7,283 were for men, and 3,540 for women. This total shows a decrease of 1,890 on that of the previous week. There were also 8,195 temporary situations found, 7,363 being for men and 832 for women, while in addition 2,291 foreign workers were placed in employment, making a total of 21,309 placings in all.

Out-of-Work Donation.—According to the latest returns received by the French Ministry of Labour, 3 departmental and 27 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, and the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donation was 1,709 (973 women and 736 men), as against 1,819 in the preceding week. The large majority of these were in the departments of Haute Vienne, Bouches-du-Rhône, the Seine and Seine-Inférieure.

SWITZERLAND.

Employment in August.—The monthly report† issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzerland states that during August the state of employment as a whole was less satisfactory than in July. There was an increase in the number of persons out of work in the various branches of the woodworking and metal trades, among office employees and hotel servants, and particularly among unskilled workpeople. There was a shortage of women and girls for domestic service and for the lower ranks of hotel service. The depression in the embroidery and watch and clock trades became more acute. During August the applications for employment by men were 113.9 per 100 situations offered, as compared with 91 in July, while applications by women numbered 79.5 per 100 vacancies, as compared with 72.1 in July.

SWEDEN.‡

Unemployment in May.—The percentage of members unemployed in Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of June, 1920, was 2.9 per cent., as compared with 7.5 per cent. at the beginning of March, 1920, and 6.1 per cent. in June, 1919. The following Table gives particulars as to the percentage of unemployment in the principal groups of trades at each of these three periods:—

Unions.	Membership reporting at June 1st, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.		
		June, 1920.	March, 1920.	June, 1919.
All Unions Making Returns.	121,140	2.9	7.5	6.1
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,697	9.0	30.1	13.6
Blast Furnacemen, etc. ..	5,535	0.4	31.7	0.8
Foundrymen, etc. .. .	3,418	0.9	2.2	4.5
Temple Workers	1,277	5.3	13.1	6.0
Engineering Workers .. .	24,285	3.9	5.6	4.4
Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers	4,086	0.1	—	35.2
Bakers and Confectioners ..	2,524	3.2	3.4	3.3
Brewery Workers	2,900	0.2	0.1	0.6
Tobacco Workers	4,412	0.1	0.1	0.6
Sawmill Workers	6,341	1.1	5.2	5.7
Woodworkers	6,491	2.9	9.2	5.4
Municipal Workers	6,665	0.9	2.3	0.9
General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not distinguished)	17,755	6.5	8.4	10.7

* *Journal Officiel*, 9th October, 1920.

† *Bildgenössische Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis: Monatsbericht*, August, 1920, Bern.

‡ *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 9, 1920 (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), Stockholm.

NORWAY.*

Unemployment in July.—The percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of July in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 1.1, as against 0.7 in the preceding month and 1.1 at the end of July, 1919.

DENMARK.†

Unemployment in August.—According to returns made to the Danish Statistical Department by the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 304,085 workpeople, 2.4 per cent. were unemployed on 27th August, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of July.

UNITED STATES.‡

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

(a) August, 1920, as compared with July, 1920.

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings \$		
		July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Coal mining ..	78	22,042	22,089	+ 0.2	337,216	344,780	+ 2.2
Iron and steel ..	99	170,021	168,522	- 0.9	2,509,563	2,598,091	+ 3.5
Railway and tramway car building and repairing ..	41	44,101	45,639	+ 3.5	571,170	622,760	+21.3
Automobile manufacturing ..	41	70,845	63,213	-10.8	466,516	439,669	- 5.8
Cotton manufacturing ..	51	55,560	54,409	- 2.1	273,624	269,436	- 1.5
Cotton finishing ..	16	12,125	12,046	- 0.7	67,787	65,475	- 3.4
Hosiery and underwear ..	60	29,189	27,722	- 5.0	114,807	109,196	- 5.0
Woolen ..	50	19,407	18,259	- 5.9	108,396	101,958	- 5.9
Silk ..	46	15,337	15,082	- 1.8	128,089	130,223	+ 1.7
Men's ready-made clothing ..	41	31,049	29,605	- 4.7	200,074	185,125	- 7.5
Boots and shoes ..	68	46,890	46,976	+ 0.2	239,105	235,581	- 1.5
Cigar manufacturing ..	48	14,769	14,744	- 0.2	64,933	64,800	- 0.2
Leather manufacturing ..	27	10,103	9,596	- 5.0	55,707	52,665	- 5.5
Paper making ..	47	27,725	23,143	+ 1.5	166,498	176,470	+ 6.0

Four industries show an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll and ten a decrease. Increases of 3.5 per cent. and 1.5 per cent. are shown respectively in car building and repairing, and paper making. The ten decreases range from 10.8 per cent. in automobile manufacturing to 0.2 per cent. in cigar making.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings \$		
		Aug., 1919.	Aug., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Aug., 1919.	Aug., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Coal mining ..	68	20,324	18,889	- 7.1	231,679	291,842	+ 26.0
Iron and steel ..	98	156,918	168,337	+ 7.3	2,204,229	2,603,243	+ 18.1
Railway and tramway car building and repairing ..	40	36,900	45,162	+ 22.4	396,550	685,980	+ 74.8
Automobile manufacturing ..	39	73,960	65,172	- 11.9	454,007	452,578	- 0.3
Cotton manufacturing ..	56	57,017	57,783	+ 1.3	213,687	285,300	+ 33.5
Cotton finishing ..	17	12,851	12,504	- 2.7	58,055	68,065	+ 17.2
Hosiery and underwear ..	61	29,657	27,333	- 8.2	104,215	107,006	+ 2.7
Woolen ..	52	49,761	23,734	- 52.3	225,114	129,756	- 42.4
Silk ..	45	15,800	14,429	- 8.3	120,593	124,986	+ 3.7
Men's ready-made clothing ..	41	24,660	30,484	+ 23.6	130,493	190,376	+ 45.9
Boots and shoes ..	67	52,088	46,057	- 11.6	245,079	231,196	- 5.7
Cigar manufacturing ..	43	10,582	13,630	+ 28.8	35,879	58,451	+ 62.9
Leather manufacturing ..	28	12,821	10,331	- 19.4	68,420	57,051	- 16.6
Paper making ..	47	24,509	23,143	+ 14.8	117,413	176,470	+ 50.3

Increases are shown in the number of workpeople employed in six industries and decreases in eight. The largest increases, viz., 28.8, 23.6 and 22.4 per cent., appear in cigar making, men's ready-made clothing and railway and tramway car building and repairing respectively. The woolen industry shows a decrease of 52.3 per cent.

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

† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 13th September, 1920, Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed a decline during September, the percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workpeople), making returns to the Department, rising from 1.6 at the end of August to 2.2 at the end of September, and the percentage unemployed among workpeople in industries covered by the National Insurance Acts rising from 2.88 to 3.80 during the month. The number of men on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges also rose from 229,076 at 27th August to 252,132 at 24th September, and the number of women from 53,982 to 61,149. In addition to those unemployed, a considerable number of workpeople in some industries were on short time.

It should be observed, however, that the total amount of unemployment was still considerably below the average of pre-war years. Thus, in the period 1900-1913 the percentage unemployed at the end of September among members of Trade Unions making returns, averaged 4.5, and was only once lower than at present, viz., in September, 1912, when it was 2.1 per cent. In many of the principal industries, including coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, building, the brick, cement and pottery trades, and agriculture, employment was still good; but in others, including engineering and shipbuilding, it was not so good as in the previous month, while in most sections of the textile trades, and in the leather, boot and shoe, and ready-made clothing trades it was slack.

Employment at coal mines continued good generally. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was slightly greater than in August and over 5 per cent. greater than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week at these mines in the fortnight ended 25th September was 5.74.

Employment was good at iron and shale mines. It was fairly good at lead and zinc mines, but slack generally at tin mines. At quarries it continued good and there was again a shortage of labour.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good. At iron and steel works it was good on the whole and it was also good at tinplate and sheet steel mills, though shortages of skilled labour and fuel were reported. In the engineering trades employment showed a decline, and was moderate on the whole. In the shipbuilding trades it was fair on the whole. In the other metal trades it continued fairly good in spite of some decline.

Employment in the cotton trade showed a further decline on the whole; in the spinning section some short time was worked and in the weaving branch it was slack. In the woollen trade and worsted trade it was depressed. In the linen trade employment was still bad in Ireland and slack in Scotland; it was also slack in the jute trade, and the depression in the lace trade continued. In the hosiery trade employment was bad; in the silk trade it was fair on the whole; in the carpet trade it was good generally; and in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades it was fair. Employment was only moderate in the bespoke tailoring trade, a considerable amount of short time being worked, in the ready-made tailoring trades it was bad; in the shirt and collar trade it was fair.

In the boot and shoe trade and the felt hat trade employment was bad and in the leather trades there was a further decline. Employment with dressmakers and milliners in London varied from fair to moderate, but was better than in August. In the wholesale mantle, costume, etc., trades it was slack, but fair generally in the corset trade. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment was fairly good.

In the building trades employment continued good and it was also good in the pottery, brick and cement trades, and fairly good in the glass trade. In the woodworking trades employment was fairly good, but slackness was reported in the furnishing section from some centres. In the food preparation trades it varied from fair to good.

In agriculture in England and Wales fair progress was made with harvesting operations, the supply of labour, with few exceptions, was sufficient in all districts. In Scotland weather conditions were less favourable than in England and Wales and the difficulty of harvesting accentuated the shortage of trained assistance. With dock and riverside labourers employment was slack generally, with seamen it continued fair on the whole, and in the fishing industry it was fairly good and better than in August.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The following Table shows the number of persons insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts 1911 to 1916, and the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged* at 1st October, 1920:—

Trade.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged 1st October, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building and Works Construction:						
Carpenters ..	143,105	320	143,425	569	8	577
Bricklayers ..	64,606	26	64,632	153	—	153
Others ..	727,248	3,668	730,916	25,319	100	25,419
Shipbuilding ..	333,779	5,019	338,798	18,014	196	18,210
Engineering and Ironfoundry ..	1,214,517	183,795	1,398,312	54,388	9,634	64,022
Vehicle Construction	234,369	14,086	248,455	6,790	821	7,611
Sawmilling ..	16,405	721	17,126	1,202	18	1,220
Other Insured ..	41,031	183	41,214	388	2	390
Total under Act of 1911	2,774,058	207,818	2,981,876	106,823	10,779	117,602
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	200,067	7,777	207,844	1,849	301	2,150
Tinplate Manufacture ..	15,828	3,587	19,415	132	12	144
Wire Manufacture ..	21,564	7,797	29,361	868	260	1,128
Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. ..	14,378	12,390	26,768	210	429	639
Brass ..	22,402	7,455	29,857	427	345	772
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc. ..	26,267	9,544	35,811	427	216	643
Hardware, Hollow-ware ..	72,182	46,637	118,819	1,227	2,962	4,189
Tools, Files, Saws, Implem'ts, Outlery	17,256	6,445	23,701	178	131	309
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ..	10,472	6,960	17,432	420	110	530
Needles, Pins, Type-founding Dies, etc.	4,935	7,127	12,062	85	145	230
Electrical, Scientific, etc., Apparatus and Appliances ..	37,413	21,657	59,070	1,420	1,067	2,507
Miscellaneous Metals	2,982	5,131	8,113	276	180	456
Ammunition and Explosives ..	43,562	77,438	121,000	1,885	5,647	7,532
Chemicals ..	99,346	25,262	124,608	1,567	966	2,533
Leather and Leather Goods ..	40,540	20,932	61,472	2,255	1,077	3,332
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials ..	43,580	8,228	51,808	403	146	549
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases	66,820	17,357	84,177	2,021	1,053	3,074
Rubber and Manufactures thereof ..	32,125	29,354	61,479	1,125	1,429	2,554
Other Insured ..	42,462	79,853	122,315	1,821	7,053	8,874
Total under Act of 1916	814,181	400,961	1,215,142	18,096	23,579	41,675
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES	3,588,239	608,779	4,197,018	124,919	34,358	159,277

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at 1st October, 1920.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th August, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ..	2.89	3.08	2.99	+ 0.80	+ 0.66	+ 0.80
Works Construction	2.22	1.20	2.21	+ 0.38	- 1.20	+ 0.37
Shipbuilding ..	5.40	3.91	5.37	+ 1.55	+ 0.36	+ 1.62
Engineering and Ironfoundry ..	4.48	5.24	4.58	+ 1.01	+ 1.53	+ 1.08
Vehicle Construction	2.90	5.83	3.96	+ 0.94	+ 2.71	+ 1.04
Sawmilling ..	7.80	2.50	7.57	+ 0.98	—	+ 0.95
Other ..	0.95	1.09	0.95	+ 0.21	+ 1.09	+ 0.21
Total Insured under Act of 1911 ..	3.85	5.19	3.94	+ 0.98	+ 1.66	+ 1.00
Iron and Steel ..	0.92	3.87	1.03	+ 0.29	+ 1.16	+ 0.32
Tinplate ..	0.83	0.33	0.74	+ 0.65	- 0.06	+ 0.52
Wire ..	1.71	3.33	2.14	+ 0.35	+ 0.62	+ 0.42
Anchors, Chains, etc.	1.46	3.46	2.39	+ 0.38	+ 1.05	+ 0.69
Brass ..	1.91	4.63	2.69	+ 0.65	+ 1.85	+ 0.95
Copper, Tin, Lead, &c.	1.63	2.26	1.80	+ 0.07	+ 0.68	+ 0.23
Hardware ..	1.70	6.85	3.63	+ 0.28	+ 1.62	+ 0.80
Tools, Outlery, etc. ..	1.03	2.03	1.30	+ 0.32	+ 0.73	+ 0.43
Clocks, Plate, etc. ..	4.01	1.56	3.04	- 0.01	+ 0.98	+ 0.26
Needles, Pins, Dies, &c.	1.72	2.03	1.91	+ 0.12	+ 1.16	+ 0.74
Electrical, etc., App.	3.80	5.02	4.24	+ 0.65	+ 1.31	+ 0.88
Miscellaneous Metals	0.26	3.61	5.62	+ 1.98	+ 1.31	+ 1.65
Ammunition and Explosives ..	4.33	7.29	6.22	+ 0.45	+ 1.86	+ 1.85
Chemicals ..	1.58	3.62	2.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.13	+ 0.05
Leather ..	5.56	5.15	5.42	+ 0.70	+ 0.54	+ 0.65
Leather, etc. ..	0.92	1.77	1.08	+ 0.07	- 0.34	+ 0.01
Sawmilling, etc. †	3.02	6.07	3.65	+ 0.54	+ 1.14	+ 0.67
Rubber ..	3.50	4.87	4.15	+ 0.63	+ 0.89	+ 0.75
Other ..	4.29	8.87	7.28	+ 0.73	+ 2.41	+ 1.68
Total Insured under Act of 1916 ..	2.22	5.88	3.43	+ 0.36	+ 1.42	+ 0.71
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES	3.48	5.64	3.80	+ 0.83	+ 1.46	+ 0.92

* Payment of unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation is conditional on the "lodging" of an unemployed person's insurance book or donation policy.
† Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act of 1911.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,636,012 reported 36,017 (or 2.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1920, as compared with 1.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1920, and 1.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1919.

Trade.	Membership at end of Sept., 1920, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of September, 1920.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ..	101,113	445	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Coal Mining ..	185,576	180	0.1	..	- 0.1
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	549,329	18,786	3.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous Metal ..	86,638	1,082	1.2	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Textiles:—					
Cotton ..	113,058	2,899	2.5	+ 1.0	- 0.3
Woolen and Worsted ..	11,511	375	3.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Other ..	120,516	1,928	1.6	+ 0.3	- 5.0
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper ..	105,257	1,899	1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Furnishing ..	40,772	994	2.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Woodworking ..	57,266	753	1.3	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe ..	93,005	2,560	2.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.3
Other Clothing ..	102,984	2,516	2.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Leather ..	18,112	1,287	7.1	+ 0.8	+ 6.3
Glass ..	1,448	..	..	..	- 0.1
Pottery ..	44,193	40	0.1	..	- 0.5
Tobacco ..	4,834	333	6.9	..	+ 6.8
Total ..	1,636,012	36,017	2.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.6

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION furnished by employers as to the state of employment in September is summarized below:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Sept., 1920.	September, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ..	593,402	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.74	Days. + 0.07	Days. + 0.04
Iron ..	14,385	5.92	+ 0.05	+ 0.09
Shale ..	4,912	6.00	+ 0.06	+ 0.56
Fig Iron ..	—	—	—	—
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	30,000	506	- 4	+ 72
Iron and Steel ..	120,250	662,074	Per cent. + 0.8	Per cent. + 10.4

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Textiles:—				
Cotton ..	93,690	+ 1.9	263,493	+ 5.1
Woolen ..	18,746	- 0.4	53,016	+ 4.3
Worsted ..	35,881	+ 0.6	93,384	+ 12.8
Linen ..	31,266	- 2.4	51,430	- 5.1
Jute ..	10,327	+ 0.6	21,297	+ 4.4
Hosiery ..	19,122	- 0.5	39,700	+ 1.2
Lace ..	7,093	- 2.4	13,280	- 7.8
Other Textiles ..	15,152	+ 0.3	35,118	+ 3.9
Bleaching, etc. ..	24,133	- 1.2	88,122	- 1.5
Total Textiles	253,440	+ 4.8	658,840	- 1.0
Boot and Shoe ..	53,807	- 1.8	125,934	- 6.3
Shirt and Collar ..	13,780	+ 2.7	21,902	+ 2.4
Ready-made Tailoring	24,001	- 2.6	40,512	- 6.9
Paper ..	13,065	+ 0.7	42,003	+ 4.4
Printing and Book-binding ..	15,907	+ 0.5	51,241	+ 1.1
Pottery ..	14,193	+ 1.1	36,002	+ 1.4
Glass ..	11,314	- 0.2	37,312	- 1.3
Brick ..	6,371	+ 0.1	21,301	- 1.8
Cement ..	10,740	+ 3.0	42,190	+ 2.6
Food Preparation ..	62,939	+ 1.2	158,944	+ 3.3
Total ..	226,097	+ 0.0	577,841	- 1.0
Tin Mining ..	1,616	- 3.7	4,496	- 0.1
Lead and Zinc Mining ..	553	- 4.2	1,698	+ 2.7
Grand Total	481,706	- 0.5	1,242,875	- 1.0

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short time working.
† This percentage is based mainly on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.
‡ In addition 4.4 per cent of the members were temporarily suspended at the end of September. (See p. 557.)
§ No figures available

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

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued good generally, and showed a slight improvement. At the collieries making Returns in September there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month, and of 5.2 per cent. on a year ago. Of the 593,402 workpeople included in the Returns for September 324,058 (or 54.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12 days* during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 215,871 (or 36.4 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days. The average number of days worked per week (5.74) showed an improvement on the previous month, which was partly due to time having been lost in August owing to stoppage of work as a protest against increased rents for houses in Scotland, and on account of holidays in North Wales. 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:—

District.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	Fortnight ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fortnight ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland ..	43,0			

ended 25th September, 1920, show a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the total number of employees compared with the previous month, but an increase of 4.2 per cent. compared with September, 1919. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.92, compared with 5.87 in August and 5.83 a year ago.

Districts	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort-night ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,418	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	6.00	+ 0.02	—
Cumberland and Lancashire	2,546	- 0.6	+ 9.0	6.00	—	+ 0.23
Other Districts	4,421	- 0.4	+ 5.0	5.73	+ 0.11	+ 0.17
All Districts	14,385	- 0.3	+ 4.2	5.92	+ 0.05	+ 0.09

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 4,912 workpeople in the fortnight ended 25th September show that the number employed was 2.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.9 per cent. more than in September, 1919. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 6.00, an increase of 0.06 days compared with August and of 0.56 days compared with September of last year.

Tin.—Returns received from mines employing 1,616 workpeople at the end of September show a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and of 16.1 per cent. compared with September, 1919. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in the four weeks in September was £17,984, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with August, but an increase of 3.8 per cent. on a year ago.†

Lead and Zinc.—Returns have been received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, etc.) employing 553 workpeople in September. The Returns show that the number employed was 4.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 14.8 per cent. less than in September, 1919, while the total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in September was £6,792, showing an increase of 2.6 per cent. compared with August and a decrease of 8.1 per cent. on a year ago.†

QUARRYING.

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

	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.*			
	Fort-night ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Limestone	4,060	+ 1.2	+ 11.4	5.83	+ 0.03	+ 0.13
Sandstone	812	+ 1.8	+ 17.9	5.63	+ 0.09	+ 0.14
Granite	2,016	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	5.77	—	+ 0.06
Slate	1,367	+ 0.8	+ 16.1	5.79	—	—
Basalt	714	+ 1.5	+ 20.4	5.69	+ 0.24	+ 0.20
Whinstone	670	+ 3.4	+ 19.5	5.86	+ 0.44	+ 0.11
All Quarrying	12,333	+ 0.9	+ 12.9	5.79	+ 0.05	+ 0.07

Limestone.—Employment continued good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, and fairly good at other quarries; a little time was lost in some districts owing to bad weather. In a number of cases employers reported a shortage of quarrymen.

Sandstone.—At sandstone quarries employment continued good on the whole, and a shortage of labour was frequently reported.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, etc.).—Employment remained good at quarries producing road-making material; some time was lost owing to bad weather. At quarries producing granite for paving setts employment was fairly good.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales continued good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment was fairly good, on the whole, at both basalt and whinstone quarries: at whinstone quarries a shortage of labour was reported in a few instances.

* See note at foot of second column on page 551.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued good. At the works covered by the Returns received 270 furnaces were in blast at the end of the month, a decrease of eight as compared with the end of August. Some shortage of fuel was reported.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at end of		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept.
	Sept., 1920.	August, 1920.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—			
Cleveland	71	71	— 1
Cumberland and Lancs.	29	30	— 1
S. and S. W. Yorks.	11	11	— 1
Derby and Nottingham	32	33	— 1
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	29	29	—
Staffs. and Worcester	28	28	—
South Wales and Monmouth	5	11	- 6
Other Districts	4	4	—
ENGLAND AND WALES	209	217	- 8
SCOTLAND	61	61	—
TOTAL	270	278	- 8

The imports of iron ore in September, 1920, amounted to 487,211 tons, or 119,485 tons less than in August, 1920, and 42,191 tons less than in September, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in September, 1920, amounted to 43,357 tons, or 12,195 tons more than in August, 1920, but 63,168 tons less than in September, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good on the whole during September. In the Sheffield district, however, it was only fair; unemployment was reported in certain sections of the steel trade owing to lack of orders. In the Staffordshire district employment was fairly good. A scarcity of puddlers, particularly in Scotland, continued to be reported, and a shortage of fuel and of raw materials was also reported from several districts.

At the works to which the Returns relate, employing 120,250 workpeople, the volume of available employment during the week ended 25th September, 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 0.8 per cent. on the previous month, and of 10.4 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts* per man shown by the Returns received was 5.51, the same as in August, compared with 5.53 in September, 1919.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	14,154	+ 0.0	+ 21.1	79,818	+ 0.2	+ 18.4
Crucible Furnaces	501	- 3.1	- 6.2	2,855	- 8.3	- 5.3
Bessemer Converters	1,323	+ 4.8	- 3.1	6,824	+ 10.7	+ 5.0
Puddling Forges	7,974	+ 0.6	+ 4.1	41,200	+ 0.7	+ 5.6
Rolling Mills	40,777	+ 2.3	+ 12.3	212,388	+ 2.6	+ 11.3
Forging and Pressing	4,383	+ 1.8	+ 11.6	26,589	- 1.0	+ 8.9
Pounding	10,414	- 5.6	+ 15.5	61,404	- 5.5	+ 16.0
Other Departments	12,210	+ 1.9	+ 1.2	70,038	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
Mechanics, Labourers	27,909	+ 0.9	+ 10.1	161,148	+ 1.0	+ 10.1
TOTAL	120,250	+ 0.8	+ 10.9	662,074	+ 0.8	+ 10.4
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Durham	13,777	+ 6.6	+ 11.6	74,251	+ 5.2	+ 8.9
Cleveland	12,147	+ 2.1	+ 15.3	68,849	+ 3.1	+ 15.2
Sheffield and Rotherham	28,712	- 3.0	+ 11.9	161,124	- 3.2	+ 10.6
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	4,225	+ 5.0	+ 4.2	23,393	+ 4.5	+ 3.4
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	10,308	- 0.1	+ 14.8	55,948	+ 1.8	+ 17.6
Staffordshire	11,441	+ 0.1	+ 5.4	61,457	- 0.7	+ 8.1
Other Midland Counties	6,120	- 1.0	+ 4.8	28,699	- 1.5	+ 2.4
Wales and Monmouth	14,775	+ 0.4	+ 15.9	77,615	+ 0.2	+ 10.7
Total, England and Wales	100,505	+ 0.4	+ 11.0	551,336	+ 0.3	+ 10.2
Scotland	19,745	+ 2.8	+ 10.2	110,738	+ 3.0	+ 11.2
TOTAL	120,250	+ 0.8	+ 10.9	662,074	+ 0.8	+ 10.4

* 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.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a further decline during September, and was only moderate on the whole. Short time was reported from many districts, and in some centres numbers of men were discharged. The dispute in the electrical trade was responsible for some instability, and the threat of a national coal strike also had an unsettling effect. Ironmoulders continued to be well employed. The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 17th July and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 1st October:—

Division.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 1st Oct., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 1st Oct., 1920.	
			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 27th Aug., 1920.	
London	174,675	14,938	8.55	+ 1.79
Northern Counties	111,174	4,168	3.75	+ 0.42
North-Western	241,793	9,145	3.78	+ 1.20
Yorkshire	159,450	3,864	2.42	+ 0.33
East Midlands	67,280	1,800	2.68	+ 0.59
West Midlands	192,963	10,020	5.19	+ 2.35
S. Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties	82,932	2,823	3.40	+ 0.52
S.E. Counties	40,830	3,270	7.99	+ 1.78
South-Western	64,684	4,071	6.29	+ 0.59
Wales	31,721	509	1.60	+ 0.28
Scotland	198,964	6,655	3.34	+ 0.65
Ireland	31,746	2,759	8.69	+ 0.85
UNITED KINGDOM	1,398,312	64,022	4.58	+ 1.08
Males	1,214,517	54,388	4.48	+ 1.01
Females	183,795	9,634	5.24	+ 1.53

Employment for fitters, turners and machinemen on the Tyne continued to be slack, especially at locomotive works, owing to shortage of material; many men were out of employment, and in some cases short time was in operation. For other trades on the Tyne employment was fair on the whole. On the Wear employment was fair, but a number of men were unemployed, shortage of material being cited as the primary cause. On the Tees employment was again fairly good. In the Lancashire and Cheshire districts it remained fairly good generally, except at Liverpool, where a marked decline was experienced and employment was bad. At Leeds it was only fairly good, the decline being attributed to shortage of castings and the unsettled condition of trade due to the threatened coal strike; at Wakefield, however, employment was described as good. It was good at Bradford and fair at Huddersfield and Halifax. At Sheffield a decline was reported.

Employment at Nottingham remained fairly good, but no improvement was experienced at Grantham and Lincoln, where short time remained general. At Derby employment was again good, although a little short time was worked, but at Leicester it declined to fair. There was also a further decline at Birmingham, where a considerable amount of short time was worked, especially in the motor car and cycle factories. In this branch of the trade there was also a discontinuance of night shifts. Slackness was also experienced in the motor car trade at Wolverhampton, although conditions were described as fair on the whole, while at Coventry employment was very slack, some works being partially closed.

Employment at Norwich was fair but declining. At Bedford, Luton, Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford it declined generally and was slack, with short time. No general improvement was experienced in the Southern Counties, where employment was very moderate, while in South Wales it was reported as slack.

At Glasgow employment was only moderate, and in the East of Scotland it declined generally. At Belfast employment remained only moderate, but at Cork it was again described as good.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades showed a decline as compared with the previous month, partly owing to shortage of materials, and was only fair on the whole, though good with shipwrights and joiners. The proportion unemployed among workers insured against unemployment was 5.37 per cent. at the end of September as compared with 3.85 per cent. at the end of August.

On the Tyne and Wear employment was only moderate with riveters, caulkers and platers, but fair with platers' helpers and shipwrights, and good with ship joiners. The demand for labour was very small, due partly to a shortage of materials. Employment was fairly good at Stockton, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool.

Employment declined at Selby, Beverley and Grimsby, and was described as slack. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft

it remained good, but at Wivenhoe it declined to fair. On the Thames employment with barge builders was again very good; with other classes of workpeople it was fairly good and showed a slight improvement. At Southampton a decline was reported. Shipwrights at some of the south-western ports were well employed, but at Bristol conditions were not so favourable. At the South Wales ports employment was very slack, and large numbers of both skilled and unskilled men were out of work. On the Mersey work was disorganised throughout the month owing to a strike. There was a demand for shipwrights and joiners at Barrow.

On the Clyde a lack of materials continued to cause some slackness, and in the first half of the month a dispute between platers and helpers resulted in some unemployment. Joiners, however, were reported to be very well employed, and shipwrights were in demand. Employment was good with shipwrights at Dundee and Aberdeen, but only fair with riveters and platers at the latter centre, while at Dundee a shortage of steel plates adversely affected trade. Employment declined considerably with chippers and painters at Leith, for whom there was much unemployment. At Belfast employment was only moderate, and was still affected by political troubles. At Cork and Queenstown it declined to fair.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 17th July, and the number claiming Unemployment Benefit or Out-of-Work Donation at 1st October. The percentage unemployed shows a considerable increase in the North-Western Division and in Wales.

Division.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 1st Oct., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 1st Oct., 1920.	
			Increase (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th Aug., 1920.	
London	14,210	498	3.50	+ 0.26
Northern Counties	75,225	2,201	2.93	+ 0.22
North-Western	50,140	6,265	12.50	+ 6.45
Yorkshire	9,906	243	2.45	+ 0.05
East Midlands	2,751	82	2.98	+ 0.25
West Midlands	1,118	40	3.58	+ 0.72
South Midlands and Eastern	4,680	159	3.40	+ 0.45
S.E. Counties	5,408	237	4.38	- 0.22
South-Western	31,369	2,060	6.57	+ 0.74
Wales	19,943	1,593	12.31	+ 5.93
Scotland	107,799	3,091	3.04	+ 0.67
Ireland	22,249	1,741	5.95	+ 0.13
UNITED KINGDOM	338,798	18,210	5.37	+ 1.52
Males	333,779	18,014	5.40	+ 1.55
Females	6,019	196	3.91	+ 0.36

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued good; there was, however, a slight decrease in the number of sheet mills in operation. A shortage of skilled labour was still reported and there was some shortage of fuel. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month showed a decrease of four as compared with August, but an increase of 72 as compared with September, 1919.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of Sept., 1920.	Increase (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of Sept., 1920.	Increase (+) or Dec. (-) on a
		Month ago.		Month ago.
Tinplate	79	+ 3	401	- 1
Steel Sheet	11	- 1	105	- 3
TOTAL	90	+ 2	506	+ 72

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1920, amounted to 49,644 tons, or 22,278 tons less than in August, 1920, and 50,492 tons less than in September, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT declined to fairly good on the whole in these trades during September. Returns were received from trade unions covering 86,638 workpeople, of whom 1.2 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in September as compared with 0.7 per cent. in August and 1.5 per cent. in September, 1919.

Brasswork.—Employment continued good on the whole, although a slight decline was noticeable as compared with the previous month.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With nut, bolt, rivet and spike makers, employment continued fair at Blackheath and Halesowen and declined to fair at Darlaston. Employment remained good with shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail workers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment continued good in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield and there was a slight decline in the edge tool trade at Wednesbury. At Walsall it continued fair with bit and stirrup makers and remained slack with saddle and harness furniture makers. Needle, fish hook and fishing tackle makers at Redditch were again fully employed.

Tubes.—Employment declined to fair at Wednesbury, but was fairly good at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley employment continued fairly good with anchor smiths and shackle smiths and remained slack with block chain and cable chain makers. It was again reported as good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment declined on the whole to fair during the month, although in a few districts it was again reported as good. At Birmingham it was slack, much short time being worked. Short time was also reported in certain other districts. Employment was also slack with iron plate workers in the Lye, Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton districts.

Wire.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. It was reported as slack with wire drawers at Cleckheaton.

Hollow-ware.—Employment with galvanised hollow-ware workers was again slack on the whole, and short time was worked. It was reported as fairly good at Wolverhampton. In the cast-iron hollow-ware and in the tin and enamelled sections of the trade at Wolverhampton employment improved.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

The exports of hardware in September, 1920, amounted to 13,686 cwt.s., or 1,233 cwt.s. more than in August, 1920, but 8,314 cwt.s. less than in September, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in September, 1920, amounted to 1,860 tons, or 625 tons less than in August, 1920, and 1,240 tons less than in September, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING September there was a further decline in the cotton trade, and employment in the weaving branch was slack, with much unemployment in various forms. In the spinning branch some short time was being worked, and the introduction of organised short time was under consideration.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople Employed.				Wages earned by Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Preparing	11,058	+ 0.3	+ 6.6	30,014	- 2.0	+ 39.0		
Spinning	22,324	- 1.3	+ 8.4	60,728	- 3.3	+ 37.7		
Weaving	43,470	- 3.0	+ 3.4	117,621	- 6.7	+ 25.8		
Other	9,874	- 1.4	+ 10.9	33,500	- 4.5	+ 38.5		
Not specified	6,864	- 1.1	+ 10.1	21,630	- 5.6	+ 33.4		
TOTAL	93,690	- 1.9	+ 6.2	263,493	- 5.1	+ 31.8		
DISTRICTS.								
Ashton	5,070	- 0.0	+ 8.4	14,523	- 5.5	+ 47.2		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,052	+ 0.5	+ 6.4	16,308	- 4.7	+ 34.4		
Oldham	6,185	- 1.4	+ 5.9	19,037	- 2.3	+ 40.1		
Bolton and Leigh ..	13,677	- 0.2	+ 10.4	37,058	- 3.3	+ 37.8		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden	7,367	- 0.6	+ 6.9	21,018	- 1.7	+ 35.5		
Manchester	6,759	+ 0.1	+ 14.8	17,954	- 3.1	+ 45.9		
Preston and Chorley ..	7,696	- 0.5	- 0.4	20,078	- 11.0	+ 16.9		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	13,709	- 6.4	- 2.4	39,762	- 7.4	+ 15.6		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,886	- 0.8	+ 7.0	44,716	- 4.7	+ 33.0		
Other Lancashire Towns	2,596	+ 0.5	+ 10.5	6,035	- 11.4	+ 24.8		
Yorkshire Towns	5,007	- 2.5	+ 12.7	12,327	- 11.3	+ 35.6		
Other Districts	5,826	- 0.1	+ 7.1	14,677	+ 3.1	+ 39.3		
TOTAL	93,690	- 1.9	+ 6.2	263,493	- 5.1	+ 31.8		

In the Oldham district employment during September was affected by a dispute, which resulted in nearly 200 spinning mills being idle for three weeks. With spinners at

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

Ashton employment was good; at Rochdale it was fair, and not so good as a month ago; in the weaving section employment continued slack. At Bolton there was a decline as compared with a month earlier; employment was reported as slack with spinners and bad with weavers. In the principal weaving districts—Burnley, Blackburn, Preston and Darwen—employment showed a further decline as compared with August, and was very slack. Some sheds were closed entirely for various periods, others were on short time; and in addition many of the weavers were tending less than the usual complement of looms.

Description.	Sept., 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Sept., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports) —					
Raw Cotton (including cotton lint) (100 lb.)	589,098	613,658	797,561	- 24,560	- 208,463
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) ..	11,589	12,924	15,734	- 1,335	- 4,145
Finished thread (1,000 lb.) ..	1,496	1,563	1,374	- 97	+ 122
Cotton piece goods	332,139†	366,541†	548,973†	+ 15,598	-

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a further decline during September, and was much worse than a year ago. It was worse in the woollen trade than in the worsted trade. Discharges were being avoided as much as possible, but a great deal of short time was being worked.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade there was a marked depression in employment during September, and much short time was reported. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*		
Wool Sorting	407	- 10.9	- 10.7	1,242	- 15.0	+ 6.4		
Spinning	4,758	- 1.2	+ 2.3	13,446	+ 5.1	+ 31.3		
Weaving	7,263	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	18,800	+ 4.3	+ 38.2		
Other Departments ..	5,407	+ 0.2	+ 5.1	16,860	+ 5.3	+ 37.5		
Not Specified	911	- 0.2	+ 5.7	2,868	+ 5.8	+ 28.6		
TOTAL	18,746	- 0.4	+ 3.0	53,016	+ 4.3	+ 34.0		
DISTRICTS.								
Huddersfield District ..	1,653	- 1.7	- 4.0	5,489	+ 0.3	+ 19.2		
Leeds District	1,848	- 1.4	+ 2.6	5,740	+ 2.4	+ 33.9		
Dewsbury and Batley District	2,087	- 3.7	+ 0.5	6,923	+ 3.0	+ 36.3		
Other Parts of West Riding	1,961	- 0.8	+ 0.1	5,505	- 1.1	+ 15.0		
TOTAL WEST RIDING	7,549	- 1.9	- 0.1	23,637	+ 1.3	+ 26.2		
Scotland	5,779	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	15,528	+ 9.5	+ 43.7		
Other Districts	5,418	- 0.6	+ 3.3	13,851	+ 4.2	+ 38.1		
TOTAL	18,746	- 0.4	+ 3.0	53,016	+ 4.3	+ 34.0		

In the Huddersfield district the majority of the firms were on short time, some only working 35 hours a week. In the heavy woollen district the average number of hours worked was about 40; the overtime previously worked in the spinning departments was suspended, and night work was curtailed, resulting in some discharges. In the Morley district about 5 to 7½ per cent. of the operatives were unemployed owing to the cessation of night work, while the day workers on the average worked only 26 hours a week. In the Leeds district a few firms were still working full time, but the majority were working only 35 hours a week.

In the Rochdale district (where flannel is largely manufactured) and in Scotland employment on the whole continued good. There was still some demand for women weavers in Scotland. In the flannel district of North Wales short time (35 hours) was general.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in this section was considerably below the level of a month earlier, the increase in the total wages paid, as shown by the employers' returns, being due to an advance in rates of wages.

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

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*		
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,433	+ 0.7	+ 4.5	16,326	+ 11.1	+ 45.6		
Spinning	17,036	- 0.3	+ 6.9	37,977	+ 13.0	+ 39.7		
Weaving	6,904	+ 3.1	+ 5.3	21,150	+ 17.9	+ 48.6		
Other Departments ..	3,078	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	10,901	+ 7.5	+ 48.5		
Not Specified	2,430	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	7,030	+ 9.7	+ 36.0		
TOTAL	33,881	+ 0.6	+ 5.8	93,384	+ 12.8	+ 43.4		
DISTRICTS.								
Bradford District	16,458	+ 1.4	+ 5.1	47,863	+ 18.8	+ 43.8		
Keighley District	6,118	- 0.1	+ 5.9	16,070	+ 9.2	+ 41.4		
Halifax District	3,364	+ 0.4	+ 3.3	8,087	+ 10.6	+ 39.6		
Huddersfield District ..	3,666	- 0.1	+ 10.8	11,328	+ 12.0	+ 55.2		
Other parts of West Riding	2,101	- 0.2	+ 5.7	4,987	+ 3.3	+ 32.9		
TOTAL WEST RIDING	31,707	+ 0.7	+ 5.7	88,335	+ 13.3	+ 43.7		
Other Districts	2,174	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	5,049	+ 3.7	+ 38.5		
TOTAL	33,881	+ 0.6	+ 5.8	93,384	+ 12.8	+ 43.4		

A large number of wool sorters were unemployed, and practically no firms were working continuous full time in this branch of the industry during the month. Short time was prevalent in the worsted spinning section, 35 hours a week, or less, being generally worked.

In the wool-combing section, where employment on the night shift was, in former years, casual, discharges were being avoided by the working of short time. There was, however, less under-employment in this section of the industry than in some others.

In the Bradford district discharges were few, but about 10 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time (working four days a week), and it was anticipated that this proportion would be much increased within a short time. Firms manufacturing on commission were especially slack.

In the Keighley and Sildsen districts conditions were similar to those prevailing at Bradford, except that there is little "commission" manufacturing in this district. In the Halifax district there was little short time, and practically no discharges have taken place. In the Huddersfield district employment in the worsted manufacturing section was still fair on the whole.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured wool in September, in comparison with August, 1920, and September, 1913:—

Description.	Sept., 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				a Month ago.	Sept., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports) —					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	585,517	734,083	239,069	- 148,566	+ 346,448
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb. ..	981	1,029	2,588	- 48	- 1,607
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Wool tops (100 lb.)	19,750	20,918	32,995	- 1,168	- 13,245
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb. ..	686	747	385	- 61	+ 301
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. ..	1,604	1,739	4,173	- 135	- 2,569
Woolen tissues	14,143†	14,713†	8,500†	- 570	-
Worsted tissues	6,351†	7,823†	4,194†	- 1,472	-
Flannels and Delaines ..	370†	531†	636†	- 161	-
Blankets	49,211	69,999	63,492	- 20,768	- 14,251

HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING September employment in this trade was bad and showed a further decline, a considerable amount of short time being again reported in the principal districts.

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment continued slack, much short time being worked. In the Nottingham district employment in the power frame section was worse than in the previous month, and in September, 1919, but in the hand frame section in this district the operatives were fully employed, a little overtime being worked.

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

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester	8,869	- 1.5	+ 1.7	18,847	- 8.4	+ 23.9		
Leicester Country Dist.	2,277	+ 0.6	+ 9.2	4,966	- 2.9	+ 37.8		
Notts and Derbyshire ..	4,920	+ 0.4	+ 10.0	9,346	- 1.7	+ 40.5		
Scotland	2,515	- 0.4	+ 3.8	5,698	- 2.4	+ 30.1		
Other Districts	541	+ 1.5	+ 5.7	843	+ 0.8	+ 13.2		
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	19,122	- 0.5	+ 5.0	39,700	- 4.2	+ 29.9		

The exports of cotton hosiery in September, 1920, amounted to 133,919 dozen pairs, as compared with 115,784 in August, 1920, and 62,584 in September, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in September, 1920, amounted to 252,776 dozen pairs, as compared with 235,009 in August, 1920, and 196,200 in September, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Ireland during September showed a further decline and was bad. Much short time was worked owing to the shortage of materials and orders.

In Scotland employment was still slack and short time was worked.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*		
Preparing	5,048	- 3.7	- 4.0	8,369	- 5.3	+ 17.7		
Spinning	9,963	- 4.1	- 2.7	14,486	- 3.5	+ 24.7		
Weaving	9,182	- 4.1	- 8.9	14,194	- 8.2	+ 10.1		
Other	4,960	+ 1.4	+ 5.6	11,125	- 1.4	+ 32.1		
Not specified	2,143	- 3.0	- 7.5	3,256	- 9.4	+ 4.6		
TOTAL	31,296	- 2.4	- 4.0	61,430	- 5.1	+ 19.2		
DISTRICTS.								
Belfast	14,055	-						

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

Table with 5 columns: Description, Sept., 1920, Aug., 1920, Sept., 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on A month ago, Sept., 1913.

SILK TRADE.

DURING September employment was fair on the whole and showed little change as compared with a month earlier.

Table with 6 columns: Branches, Week ended 25th Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment continued fairly good. At Macclesfield employment was fair, in the Congleton and Leek districts it was on the whole moderate; short time was reported in the hosiery section at all three places.

Table with 5 columns: Description, Sept., 1920, August, 1920, Sept., 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on A month ago, Sept., 1913.

LACE TRADE.

THE depression in the lace trade continued during September, and in many districts numbers of operatives were unemployed or on short time.

At Nottingham employment in the levers section showed a further decline, short time and irregular time being general. In the curtain section and in the plain net section employment was slack with much short time.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages. † The quantity of raw jute imported in September, 1920, was 1,277 tons, and the quantity of re-exports was 4,149 tons. ‡ Hundreds of linear yards. § Hundreds of square yards.

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

Table with 6 columns: Branches, Week ended 25th Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT during September in these trades was fair but showed a decline compared with the previous month. Shortages of coal and of raw materials were again reported by several firms, and were the cause of some short time.

Table with 6 columns: Trades, Week ended 25th Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In the bleaching and dyeing sections, a considerable amount of short time was worked, and employment was in many cases reported to be slack. In the printing section and with silk dyers at Macclesfield employment was fairly good. It had declined with hosiery dyers and trimmers in the Leicester district and with workers in Scotland and Ireland.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during September was good on the whole. A shortage of female labour was reported at Huddersfield. At Kidderminster and in Scotland employment was good and better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,059 workpeople and paying £20,265 in wages in the week ending 25th September, 1920, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued fair: about 23 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were reported to have worked short time during the month. In Ireland work in the factories affected by the recent dispute had again become normal. A few firms in London mentioned a shortage of labour.

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

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

Table with 6 columns: District, Week ended 25th Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total wages paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed on the whole a decline, compared with the previous month, and was worse than a year ago. No overtime was reported, and in almost every district there was a considerable amount of short time.

Trade Unions with 18,112 members reported 7.1 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, compared with 6.3 per cent. in August and 0.8 per cent. in September, 1919.

With skippers, tanners, and curriers, employment was reported as slack and worse than a month ago, with much short time. Compared with a year ago, a decline was shown in most districts. Employment was slack with saddlers and harness makers, and also with fancy leather workers; it was worse than in August, 1920, or in September, 1919.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during September was bad, and showed a further decline as compared with a month earlier. Many workpeople were reported as unemployed at the end of the month and a large number were working short time.

Table with 6 columns: District, Week ended 25th Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Bradford and Huddersfield employment was reported as bad; at Glasgow it was quiet, and fair at Norwich.

those who were still in employment were working only from half to three-quarter time. At Leeds also the majority of the workpeople were on short time.

In the Rossendale district, where slippers and light shoes are manufactured, employment was fairly good.

In Scotland employment was reported as fair at Dundee, Glasgow, Kilmarnock and Ayr, quiet at Edinburgh and slack at Maybole.

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1920, amounted to 103,692 dozen pairs, or 13,726 dozen pairs more than in August, 1920, but 57,943 dozen pairs less than in September, 1913.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during September continued moderate. Returns from firms paying £12,161 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 25th September showed an increase of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 13.5 per cent. compared with September, 1919.

Other Centres.—A further decline was reported from almost all the provincial centres and a considerable amount of short time was worked.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment was bad, and more than half the operatives covered by the Returns received worked short time.

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

Table with 6 columns: District, Week ended 25th Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Total Wages Paid to all Indoor Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Bradford and Huddersfield employment was reported as bad; at Glasgow it was quiet, and fair at Norwich.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING September employment in this trade was bad, and considerably worse than in the previous month. At Denton about 75 per cent. and at Stockport about 50 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time and employment was reported as bad.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London varied from fair to moderate during September, but was better than in the preceding month. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,126 workpeople in the week ended 25th September showed an increase of 17.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with August, 1920, but a decrease of 5.1 per cent. compared with September, 1919.

Employment with milliners in the West End was fair, and better than in the previous month.

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

In London employment was slack and worse than in August; a considerable amount of short time was worked. Returns from firms employing 3,295 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th September showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the

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

number employed compared with the previous month and a decrease of 8.8 per cent. compared with September, 1919. In Manchester employment declined to moderate, and short time was reported by several firms. Returns from firms employing 4,679 workpeople showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with August but an increase of 2.7 per cent. compared with September, 1919. In Glasgow also a slight decline was reported and short time was worked in nearly half the total number of firms. Returns from these firms relating to 1,711 workpeople showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month and of 1.4 per cent. compared with September, 1919.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment was fair generally, and a little short time was reported. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 6,176 workpeople in their factories showed practically no increase in the number employed compared with August but an increase of 16.2 per cent. compared with September, 1919.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good on the whole during September but showed a slight decline on the previous month.

Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 98,038 workpeople of whom 1.8 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in September as compared with 1.4 per cent. in August and 1.2 per cent. in September, 1919.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment in this trade continued fairly good generally. Overtime was reported from a few centres and short time was worked in several districts. At Belfast employment continued slack.

Furnishing.—In this trade employment showed a slight decline and was only fair throughout September. Short time was reported at Birmingham and Nottingham, and several other centres reported slackness.

Coach Building.—Employment was only fair on the whole during September, showing a decline on a month ago. Short time was reported from several centres but overtime was worked in a few districts. In the midland districts there was a demand for skilled men. During the month strikes occurred in various parts of the country in connection with a national wages dispute.

Coopering.—In this trade employment continued good, except in the dry and tight section at Liverpool where employment was reported dull.

Miscellaneous.—Employment showed a decline with brushmakers, being bad on the whole. A considerable amount of short time was worked. With basket makers and packing-case makers employment was only fair, short time being reported at some centres. Employment was good with wheelwrights and smiths, showing a slight improvement on the previous month.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, though some time was lost in the Peterborough, Staffordshire and Kent districts on account of wet weather. In the Northern Counties and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it was only fair.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	2,448	+ 1.1	+ 5.9	8,405	+ 1.8	+ 30.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,075	- 1.0	+ 23.4	6,612	- 2.4	+ 53.9
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,394	+ 0.6	+ 26.3	4,796	- 8.0	+ 37.0
Other Districts	454	- 1.1	+ 12.4	1,518	+ 2.9	+ 48.1
Total	6,371	+ 0.1	+ 16.8	21,301	- 1.8	+ 39.6

CEMENT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good and much overtime continued to be worked. A shortage of labour was reported from some districts.

Returns from firms employing 10,740 workpeople in the week ended 25th September, 1920, showed an increase of 3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with September, 1919, there was an increase of 38.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 32.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

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

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good during September, but the standard of the previous month was not maintained. In several occupations, including painters, labourers and navvies, there was a more or less noticeable decline, but carpenters and joiners and bricklayers were still in great demand and were well employed in practically all districts. The decline in the case of painters is due, partly, to the usual seasonal fluctuations, which, however, were not so marked in some districts on account of the extra decorations necessitated indirectly by the operation of the recent Rent Act. There was a noticeable improvement with plasterers in some districts. The shortage of carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plasterers was particularly marked in the London district.

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

Occupations.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.	Unemployment Books and Donation Policies lodged at 1st October, 1920.			Number of Men on Live Register of Employment Exchanges at 1st Oct., 1920.
		Number.	Percentage.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th Aug., 1920.	
Carpenters	143,425	577	0.40	+ 0.04	619
Bricklayers	64,632	153	0.24	+ 0.07	122
Masons	29,058	334	1.15	+ 0.17	228
Plasterers	16,848	135	0.80	+ 0.03	143
Painters	121,338	5,740	4.71	+ 2.80	6,174
Plumbers	43,321	848	1.96	+ 0.05	990
Others skilled occupations	47,195	1,239	2.63	+ 0.08	—
Navvies	122,973	3,119	2.54	+ 0.44	1,862
Labourers	349,581	14,004	4.01	+ 0.78	10,427
ALL OCCUPATIONS	938,971	26,149	2.78	+ 0.73	20,577
DIVISIONS.					
London	182,843	2,252	5.06	+ 2.01	8,197
Northern Counties	49,283	538	1.09	+ 0.30	230
North Western	124,484	1,840	1.48	+ 0.44	1,635
Yorkshire	70,113	597	0.85	+ 0.12	396
East Midlands	31,336	428	1.37	+ 0.11	251
West Midlands	62,768	900	1.43	+ 0.45	558
S. Mid. & Eastern	89,591	1,334	2.10	+ 0.44	1,720
South Eastern	61,308	2,396	3.91	+ 0.64	1,858
South Western	89,100	2,845	3.31	+ 0.64	2,322
Wales	47,713	369	0.77	+ 0.11	241
Scotland	87,011	1,065	1.22	+ 0.22	568
Ireland	43,431	3,935	9.06	+ 1.16	2,483
UNITED KINGDOM	938,971	26,149	2.78	+ 0.73	20,577
Males	934,957	26,041	2.79	+ 0.74	—
Females	4,014	108	2.69	+ 0.27	—

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in all branches of the pottery trade continued good in September, except in the Glasgow district, where it was adversely affected by a strike of pressers and moulders. A scarcity of skilled workers was reported. In some cases inadequate supplies of fuel and of raw materials caused short time to be worked.

Branches.	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
		Ino. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Per cent.	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
						Month ago.
China Manufacture	2,009	+ 1.1	+ 10.3	5,396	- 0.0	+ 33.9
Earthenware Manufacture	10,510	+ 1.4	+ 9.8	26,514	+ 2.0	+ 39.2
Other branches (including unspecified)	1,674	..	+ 35.3	4,092	- 1.0	+ 67.9
TOTAL	14,193	+ 1.1	+ 12.4	36,002	+ 1.4	+ 41.1
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	10,705	+ 1.2	+ 10.9	28,310	+ 0.9	+ 38.4
Other Districts	3,488	+ 1.0	+ 17.0	9,692	+ 2.7	+ 49.0
TOTAL	14,193	+ 1.1	+ 12.4	38,002	+ 1.4	+ 41.1

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in September, 1920, amounted to 352,015 cwts., or 14,697 cwts. less than in August, 1920, but 39,628 cwts. more than in September, 1913.

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

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during September was fairly good generally, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. Skilled workmen, particularly glassblowers, were still in demand. There were a few reports of shortages of fuel, mainly in Yorkshire, and of raw materials.

Glass bottle makers were well employed in most districts, but at Castleford, Sheffield and Leeds there was a decline. With flint glass makers and cutters and with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment continued good, but plate glass bevellers at Birmingham experienced some slackness, and short time was worked. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was reported as moderate.

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

Branches.	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Per cent.	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
						Month ago.
Glass Bottle	8,066	- 0.9	+ 18.7	28,082	- 3.3	+ 43.6
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	2,483	+ 1.1	+ 12.0	7,795	+ 4.6	+ 38.9
Other Branches	765	+ 3.8	+ 21.8	1,935	+ 5.9	+ 40.7
TOTAL	11,314	- 0.2	+ 17.3	37,812	- 1.3	+ 42.5
DISTRICTS.						
North of England	789	- 0.6	- 0.3	2,305	- 10.5	+ 13.9
Yorkshire	4,634	- 1.7	+ 16.9	15,859	- 4.1	+ 43.9
Lancashire	1,558	+ 0.5	+ 60.7	4,830	+ 1.8	+ 88.4
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	951	+ 0.1	+ 9.6	3,013	+ 3.9	+ 29.9
Scotland	1,806	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	4,746	+ 6.2	+ 31.1
Other parts of the United Kingdom	2,076	+ 1.6	+ 22.7	7,059	+ 1.3	+ 41.5
TOTAL	11,314	- 0.2	+ 17.3	37,812	- 1.3	+ 42.5

The exports of glass bottles during September, 1920, amounted to 50,125 gross, or 7,818 gross more than in August, 1920, but 33,975 gross less than in September, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during September, 1920, amounted to 53,731 cwts., or 10,393 cwts. more than in August, 1920, but 13,773 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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

With letterpress printers employment was not quite so good as in August, and a little short time was reported from certain provincial centres, including Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham and Edinburgh. In London, although a considerable amount of overtime was worked by compositors, employment showed, in most cases, a decline as compared with last month. With electrotypers and stereotypers in London, however, employment was reported to be good. In the lithographic printing trade, employment was on the whole, fair, although not quite so good as during last month. A little short time was reported from some districts.

Employment in the bookbinding trade in London was good during September, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, especially among machine rulers, and some short time was worked. In the provinces employment was generally fair and rather worse than for last month. On the whole employment in the bookbinding trade was somewhat better than in September of last year.

In the paper trade employment was fairly good. In certain districts a little short time was worked, and one or two employers reported a shortage of fuel.

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

Printing and Bookbinding	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Sept., 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing	81,546	1.8	1.5	1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Bookbinding	14,038	0.8	0.6	2.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5

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

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

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Paper	13,065	+ 0.7	+ 18.9	42,003	+ 4.4	+ 42.9
Printing	10,595	+ 1.0	+ 8.0	38,174	+ 2.0	+ 27.7
Bookbinding	5,312	- 0.5	+ 11.9	13,067	- 1.5	+ 39.5
TOTAL	28,972	+ 0.6	+ 12.6	93,244	+ 2.5	+ 35.8

The following Table shows imports of the wood pulp and the imports and exports of paper in September, 1920, in comparison with August, 1920, and September, 1913:—

Description.	Sept., 1920.	August, 1920.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				Month ago.	Sept., 1913.
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making	94,372	121,295	89,257	- 26,923	- 4,885
Paper	1,010,725	1,220,867	1,086,134	- 210,144	- 75,411
Exports of Paper .. cwts.	212,460	197,513	290,426	+ 14,947	- 77,966

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades remained much the same as during the month of August, varying from fair to good, but showed a slight increase in the number of workpeople employed.

In the sugar refining industry employment remained good on the whole, and a certain amount of overtime was worked in some districts. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment varied considerably, but was fair generally and slightly better than during the previous month, though some short time was reported.

Makers of jams and marmalade, and also firms engaged in the making of biscuits and cakes, complained of a shortage of all classes of labour in one or two districts, but employment on the whole was only moderate.

Little change was reported by those firms engaged in the manufacture of pickles and sauces, employment was again fair on the whole, and some overtime was worked.

In the bacon curing and preserved meat trade employment was again fair, remaining much the same as during the previous month.

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

Trade.	Number of workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Sept., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	7,264	- 0.3	- 1.8	26,678	+ 0.8	+ 10.3
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	30,928	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	75,680	+ 2.7	+ 24.5
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	13,262	+ 0.8	- 13.7	30,455	+ 3.0	- 2.8
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,208	- 5.0	- 32.1	13,440	- 8.4	- 18.3
Bacon and Preserved Meats	4,514	+ 0.4	- 9.4	11,196	+ 1.8	+ 13.4
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	765	- 0.9	- 5.3	1,495	- 3.2	+ 15.2
TOTAL	62,939	+ 1.2	- 7.0	158,944	+ 1.3	+ 10.4

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole and showed some improvement on the previous month.

East, South and West Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good. At Hull it was fair with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it showed an improvement compared with August. At Grimsby and at Lowestoft it was good and showed an improvement. At Great Yarmouth employment was good with fishermen; fish dock labourers and fish curers were fairly well employed. Employment was fair in the Devon and Cornwall district and at Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven.

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

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment continued good. At Fraserburgh it was bad with fishermen and fish curers, and moderate with fish dock labourers. At Peterhead it was good with fishermen, fair with dock labourers and moderate with fish curers. At Macduff employment was fair with fishermen and bad with dock labourers and fish curers.

Table with columns: Quantity of fish landed, Value. Sub-columns: Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Sept., 1919. Rows: Fish (other than shell), England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Total, Shell Fish, Total.

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

FAIR progress with harvesting operations was made during September, the weather being generally favourable. In the earlier districts (mainly the Eastern and Southern counties) autumn cultivation was well in hand during the latter half of the month. In other parts of the country, however, and especially in Wales, a large proportion of the corn still remained to be secured, and potato lifting was being delayed in consequence.

With few exceptions, the supply of labour was sufficient in all districts. Skilled men were still needed in parts of Durham and Cumberland, in a few of the Midland counties, and in Wiltshire. A few horsemen were wanted locally in Lincoln and Norfolk, Bedford, Northampton and Warwick, and in the latter three counties stockmen and shepherds were scarce.

Local shortages of both skilled and unskilled men were reported from North Wales, and labour was short in parts of Carmarthen. In Essex and south Kent more workers were wanted—in the latter case for hop-picking.

SCOTLAND.

Weather conditions were less favourable than in England and Wales, and the difficulty of harvesting accentuated the shortage of trained assistance.

Skilled workers were scarce in Ayr, Dumfries, Uist and Skye, and more extra hands for the harvest were wanted in parts of Aberdeen, in Fife, and in Lanark.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

At most of the principal ports employment with dock labourers was slack during September, though at Glasgow and at Leith it was good.

London.—Employment during September was slack, generally, and though slightly better than in the previous month was considerably worse than in the corresponding period of 1919. The supply of casual labour was largely in excess of the demand through the month. The average daily number employed in the docks and at the principal wharves was 4.4 per cent. greater than in August, but 12.9 per cent. less than in September, 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:—

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. Columns: Period, In Docks (By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, etc., Total), At Wharves making Returns, Total Docks and Principal Wharves. Rows: Week ended (4th Sept., 11th, 18th, 25th), Average for 4 weeks ended (24th Sept., 1920), Average for August, 1920, Average for Sept., 1919.

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

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in September was 1,869, compared with 1,738 in August and 2,440 in September, 1919.

East Coast.—On the Tyne employment remained fairly good, except with trimmers and teamers, with whom it was slack. On the Wear employment was slack with tug-boatmen and worse than in the previous month, but trimmers and teamers were fairly well employed. Employment at Blyth was good with transport workers but remained slack with harbour workers. It was good generally at Hartlepool, Yarmouth and Lowestoft but continued slack at Hull.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was good at Plymouth but slack, on the whole, at the South Wales ports. At Liverpool there was a slight improvement compared with August; the average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 27th September, 1920, was 18,903, compared with 18,394 for the five weeks ended 30th August, 1920, and with 22,696 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Leith and at Glasgow; at Dundee and at Ayr it was not so good as in the previous month. At Belfast and Cork employment, on the whole, was bad and worse than in the previous month. At Londonderry there was some improvement compared with August, but at Waterford it continued slack.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole during September. A temporary improvement was noted at some of the ports in the early part of the month, but the demand for seamen slackened off considerably towards the latter part. The supply of seamen was in all cases sufficient to meet the demand, and in many cases there was a surplus of men.

On the Thames employment continued fair. There was a slight improvement in the Tyne ports, but the other north-eastern ports showed some falling off at the end of the month. At Goole the demand was poor; at Hull it was moderate, though some improvement was experienced in the early part of the month and a considerable number of coloured men obtained engagements. Employment at Southampton showed a slight decline compared with August. In the Bristol Channel group some improvement was noted, but employment was reported as quiet generally, and showed a falling off in the latter part of the month. At Liverpool there was considerable improvement; the supply of seamen, however, still exceeded the demand.

At Glasgow a decline was experienced and there was a considerable number of men unable to obtain engagements. Employment improved at Dundee and Leith during the first half of the month, but was slack afterwards. The demand increased at Aberdeen towards the end of the month and a scarcity of firemen was reported. Employment continued poor at Belfast and Dublin.

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

Table showing Number of Seamen* shipped in September, 1920. Columns: Principal Ports, Sept., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Nine months ended (Sept., 1920, Sept., 1919, Sept., 1913). Rows: ENGLAND & WALES: East Coast (Tyne Ports, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Hull, Grimsby), Bristol Channel (Bristol, Newport, Mon., Cardiff, Swansea), Other Ports (Liverpool, London, Southampton); SCOTLAND: Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth, Glasgow; IRELAND: Dublin, Belfast; TOTAL.

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE preliminary statistics of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 24th September show that, compared with 27th August, there was an increase of 28,417 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. This increase is confined to the men's and women's departments, men accounting for an increase of 22,927, and women 7,167. In respect of juveniles there was a decrease of 1,677. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 24th September was 70,070, compared with a weekly average of 64,605 during the preceding period.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges for the four weeks ended 24th September, 1920:—

Table showing Applications by Work-people and Employers, Vacancies Filled, Applications outstanding at end of week. Columns: Week ended, Work-people, Employers, Vacancies Filled, From Work-people (Live Register), From Employers. Rows: 27th Aug., 3rd Sept., 10th Sept., 17th Sept., 24th Sept., *TOTAL.

The increase in the men's Live Register is most pronounced in the Insured Trades, engineering, shipbuilding and building accounting for the largest increases. In the case of women the increase is common to nearly all trades with the notable exception of agriculture, which shows a decrease. The greatest increases occur in domestic services, dressmaking and commercial occupations. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled show a decrease on the number recorded for the previous period.

The following Table shows the total number on the Live Register in the 24 largest towns in the United Kingdom for each week in September:—

Table showing Live Register at week ending: - District, 3rd Sept., 10th Sept., 17th Sept., 24th Sept. Rows: London (Central & Greater), Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester (including Salford), Sheffield, Leeds, Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh, Dublin, Bradford, Hull, Newcastle, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Stoke-on-Trent, Leicester, Bolton, Plymouth, Dundee, Cardiff, Swansea, Aberdeen.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the four weeks ended 3rd September, 1920, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 3rd September, was 11,368, an increase of 952, or 9.1 per cent. over the previous period. Of this daily average, men accounted for 6,151, women for 3,040, and juveniles for 2,177—increases of 6.6 per cent., 18.1 per cent., and 5.2 per cent. respectively, compared with the previous month.

In the men's department increases occurred in all Insured Trades, particularly in engineering (9.1 per cent.) and shipbuilding (8.8 per cent.). Applications from workpeople in Uninsured Trades also increased, the most important being an increase of 19.7 per cent. in the dress, boot and shoe trades.

The increase in the women's department occurred mainly in the Uninsured Trades, the largest percentage increases being in transport trades (61.8 per cent.), textile industries (28.8 per cent.) and commercial occupations (21.3 per cent.).

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the period ended

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from the first and third Tables and from all figures above.

3rd September was 3,774, as compared with 3,770 for the preceding period. Of this daily average, men accounted for 1,554, women for 1,363, and juveniles for 857. The figure for men increased by 89; while for women and juveniles there was a decrease of 69 and 16 respectively.

Of the total number of vacancies notified for men, 25.1 per cent. were in building, 12.7 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 14.5 per cent. in general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for women, domestic services accounted for 72.7 per cent. Vacancies for women in agriculture fell from 3,487 in the preceding month to 748 in the four weeks ended 3rd September.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 3rd September was 2,814, as compared with 2,805 during the previous month, and 4,231 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with last month the men's and juvenile departments show slight increases—1.6 per cent. and 3.2 per cent. respectively—while in the case of women there was a decrease of 3.6 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled by men 19.8 per cent. were in building, 13.6 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 16.9 per cent. in general labourers. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 66.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled, and agriculture for 4.6 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 74.6 as compared with 74.4 per cent. last month.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 25,518 applications were received from boys, and 10,565 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified 9,581, or 90.7 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled 21.5 per cent. were in the transport trades, 20.8 per cent. in engineering, and 10.1 per cent. in commercial and clerical. The number of applications received from girls was 26,737. The number of vacancies notified was 10,010, of which number 8,808, or 88.0 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled domestic service accounted for 23.4 per cent. commercial and clerical for 9.6 per cent., and dress for 8.2 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest in engineering (95.1 per cent.), building (93.2 per cent.), and the transport trades (85.1 per cent.). In the case of girls, of the vacancies notified, the following percentages were filled: 100 in dress, 100 in leather (excluding boots and shoes), 98.6 in agriculture, and 91.7 among general unskilled factory workers.

Of the total vacancies filled, 5,952, or 32.4 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Tables show for men and for women the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 3rd September, and the number remaining on the Live Register at 3rd September in the principal groups of trades:—

Table showing Men and Women statistics. Columns: Group of Trades, Applications from work-people, Live Register, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled. Rows: Building, Construction of Works, Engineering and Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Construction of Vehicles, Miscellaneous Metal Trades, Domestic Service, Commercial and Clerical, Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c., Agriculture, Textiles, Dress (including Boots and Shoes), Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, General Labourers, All other Trades, *TOTAL. Rows for Women: Engineering and Ironfounding, Miscellaneous Metal Trades, Domestic Service, Commercial and Clerical, Conveyance of Men, Goods &c., Agriculture, Textiles, Dress (including Boots and Shoes), Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, General Labourers, All other Trades, *TOTAL.

* The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the four weeks ended 3rd September was 3,118. † Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from the first and third Tables and from all figures above.

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 September, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of £49,100 in the weekly wages of 219,000 workpeople. The groups of industries in which these workpeople were mainly employed are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Metal	36,000	10,500
Textile	24,000	6,400
Clothing	43,000	7,900
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery etc.	49,000	5,500
Other	67,000	18,800
TOTAL	219,000	49,100

In the metal trades the principal increases occurred in the iron and steel manufacturing section. To blast furnace workers in Cumberland and North Lancashire an increase of 59½ per cent. on standard rates was granted; to puddlers and millmen in Northumberland and Durham and the West of Scotland one of 15 per cent.; and to steel millmen, etc., in the West of Scotland, one of 10 per cent. Minimum rates were fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for workpeople employed in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade.

The principal changes in the textile trades affected workpeople employed in carpet manufacture, who received an increase of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates, making a total advance of 140 and 150 per cent. for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, and workpeople employed in the asbestos trade, whose "cost of living wage" was increased by 1½d. per hour for men and by 1d. per hour for women.

In the clothing trades the principal changes took effect as a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, minimum rates being fixed for workpeople employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades and the hat, cap and millinery trades in Scotland, and in the wholesale mantle and costume trades in Ireland, while increased minimum rates came into operation for certain classes of workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade in Great Britain.

In the pottery trade the amount of bonus incorporated in rates of wages was increased from 50 per cent. on pre-war rates to 66½, while the remaining bonus was reduced from 33½ per cent. on earnings to 25 per cent. The net result was to raise the total general increase over pre-war wages (which was previously 100 per cent.) to 108½ per cent.

Other important bodies of workpeople included in the above statistics, whose rates of wages were increased in September, included coal miners in the Bristol and Radstock Districts, iron ore miners in Cumberland, and workpeople employed in the cocoa and chocolate confectionery trades.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1920.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES.				
Building	YORKSHIRE:— Harrogate	10 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Selby	17 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— Bedford	11 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Berkhamsted	11 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Bridgnorth	16 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and plasterers	Increase of 7d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d.).†
	Bristol	17 Sept.	Painters Labourers	Increase of 8d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.).† Increase of 7d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.).†
	Bristol	17 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, stone sawyers, scaffolders, engine drivers, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; stone sawyers, 2s. 2d.; scaffolders and engine drivers, 2s. 1½d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Cambridge	11 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, stone sawyers, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders and stone sawyers, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.

* Including tramway, gas, electricity, and water undertakings (both of local authorities and private companies), and the road, sanitary and other services of local authorities.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

Of the increases taking effect in September, one, affecting 40 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration; one, affecting 250 workpeople, was arranged by conciliation; 19, affecting 68,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 66, affecting 151,000 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 14 cases, involving nearly 2,500 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Changes taking effect in January-September, 1920.

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

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	383,000	332,700
Coal Mining	1,181,000	721,200
Other Mining and Quarrying	82,000	47,700
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture	211,000	179,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,201,000	426,200
Other Metal Trades	394,000	183,700
Textile	1,052,000	578,000
Clothing	621,000	192,700
Transport (excluding Tramways)	882,000	518,300
Printing, Paper, etc.	171,000	87,500
Woodworking and Furniture	82,000	50,500
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc.	226,000	80,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco	287,000	106,800
Miscellaneous Trades	176,000	82,200
Public Utility Services*	287,000	114,300
TOTAL	7,216,000	3,681,600

Hours of Labour.

Changes in recognised hours of labour during September affected about 1,500 workpeople, whose working week was reduced by an average of nearly 3 hours per week.

In the months of January-September, 1920, the changes reported have affected about 530,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly four hours per week. The trades chiefly concerned have been the building trade, accounting for 270,000 workpeople, the clothing trades for 130,000 workpeople, and the textile trades for over 50,000 workpeople.

[NOTE.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, 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 WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES—(continued).				
Building (continued)	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES— Ipswich	3 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers employed by master builders, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Mansfield	11 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 4½d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	North Hertfordshire (including Baldock, Hitchin, Letchworth, Stevenage and Stotfold).	11 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	North Staffordshire (including Burslem, Hanley, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, and Stoke-on-Trent).	1 Sept.	Plumbers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.).
	Norwich	3 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— Barnstaple and Clevedon	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.
	Bideford	3 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Chard, Dartmouth, Kingswear, Swanage, and Weymouth.	1 Sept.	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Falmouth	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.
	Minehead	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Salisbury	9 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 6d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Shepton Mallet, Wells, Glastonbury, Street and District.	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.
	Sidmouth	21 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	West Wiltshire (including Bradford-on-Avon, Melksham, Trowbridge, and Westbury).	16 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	WALES:— Brecon, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, and Llandrindod Wells.	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
SCOTLAND:— Dingwall	2 Aug.	Joiners	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s.).	
Dumfries and Maxwelltown	13 Sept.	Slaters	Increase of 1½d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 1½d.).	
Dumfries-shire and Galloway	13 Sept.	Plumbers	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 1½d.).	
Haddington and Pentlands	23 Aug.	Bricklayers and masons	Increase of 3½d. per hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d.).	
Peterhead	30 Aug.	Joiners	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d.).	
1 Aug.*	1 Aug.*	Slaters and plasterers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d.).	
1 Aug.*	1 Aug.*	Labourers	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 8½d.).	
1 Aug.*	1 Aug.*	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s. 2d.).	
IRELAND:— Killarney	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.).	
Portadown	1 May	Scaffolders	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).	
1 June	1 June	General labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour (10d. to 1s.).	
1 May	1 May	Bricklayers, slaters, and plasterers	Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 2s.).	
1 May	1 May	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.).	
5 June	5 June	Painters	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).	
5 June	5 June	Labourers	Increase of 8d. per hour in minimum rate (2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.) and of 2s. per cent. on existing rates to those receiving more than the minimum.	
5 June	5 June	Stone carvers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2½d.).†	
Decorative Glassworking, Electrical Installation	Manchester, Salford and District, Cork	1 May †	Decorative glass workers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2½d.).†
1st pay day in June.			Fitters employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s. 1½d.).
MINING AND QUARRYING.				
Coal Mining	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen and men handling coal.			Seasonal increase of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making the wages of hewers 33½ per cent. and of other underground workers 35 per cent. above the standard of 1917 on the Gloucester side and 36½ per cent. and 38½ per cent. respectively on the Somerset side.†
	Other surface workers			Seasonal increase of such an amount as would equal 1½ per cent.
	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen and stokers.			Seasonal increase of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making hewers' wages 33½ per cent. above the standard of 1916.†
	Other surface workers			Seasonal increase of such an amount as would equal 1½ per cent.
Iron Mining	Workpeople employed at iron ore mines:— Miners	1st bargain letting day in Sept.		Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 3d. per shift in the bargain price (24s. to 25s. 3d.).
	Winding enginemen			Increase, under sliding scale, of 11½d. per shift.
	Other underground and surface workers.			Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½d. per shift to men and of 3½d. per shift to boys under 16 years of age.
	Iron ore miners and surface workers (excluding blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements).	13 Sept.		Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 1d. per day to miners, of 1s. per day to surfacemen and of 6d. per day to boys under 16. Bargain price for miners, after change, 22s. 4d. per day.

* The increase was arranged in September, with retrospective payments from the date shown.
† Particulars of this increase were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August (See p. 443), but the rates of wages were erroneously shown as 2s. before the change and 2s. 4d. after the change. The correct figures are as now shown.
‡ A war wage of 3s. per day, the Sankey Award of 2s. per day, and an increase of 20 per cent. (with a minimum advance of 2s. per day) on gross earnings, exclusive of war wage and Sankey wage advances, are paid in addition to the percentages quoted.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
MINING AND QUARRYING (continued).				
Quarrying	West Cumberland	13 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases, under sliding scale, of 11½d. per shift to men and of 6½d. per shift to boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 20s. 0½d.; haulage enginem. 19s. 2½d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 18s. 5½d.; first-class day borers, 19s. 6½d.; first-class day labourers, 18s. 10½d.; ruddmen, 18s. 4½d. per shift.
	North East Lancashire	1 Sept.	Freestone quarrymen, labourers, etc.	Increases of 8d. per hour to quarrymen (2s. 1d. to 2s. 4½d.) and of 2½d. per hour to labourers (1s. 9½d. to 2s.), and an increase to a rate of 27 per cent. over pre-war piece-rates for pieceworkers.
	Rosendale and Whitworth Valley Districts.	1 Sept.	Quarrymen, masons, loco, crane, and other engine drivers, rope-runners, sidingmen, machinem. sawyers, platelayers and labourers.	Increases of 8d. per hour to quarrymen and masons and of 2d. per hour to other classes. Rates after change: quarrymen and masons, 2s. 4½d.; crane-drivers, 2s.; sawyers, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 10d. per hour.
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.				
Pig Iron	Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 50 per cent. on the standard of 1919, making wages 256 per cent. above the standard, plus (in some cases) an output bonus.
	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland.	27 Sept.	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent., making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 23½ per cent.
		27 Sept.	Iron and steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on standard rates.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West of Scotland.	27 Sept.	Iron millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 242½ per cent. above the standard.
		6 Sept.	Steel millmen, gas-producermen, charge-wheelers, enginem. crane-men and firemen.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 215 per cent. above the standard.
	6 Sept.	Forge and tyre millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 185 per cent. above the standard.	
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.				
Engineering, Boiler-making, etc.	Blackburn	13 May	Ironmoulders	Increase of 2s. per week.*
	Coventry and District†	1st pay after 31 July.	Coremakers	Increase of 3s. per week.*
	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath, and Port Talbot.	16 Aug.	Fitters, smiths, machinists, boiler-makers, patternmakers, labourers, etc.	Time rate of 5½s. per week, applicable to workers on systems of payment by results, increased to 5s. per week. (See footnote †).
OTHER METAL TRADES.				
Railway Wagon Building and Repairing.	Great Britain‡	1 July	Builders and repairers (shopmen)	Day work rate adopted of 58s. 6d. per week (50s. in first year after completing apprenticeship), plus a war wage of 28s. 6d. per week and bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively; men who have previously received less than the full shop rate on account of some disability to receive an increase to a rate correspondingly less than the new rate.
		1 July	Letterers, painters and lifters	Weekly rates adopted of 58s. 6d. for letterers, 48s. 6d. for lifters fitting brasses to wagons, and 43s. 6d. for other lifters and painters, plus in each case a war wage 28s. 6d. and bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
		1 July	Outstation repairers, other than shopmen.	Men graded according to capabilities§ and minimum weekly rates adopted of 58s. 6d. for Grade 1, 46s. for Grade 2, and 38s. 6d. for Grade 3, plus in each case a war wage of 28s. 6d. per week and bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, any increases given since March, 1920, to be merged into the increases resulting from these new rates.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	11 Sept.	Workpeople (mainly unskilled) employed in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade:—	Scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts of 4½d. per hour for those under 15 years of age, of 6d. per hour for those 15 years and under 16 years, and thence increasing with each year of age to 9d. per hour for those 18 years and under 19 years, and to 1s. 4½d. per hour for those 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 523 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.)
			Male timeworkers	Scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts of 4d. per hour for those under 15 years of age, of 5d. per hour for those 15 years and under 16 years, of 6d. per hour for those 16 years and over, provided that in the case of female workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the general minimum time rate applicable during the first two months of employment shall be 8d. per hour. Piecework basis time rates were fixed at 1d. per hour in excess of the above time rates. (See Order on p. 523 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.)
			Female workers	Scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts of 4d. per hour for those under 15 years of age, of 5d. per hour for those 15 years and under 16 years, of 6d. per hour for those 16 years and over, provided that in the case of female workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the general minimum time rate applicable during the first two months of employment shall be 8d. per hour. Piecework basis time rates were fixed at 1d. per hour in excess of the above time rates. (See Order on p. 523 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Tin-box Manufacture.	Certain Districts in Great Britain.	12 June	Lithographic printers employed in the tin-box trade.	Increase of 10s. per week to journeymen.
			Pieceworkers employed in the edge tool (heavy and light), spade, fork, shovel, pick and hammer trades, scythe, sickle and hook trades (except scythe grinders), machine knife makers and grinders.	Increase of 7½ per cent. on piecework rates pending the adoption of a uniform list of piecework prices.
Cutlery, etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield	7 Sept.	Datal workers	Increases of from 2d. to 4d. to a uniform rate of 1s. 10d. per hour.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 2½ per cent. on actual earnings.

* The increase quoted is subject to the bonus of 12½ per cent.
 † It has been represented to the Department by the Employers' Association concerned that the statement printed on page 503 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September with reference to the increase in the rate of wages of fitters, turners, etc. at Coventry was inaccurate as regards both the localities affected by the decision and the increase awarded. The statement now given should accordingly be substituted for that previously published.
 ‡ The new rates took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Wages Board of the Wagon Builders' and Wagon Repairers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics.
 § It was agreed that the qualifications for the grades should be:—Grade 1: skilled men capable of repairing a wagon to any extent in reasonable time; Grade 2: semi-skilled men with three years' service, capable of putting in a headstock and/or a buffer spring and/or lifting a wagon for hot box in a reasonable time and with a good general experience; Grade 3: other semi-skilled men repairing or lifting a wagon. Chargemen were to receive an addition to their graded rate and in any case a higher rate than any man working under them.
 ¶ In cases where the piecework rate has been increased since the introduction of the 47 hour working week, such advance shall be merged into the 1 per cent. referred to above.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.	
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).					
Textile Machinery Manufacture.	Lancashire	1 July	Workpeople employed in the shuttle making industry.	Revision of certain items in list of piece prices of 1917; minimum rate for day work increased by 3½d. per hour (8½d. to 1s.), and a percentage addition of 125 made payable on the list as revised, in lieu of the 100 per cent. previously payable on the list of 1917, the percentage addition on weekly rates of apprentices being increased to 107½; labourers to receive a minimum rate of 63s. per week.	
			Metallic Bedstead Making.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	New list of piece prices adopted, and minimum day work rates adopted of 85s. per week for stock fitter in charge, 70s. per week for stock fitters (second hand), 30s. per week for stock fitters (improvers), 1s. 4d. per hour for frame setters, 1s. 3d. per hour for cupola men and benders, and 1s. 1½d. per hour for workpeople in other sections, such rates to be subject in each case to 10 per cent. on base piece and day rates, plus 30s. per week guaranteed flat rate war bonus to all male workers over 18 years of age.
Harness Furniture Making.	Birmingham and Walsall	10 July	Workpeople employed in the harness furniture making trade (including hame bit, spur and stirrup forgers, pressers, filers, dressers, etc.).	Increase of 10 per cent. to males and of 5 per cent. to females.	
			Farriers	Increases to a rate of 1s. 10d. per hour for firemen and to 1s. 9½d. for doormen. Increase of 6s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 80s.; doormen, 76s.	
Farriery	Shrewsbury	28 June	Farriers	Increases to a rate of 65s. per week for firemen, and of 55s. per week for doormen.	
	Bristol	1st pay day in June.	Farriers	Increase of 10s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 70s.; doormen, 60s.	
	Gloucester	1 July	Farriers	Increase from a rate of 61s. per week to a rate of 1s. 7½d. per hour for firemen, and from a rate of 60s. per week to a rate of 1s. 7d. per hour for doormen.	
	Kings Lynn	1 Sept.	Farriers	Increase of 12s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 94s. 6d.; doormen, 91s. 6d.	
	Northampton	1 May	Farriers	Increases to a rate of 70s. per week for firemen and of 72s. per week for doormen.	
	Croydon	14 July	Farriers	Increase of 15s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 75s.; doormen, 70s.	
	Brighton	28 June	Farriers	Increase of 15s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 87s.; doormen, 85s.	
	Isle of Thanet	3 May	Farriers	Increase of 15s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 87s.; doormen, 85s.	
	Dublin	5 July	Farriers	Increase of 15s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 87s.; doormen, 85s.	
	TEXTILE TRADES.				
	Mohair and alpaca sorters:—	West Riding of Yorkshire.	1st full pay in August.	Timeworkers	Increase equivalent to that granted to timeworkers in the woollen manufacturing section (see p. 505 of September LABOUR GAZETTE), making a total rate of 98s. 3d. per week, including a "cost of living wage" reckoned at 145 per cent. on 80 per cent. of the increased basic rate (instead of 145 per cent. on 30s.).
				Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates, and "cost of living wage" made payable on this increase, and also on the increase of 10 per cent. on basic rates granted in August, 1919, making a total advance of 162 per cent. on base earnings.
Timeworkers				"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 155 per cent. (calculated as above). Total rate after change, 101s. 10½d. per week.	
Topmakers' warehousemen, wool, noil and waste merchants' warehousemen, and yarn warehousemen.	Yorkshire	Pay preceding pay-day in week ending 4 Sept. 1st full pay in August.	Pieceworkers	"Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 162 per cent. on base earnings to 171 75 per cent. Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates and "cost of living wage" made payable on this increase, and on the increase of 10 per cent. granted in September, 1919, making a total increase (on a "cost of living wage" of 145 per cent.) of 26 75 per cent. on the previous basic rates. Basic rates after change: Yarn, 33s. 2½d. per week; others, 33s. 8½d. per week.	
			Timeworkers	"Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 145 per cent. to 155 per cent. Total rates after change: Yarn, 84s. 8½d. per week; others, 86s.* or 86s. 1d.* per week.	
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates, and "cost of living wage" made payable on this increase, and on the increase of 6s. per week given in May, 1919; minimum basic rate after change: 51s. 2d. per week.	
Wool carding and combing, and worsted drawing, spinning, twisting, winding, warping, and reeling overlookers.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay preceding pay-day in week ending 4 Sept.	Timeworkers	"Cost of living wage" made uniform for overlookers, and increased, under sliding scale, for all from 145 per cent. to 155 per cent. (calculated on 80 per cent. of basic rate for overlookers). Minimum total rate for overlookers after change: 114s. 7d. per week.	
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates, and "cost of living wage" made payable on this increase, and on the increase of 6s. per week given in May, 1919; minimum basic rate after change: 51s. 2d. per week.	
			Timeworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates, and "cost of living wage" made payable on this increase, and on the increase of 6s. per week given in May, 1919; minimum basic rate after change: 51s. 2d. per week.	
Fitters, turners, etc., employed in textile mills and dyeworks.	Bradford and Shipley District.	Pay preceding pay-day in week ending 7 Aug.†	Timeworkers	Increase of 1s. 1½d. (or 1s. plus 12½ per cent.) per week, making total rate 89s. 10d.	
			Pieceworkers	New schedule of minimum basic rates adopted, to represent an increase of 15 per cent. on the previous basic rates in lieu of the increase of 10 per cent. represented by the schedule adopted in December, 1919; and "cost of living wage" increased from 49s. per week to 52s. 11d. per week; also payment for boiler and flue cleaning increased from 110 per cent. over 1914 rates to 150 per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: firemen and greasers, day shift, 83½d. per hour, night shift, 897½d. per hour; enginem. on ordinary time rates, day shift, 35s. 10½d. and 39s. 1½d., night shift, 38s. 4½d. and 41s. 10½d.; enginem. on standing wages, day shift, 42s. 6½d. and 46s., night shift, 44s. 10½d. and 48s. 3½d.	
			Pieceworkers	"Cost of living wage" of 52s. 11d. per week previously granted increased, under sliding scale, to 56s. 6½d. per week.	
Enginem. firemen, and greasers, employed in the woollen and worsted industries.	Yorkshire.	Pay preceding pay-day in week ending 4 Sept.†	Timeworkers	Increase of 10s. per week to journeymen.	
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on piecework rates pending the adoption of a uniform list of piecework prices.	
Workpeople employed in the flannel industry.	Wales	1st pay day in September.	Timeworkers	Increase of 10s. per week to journeymen.	
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on piecework rates pending the adoption of a uniform list of piecework prices.	

* In the case of wool, noil and waste merchants' warehousemen the rate was subject to a small reduction if holidays were paid for.
 † The increases were arranged in September, with retrospective payment from the date shown.
 ‡ In the case of men already receiving weekly rates in excess of the new minimum base rates plus 46s., the latter sum was to be deducted from their total rate, the result multiplied by 1½, and 5 per cent. to be added to the base rate thus obtained.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).				
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	1st pay day in September.	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture (except staff hands, such as office staff, tuners, etc.). Asbestos workers: Youths 14 to 20 years of age	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent on pre-war rates, making a total increase of 140 per cent. for timeworkers, and of 150 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum rates established graded by age, starting at 14 years at 30 per cent. of the minimum total rate (inclusive of "cost of living wage") payable to male adults and increasing each year to 60 per cent. of the adults' rate at 18 years, and 85 per cent. of the adults' rate at 20 years.
			Girls 14 to 17 years of age	Minimum rates established graded by age, starting at 14 years at 40 per cent. of the minimum total rate (inclusive of "cost of living wage") payable to female adults and increasing each year to 60 per cent. of the adults' rate at 17 years.
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain*	Sept.	All workpeople	"Cost of living wage" increased under sliding scale, from 9d. to 11d. per hour for males 21 years and over and from 6d. to 7d. per hour for females 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for other workers under these age limits, in accordance with the above scales. Rates after change, males, 21 and over, 7d. plus 11d.; females, 18 and over, 6d. plus 7d. "Cost of living wage" of 29s. 6d. per week, plus flat rate bonus of 2s. per week previously granted, superseded by "cost of living wage" of 110 per cent. on basis wages, plus 20s. per week flat rate bonus; and new basis rates (subject to a "cost of living wage" of 110 per cent.), adopted for apprentices, starting at 28s. during first year, and increasing with each year of service to 30s. during third year, 34s. during fifth year, and 38s. during seventh year.
Calico Printing	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1 Sept.	Machine calico printers	"Cost of living wage" of 29s. 6d. per week, plus flat rate bonus of 2s. per week previously granted, superseded by "cost of living wage" of 110 per cent. on basis wages, plus 20s. per week flat rate bonus; and new basis rates (subject to a "cost of living wage" of 110 per cent.), adopted for apprentices, starting at 28s. during first year, and increasing with each year of service to 30s. during third year, 34s. during fifth year, and 38s. during seventh year.
CLOTHING TRADES.				
	Great Britain	6 Sept.	Certain classes of male workers employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 15s. per week in minimum rate (65s. to 80s.), to workers 21 years of age and over with at least three months' experience, who are employed during the whole of their time in operating power sole-stitchers or both power sole-stitchers and Blake (or Richardson) machines, and of 10s. per week in minimum rate (65s. to 75s.) to those employed in operating Blake or Richardson machines; for workers 21 years of age and over other than those specified above minimum rates fixed at 1s. 8d. per hour when employed in operating power sole-stitchers, and at 1s. 6d. when employed in operating Blake or Richardson machines; also minimum rate of 75s. per week fixed for workers employed as pressmen, who are responsible for cutting and costing. (See Order on p. 522 of the September GAZETTE.)
Boot and Shoe Making, Repairing, &c.	Rossendale (including Bacup, Stocksteads, Waterfoot, and Rawtenstall). Aberdeen	1 Sept. 6 Sept.	Shoe and slipper makers Hand-sewn boot and shoe closers, makers, and repairers. Workpeople employed in the dress-making and women's light clothing trades:—	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on gross wages as "cost of living wage." Increase of 7½ per cent. on current rates. Minimum time rate after change, 69s. 10½d. per week.
			Females, other than learners	Minimum hourly time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 9d. for workers in the retail branch,† and 8½d. for others; and piecework basis time rate fixed at 9d. for all workers. (See Order on p. 578.)
			Female learners	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at rates varying from 2½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years, to 3½d. for those commencing at 21 years and over, and increasing every six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years) to 7d. per hour in the eighth six months, and thereafter (for workers in the retail branch), yearly to 8d. in the sixth year of employment; for those commencing at later ages the rates of 9d. for retail workers and 7d. for other workers are reached by varying periodical increases during fifth, fourth and third years, and during eighth, sixth and fourth six months and fourth three months, respectively.† (See Order on p. 578.)
			Males	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, varying from 9d. at under 15 years, 4d. at 15 and under 16 years, and increasing with each year of age to 7d. at 18 years, 1s. at 21 years, and to 1s. 2d. at 22 years and over; also piecework basis time-rate fixed at 1s. 3½d. per hour.† (See Order on p. 578.)
			All workers	Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 46 per week; 8s. on any day (other than Saturday) and 4 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 578.)
Dressmaking, millinery, etc.	Scotland	27 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the hat, cap, and millinery trades:— Females, other than learners Female learners Males All workers	Minimum time rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 8½d. per hour, and piece-work basis time-rate fixed at 9½d. per hour. (See Order on p. 577.) Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at rates varying from 2½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years to 3½d. for those commencing at 21 years and over, and increasing every six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years) to 7d. in the eighth six months; for those commencing at later ages the rate of 7d. is reached, by varying periodical increases, after 2½, 1½, or ¾ years' employment. (See Order on p. 577.) Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3d. at under 15 years of age, 4d. at 15 and under 16, and increasing with each year of age to 7d. at 18 and under 19 years, 1s. at 21 and under 22 years, and 1s. 2d. at 22 years and over; and piecework basis time-rate fixed at 1s. 3½d. per hour.† (See Order on p. 577.) Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all time worked in excess of 46 hours per week; 8s. on any day (other than Saturday), and 5 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 577.)

* The changes took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry.
† Under an Agreement previously made between the Scottish Retail Garment Makers' and Millinery Trades' Federation and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, the minimum rates specified for learners in retail establishments took effect from 1st August, while from the same date higher rates were adopted for women 21 years of age and over with 6 years' experience, so far as workpeople employed by members of the Employers' Federation were concerned.
‡ Workers commencing employment in the trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 years may serve a period of six months at 7d. per hour thereafter a period of six months at 8½d. per hour, and after one year's service shall receive the rate applicable to their age.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).				
			Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trades:— Males—with not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 in their respective occupations.	Minimum hourly time-rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 5d. for cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers and machinists, at 1s. 3d. for underpressers and plain machinists, and at 1s. 2d. for all other workers. (See Order on p. 578.)
			Learners	Scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 11s. 6d. per week (or 3d. per hour) for those under 15 years of age, 13s. 6d. per week (or 3½d. per hour) at 15 and under 18 years, and increasing with each year of age to 27s. 9½d. per week (or 7½d. per hour) at 18 years, and to 41s. 2½d. per week (or 10½d. per hour) at 21 and under 22 years of age. (See Order on p. 578.)
Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.—(continued).	Ireland	27 Sept.	Females, other than learners Female learners	Minimum time-rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 9d. per hour. (See Order on p. 578.) Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed (with corresponding weekly rates for a 46-hour week), under Trade Boards Acts, starting at rates varying from 2½d. for those commencing at 14 and under 15 years, to 5d. for those commencing at 21 years and over, and increasing every six months (in the case of those who commenced at 14 years) to 7d. in eighth six months; for those commencing at later ages rates of 7½d., 8d., and 7d. are reached, by varying periodical increases, after 2½, 1½ or ¾ years' employment. (See Order on p. 578.)
			All workers	Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 46 per week; 8s. on any day (other than Saturday), and 5 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 578.)
	Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Limerick and Londonderry	15 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the tailoring trade ("log" workers).	Increases of 1½d. to 3½d. per "log" hour. Rates after change per "log" hour: Belfast and Dublin 1st class, 1s. 2d., 2nd class, 1s. 1d.; Cork, 1s. 1d.; Limerick, 1st class, 11d., 2nd class, 10½d.; Londonderry, 11d.
Tailoring	Waterford	15 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the tailoring trade ("log" workers).	Uniform rate of 1s. per "log" hour adopted.
Glove Manufacture.	Other towns in Ireland† Certain districts in England‡	28 June	Workpeople employed in glove manufacture (leather section).	Increases to make a total increase of 130 per cent. over pre-war rates.
			Timeworkers: Men 21 years of age and over	Increase of 5 per cent. on rates in operation at 1st November, 1919, making wages 22½ per cent. above those rates. Minimum time rates after change: skilled men, 60s. per week plus 22½ per cent.; women 20 years and over, 3d. per hour plus 22½ per cent.
			Women and girls	Standard weekly rates adopted of 85s. for skilled dyers in charge of section of dye house, of 80s. for other skilled dyers, 75s. for dyers (one colour), 70s. for skilled workers in dye house, wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers, and other skilled workers, and 65s. for labourers.
			Boys	Scale of standard weekly rates† adopted, starting at 16s. at 14 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 30s. at 18 years and to 38s. at 21 years.
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.	England and Scotland§	23 July	Pieceworkers	Scale of standard weekly rates† adopted starting at 18s. at 14 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 38s. at 18 years and to 54s. at 20 years.
			All workers	Piece rates fixed so as to enable workers of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over the standard time rates for the full working week. Increases, under sliding scale, of 3s. per week to males earning 40s. per week or more; 2s. per week to males and females earning 20s. per week or more, and 1s. per week to males and females earning less than 20s. per week. Rates after change: Timeworkers: Men, skilled dyers, 83s. or 88s.; dyers (one colour), 78s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers, and other skilled workers, 73s.; labourers, 68s.; women, 18 years, 32s., 21 years, 40s.; boys, 18 years, 40s.
Laundry	Hull	23 Aug.	Female laundry workers	Increases of 1s. per week to those 14 to 15 years of age, of 1s. 6d. per week to those 16 to 17 years, and of 3s. per week to those 18 years and over. Rate after change at 18 years and over, 31s.
TRANSPORT TRADES.				
	Hull	1st pay day after 29 Sept.	Carters	Increases to minimum wages of 65s. per week for one-horse drivers, and 70s. per week for two-horse drivers.
	Kettering	1st pay period after 18 Sept.	Carters, yardmen, &c.	Increases to weekly rates of 75s. for four-horse drivers, 71s. for three-horse drivers, 68s. for two-horse drivers, 65s. for light pair, 59s. for light singles, and 64s. for one-horse drivers (heavy), assistant horse keepers, yardmen, and stablemen.
Carting Industry.	Newton Abbot Leicester	7 Aug. 3 Sept.	Hauliers and carters Horse and motor drivers employed by wholesale grocers.	Increase of 10s. per week (60s. to 68s.). Increases of 6s. per week to one-horse drivers, of 7s. 6d. per week to motor men, and of 4s. per week to assistant motor men. Rates after change, one-horse drivers, 60s.; motor men, 67s. 6d.; assistant motor men, 58s.
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.				
	Bradford, Brighouse, Halifax, Keighley, and Leeds.	15 Sept.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers. Skilled upholsteresses Other females on special work	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).†† Minimum rate of 1s. per hour adopted.‡ Scale of minimum hourly rates adopted, starting at 5d. at under 15 years of age, 6d. at 15 to 16 years, and increasing with each year of age to 10d. at over 18 years.‡

* This rate is applicable after 1½ years' service to those who commenced at 16 and under 18 years of age; on attaining the age of 18 they are entitled to receive for the remainder of their learnership period 5s. 3d. per week (of 46 hours) in addition.
† The changes took effect under an Agreement made between the Irish Merchant Tailors' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses.
‡ The increase took effect under the terms of a general recommendation issued by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Council for the Glove Trade. The principal districts affected were Worcester and Yeovil.
§ The changes took effect under an Agreement made between the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners, and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, and Kindred Trades, whereby the Employers' Federation agreed to recommend the payment by its members of the standard rates shown. Among the centres where it has been reported that the new rates have been put into operation are London, Perth, Glasgow, and Dundee.
¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ Girls entering the trade at over 17 years of age to receive 2s. per week less than the scale rates for first six months and 1s. less for second six months of employment. Boys 17 years and over and labourers entering the trade to receive 4s. less than the scale rates for first three months and 2s. less for second three months of employment.
†† The increases were granted in August and were retrospective in some cases from May and June.
‡‡ Carvers and spindle moulders who are all round machinists to receive 1d. per hour extra.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—(continued).				
	York and Ripon ..	15 Sept.	Cabinet makers, polishers, upholsterers, and machinists.	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.).*
	Huddersfield ..	4 June	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
		4 June	Workpeople employed in the retail furniture trade:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, and carpet planners and cutters.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Sheffield ..	4 June	Workpeople employed in the wholesale furniture trade:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, upholsterers, woodcutting machinists, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	6 Aug.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, upholsterers, woodcutting machinists, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour to timeworkers (2s. to 2s. 4d.), and a proportionate increase to pieceworkers.
	Lancaster ..	31 May	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, turners, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Rochdale ..	1 June	Cabinet makers, carvers, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
Furniture Manufacture—(continued).	Warrington ..	1 May	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
		1 June	Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Birmingham and West Bromwich.	24 or 25 Sept.	Female french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of 4d. per hour to skilled adults (1½d. to 1s.), and proportionate increase to girls and improvers.
	Leek ..	11 June	Pieceworkers ..	Increase of 5 per cent. on total earnings, making wages 115.625 per cent. above pre-war rates.
			Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, turners, machinemen, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).
	Loughborough ..	1 May	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc.	Increase to a rate of 2s. per hour.
		1 June	Cabinet makers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and polishers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Northampton ..	10 July	Upholsterers ..	Rates after change: polishers, 1s. 11d.; other classes, 2s. Increase of 2d. per hour (8d. to 10d.).
	North Staffordshire (including Stoke, Hanley, and Newcastle-under-Lyme).	1 May	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, turners, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.).
		1 June	Upholsterers ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
		21 June	Upholsterers ..	Increase of 2½d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2½d.).*
	Ipswich ..	1 May	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, turners, machinemen, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.).*
		9 Aug.	Upholsterers ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Colwyn Bay and Llandudno.	1 May	Unskilled men ..	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d.).*
		14 Aug.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 2s.).
	Aberdeen and Peterhead	1 Sept.	Bodymakers, cartwrights, carriage makers, wheelers, finishers, sawyers, machinists, painters, trimmers, and brush hands.	Increase of 2½d. per hour in minimum rates except to young journeymen in first year out of their time to whom an increase of 1½d. per hour was granted. Minimum rates after change: brush hands, 1s. 7d.; young journeymen in first year out of their time, 2s.; other classes, 2s. 1d.
Vehicle Building.	Dundee and towns within a radius of 30 miles.	6 Sept.	Bodymakers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, cartwrights, smiths, painters, trimmers, vicemen, brush hands, and hammermen.	Increase of 3d. per hour in minimum rate. Minimum rates after change: brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 10d.; vicemen, 2s. 0½d.; other classes, 2s. 2d.
	Athlone ..	1 May	Coachbuilders ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Waterford ..	17 Aug.	Coachbuilders ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d.).*
	Nottingham ..	1 June	Packing case makers, sawyers, and woodcutting machinists.	Increase of 2d. per hour in standard rate (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.).
Packing Case Making.	Certain towns in Scotland (except Aberdeen).	Week ending 4 Sept.	Packing case makers (exclusive of members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists).	Increase of 2d. per hour to time workers and a corresponding increase to pieceworkers. Rates after change:—Glasgow, 2s.; Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline and Dundee, 1s. 11d.
	Belfast ..	13 April	Packing case makers ..	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.).
		26 July	Packing case makers ..	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	Manchester, Salford and District.	31 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers ..	Increase of 3½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d.).
		12 July	Timber yard labourers, slingers, and power driven crane drivers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: timber yard labourers, 1s. 9d.; slingers, 1s. 9½d.; crane drivers, 1s. 9½d.
	Bristol ..	5 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers ..	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.).
	Leicester ..	3 July†	Labourers employed in sawmills ..	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d.).
	North Staffordshire ..	1 July	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, and saw sharpeners employed in the saw-milling industry.	Increase of 2½d. per hour in minimum rate to men 21 years of age and over (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d.) and of proportionate amounts to those under 21.
	Cardiff, Newport and Swansea.	1 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers ..	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).
	Aberdeen ..	26 May	Labourers ..	Increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d.).
		11 Sept.	Sawyers and woodcutting machinists employed in saw mills and packing case shops.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for deep-cutting sawyers, 1s. 9½d.
CHEMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES.				
	London ..	30 July	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 5½d.).
	Huddersfield ..	1 Jan.	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.).
		5 June	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.).
Chemical Manufacture.	Manchester ..	1 May	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 3d.).
		12 June	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.).
	Widnes and Runcorn ..	1 June	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 4d.).
	Swansea and District ..	1 July	Plumbers employed in chemical works ..	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 4d.).
	Loxley ..	25 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of firebricks.	Increase of 6s. per week to men 18 years and over.
Brick Manufacture.	Buckley and District ..	1 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of firebricks.	Increase of 9s. per week to men and of 4s. 6d. per week to boys. Rate after change for men, 63s. per week or 10s. 1d. per day.*
Glass Working	Birmingham District ..	1 Sept.	Cutters, silverers, lead light workers, glaziers, embossers, packers, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour to timeworkers and corresponding advances to pieceworkers. Weekly rates after change: cutters, silverers, embossers, lead light workers, and glaziers, 79s. 1d.; cementers, wetters-off, and painters, 69s. 6d.; packers, 72s. 1d.; labourers, 63s. 6d.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various Districts in England and Scotland (including North Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, and Bo'ness).	24 Sept.	All workpeople employed in the pottery trade.	Incorporated bonus of 66½ per cent. on pre-war rates and bonus of 25 per cent. on earnings, substituted for incorporated bonus of 50 per cent. on pre-war rates and bonus of 33½ per cent. on earnings, previously granted, resulting in a net increase of 8½ per cent. on pre-war rates; women and girls in the electrical fittings section to whom consolidated base rates with the addition of a bonus of 10 per cent. were granted in March, 1920, to receive a similar increase to that granted to other workers.

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

† The change was arranged in September with retrospective payment from the date shown.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.				
Baking and Confectionery.	Certain towns in Northumberland and Durham,* and Carlisle and Middleburgh.	4 Sept.	Workpeople employed by private traders in the bread baking and confectionery trade.	Increase of 5s. per week to men and of 10 per cent. on current rates to females and to allied workers. Rates after change: second hands, 87s.; dough-makers, 86s.; tablehands, 85s.
	Clonakilty ..	1 Aug.	Bakers ..	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week (70s. to 77s. 6d.).
Flour Milling ..	Listowel ..	16 July	Men employed in the flour milling industry.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change for storemen and carters, 48s.
			Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate confectionery:	
			Timeworkers:—	
			Males, 21 years of age and over ..	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: dayworkers, 72s. 8d.; shiftworkers, 78s. 6d.
			Males under 21 years of age ..	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of from 2s. to 8s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 15s.; increasing to 42s. at 18 years; and to 61s. at 20 years.
			Females, other than learners ..	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of from 2s. to 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 15s.; increasing to 42s. at 18 years and over.
			Female learners ..	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of from 3s. to 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16 to 17 years, first 3 months, 22s.; second 3 months, 24s.; 17 to 18 years, first 3 months, 28s.; second 3 months, 30s.; 18 to 19 years, first 3 months, 36s.; second 3 months, 38s.
			Pieceworkers ..	Piece rates calculated so as to realise 10s. per week for men and 6s. per week for women above what they previously yielded.
Cocoa, &c., Confectionery Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	16 Aug.†	Journemen butchers ..	Increase of 10s. per week (65s. to 75s.).
			Slaughterhousemen ..	Increase of 9d. per head of cattle (5s. 3d. to 6s.).
			Brewery workers (except those employed in the bottling department).	Increase of 8s. per week to men 21 years of age and over (66s. to 74s.), and of proportionate amounts to those under 21.
			Men 21 years of age and over employed in the milk delivery trade.	Increase to a minimum rate of 65s. per week.
Other Food Trades.	Bangor, Belfast, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Portadown.	1 May		
	Liverpool and District ..	1st pay day after 5 July.		
	London§	Week ending 18 June§		
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.				
			Pieceworkers employed in the brush and broom trade:—	
			Males ..	Increased scale of minimum piece prices fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for pan work and hand finishing, and uniform list of piece prices fixed for machine pan work in bristles or mixtures, drawing on machine work and certain classes of liners and nailed stock. (See Order on p. 522 of September LABOUR GAZETTE).
			Females ..	Minimum piece prices fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for drawing on machine work and for hand drawing on certain classes of work. (See Order on p. 522 of September LABOUR GAZETTE).
Brush and Broom Trade	Great Britain ..	3rd Sept.†	Harness and collar makers ..	Increase of 2½d. per hour to timeworkers and corresponding increases to pieceworkers. Rates after change:—harness makers, 1s. 10½d.; collar makers 1s. 11½d.
Harness, etc., Making.	Dublin ..	1st pay in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of linoleum.	Increase of 5s. per week to men timeworkers, with an equivalent increase to pieceworkers, of 2s. 6d. per week for women and of 1s. per week for boys and girls.
	Kirkcaldy ..	6 Sept.	Artificial limb makers ..	Increase of 3½d. per hour to skilled men 21 years of age and over and of 15 per cent. to workers not previously in receipt of the minimum rate of 2s. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men in wood, metal, or leather section, 2s. 3½d.; men in leather section not sufficiently skilled, 2s. 0½d.
	London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross).	12 June	Hairdressers and journeymen barbers ..	Increase of 10s. per week (50s. to 60s.).
	Dublin ..	29 Sept.	Workpeople employed by Co-operative Wholesale Society: Clerical, saleroom and warehouse staff:—	
			Males ..	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 20s. at 14 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 43s. at 18 years and to 70s. at 21 years of age; those 22 years of age and over receiving less than 70s. to have their minimum increased to 70s. and to receive a further increase of 10s. per week.
			Females ..	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 16s. at 14 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 34s. at 18 years and to 56s. at 21 years of age; those 22 years of age and over to have their minimum increased to 56s. and to receive a further increase of 10s. per week.
Other Trades and Occupations.	England and Wales ..	1st pay in April.	Managerial, clerical (accountancy and administrative) distributive and general employees excluded from above.	Increase of 25 per cent. on basic rates paid prior to December, 1919, to all in receipt of wages up to and including £8 15s. per week, who were excluded from participation in the scale rates shown above (but who received the bonus of 10 per cent. granted in December, 1919), subject to the resultant increase not exceeding 10s. per week for those 22 years of age and over and 5s. per week for those under 22 years of age.
			Employees governed by Trade Union, Trade Board, Industrial Council, Workshop or Factory conditions of employment.	Increase of 25 per cent. on basic rates existing prior to December, 1919, to all who participated in the bonus of 10 per cent. granted at that date, subject to the resultant increase not exceeding 10s. per week for employees 22 years of age and over, and 5s. per week for those under 22 years of age, any increase granted between the first pay day in April and the date of payment of this increase due to Trade Union, Trade Board, Industrial Council or other agreement to be reckoned as part of the advances granted herein.

* Including Ashington, Bishop Auckland, Blyth, Jarrow, Newcastle, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Tyneside, Wallsend, West Hartlepool, West Stanley, and Whitley Bay.

† The increases took effect under an agreement made in September between the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery, and Jam Industries, the National Federation of General Workers, the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union and the National Federation of Women Workers.

‡ Where increased wages have been arranged since 12th January, 1920, they are to be accepted as part of the advances now granted.

§ The new minimum rate took effect from the date shown as the result of an agreement made between the Metropolitan Dairymen's Society (covering most of the large employers), and the Association of Dairymen's Assistants. The rate was adopted by some firms outside the Metropolitan Dairymen's Society from later dates.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued).				
Other Trades and Occupations—(contd.)	Certain districts in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire— Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 Districts.*	1st full pay after 9 June.	Co-operative employees (distributive):— Skilled men 21 years of age and over. Unskilled men 21 years of age and over. Skilled women 21 years of age and over. Juniors (males and females)	Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 74s.; 24 years, 80s. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 72s.; 24 years, 78s. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change: 46s. Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: males—14 years, 18s., 18 years, 37s., 20 years, 47s.; females—14 years, 18s., 18 years, 32s.; 20 years, 38s. Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change:—21 years, 72s.; 24 years, 78s. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change:—72s. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rate after change:—46s. Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rates to those aged 13 to 20 years, and minimum rates adopted for those under 18 years of 18s., 21s. and 24s. for those aged 14, 15 and 16 respectively, and 30s. and 27s. for males and females respectively aged 17 years. Minimum rates after change:—Males—18 years, 38s.; 20 years, 48s.; females—18 years, 32s.; 20 years, 39s.
	No. 3 District*	1st full pay after 9 June.	Skilled men 21 years of age and over. Unskilled men 21 years of age and over. Skilled women 21 years of age and over. Juniors (males and females)	Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 70s.; 24 years and over, 77s. 6d. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 68s.; 24 years and over, 75s. 6d. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change: 45s. Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: males—14 years, 19s., 18 years, 36s., 20 years, 46s.; females—14 years, 17s. 6d., 18 years, 31s., 20 years, 38s.
	No. 7 District*	1st full pay after 9 June.	Skilled men 21 years of age and over. Unskilled men 21 years of age and over. Women 21 years of age and over Juniors (males and females)	Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 70s.; 24 years and over, 77s. 6d. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 21 years, 68s.; 24 years and over, 75s. 6d. Increase of 3s. per week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change: 45s. Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: males—14 years, 19s., 18 years, 36s., 20 years, 46s.; females—14 years, 17s. 6d., 18 years, 31s., 20 years, 38s.
	All Districts*	1st pay after 5 April, 3 Jan.	Managers and manageresses (buyers). Managers and manageresses (not buyers). Experienced assistants, etc., employed in the retail grocery trade: Males (including clerks) Females (including clerks)	Scale of minimum rates adopted varying according to department and amount of annual sales. Advances to make a total increase of 14½ per cent. over pre-war rates, with minimum base rates of 38s. for males and 21s. for females. New scale of minimum rates adopted for those 17 years of age and over resulting in increases of from 2s. to 15s. per week; for those under 17 the minimum rates previously adopted remained unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 20s. at 17 years, increasing with each year of age to 60s. at 21 years and to 72s. 6d. at 26 years.† New scale of minimum rates adopted for those 15 years of age and over resulting in increases of from 6d. to 8s. 6d. per week; for those of 15 years of age the minimum rate of 14s. per week previously adopted remained unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 16s. 6d. at 15 years, increasing with each year of age to 37s. at 21 years and to 49s. at 28 years.† Revised minimum rates adopted of 80s. per week for shops with a turnover up to £100 weekly, 85s. with turnover of £100 to £150, and 90s. with turnover over £150.†
Public Utility Services.	Manchester, Salford and District.†	11 Sept.	Managers (males) Porters employed in the retail grocery trade: Males Females	Revised minimum rates adopted of 80s. per week for shops with a turnover up to £100 weekly, 85s. with turnover of £100 to £150, and 90s. with turnover over £150.† Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 20s. at 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 33s. at 18 years, to 50s. at 21 years, and to 65s. at 25 years of age.† Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 16s. at 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 21s. at 18 years, to 28s. at 21 years, and to 40s. at 25 years of age.†
		1 June	Manual workers employed by local authorities (non-trading services).	Bonuses, previously granted, increased to 165 per cent. over pre-war basic rates for workpeople, 21 years of age and over, subject to maximum total bonuses of 47s. per week for men and of 31s. 4d. per week for women; those under 21 to receive a proportion of adults' minimum inclusive rates (i.e., basic rate, plus bonus) varying according to age from 25 per cent. at 14 years of age to 90 per cent. at 20 years. Increases to rates of 2s. 4d. per hour for paviors and to 2s. 1d. per hour for labourers.†
		29 May	Paviors and paviors' labourers employed in the Corporation Tramways Department.	Increase of 10s. per week. Rates after change: Men employed on the maintenance of highways and drainage, 70s. to 77s. 7d.; sewage-farm workers, 70s. to 76s. 7d.; tank-men, 77s.; dust-destroyer men, 75s. and 80s.; house-refuse collectors, 70s. 8d.; carters and stablemen, 70s. 8d. to 75s. 10d.; steam-roller drivers, 85s. 8d. and 88s. 4d.; public-convenience employees, 51s. 1½d. (females), and 79s. 8½d. (males) per week.
		4 June	Men employed in the Borough Engineer's and Surveyor's Department on the maintenance of highways and drainage, sewage-farm workers, sewage tank-men, dust-destroyer men, house-refuse collectors, carters, stablemen, steam-roller and steam-wagon drivers, etc.	Increase of 10s. per week. Rates after change: Men employed on the maintenance of highways and drainage, 70s. to 77s. 7d.; sewage-farm workers, 70s. to 76s. 7d.; tank-men, 77s.; dust-destroyer men, 75s. and 80s.; house-refuse collectors, 70s. 8d.; carters and stablemen, 70s. 8d. to 75s. 10d.; steam-roller drivers, 85s. 8d. and 88s. 4d.; public-convenience employees, 51s. 1½d. (females), and 79s. 8½d. (males) per week.

* The increases took effect under an agreement made between the Joint Wages Council of the Northern Section of the Co-operative Union, Limited, and the Northern District of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers. The towns classified according to their respective districts are as follows:—No. 1 District.—North Northumberland—Amble, Ashington, Belside, Bedlington, Blyth, Broomhill, Cambouris, Choppington, Felton, Guide Post, Hedgley, Howick, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, New Delaval, Otterburn, Pegswood, Radcliffe, Sea Houses, North Sunderland, Fosston Terrace and Broomhill, Tweedside, and Widdrington. No. 2 District.—South Northumberland—Backworth, Cowlodge and Fawdon, Cranmorton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North Shields, St. Anthony's, Seaton Delaval, Seghill, Shiremoor, Walker-on-Tyne, Wallsend and Willington Quay and Howdon. No. 3 District.—Cumberland and Westmorland—Aspatria, Broughton Moor, Carlisle, Cleator Moor, Dalston, Egremont, Houghton, Keswick, Lazonby, Longtown, Maryport, Naworth Collieries, Penrith, Tebay, Uperby, Warwick Bridge, Wigton, and Workington. No. 4 District.—West Durham and South Northumberland—Allendale, Alston, Annfield Plain, Blaydon, Burnopfield, Coanwood, Consett, Esh, Fourstones, Newbrough, Greenhead, Haltwhistle, Haydon Bridge, Leadgate, Nenthead, Smalwell, Tantobie, Throokley, West Stanley, West Wylam and Prudhoe, and Whitfield. No. 5 District.—East Durham—Birtley, Boldon, Chester-le-Street, Craghead and Holmside, Felling, Gateshead, Haswell, Hebburn, Jarrow, Marsden, Murton, Pelton Fell, Ryhope and Silksworth, Seaham Harbour, South Hetton, South Shields, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, West Pelton and Windy Nook. No. 6 District.—South Durham—Bears Park, Bishop Auckland, Brandon, Byshotles, Cornforth, Coxhoe, Crook, Durham, Easington Lane, Framwellgate Moor, Hetton Downs, Low Moorsley, Newbottle, New Brancepeth, Pitlington, Sherburn Hill, Stanhope and Weardale, Station Town, Tow Law, Tudhoe Colliery, West Cornforth, and Willington. No. 7 District.—South Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire—Barnard Castle, Darlington, East Cleveland, Guisborough, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Northallerton, Skelton, Stockton-on-Tees, Thirsk, and Whitley.
† The change took effect under an agreement made between the Manchester, Salford, and District Grocers' Association, and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks.
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.		
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES (continued).						
Public Utility Services—(continued).	Cardiff Dundee Galway (County Council)	1 July 13 Aug. 13 Aug. 1 July	Plumbers employed in the City Engineer's Department.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Further increase of 3d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.). Increase of 5s. 9d. per week (82s. 9d. to 88s. 6d.). Increases of 2s. 6d. per day to carters, of 10d. per day to engine-drivers, of 1s. 6d. per day to gangers and of 1s. 3d. per day to labourers. Rates after change: carters, 12s. 6d.; engine-drivers, 10s.; gangers, 8s.; labourers 8s. 8d. per day.		
			Kildare (County Council)	1 Sept.	Carters and labourers	Increase of 2s. per week (40s. to 42s. 6d.) to carters and of 7s. 6d. per week (40s. to 47s. 6d.) to labourers.*
			Limerick (County Council)	19 July	Carters, surfacemen, labourers, &c. ..	Increase of 12s. or 18s. per week to carters, of 13s. per week to surfacemen, of 10s. per week to labourers and of from 8s. to 13s. per week to other classes employed. Rates after change: carters, 72s. and 90s.; surfacemen, 47s.; labourers, 42s. per week.*
			Longford (County Council), Roscommon (County Council), Westmeath (County Council)	14 Aug. 18 Aug. 15 July	Road surfacemen Roadmen, surfacemen, &c. Labourers	Increase of 7s. per week (35s. to 42s.). Increases (averaging 9s. per week) to a rate of 42s. per week. Increase of 4s. per week (36s. to 40s.).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building ..	Bridgnorth	16 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 4 hours per week in summer (48 to 44).†
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.	England and Scotland ..	23 July	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trades.	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted except where a 48-hour week had previously been arranged.†
Carting Industry.	Letchworth	18 Sept.	Carters	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.†
	Brighouse Halifax Keighley Leeds York and Ripon	15 Sept. 19 Sept. 15 Sept. 15 Sept. 15 Sept.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, skilled upholsteresses, and other females on special work. Cabinet makers, polishers, upholsterers, and machinists.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted.† Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).† Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44).† Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).† Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).†
Furniture Manufacture.	Lancaster North Staffordshire (including Stoke, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme).	31 May 21 June	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc. .. Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, turners, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44).† Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).†
	Ipswich	1 May	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, turners, machinemen, french polishers, upholsterers, and unskilled men.	Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).†
Vehicle Building.	Waterford	17 Aug.	Coach builders	Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47).†
Brick Manufacture.	Buckley and District ..	1 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of firebricks.	Decrease of 6 hours per week (54 to 48).†
	Dublin	29 Sept.	Hairdressers and journeymen barbers.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (49½ to 48).†
Other Trades and Occupations.	Manchester, Salford, and District.	11 Sept.	Assistants, porters, etc., employed in the retail grocery trade.	Decrease of 1 hour per week (49 to 48).†
	Wolverhampton	29 May	Paviors and paviors' labourers employed in the Corporation Tramways Department.	Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).†
Public Utility Services.	Kildare (County Council)	1 Sept.	Carters and labourers.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (51 to 49½).†
	Limerick (County Council)	19 July	Foremen, surfacemen, and labourers.	Decrease of 3 hours per week (54 to 51).†

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September was 93, as compared with 139 in the previous month and 90 in September, 1919. In these new disputes about 50,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 25,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). The figures include about 20,000 workpeople directly involved and 20,000 indirectly involved in a strike which arose out of arrangements entered into in connection with the restoration of pre-war conditions of staffing in the cotton industry at Oldham. In addition to the total of 75,000 workpeople directly and indirectly involved in those disputes which began in September, about 29,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 119 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in September was thus 212, involving about 104,000 workpeople, as compared with 86,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in August, 1920, and 655,000† in September, 1919, when 500,000 railway workers and between 60,000 and 70,000 ironfounders, coremakers, dressers, etc., were on strike.

trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost by these workpeople during September:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in Sept.	Aggregate Loss in Working Days during Sept.
	Started before 1st Sept.	Started in Sept.	Total.		
Building	24	21	45	3,000	35,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	8	16	24	14,000	109,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	25	16	41	17,000	233,000
Textile	8	5	13	46,000	530,000
Transport	3	5	8	2,000	24,000
Printing, Paper, etc. ..	4	..	4	4,000	71,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	13	8	21	9,000	56,000
Other Trades	24	12	36	5,000	59,000
Employees of Public Authorities	10	10	20	4,000	18,000
Total, Sept., 1920.	119	93	212	104,000	1,135,000
Total, Aug., 1920.	123	139	262	86,000	768,000
Total, Sept., 1919.	74	90	164	665,000†	3,074,000†

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figure.

Of the 1,135,000 working days lost in September by all disputes in progress, about 466,000 were lost by disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about 669,000 by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.—Of the 93 new disputes, 56 directly involving over 11,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 10, directly involving nearly 22,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 18, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, on other questions, including a lock-out of electrical workers at engineering establishments on the question of foremen being compelled to belong to a Trade Union.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 47 new disputes, directly involving over 35,000 workpeople, and 40 old disputes, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 25, directly involving over 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 25, directly involving over 32,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers, and 37, directly involving nearly 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 25 other disputes, directly involving over 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Occupations and Locality.†	Approximate Number of Work-people Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
BUILDING TRADES:— Building trades workpeople—Tunbridge Wells.	1,000		8 Sept.‡	8	Against issue of alleged arbitrary notice by one firm, rearranging the working hours on a certain job, consequent upon refusal of workpeople to continue systematic overtime on alleged non-essential work.	Notice withdrawn, and joint committee appointed for the regulation of overtime.
COAL MINING:— Colliery deputies, miners, etc.—Worksop (near).	27	2,272	27 Sept.	6	Dispute arising out of the dismissal of a deputy.	Amicable settlement effected.
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES:— Platers' helpers, platers and other shipyard workers—Clyde.	2,500	1,000†	27 July	43	Dispute as to amount of advance in wages payable under a recent award of the Industrial Court.	Matter referred to the Industrial Court, who decided in favour of the platers' helpers. (See also p. 575.)
Electrical workers in engineering establishments, engineers, steel-workers, etc.—Great Britain.	7,000†		6 Sept.	10	General lock-out consequent upon strike at one works on 3rd July against the employment of a non-unionist foreman.	Strike and lockout withdrawn. Trade Union not demanding that foremen must be members of a Trade Union. (See also p. 543.)
TEXTILE TRADES:— Cotton spinners, piecers and creelers, card room operatives, etc.—Oldham and district.	20,000||	20,000||	15 Sept.	28**	Refusal to accept the terms of an agreement signed by representatives of employers and workpeople providing for the partial withdrawal of extra payments made under a war-time arrangement whereby female creelers were employed in the absence of "little piecers" (males).	Work gradually resumed on terms of the agreement.
TRANSPORT TRADES:— Taxi-cab drivers—London	500		9 Sept.		Against cab owners' demand that drivers should pay 1d. per mile towards increased cost of petrol, etc.	No settlement reported.
WOODWORKING, ETC. TRADES:— Furnishing trades workpeople—Leeds, Bradford & Halifax districts.	1,000††		14 June	84††	For advance in wages to 2s. 4d. per hour and a recognised working week of 44 hours, as in the building trades, and for other concessions.	Agreement effected providing that building trade awards shall not be automatically applicable to the furnishing trades, but granting advance in wages to 2s. 4d. per hour, recognised working week of 44 hours, and certain other concessions. (See also pp. 567 and 571.)
Boot and shoe last makers—Leicester, Northampton, Kettering, etc.	500		9 Aug.	26	General lock-out following strike at one works against appointment of a certain foreman as manager.	Work resumed under the manager in question.
Vehicle builders—Liverpool	500		4 Sept.	25	Dissatisfaction with advance in wages of 2d. per hour agreed upon for Liverpool and other towns by the "National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders"†† and national representatives of Trade Unions.	Work resumed on terms of the agreement, pending arbitration as to further advance to Liverpool men.
Vehicle builders—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh districts.	6,500†		27 Sept.		For advance in wages and other concessions.	No general settlement reported.‡‡
OTHER TRADES:— Paper tube workers—Castleton, Rochdale and Oldham.	700		4 June	94	For advance in wages, 14 days annual holiday with pay, and other concessions.	Modified advance granted.
Compositors, machinemen and linotype operators—Manchester and Liverpool.	3,745		28 Aug.	19	For advance in wages of 10s. per week in excess of amount granted under recent national settlement.	Men's case to be put forward by their national executive, and to receive sympathetic consideration by the employers.
LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:— Paviors, paviors' labourers, etc.—Rochdale.	156		12 July	45	For rates of wages and hours of labour as observed in the building trade.	Demand granted.
Tramway motormen, conductors, cleaners, overhaulers, inspectors, timekeepers, etc.—Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1,072	48	21 Sept.	3	Refusal to work with inspectors and timekeepers who were members of a Trade Union other than that to which the strikers belonged.	Work resumed. Matter in dispute referred to the executives of the two Trade Unions concerned.

Disputes in Progress throughout September.—Two important disputes which began before September were still unsettled at the end of the month, viz. those involving lace makers at Nottingham (see *Labour Gazette* for July), and shipwrights on the Mersey (see *Labour Gazette* for September). Both of the above disputes arose from demands for advances in wages.

* In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
† Revised figure.
‡ 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.
§ The dispute became general on 14th September. ¶ Estimated number.
|| This strike was unofficial, and the number of workpeople reached its maximum on 22nd September.
** The majority of the workpeople resumed work on 5th October.
†† Many of the workpeople involved obtained employment in the building and other trades early in the strike.
‡‡ This Association was not involved in the larger strike which began on 27th September.
§§ At Edinburgh the dispute was settled on 27th September, and at other towns settlements have been effected with some of the firms involved.

DISPUTES IN FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.*

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Sept., 1919.			Jan. to Sept., 1920.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	126	23,000	509,000	223	40,000	672,000
Mining and Quarrying	216	889,000	7,383,000	207	248,000	1,231,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	144	308,000†	4,967,000†	200	138,000	2,203,000
Other Metal	107	68,000	1,223,000	101	71,000	810,000
Textile	43	488,000	8,125,000	114	80,000	1,272,000
Clothing	60	16,000	186,000	71	38,000	933,000
Transport	111	571,000	1,851,000	121	55,000	396,000
Woodworking and Furnishing	46	22,000	768,000	94	31,000	866,000
Other Trades	217	103,000	1,097,000	256	72,000	1,162,000
Employees of Public Authorities	87	19,000	200,000	112	25,000	320,000
TOTAL	1,157	2,497,000†	26,299,000†	1,499	798,000	47,665,000

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of recent ascertainments 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	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous audit.	A Year ago.
Coal.	1920.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)	June–Aug.	41 3½	+ 2 9½	+ 6 2½
Pig Iron.				
Cleveland	July–Sept.	217 6½	+ 13 9½	+ 59 1½
(No. 3 Pig Iron.)	July–Aug.	275 5	+ 47 9	†
Cumberland	July–Aug.	283 1	+ 15 0	†
Manufactured Iron.				
North of England	July–Aug.	600 11	+ 32 10½	+170 9½
(Bars and angles.)	July–Aug.	663 7½	+ 30 0½	+205 1½
Midlands	July–Aug.	613 6½	+ 26 8½	+188 4½
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, etc.)	July–Aug.	613 6½	+ 26 8½	+188 4½
West of Scotland	July–Aug.	613 6½	+ 26 8½	+188 4½
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)				

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

Pig Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended September resulted in an increase of 14 per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The Cumberland ascertainment for the four months ended August increased the wages of blast furnacemen in Cumberland and North Lancashire by 59½ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The wages of iron-ore miners in Cumberland and Furness and of limestone quarrymen in Cumberland were increased as a result of the ascertainment for the two months July and August, 1920. Particulars of these increases are shown on pages 563 and 564.

Manufactured Iron.—In all three districts the ascertained prices for the two months July and August resulted in an increase of 15 per cent. on the standard rates of puddlers and millmen. The increase took effect in the North of England and in the West of Scotland from 27th September, 1920, whilst in the Midlands the increase took effect on the 4th October.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received from 80 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London) giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed* in the third quarter of 1920. The figures returned are summarised in the following Table, in which the corresponding figures for the third quarter of 1919 are also shown:—

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Third Quarter of 1920.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other business premises.	Churches and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations.	Total.
Outer London (1,557,000) ..	£ 583,598	£ 283,142	£ 143,294	£ 15,674	£ 122,212	£ 1,138,920
Northern Counties (710,000) ..	386,300	38,750	53,575	12,180	90,419	605,224
Yorkshire (1,648,000) ..	578,625	277,701	401,204	49,089	285,310	1,541,900
Lancashire and Cheshire (1,478,000) ..	687,752	208,739	83,490	91,150	85,152	1,161,283
Midlands (1,294,000) ..	934,822	221,590	50,750	9,700	335,060	1,601,922
Other Districts in England (1,073,000) ..	452,000	4,326	20,450	9,250	113,352	599,377
Wales and Mon. (279,000) ..	265,013	9,550	5,123	..	28,027	307,713
Scotland (1,833,000) ..	915,137	970,808	172,110	65,507	261,315	2,384,977
Ireland (385,000) ..	120,400	36,000	..	..	163,580	319,980
Total	4,962,647	2,067,705	937,996	250,521	1,434,437	9,643,306

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Third Quarter of 1919.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other business premises.	Churches and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations.	Total.
Outer London (1,557,000) ..	£ 43,972	£ 293,061	£ 78,997	£ 155,342	£ 194,190	£ 765,562
Northern Counties (710,000) ..	106,100	38,235	145,790	71,550	58,942	423,617
Yorkshire (1,648,000) ..	216,820	376,448	202,447	120,834	209,283	1,125,832
Lancashire and Cheshire (1,478,000) ..	256,350	353,110	50,830	123,575	118,589	904,534
Midlands (1,294,000) ..	801,923	717,616	89,780	227,580	383,207	2,220,086
Other Districts in England (1,073,000) ..	53,800	122,890	45,480	100,000	223,425	545,595
Wales and Mon. (279,000) ..	3,250	20,690	9,150	7,000	28,510	68,600
Scotland (1,833,000) ..	215,150	374,892	103,762	70,563	225,092	989,459
Ireland (385,000) ..	8,700	..	800	..	89,645	99,145
Total	1,706,095	2,296,942	730,086	876,424	1,530,903	7,140,450

The figures in the foregoing Tables are in continuation of those which have been published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for some years past. The figures for 1920 relating to dwelling houses include houses, in the districts to which the figures relate, for which the plans have been approved by the Ministry of Health.

The progress of housing schemes in England and Wales, as a whole, is indicated by the statistics as to Housing Schemes of Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Health. These show that on 2nd October the total number of schemes which had been submitted was 11,149 of which 8,155 had been approved. At the same date the number of houses covered by the house plans submitted was 261,213 and the number covered by plans which were approved was 245,815; in addition, tenders in respect of 161,559 of these houses had been submitted to the Ministry, approval had been given to tenders for 146,593 houses, and contracts had been signed in respect of 110,237 houses. The progress made during the quarter is indicated by the figures in the following Table:—

Date.	Sites.	Lay-outs.	House-plans.	Tenders.
	No. of applications.	No. of applications.	No. of Houses in applications.	No. of Houses in applications.
SUBMITTED TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH.				
3rd July, 1920 ..	10,591	5,159	230,921	137,993
31st July, 1920 ..	10,847	5,484	242,549	153,282
28th August, 1920 ..	11,002	5,815	251,363	159,335
2nd October, 1920 ..	11,149	6,271	261,213	161,559
APPROVED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH.				
3rd July, 1920 ..	7,035	4,556	216,876	120,405
31st July, 1920 ..	7,434	4,840	228,422	135,358
28th August, 1920 ..	7,810	5,196	236,232	142,485
2nd October, 1920 ..	8,155	5,659	245,815	146,593

* It should be remembered that some time may elapse between the passing of plans and the commencement of building, and that, under present circumstances, this applies with especial force to dwelling houses.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales‡ in the second quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) compared with	
	1920.	1919.	1915.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments ..	26,549,617	22,636,687	10,663,273	+17·3	+149·0
Productive	8,091,638	5,686,557	3,206,889	+42·3	+152·4
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments ..	7,855,799	6,561,440	2,850,173	+19·7	+175·6
Productive	2,758,298	2,117,381	1,075,604	+30·3	+156·4
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—					
Productive Departments ..	70,614	142,140	121,370	–50·3	–41·8
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—					
Distributive Departments ..	477,017	360,167	105,017	+32·4	+354·2
Total—Distributive Departments ..	34,882,433	29,558,294	13,618,463	+18·0	+156·1
Total—Productive Departments ..	10,920,550	7,946,078	4,402,853	+37·4	+148·0
Grand Total	45,802,983	37,504,372	18,021,416	+22·1	+154·2

* Stated to the nearest farthing.
† No ascertainment of this series was made.
‡ The figures given for the Productive Departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments.

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 September, 1920, was 33. Three deaths were reported during the month. One in the pottery industry due to lead poisoning, 1 in the wool trade to anthrax, and 1 to epitheliomatous ulceration.

Four cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

Table with columns (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, and (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Lists various occupations and their corresponding number of cases.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.†

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, 1920, was 272 as compared with 232 in the previous month and 250 a year ago.

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

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by trade. Columns include Railway Service, Factories and Workshops (Non-Textile and Textile), Mines, and Quarries. Sub-rows list specific accident types like Brakesmen and Goods, Guards, etc.

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

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in September, 1920, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 139 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 14 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with September, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 27,797 (or 11.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 7,881 (or 7.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 1,598 (or 1.1 per cent.).

Table showing Poor-law relief statistics. Columns include Paupers on one day in Sept., 1920 (Indoor, Outdoor, Total), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a. Rows list England & Wales, Metropolitan, West Ham, and Other Districts.

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT 1919.

Mining and Quarrying.

QUARRYMEN AND LABOURERS.—National Union of General Workers v. John Murray & Sons. Decision—The prescribed rates of the men concerned employed at Corsehull quarries, Annan, were 11½d. an hour to quarrymen and 10½d. an hour to quarry labourers on 11th November, 1918, and that rates 5s. in excess of these rates were substituted from first pay after 17th March, 1919.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

FITTERS.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Joint Railway Company of Portsmouth. Decision—The prescribed rate for fitters employed in the engineering trade, Portsmouth, is as laid down in Award No. 713 of the Court of Arbitration of 27th August, 1919, viz., 41s. a week plus a war wage of 28s. 6d. a week plus 12½ per cent. on total earnings, and this prescribed rate is applicable to the class to which the worker concerned belongs, i.e., that of an engine fitter.

PERFORATED METAL WORKERS.—National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. W. Barns & Son, Holloway, London. Decision—The claim for the payment of the awards applicable to the engineering industry amounting to 39s. 6d. a week plus 12½ per cent. to the workpeople concerned has not been established.

BOILERMAKERS (SPECIAL DISTRICT CASES).—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. the Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Claim submitted under agreement of February, 1917, whereby the rates of wages in any district regarded as unduly low are brought forward at periodical hearings for consideration.

Table showing weekly base rates for platers, riveters, and holders on in various districts. Columns include District, Angle Iron Smiths, Platers, Riveters and Caulkers, and Holders on.

These increased base rates are subject to the addition of war advances of 26s. 6d. a week plus 12½ per cent. on total earnings. Issued 29th September. (489)

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING TRADE.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of General Workers v. Shipbuilding Employers Federation. Decision—In applying award No. 181 of the Industrial Court (Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Trades)—

- (a) The helpers' platers should be paid 3d. per hour subsequently increased to 1½d. per hour as provided for in decision No. 181.
(b) This sum should be paid by the platers on piecework to their helpers.
(c) The increase of 15 per cent. to platers was directed to be paid on present list or net piecework prices, not on the net base earnings of the plater.

(d) The 15 per cent. on list or net piece prices represents an increase of 15 per cent. on the base earnings of the squad. It was not intended that the net base earnings of the individual plater must necessarily be increased by that amount. Issued 29th September. (490)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWYERS AND LABOURERS.—The Workers' Union v. The Board of Trade, Imported Timber Disposal Section. Decision—The machinists and labourers concerned employed at the C.T.S. Sawmills, Erith, each to be paid an advance of 3d. an hour from first pay period in September, 1920. Issued 1st September. (481)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—England and Wales.—Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers v. Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Ltd., Co-operative Union, Ltd., National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. Decision—Para. 14 of award No. 700 of the Court of Arbitration of 22nd August, 1919 [Operative Bakers and Confectioners—England and Wales] means that the status quo should be maintained until altered by agreement, i.e., where any established holidays were being granted with pay at the date of the issue of the award such holiday with pay should continue to be granted until altered by agreement; in cases where holidays were not being granted with pay such practice should continue until altered by agreement. Issued 14th September. (479)

Public Utility Services.

REGISTRARS.—The National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated v. Birkenhead Board of Guardians. Decision.—Each of the Registrars concerned to be paid a gratuity in respect of the period 1st March to 30th September, 1920, calculated in the manner provided under the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee, and based on the total emoluments of the Registrars irrespective of whether fees are paid by Guardians or otherwise. Issued 6th September. (477)

LABOURERS.—National Union of General Workers v. Army Council. Decision—The advance of 4s. per week or 1d. an hour granted under Decision No. 187 of the Industrial Court to the labourers concerned employed at the Royal Army Ordnance Depot, Georgetown, is to form part of the men's earnings on which the 12½ per cent. bonus is to be calculated where such bonus is payable. Issued 16th September. (480)

WOMEN CANTEN WORKERS.—Workers' Union v. Luncheon Club of the Public Trustee Office, London. Decision—The claim for an advance in minimum rates to waitresses and kitchen helpers and an advance of 6s. per week to other classes of workers not established. Issued 18th September. (484)

HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES.—The National Asylum Workers' Union v. The Admiralty. Decision—The adult workers employed at the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth, to be paid an advance of 2s. 6d. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following 1st June, 1920, and a further 3s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date hereof. Issued 28th September. (485)

HOSPITAL DOMESTIC STAFF.—The Workers' Union v. The Admiralty. Decision—The adult workers employed on the domestic and outdoor staff of the Royal Naval Colleges and Hospitals, Dartmouth, to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following 1st June, 1920, and by a further 3s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date hereof. Issued 28th September. (486)

DOMESTIC STAFF.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside & General Workers' Union v. The Admiralty. Decision—The adult workers concerned employed on the domestic and outdoor staffs of the Royal Naval Colleges, Dartmouth and Greenwich, to be paid an advance of 2s. 6d. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following 1st June, 1920, and a further 3s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date hereof. Issued 28th September. (487)

REGISTRARS.—The National Poor Law Officers' Association Incorporated v. The Sheffield Board of Guardians. Decision—In the claim of the registrars for payment of gratuities to them as equivalents of bonus under Civil Service Scale, the periods claimed to be regarded as being short of a complete year by six weeks, and that Messrs. Pirth, Fulwood, Roberts, Skelton, Morley and Mrs. Lockwood to receive gratuity of 30 per cent. calculated on 46/52nds of their annual average emoluments and fees received during the five years ending 30th September, 1918.

Industrial Court.—Continued.

Mr. Morley to receive a further gratuity of £53 ls. 6d., being 46/52nds of £60. Mr. Barber and Mr. Shimeld to receive a proportional gratuity of 30 per cent. or such proportion of the average annual fees, &c., for the periods their respective appointments to 30th September bear to a full year. The case of Mr. Whitehead to be agreed upon between the parties having regard to the appointment of Registrar of Marriages which he also holds. Issued 28th September. (488)

Miscellaneous Trades.

ATTENDANTS, CLEANERS, GATEKEEPERS, etc., National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks v. Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. Decision.—The clauses (Nos. 21 and 22) of the finding of the Industrial Court No. 48 (Shop Assistants etc.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd.) relating to the maximum hours to a working week and the payment of overtime were not intended to apply to the workpeople employed in Section (E) House Department of the Society, those employees having been dealt with specifically under clause 19 of award No. 48. Issued 18th September. (483)

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.

Public Utility Services.

WORKERS IN THE SURVEYOR'S AND GAS DEPARTMENTS.—Workers' Union v. Newtownards Urban District Council. Difference—Application for certain wages and working week. Arbitrator, Mr. J. H. Robb, B.L. Award—Weekly rates fixed varying from 56s. to 66s. and 56s. to 86s. in the Surveyor's and Gas Department respectively. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half. With certain modifications the working week to consist of 50 hours. Other working conditions fixed. Effective as from 14th May, 1920. Issued 21st September, 1920. W.A. 5038.

REPORTS OF COURTS OF INQUIRY AND INVESTIGATORS APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER PART II., SECTION 4 (1) OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Public Utility Services.

SIGHTLESS WORKERS.—National League of the Blind v. Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Terms of Reference—To enquire into the allegations and demands made by the League. Investigator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Report—The Investigator heard all the evidence adduced by the League in support of, and by the Managers against the allegations (1) that the Managers of the Asylum (a) were apathetic to the welfare of the workers, and (b) had rejected the League's suggestions regarding possible improvements in respect of employment and status; (2) that the Superintendent (a) was actively hostile to the efforts of the League to improve the conditions of the workers, (b) had misrepresented the workers to the Managers, (c) had introduced no new industry, (d) lacked initiative and commercial ability and (e) was tyrannical, unjust and either feared or hated.

He reported that (1) the allegations against the Managers had not been established except in respect of the two points raised concerning the unsystematic arrangements for the training of apprentices and the attitude of the Board of Management towards the Consultative Committee (or Joint Council) of workers and Managers, and (2) the Superintendent (a) was and had been undoubtedly fair to the workers, (b) had never deliberately "misrepresented" workmen to the Managers, (c) and (d) had been, through his initiative and ability, largely responsible for the success of the Institution and (e) had throughout endeavoured to exercise a high sense of justice and great consideration for the men, although perhaps, not very "tactful."

As regards the demands of the League, there would be serious difficulties in admitting a representative of the League to the Board of Managers and the dismissal of the present Superintendent would be neither justifiable nor creditable. Dated 1st September, 1920. W.A. 4869.

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Building Trades of Scotland Operatives' Wages and Conditions of Service Board v. Peterhead Master Builders' Association. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—Rate to be

2s. 2d. per hour. Retrospective pay to be given as from 1st August until the date the men ceased work. Agreed 22nd September, 1920. W.A. 2550.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Building Trade Operatives v. the Dawlish Master Builders' Association. Difference—Application for the payment of the South Western Area rates of wages. Agreement—Rates to be 1s. 9d. for skilled men and 1s. 6d. for labourers. Effective as from 1st October. Agreed 25th September, 1920. W.A. 4790.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners v. Master Builders, Fermoy, Youghal and Middleton. Difference—Application for a rate of 2s. per hour for carpenters. Agreement—Carpenters to receive 2s. per hour for a 47 hour week, 3s. per day country money for men unable to return home at night, and 10s. per week to men on jobs over three miles from town, but who can return home at night. No further demands to be made before 25th March, 1921. Agreed 25th September, 1920. W.A. 5121.

Mining and Quarrying.

APPRENTICE.—John Arnott v. Fife Coal Company, Kinglassie Colliery. Difference—Application concerning the wages payable to the man concerned during his apprenticeship. Agreement—The wages of the man concerned from 17th April, 1915, to 17th April, 1920, specified in detail, ranging from 1s. 3d. per day to 5s. 3d. per day, to which should be added the War Wage, "Sankey" Wage and 20 per cent. advance. Agreed 20th September, 1920. W.A. 4986.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

COPPERSMITHS.—National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers, and Metal Workers v. Messrs. McAra and Sons, Coppersmiths, Dundee. Difference—Application for certain alterations in working conditions. Agreement—(1) Three men concerned should join the Coppersmiths' Society. (2) No apprentices should be started until the expiry of nine months, and thereafter the proportion of apprentices to be mutually arranged between the parties. (3) On the question of payment by results, it was agreed that a collective system of piece work (if any) should be established by mutual arrangement, and a six months' trial given. (4) One break system should be established provided that such be decided by a majority of the men concerned. Agreed 14th September, 1920. W.A. 4585.

SAILMAKERS.—Hull Sailmakers' Union v. National Sailmakers' Employers' Association and the Hull branch of the Federation of British Sailmakers. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—Advance of 2d. per hour granted, making the rate 2s. per hour. In future, seven days' notice to be given before any strike or lockout takes place. Agreed 22nd September, 1920. W.A. 4880.

BOATBUILDERS.—Boatbuilders v. Messrs. Hugh McLean and Son, Govan. Difference—Application as to payment for work done on a new type of boat. Agreement—Bulkheads, including large and small, five hours per man per boat to be allowed. As regards the extra planking, it is the contention of the firm that only four extra planks will be necessary and £3 extra is to be paid for such. In the event of the employees' contention, that eight extra planks are required, being correct, an additional £3 will be paid. Definition given of a strake. Agreed 29th September, 1920. W.A. 4325.

Textile Trades.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS (WOMEN).—Female Embroidery Workers' Association v. Messrs. Balm Hill and Sons, Lace Manufacturers, Nottingham. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—The prices laid down in the Local Embroidery Agreement to be paid. The bonus of 10 per cent. increased to 15 per cent. pending a revision of the Local Embroidery Agreement. Agreed 21st September, 1920. W.A. 4290.

Clothing Trades.

LEARNERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. Messrs. L. Redman & Co., Wholesale Underwear Manufacturers, London. Difference—Application for a minimum wage scale and other working conditions. Agreement—Bonus increased to 20 per cent. on all earnings over £1. Agreed 3rd September, 1920. W.A. 3125.

Transport Trades.

CATTLE SHIPPING WORKERS.—National Union of Dock Labourers v. Dundalk and Newry Steamship Company. Difference—Dispute as to whether four employees of the Company, viz., a cattle-brander, a gear repairer, a forgerman and a watchman, were entitled to receive the advance in wages granted to dock labourers at Newry consequent on the Irish Dock Labour Agreement (Cross Channel Section) of 15th May, 1920. Agreement—The cattle-brander, gear repairer and forgerman to receive the full advance granted to the dock labourers, viz., 20s. per week.

Agreements.—Continued.

The claim of the watchman was considered to be doubtful, and a compromise was made in his case by granting him an advance of 7s. 6d. per week. Both the above-mentioned advances to take effect as from 10th May, 1920. Agreed 31st August, 1920. I.B. 57/44.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

STEAM LORRYMEN.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Dock Milling Co., Ltd., Barrow Street, Dublin. Difference—Application for increased tonnage rates for men employed on steam lorries. Agreement—From the week commencing 20th August, 1920, tonnage rates shall be 1s. 5d. per ton "long rate" and 1s. 2d. per ton "short rate." The bonus hitherto paid shall be abolished. Agreed 6th September, 1920. I.B. 561.

DAIRMEN.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Dublin Cowkeepers' and Dairymen's Association. Difference—Application for advance of £1 per week for milkers and milk servers, 10s. for youths and messengers; servers to receive two weeks holidays every year, with two weeks pay in advance. Agreement—Increases from week commencing 29th August, 1920 to milkers 11s. 6d., servers 10s. 6d., boys, youths and girls 5s. No further demand within 6 months from 1st October, 1920. Agreed 20th September, 1920. W.A. 5120.

SLAUGHTERERS, &c.—National Union of General Workers v. Master Butchers, Carlisle. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—The price for slaughtering to be 9d. per sheep. Drovers in the city to be paid for. The hours of work are set out in detail. Agreed 27th September, 1920. W.A. 3611.

Public Utility Services.

STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS.—Irish Stationary Engine Drivers' Trade Union v. Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Board. Difference—Application for increase of wages. Agreement—Advance granted of 12s. a week. The normal working week to consist of 44 hours as from the date of resumption of work. Effective from and including the 3rd July. Agreed 3rd September, 1920. W.A. 5041.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—Irish Municipal Employees' Trade Union v. Blackrock Urban District Council. Difference—Application for advances. Agreement—Increase of 12s. per week granted to male employees for time worked from 3rd July, 1920. Resumption of work to take place on 28th August, 1920; normal working week of 44 hours to come into operation from date of resumption, but 47-hour week to be worked for one month; overtime for the three additional hours to be paid for at time-and-a-half rate. Other details arranged. Agreed 27th August, 1920. I.B. 692/1.

Miscellaneous Trades.

TRAWLERMEN.—National Sailors and Firemen's Union, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and Humber Amalgamated Steam Trawler Engineers' and Firemen's Union v. Dublin Steam Trawling Co., Ltd. Difference—Proposed reduction of crews on deck and in engine room. Agreement—Resumption of work on old conditions pending further conference to draw up rules applicable to the manning of the company's vessels. Agreed 24th August, 1920. I.B. 905.

Revision of Agreement.

In connection with the agreement, a summary of which appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, p. 520 (Photographic Material Operatives (Women)—W.A. 4185), it was further agreed that for two of the women caps and overalls were to be provided, on the understanding that they were worn.

AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS IN THE ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.

The Ministry of Labour has recently published, in pamphlet form,* a collection of the General Awards of the Committee on Production, the Interim Court of Arbitration and the Industrial Court, relating to the Engineering and Foundry Trades, together with Awards in Special District Cases of a number of relative Agreements and Decisions.

The General Awards were given in respect of claims made in pursuance of the Agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Unions connected with the Engineering and Foundry Trades, arrived at in February, 1917, which provided that the Committee on Production should, in the months of February, June and October, after hearing the parties, consider what general alteration in wages, if any, was warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war. It was also provided that the Agreement should not prevent the Unions from bringing forward for special consideration at the hearings the case of any district in which they claimed that the wages were unduly low or that the total amount of war advance was not adequate, and that the Federation should similarly be entitled to bring forward special cases, and,

* The pamphlet may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. nett.

as a result of the consideration of these claims, the Awards in Special District Cases were given.

When the Committee on Production ceased to exist and its place was taken by the Interim Court of Arbitration, the parties concurred in the continuance of the practice of the four-monthly hearings, which took place before the latter body. Subsequently the Industrial Court superseded the Interim Court, and heard the applications made in February and June of this year.

This history of the wages movements in these trades during the periods of operation of the Munitions of War Acts and the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, as extended by the Industrial Courts Act, has been rendered more comprehensive by the inclusion of the orders and decisions as to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. on total earnings, together with memoranda of agreements between the parties on the 47-hour working week and the matters immediately arising therefrom.

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 injury the Trade Board may, in certain circumstances, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum rates.

Where general minimum time-rates, but no general minimum piece-rates have been fixed, the rates payable to workers employed on piece-work must be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY WORKER not less than the equivalent of the general minimum time-rate or of the piece-work basis time-rate where such a rate has been fixed.

Further particulars regarding the minimum rates of wages set out below which do not include general minimum piece-rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2., in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards.

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

ORDER, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.***(i) Female Workers:**

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(a) Workers other than learners	... 0 8½
(b) 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 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.	
1st 6 months	Per hour 2½d.	Per hour 3½d.	Per hour 4½d.	1st 3 months 3½d.	Per hour 5½d.
2nd "	3½d.	4½d.	5½d.	2nd "	6½d.
3rd "	4½d.	5½d.	6½d.	3rd "	7½d.
4th "	5½d.	6½d.	7½d.	4th "	8½d.
5th "	6½d.	7½d.	—	—	—
6th "	7½d.	—	—	—	—
7th "	8½d.	—	—	—	—
8th "	9½d.	—	—	—	—

(ii) Male Workers:

	Per hour.
	s. d.
Workers of—	
22 years of age and upwards	... 1 2
21 and under 22 years of age	... 1 0
20 "	... 0 10½
19 "	... 0 9
18 "	... 0 7½
17 "	... 0 6
16 "	... 0 5
15 "	... 0 4
Under 15 years of age	... 0 3

Workers commencing employment in the Hat, Cap and Millinery trade for the first time, at and over the age of 19, may serve a period of six months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 8½d. 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.—Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(i) All Female Workers	0 9½
(ii) All Male Workers	1 3½

III.—Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers of all ages whether engaged on time-work or piece-work in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work:—

- (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 provisions above, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be:— In any week, 46; on any day (other than Saturday), 8½; on Saturday, 5.

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

ORDER, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

- (a) Female Workers:
 - (i) Female Workers in the Retail Branch (as defined by the Trade Board) of the trade:
 - Female workers other than learners, 9½d. per hour.
 - Female learners (as defined by the Trade Board):—

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 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
1st 6 mths.	2½	1st 6 months of employment after the age of 15 years .. 2½	1st 6 months of employment after the age of 16 years .. 2½	1st 3 months of employment after the age of 21 years .. 3½
2nd "	2½	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "
3rd "	3½	4th "	4th "	4th "
4th "	4½	5th "	5th "	5th "
5th "	5½	6th "	6th "	6th "
6th "	6½	7th "	7th "	7th "
7th "	7½	8th "	8th "	8th "
8th "	8½	9th "	9th "	9th "
9th "	9½	10th "	10th "	10th "

- (ii) Female workers other than those included under (i) above:—

Female workers, 8½d. per hour.
Female learners (as defined by the Trade Board):—

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 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
1st 6 months	2½	2½	2½	1st 3 months .. 3½
2nd "	2½	3	4	2nd "
3rd "	3½	4½	5½	3rd "
4th "	4½	5½	6½	4th "
5th "	5½	6½	7½	5th "
6th "	6½	7½	8½	6th "
7th "	7½	8½	9½	7th "
8th "	8½	9½	10½	8th "

(b) Male Workers:

	Per hour.
	s. d.
Workers of 22 years of age and upwards	1 2
" 21 and under 22 years of age	1 0
" 20 "	0 10½
" 19 "	0 9
" 18 "	0 7½
" 17 "	0 6
" 16 "	0 5
" 15 "	0 4
" under 15 years of age	0 3

Workers commencing employment in the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of six months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 8½d. 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.—Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(i) All Female Workers	0 9½
(ii) All Male Workers	1 3½

III.—Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers of all ages whether engaged on time-work or piece-work in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work:—

- (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 provisions above, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be:— In any week, 46; on any day (other than Saturday), 8½; on Saturday, 4.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

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

	Per week of 46 hours.
	s. d.
When employed under 15 years of age	11 6
" " at 15 and under 16 years of age	13 5
" " 16 " " 17 " "	15 4
" " 17 " " 18 " "	19 2
" " 18 " " 19 " "	27 9½
" " 19 " " 20 " "	31 7½
" " 20 " " 21 " "	36 5
" " 21 " " 22 " "	41 2½

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

(b) Learners commencing employment in the Wholesale Mantle and Costume trade at and over the age of 19, may serve a period of six months at 28s. 9d. per week of 46 hours, or 7½d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 33s. 6½d. per week of 46 hours, or 8½d. per hour. Provided

that these general minimum time-rates shall be increased by 5s. 9d. per week of 46 hours, or 1½d. per hour in the case of any worker who is 22 years of age or over. Learners to whom this sub-section applies shall, on the expiration of one year's service in the trade, receive such general minimum time-rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions.

(B) Female Workers:

- (i) For female workers other than learners:—
 - (a) Workers (other than Homeworkers) ... 9d.
 - (b) Homeworkers ... 9d.
- (ii) Female learners as defined by the Trade Board:—

Period of employment after the age of 14 years	Learners commencing at				21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 and under 21 years of age.	
	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.	Per week of 46 hours.
1st 6 months	s. d. 10 6½	s. d. 11 7 6	s. d. 13 5	s. d. 18 2½	1st 3 mths. 19 2
2nd "	13 5	13 5	16 3½	21 1	2nd " 23 0
3rd "	14 4½	16 3½	19 2	23 1½	3rd " 25 10½
4th "	19 2	23 1½	23 0	28 9	4th " 28 9
5th "	22 0½	27 0½	—	—	—
6th "	24 11	—	—	—	—
7th "	27 9½	—	—	—	—
8th "	—	—	—	—	—

II.—Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers of all ages whether engaged on time-work or piece-work in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work:—

- (a) For overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays—
 - (i) first two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER; (ii) overtime after first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (b) For all overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (c) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (d) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 46 the overtime rate shall be time-and-a-quarter except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) above.

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

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be:—

In any week	46
On any day (other than Saturday)	8½
On Saturday	5

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 4TH OCTOBER, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

For male indentured apprentices:

Rates ranging from 7s. to 22s. per week of 48 hours during the first to fourth years of apprenticeship, where indenture provides for effective instruction for 4 years in boot and shoe repairing in all its branches, including re-welting, hand-sewn repairs, and benching and finishing by hand or machine; rates ranging from 8s. to 30s. per week of 48 hours during first to fifth years of apprenticeship where indenture provides for effective instruction for five years in hand-sewn making or hand-sewn making and repairing, if not less than half apprentices' time be spent in hand-sewn making; and in cases where indenture provides for effective instruction for four years in making, in all its operations, of new boots and shoes on the bench, and repairing, rates ranging from 7s. to 22s. per week of 48 hours during the four years of apprenticeship.

II.—General Minimum Piece-Rates.

General minimum piece-rates have been fixed for male and female workers for Unfinished Kneework; for the Hand-

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

finishing of Hand-sewn Kneework, Riveted Kneework and Benchwork; and for making Bespoke Hand-sewn work.

III.—Overtime Rates.

(a) Male indentured apprentices (as described above) employed on time-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.

(b) Male and female workers (including male indentured apprentices as specified above) employed on piece-work: In respect of each hour of overtime worked: The sum of the appropriate general minimum piece-rate and 6d., 1s., or 2s. per hour according as the overtime rate payable, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, TIME-AND-A-HALF or DOUBLE TIME respectively.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES AS VARIED AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1920.

The General Minimum Time-Rates have been varied as follows for making from iron supplied by the employer, Hand-hammered chain up to and including 1½ inch:—

Where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop where the work is carried on and the tools and the fuel, 8½d. per hour.

Where the worker provides (in respect of iron provided by the employer) the workshop where the work is carried on and the tools and the fuel or any one of these three heads of outlay, 11½d. per hour.

The latter variation is on the basis that any carriage to or from the premises of the employer is performed by the worker, or that if performed by the employer, the latter is entitled to receive 2d. per cwt. either way.

Learners:

- In lieu of the above rates:—
 - (i) During first six months of employment, 11s. per week.
 - (ii) During second six months of employment, 15s. per week.

The General Minimum Piece-Rates for Hand-hammered Chain-making have also been varied.

The period of operation of the general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for making certain sizes of Dotted or Tommied Chain and of Hand-hammered Chain has been extended for a further period from 1st October, 1920, to 31st, March, 1921, inclusive.

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

ORDER, DATED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES FOR HAND-BRAIDING AS VARIED FOR FEMALE HOME-WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 2ND OCTOBER, 1920.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 2ND OCTOBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME-RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 4TH OCTOBER, 1920.

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

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

	Per hour.
	d.
Workers other than homeworkers	9½
Homeworkers	9½

(b) Female workers employed as cutters, trimmers and fitters-up:—

	Per hour.
	d.
Workers under 19 years of age	9½
Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age	9½
Workers of 20 years of age and over	10½

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

(c) Female Learners as defined by the Trade Board:—(i) Learners other than those specified in (ii) below.

Period of employment after the age of 14.	Learners commencing at				21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 18 years of age.	
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	
1st Six months ..	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 15 3	s. d. 20 9	1st 3 months s. d. 21 9
2nd ..	15 3	16 3	18 6	24 9	2nd .. 26 0
3rd ..	16 3	18 6	21 9	27 3	3rd .. 29 6
4th ..	18 6	22 9	26 0	32 9	4th .. 32 9
5th ..	21 9	27 3	—	—	—
6th ..	25 0	31 6	—	—	—
7th ..	28 3	—	—	—	—
8th ..	31 6	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

	Per hour.
(a) Workers (other than home-workers) ..	s. d. 10½
(b) Home-workers ..	10½

III.—Overtime-Rates.

(A) For female workers employed on Time-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 the second two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for overtime after the first four hours on any other day, 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.

(B) For female workers employed on Piece-work:—

- (a) Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up, and (b) Learners (as defined by the Trade Board):—

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 or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, respectively.

- (c) All other female workers employed on piece-work:—
- 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 Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate, the whole, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate Piece-Work Basis 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 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 females, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

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

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.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 2ND OCTOBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 11TH OCTOBER, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates and Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

	General Minimum Time-rate.	Piece-work Basis Time-rate.
(i) Female workers of 22 years of age and over of not less than five years' experience in the trade employed on the constructional parts of coats, or as vest makers, skirt makers, trouser makers, or as machinists who do the whole of the machining on a garment ..	1 0½	1 1½
(ii) Female workers of 20 years of age and over of not less than four years' experience in the trade employed as button-holders, finishers or machinists other than machinists included in (i) above ..	0 10½	0 11½
(iii) All female workers other than those specified in (i) and (ii) above and other than learners and apprentices ..	0 9½	0 10½
(iv) Female learners (other than certain learners and apprentices specified by the Trade Board) as defined by the Trade Board ..	(as set out below)	0 10½

General Minimum Time-rates:—

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.	17 and under 18 years of age.
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.
1st six months ..	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 11 0	1st 3 months s. d. 14 0
2nd ..	11 0	12 0	16 0	2nd .. 20 0
3rd ..	14 0	17 0	22 0	3rd .. 25 0
4th ..	17 0	21 0	29 0	4th .. 29 0
5th ..	20 0	25 0	—	—
6th ..	23 0	29 0	—	—
7th ..	26 0	—	—	—
8th ..	29 0	—	—	—

II.—Overtime Rates.

(A) Female workers employed on Time-work:—

- (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 48, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions above, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(B) Female workers employed on Piece-work:—

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 piece-work basis time-rate, the whole, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate according as the overtime rate payable if the worker had been employed on time-work would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, respectively.

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 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 as if in the above provisions as to Overtime the words "Saturday" and "Sunday" were interchanged.

The above minimum rates of wages do not apply to female apprentices entering the trade at under 21 years of age or learners who are employed under a contract in writing providing for their effective instruction for a period of not less than three years by a fully qualified tailor or tailoress in making a bespoke garment throughout.

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 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.

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

The Board have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 18th September, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

- (i) Workers of 21 years of age and over:—
Grade I. Grade II. Grade III.
Per hour. Per hour. Per hour.
s. d. s. d. s. d.
- (a) Braziers, Burnishers, or Drop-Stampers ..
 1 8½ | 1 10½ | 2 0 |- (b) Dippers:
During the first 12 months of employment ..
 1s. 5½d. | per hour. | — |- On and after completion of first 12 months of employment ..
 1s. 8½d. | per hour. | — |

- (c) Dippers who are also Bronzers ..
 1 8½ | 1 10½ | 2 0 |- (d) Annealers who can take charge of their own work ..
 1s. 8½d. | per hour. | — |

- (e) Brass Polishers ..
 1 8½ | 1 11 | 2 0½ |

(ii) Male workers under 21 years of age who are employed as Braziers, Burnishers, Drop-Stampers, Dippers, Dippers who are also Bronzers, or as Annealers who can take charge of their own work:—

	Per hour.
Workers under 15 years of age ..	s. d. 0 5
.. of 15 and under 16 years of age ..	0 7
.. " 16 .. " 17 .. " ..	0 8½
.. " 17 .. " 18 .. " ..	0 10½

Workers of 18 and under 19:—

- (a) With less than two years' experience ..
 0 11 |- (b) With not less than two years' but less than three years' experience ..
 1 0 |- (c) With over three years' experience ..
 1 1 |

Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age:—

- (a) With less than three years' experience ..
 1 0 |- (b) With not less than three years' but less than four years' experience ..
 1 2 |- (c) With over four years' experience ..
 1 4 |

Workers of 20 and under 21 years of age:—

- (a) With less than three years' experience ..
 1 3 |- (b) With not less than three years' but less than five years' experience ..
 1 5 |- (c) With not less than five years' experience ..
 1 6 |

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates, in substitution for the proposed minimum rates set out above, calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 7th September, 1920, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 2nd October,

1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, as set out below:—

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

	General Minimum Time-Rate per hour.	Piece-work Basis Time-Rate per hour.
(a) For Cutters, Knife-cutters or Knife-men, Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers, Machinists, and Passers, as defined by the Trade Board ..	1 5	1 6½

Workers commencing employment in the trade at or over the age of 19 may receive a general minimum time-rate of 3s. per week of 48 hours, or 8½d. per hour, for a period of six months, and thereafter for a period of six months 3s. per week of 48 hours, or 9½d. per hour, provided that these rates shall be increased by 6s. per week of 48 hours, or 1½d. per hour, in the case of any such worker who is 22 years of age or over. Such workers shall on the expiration of one year's service receive the general minimum time-rate appropriate to their age, as set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 6th August, 1920.

The weekly rates set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate adjustment according as the number of hours of employment in any week is less than 48.

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates, in substitution for the general minimum time-rates set out above, calculated in the manner specified in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 6th August, 1920, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade.

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

Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 4th October, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers as set out below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

	Per hour.
(a) Female workers (including homeworkers) ..	8½d.
(b) Female Learners as defined by the Trade Board:—	—

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at			
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 20 years of age.	20 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 6	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 15 0	1st 3 months s. d. 17 6
2nd ..	13 0	16 3	18 9	2nd .. 21 0
3rd ..	15 0	18 9	24 6	3rd .. 26 0
4th ..	17 6	21 0	31 6	4th .. 31 6
5th ..	19 9	28 0	—	—
6th ..	24 6	31 6	—	—
7th ..	28 0	—	—	—
8th ..	31 6	—	—	—

II.—Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

For all female workers:

	Per hour.
(a) Workers (other than homeworkers) ..	9½d.
(b) Homeworkers ..	9½d.

NEW TRADE BOARDS.

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 27th August, 1920, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board in Great Britain for the branch of the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1920, which is set out in the Schedule to these Regulations, namely:—

The Cotton Waste Branch of the Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, that is to say:—

1. The collecting, sorting or grading of cotton waste when carried on in an establishment in which such operations are the main or principal business;

2. The following operations when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any establishment of the kind specified in paragraph 1 above:—

- (a) the willowing, machining, breaking-up, scouring or putting down mixings of cotton waste;

- (b) the collecting, sorting or grading of any of the materials or articles, other than cotton waste, specified in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1920*;
- (c) the operations specified in paragraph 3 of the Appendix to the above-mentioned Order, other than those specified in sub-paragraph (a) above†;

3. The operations of receiving, packing, compressing, teagling, craning, despatching or warehousing when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any of the operations included in paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

but excluding:—

- (1) Any of the operations mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above when carried on in the establishment in which the waste materials are produced or in which they are used as raw materials for further manufacture;
- (2) the making or repairing of sacks or bags when carried on in a factory or workshop engaged solely or mainly in the making or repairing of sacks or bags.

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—
Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.,
Mr. A. N. Shimmin, and
Mrs. Margrieta Beer.
- (2) Ten members representing employers and ten members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., to be Chairman, Mr. A. N. Shimmin to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain)."

REGULATIONS.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power hereunto enabling, has, in Regulations dated 23rd September, 1920, varied the Regulations dated 30th April, 1919, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain) by providing for the appointment of seven additional employers' representatives and seven additional workers' representatives to the Trade Board, due regard being paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on; and also by providing for the retirement from the Trade Board at the end of two years from the date of its establishment of twelve representative members from among the members representing employers and of twelve representative members from among the members representing workers.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his powers under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power hereunto enabling, has, in Regulations dated 29th September, 1920, varied the Regulations dated 19th March, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations), with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the Shirtmaking Trade (Ireland) as follows:—

The scope of the Trade Board established for the Shirtmaking Trade is hereby extended so as to include all the branches of trade specified in the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking) Order, 1920. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 283.)

* List of Materials and Articles:—Rags, waste paper, paper stock; woollen, worsted, jute, flax, hemp or other textile waste; textile clippings or cuttings; used bags, sacks or sacking; scrap rubber; scrap iron or other scrap metal; fur cuttings; rabbit skins; bones or fat; used tins; broken glass or earthenware; discarded clothing (including head-gear or foot-gear); discarded textile articles; old ropes; used bottles or used jars.

† List of Operations:—The ripping of worn clothing for rags; the picking of old ropes; the trimming of paper salvage; the washing of used bottles or used jars; the washing of used tins; the breaking of scrap metal; the drying of rabbit skins; the making or repairing of sacks or bags; the willowing, pulling, scouring, carbonising or putting down mixings of textile waste (other than cotton waste).

The following provisions shall be added at the end of paragraph 5 of the principal Regulations:—

- (a) One member representing employers in the Tie-making section of the Trade shall be chosen by the Minister of Labour, after considering names supplied by such employers.
- (b) One member representing workers in the Tie-making section of the trade shall be chosen by the Minister of Labour, after considering names supplied by such workers.

Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the principal Regulations, the term of office of a representative member of the Tie-making section of the trade shall be one year, provided that—

- (a) A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor; and
- (b) a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until a successor is appointed.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the extension of scope provided for in these Regulations, the Trade Board established under the principal Regulations shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary therein, have the same powers as if the branches of trade for which it was established had included all the branches of trade specified in the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking) Order, 1920.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section I of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made Special Orders, dated 4th October, 1920, that from and after the eighth day of October, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect.

I.—THE TRADE BOARDS (SACK AND BAG) ORDER, 1920.

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

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Sack and Bag) Order, 1920.

II.—THE TRADE BOARDS (MADE-UP TEXTILES) ORDER, 1920.

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

Article 2.—The Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919, is hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of any processes or operations comprised therein which are specifically mentioned in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 3.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1920.

III.—THE TRADE BOARDS (HAIRDRESSERS) ORDER, 1920.

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

Article 2.—The Trade Boards (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1919, and the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, are hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of any processes or operations comprised therein which are specifically mentioned in the Appendix to this Order.

Article 3.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Hairdressers) Order, 1920.

The trades specified in the above-mentioned Orders are as specified in the Appendices to the Notices of Intention to make these Orders, which are set out on p. 470 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, and on p. 529 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1920.

NOTICES OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS.

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

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within forty-two days from the 10th September, 1920. Every objection must be in writing and must state:—

- (a) the specific grounds for objection, and
- (b) the omission, additions or modifications asked for.

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

THE WHIP TRADE, that is to say:—

- (1) the manufacture, whether by hand or by machine, of whips, including the operations known in the trade as:—
stick-dressing, stocking, braiding, stitching, finishing, assembling, chequering, varnishing, sizing, rolling and similar operations when performed in the process of the manufacture of whips;
- (2) the braiding of lashes when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of whips;

including:—

- (a) the making of handles for bags, or the covering of walking sticks with leather, or the making of umbrellas or walking sticks, or the braiding of silver wire collars for whip handles, when carried on by workers mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) above;
- (b) the sale of any goods when carried on by workers mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) above;
- (c) the warehousing of, the packing of, and similar operations in regard to any of the articles specified above, when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with a business or establishment or branch or department or work-room mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) above;

but excluding:—

- (a) any of the operations specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) above, when carried on by workers mainly engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas or walking sticks;
- (b) the manufacture of whip thongs or mounts;
- (c) all operations covered by the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

DETERMINATION OF QUESTIONS (PROVISIONAL) REGULATIONS.

For the purpose of prescribing the procedure to be followed with respect to questions to be determined by him under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Act hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. (1) Any person, or any association of employers or employees, or any officer of the Ministry of Labour authorised in that behalf, who desires to obtain the decision of the Minister on any question required to be determined by the Minister under Section 10 of the Act, may make an application for the purpose by delivering or sending to the Minister an application in such one of the forms set out in the Schedule to these Regulations as is appropriate to the case.

(2) An application may be made to the Minister at any time for the revision of a decision previously given by him under the Act (other than a decision against which an appeal is pending or in respect of which the time for appealing has not expired), on the ground that there are facts which had not been brought to the Minister's notice at the time the decision was given.

Any such application must be made by some person by whom the original application could have been made and shall contain a statement of any such new facts upon which the applicant bases his claim that the decision ought to be revised.

2. If the Minister on the consideration of any application under these Regulations is of opinion that the application is not made *bona fide* or is made by a person or association having no interest in the question or is frivolous he may refuse to decide the question; but if he is not of such opinion he shall give his decision on the question within such time as may be necessary for considering the matter and the Minister shall, if he considers the question admits of reasonable doubt, reserve his decision and give public notice, in such manner as he thinks fit, of the nature of the application and of the date, not being less than fourteen days after the date of the notice, on or after which he proposes to give his decision on the application.

Provided that where there is in the opinion of the Minister no reasonable doubt as to a class of employment or a class of persons (whether or not a decision has been given with reference to that class) and the only question raised in the application is whether a person is within such class, instead of giving public notice the Minister may give notice as aforesaid only to the person in question and to his employer and if the question relates to any Special or Supplementary Scheme, to the Joint Board of Management of the Special or Supplementary Scheme.

3. If before the decision is given any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Minister by or on behalf of any person or body appearing to him to be interested the Minister shall take those representations into consideration, and the Minister may at any time require any person appearing to him to be interested to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any person or body of persons appearing to the Minister to be interested or by any persons authorised in that behalf by any such person or body of persons.

4. Any person claiming to be interested may apply to the Minister to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Minister may,

in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance before him of any person appearing to him to be interested to give oral information on the subject of any application.

5. The Minister shall give notice of his decision to the applicant and shall publish the decision in such manner as he thinks fit.

6. In the event of the Minister determining to refer the question for decision to the High Court he shall send notice in writing of his determination to the applicant and shall, in addition, either send notice of the application having been made and of his determination to any person or body of persons appearing to him to be interested or, if he thinks the case is one in which public notice ought to be given, give public notice to that effect in such manner as he thinks fit.

7. Where any question is required to be referred to the Minister under sub-section (7) of Section 22 of the Act the question shall be referred to the Minister by means of an application for the purpose made by the Court before which the proceedings in which the question arises are pending and in any such case the foregoing provisions of these Regulations shall apply.

8. Any notice or other document required or authorised to be sent to any person for the purpose of these Regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent if sent by post addressed to that person at his ordinary address.

9. Anything required in these Regulations to be done by, to, or before the Minister may be done by, to, or before a person appointed by the Minister in that behalf, and, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the procedure shall be such as the Minister may determine.

10. These Regulations shall come into operation on the date thereof, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) (Provisional) Regulations, 1920.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this 17th day of September, 1920.

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

Forms of application for the determination of questions under Section 10 of the Act may be obtained from any Employment Exchange or Branch Employment Office, or from the Ministry of Labour, Employment Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ASSOCIATIONS) PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS, 1920.

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. Every application by an association of employed persons for an arrangement under Section 17 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), shall be made in the form set forth in the Schedule to these Regulations or in such other form as the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") may direct, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the rules of the association.

2. The Minister may at any time, by notice in writing to that effect, cancel as from the date of the notice or any later date specified in the notice, any arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act, if in his opinion the association ceases to comply with any of the conditions contained in the arrangement or in these Regulations, without prejudice, however, to any right of the association to receive under Sub-sections (1) and (6) of that section, such sums as may be properly payable to the association in respect of any period prior to the termination of the arrangement.

An arrangement made by the Minister of Labour under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, shall, if the Minister and the Association so agree, and subject to such modifications as may be required to meet the requirements of the Act and of these Regulations, be continued in force on and after the 8th November, 1920, but not after the 31st December, 1920, and so long as it is so continued, shall be deemed to be an arrangement under Section 17 of the Act.

3. It shall be a condition of every arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act that:—

- (i) The arrangement shall apply only in respect of those members of the Association who are of a class entitled under the Rules of the Association to receive when unemployed, payments representing a provision for unemployment at least equal to the provision mentioned in Section 17 (1) (a) of the Act as the minimum provision enabling the Minister to make an arrangement under the Act.

- (ii) The Association shall have in each locality where members are employed, such a system of ascertaining the wages and conditions prevailing in every employment within the meaning of the Act in which its members are engaged, and of

obtaining from employers notification of vacancies for employment and giving notice thereof to its members when unemployed as is in the opinion of the Minister reasonably effective for securing that unemployed persons competent to undertake the particular class of work required, shall with all practicable speed, be brought into communication with employers having vacancies to fill.

(iii) The Association shall furnish the Minister with such information as he may require with regard to the working of the arrangement, including the administrative expenses incurred in connection therewith, and so far as may be required by the Minister for the purpose of enabling him to determine the sums which are properly payable to the Association under Section 17 of the Act, shall allow the Minister to inspect any books of account, vouchers and other documents relating to the payments by or to the Association in connection with unemployment benefit.

4. (1) As soon as may be after any members of the Association have lodged their unemployment books in accordance with the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour in that behalf at a Local Office with a view to claiming from the Association payment in respect of unemployment, the Minister shall send to the Association a notice stating the names of those members, and the number of days (if any) and the rate of unemployment benefit (if any) which in the opinion of the Minister each of those members would have been entitled to receive if he had claimed direct, and, if in the case of any such member the Minister is not satisfied that he would have been entitled to receive any unemployment benefit under the Act if he had applied for it, the notice shall contain a statement to that effect.

Provided that the Minister shall not be bound to send notice under this Regulation to the Association more often than once in any one week.

(2) The Association shall, from time to time, at such intervals as may be provided by the arrangement made with the Association, send to the Minister a notice containing a statement showing in respect of every member of the Association in respect of whom it is proposed to claim payment under Section 17 of the Act, the days on which he has proved that he was unemployed in accordance with the terms of the arrangement.

Every such statement shall be made up in such a manner as to show separately the days of unemployment proved by each member in each week of the period covered by the statement.

(3) In the case of an Association with branches, the notice required under paragraph (1) of this Regulation to be sent to the Association shall, if the Association so require, be sent to a specified branch of the Association, and the notice required by paragraph (2) of this Regulation to be sent by the Association may, as respects the members belonging to any branch of the Association, be sent by that branch instead of by the Association.

5. (1) Payments by the Minister under Section 17 of the Act to an Association with which an arrangement has been made shall be made at such intervals as may be specified in the arrangement or agreed upon between the Minister of Labour and the Association.

(2) If it is found that the amount of any such payment is in excess of the amount which ought properly to have been paid, the Minister may (without prejudice to any other remedy) deduct the amount of the excess from any payments to which the Association may be subsequently entitled.

(3) In determining, for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act, the aggregate amount which an employed person would have received during any period by way of unemployment benefit under the Act had he applied for it direct, no account shall be taken of:—

(a) any period during which the employed person's book was not lodged at a local office, unless the lodging of the book was dispensed with in accordance with any Regulations made by the Minister of Labour in that behalf;

(b) any period in respect of which the employed person has not furnished evidence that he was unemployed, either by signing a register in accordance with the arrangement, or in such other manner as may be specified in the arrangement; or

(c) any other period during which the employed person would not have been entitled to receive unemployment benefit if he had applied for it.

6. In any case in which the Minister is of opinion that an association has failed wholly or partly to carry out the terms of the arrangement or has carried them out negligently or inefficiently, the Minister may decline to make any payment by way of contribution to the administrative expenses of the Association or may make such reduction as he thinks fit in the payment so to be made, without prejudice to the right of the Minister to discontinue the arrangement.

7. If any question arises between the Minister and an association as to the amount of any payment which ought to be, or which has been made to the Association under

sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, the question shall, if either the Minister or the Association so require, be referred for determination to the Umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Provided that if the question relates to the amount which an employed person, being a member of the Association, would have received by way of unemployment benefit if no arrangement had been made with the Association under Section 17 of the Act, the question shall be determined by reference to an insurance officer, a court of referees, and the Umpire, as the case may require, in like manner as if the employed person had made a claim to unemployment benefit, and the provisions of the Act, and the Regulations made thereunder relating to the determination of claims to unemployment benefit, shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) All rights conferred on the employed person by the aforesaid provisions shall be vested in the Association, and may be exercised only by or on behalf of the Association.

(b) The Minister or the Association may in all cases require the recommendations of the Court of Referees to be referred to the Umpire for determination.

8. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 8th day of November, 1920, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1920.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this 7th day of October, 1920.

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

SEATS FOR WORKERS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE Home Office have issued a pamphlet,* illustrating various types of seats used in factories and workshops, to emphasise the importance of allowing workers, whenever possible, to remain seated whilst at work, experience having shown that the prevention of unnecessary fatigue promotes efficiency.

The longest section of the pamphlet is occupied with a descriptive account (with numerous illustrations) of various types of seats for use at work which can be done sitting; and it is pointed out that much work which can be done sitting is often, without any necessity, done standing. Workers are often made to stand at their work, either through a mistaken idea that they will work harder and better, or simply because it has always been the custom.

Even if it is impossible for the work to be done sitting, opportunities occur in most kinds of work for occasional rests, e.g., during machining operations when the worker has for considerable periods merely to watch the machine, or at intervals between the end of one operation and the beginning of the next, or on unexpected occasions, such as a breakdown of machinery or a shortage of material; and workers should be given every facility for taking advantage of such opportunities, as the change of posture is beneficial to the worker and promotes efficiency. Where such natural opportunities of resting do not often occur, employers are advised to arrange for short pauses during the working spell. A case is quoted where a manufacturer arranged for a number of his workers to stop work and rest for five minutes in every hour; and in six cases, chosen because all variable factors could be eliminated, the output of the girls showed an increase of never less than 6.4 per cent., and generally over 10.9 per cent.

Illustrations are also given of rest rooms outside the workrooms, some elaborate, others quite simple.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

SEPTEMBER, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Dingwall (Ross and Cromarty)	Dr. J. Broadfoot, Castle Street, Dingwall.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Gatehouse (Kirkcubright)	Dr. C. C. Phillip, Roseville, Gatehouse-of-Fleet.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Nottingham (Nottingham)	Dr. D. Duncan, Herbert Road, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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

* Welfare Pamphlet, No. 6; price 6d. net.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

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.]

AGRICULTURE.—(1) *Statistics for 1919. Part III. Prices and Supplies in England and Wales, &c.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 902: price 6d.] (2) *Agricultural Statistics for Ireland, 1919.* Acreage under crops, &c., 1916-8-9. [Cmd. 838: price 3d.] (3) *Agricultural Credit and Organisation in France, with suggestions for a Scottish scheme of Agricultural Credit.* Report to the Board of Agriculture by H. M. Conacher and W. R. Scott, 1920. [S.O. publication: price 5s.] Comparison of agricultural production in the United Kingdom and France; description of French system of agricultural credit and co-operative dairying; proposals for extending co-operative dairying in Scotland, and for initiating a scheme of agricultural credit.

ARBITRATION.—(1) *Conciliation Act, 1896. 12th Report of Proceedings under:—1914-1918. Vol. II., Appendices I.-IV.* Summaries of Awards issued by the Committee on Production, Special Arbitration Tribunals and the Interim Court of Arbitration. [H.C. 185: price 7s.] Vol. III., Appendices V.-VIII. Summaries of awards by single arbitrators; account of work of the Joint District Boards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912; collective agreements; rules of Voluntary Conciliation Boards, &c. [H.C. 185: price 7s.] (2) *Industrial Court Decisions.* Vol. II., Nos. 228-369. 1st April to 30th June, 1920. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication: price 6s.]

EDUCATION.—(1) *School Teachers' Superannuation (Amending) Rule, 1920. England and Wales.* [Cmd. 954: price 1d.] (2) *Expenditure on Education.* Board of Education. [Cmd. 931: price 1d.]

EX-SERVICE MEN.—(1) *Appointments to posts in the Civil Service.* Report of Treasury Committee. [S.O. publication: price 2d.] (2) *Re-employment of.* Report of Ministry of Labour Committee. [Cmd. 951: price 2d.] (See p. 539.) (3) *Conditions governing the industrial training of.* Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 951: price 6d.] (See p. 539.) (4) *Numbers employed in Government Offices.* Statements on 1st July, 1919, and 1st August, 1920. [Cmd. 921: price 1d.]

HEALTH, MINISTRY OF.—1st Annual Report, 1919-20 Part I. Public Health, Local Administration, Local Taxation. [Cmd. 923: price 1s. 6d.] Part II. Housing and Town Planning. [Cmd. 917: price 9d.] Part III. Administration of Poor Law, Unemployed Workmen's Act and Old Age Pensions Acts. [Cmd. 932: price 1s. 6d.] Part IV. Administration of National Health Insurance and Welsh Board of Health. [Cmd. 913: price 1s.]

HOUSING.—Schemes submitted to Ministry of Health by Local Authorities, etc., to July 31st, 1920. [Cmd. 938: price 1s.]

MINING.—(1) *List of Mines in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, 1919.* Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 6s.] (2) *Coal Output. Monthly Statistics.* Return for July 17th, 1920. [H.C. 33-VII: price 1d.] (3) *Statistical summary of output, cost of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for 3 months ending June 30th, 1920.* Board of Trade, Coal Mines Department. [Cmd. 949: price 1d.]

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—(1) *Return of deaths of Seamen and Fishermen for the year ending June 30th, 1914.* [Cmd. 940: price 9d.] (2) *Report of a Committee of the Board of Trade on conditions . . . to prevent danger of fire on passenger ships burning oil fuel.* [Cmd. 944: price 1d.]

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—Summary of provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts for information of members of approved societies. Ministry of Health. Memo. 239. [S.O. publication: price 1d.]

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report to President of the Oversea Settlement Committee of delegates appointed to enquire as to openings in New Zealand for women from the United Kingdom. Part I. Prospects of employment in professional, domestic, commercial, industrial, and other classes of employment; particulars in regard to wages, housing conditions and training. Part II. Agriculture and horticulture; opportunities for wage earners and women wishing to acquire land for settlement; training prospects. [Cmd. 935: price 4d.]

PENSIONS.—War Pensions Committees (General) Regulations (August 9th, 1920), governing appointment and duties of officers of War Pensions Committees, Joint Committees, etc. Ministry of Pensions. [H.C. 192: price 4d.]

POLICE.—(1) *Committee on Police Service. Minutes of Evidence.* [Cmd. 874: price 6s.] (2) *Report of Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, 1918 and 1919. Part II.* No. of officers serving, pensions, statistics of crimes, street accidents, etc. [Cmd. 901: price 6d.] (3) *Report of the Home Office Committee on the grant of a non-pensionable addition to the pay of the police in England*

and Wales, in consideration of the increased cost of living. [S.O. publication: price 2d.] (See p. 541.)

PROFITTEERING.—Reports of Committees of Investigation. (1) *Brick Trade.* [Cmd. 959: price 1d.] (2) *Fruit.* [Cmd. 878: price 2d.] (3) *Launderers.* [Cmd. 903: price 1d.] (4) *Matches.* [Cmd. 924: price 2d.] (5) *Sewing Cotton.* [Cmd. 930: price 1d.]

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—Report of the Department for 1919-20. Survey of the Department since its appointment in 1915; establishment of co-ordination boards for the organisation of scientific work for the fighting services of the Crown. Part I. Progress made in the establishment of Research Associations for various industries. Part II. Reviews of the annual reports of various research Boards and Committees, Fuel, Food, Mine Rescue Apparatus, etc.; a description of the development of research in the Overseas Dominions. Part III reviews the work of independent institutions and individual research workers receiving grants from the Department. [Cmd. 905: price 1s.]

WELFARE.—(1) *Seats for Workers in Factories and Workshops.* Welfare Pamphlet No. 6. Home Office, Welfare Department. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (See p. 584.) (2) *List of residential institutions in connection with maternity and child welfare in England and Wales, 1920.* [S.O. publication: price 4d.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN—TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, ETC.—(1) *Africa, South.* Report on the trade of, 1919. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 956: price 6d.] (2) *Africa, West.* Vital statistics of non-native officials. Return for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 920: price 2d.] (3) *Colonies and Protectorates.* Return on staffing of Veterinary Departments, August, 1920. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 922: price 2d.] (4) *Denmark.* Report on the post-war economic and industrial situation. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 955: price 4d.] (5) *East India.* Moral and material progress and condition. 1919. India Office. [Cmd. 950: price 3s. 6d.] (6) *Japan.* Report on commercial, industrial and financial situation, 1914-1919. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 912: price 9d.] (7) *Samoa.* Correspondence relating to Chinese labour. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 919: price 1d.] (8) *Turkey.* General report on trade and economic conditions. 1919. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 942: price 2s.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.—(1) *The Labour Gazette, August, 1920.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during July, cost of living, adjustment of wages of Vancouver Island coal miners, disputes, workmen's compensation, prices, accidents, unemployment in trade unions at end of June. (2) *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July, 1920.* Prices of agricultural produce, crop reports, etc. Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.] (3) SASKATCHEWAN. *The Public Service Monthly, August, 1920.* The labour situation, public employment offices, vital statistics, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) *The Industrial Gazette, July, 1920.* Prices, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, industrial awards and agreements. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) *Statistical Register. Part IV. Private Finance.* Bureau of Statistics. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—*Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June and July, 1920.* Prices and cost of living, pensions, advances to workers, vital statistics, etc. Government Statistician. [Wellington: M. F. Marks, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) *The Journal of Industries, August, 1920.* Labour and industrial conditions in July, output of the mines. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.] (2) *Social Statistics, No. 2.* Office of Census and Statistics. [Johannesburg: Argus Printing and Publishing Co.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) *Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia.* International Labour Office. (2) *International Financial Conference, Brussels, 1920.* Currency Statistics, Paper 3. Public Finance, Paper 4. International Trade, Paper 5. Exchange Control, Paper 11. League of Nations. [London: Harrison.] (3) *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, August, 1920.* International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

ARGENTINE.—*Crónica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, July, 1920.* Monthly Bulletin of the National Department of Labour. [Buenos Aires.]

AUSTRIA.—(1) *Staatsgesetzblatt (Gazette of Laws), Nos. 87-118 (inclusive) of 1920.* [Vienna.] (2) *Ämtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Verwaltung, Nos. 16-18.* (Journal of the Austrian Department for Social Administration.) Laws of 22nd and 23rd July concerning sick and infirmity pensions. [Vienna: Franz Deuticke.]

BELGIUM.—(1) *La Situation des Industries Belges en Juin, 1920.* Report on Industrial Situation of Belgium in June, 1920. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.] (2) *Revue du Travail*, 15 and 31st August, 1920. Out-of-work donation, 21st April to 12th June; employment exchange statistics; labour disputes; amendment of old-age pensions law; retail prices in July, 1920. (Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies.) [Brussels: Librairie Dewit.]

CHILE.—*Boletín de la Oficina del Trabajo*, No. 13, 1920. (Journal of the Chilean Department of Labour.) Report on enquiry into labour conditions and cost of living in 1919 in the provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta; text of Bills in regard to the creation of a Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift, the employment of women and children, an eight-hour day, &c. [Santiago de Chile.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 4th and 13th September. (Journal of the Danish Statistical Department.) Unemployment in August, 1920. [Copenhagen.] (2) *Statistiske Meddelelser*, 4th Series, Vol. 58. Census of 1st February, 1916; Statistics of work—incapacity. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.]

FINLAND.—(1) *Arbetskydd och arbetarvalfard.* Lectures on protection and welfare of workpeople in Finland. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors, 1920.] (2) *Arsberättelser: Yrkesinspektionen i Finland ar 1918.* Report on factory inspection in Finland during 1918. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.] (3) *Social Tidskrift*, Nos. 2 and 3, 1920. Night-work in the printing trade, factory inspection, employment exchanges, industrial accidents in 1919, retail prices in February, recent labour legislation. Department for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

FRANCE.—(1) *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles*, September-December, 1919, and January-March, 1920. (Monthly journal of the Ministry of Agriculture.) Texts of laws, decrees and circulars, statistics of crops, &c. [Paris.] (2) *Journal Officiel*, 30th August to 28th September, inclusive. [Paris, 31 Quai Voltaire.]

GERMANY.—(1) *Reichs-Gesetzblatt* (Federal Bulletin of Laws), Nos. 154-181 (inclusive) of 1920. [Berlin.] (2) *Wehrbeitragsstatistik*. Supplement to *Vierteljahrshefte*, 1919. (Quarterly report on German statistics.) Statistics of military taxation. National Statistical Department. [Berlin.] (3) *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, 31st July, 1920. (Journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics.) Employment in June, miners' wages in the 1st quarter of 1920, miners' sick benefit funds in 1918. [Berlin: Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht.] (4) *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*. Copies from 30th August to 25th September, inclusive. [Berlin: Wilhelmstrasse 32.]

GREECE.—*Bulletin Statistique des Prix Moyens des Principaux Articles Alimentaires pendant le Quatrième Trimestre de 1919.* Statistical Bulletin of prices of principal articles of food during the last quarter of 1919. Ministry of National Economy. [Athens.]

HOLLAND.—(1) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st August, 1920. Employment in February, 1920; employment exchange statistics; labour disputes; wages of municipal employees and of miners; wholesale and retail prices. [The Hague: Gebroeder Belinfante.] (2) *Maandcijfers en andere Periodieke Opgaven betreffende Nederland en de Kolonien*, No. 35, 1919. Statistics of population, trade, &c.) Central Statistical Bureau of Holland. [The Hague: Gebroeder Belinfante.]

ITALY.—(1) *Bollettino della Emigrazione*, June, 1920. (Journal of the Commission on Emigration.) Reports and texts of laws, decrees, &c., of various countries relating to emigration. [Rome.] (2) *L'Assistenza di Guerra in Italia: Assistenza militare—Pensioni di Guerra*, 1919. Report on schemes for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, their dependants, pensions, &c., with texts of laws, decrees, &c. Ministry of Military Relief and Pensions. [Rome.] (3) *Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale*, June, 1920. (Bulletin of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce.) Employment in May and June, changes in wages and hours of labour, labour disputes, employment exchange statistics, retail prices in May, recent labour agreements and legislation. [Rome.]

MEXICO.—*Boletín de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo*, September and October, 1920. (Journal of the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labour.) Labour disputes and unemployment in March; industrial accidents, March to June; text of Bill for re-organising the Department of Labour; cost of living in May, 1919. [Mexico.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Overenskomster med fremmede Stater*, No. 3, 1920. Texts of Norwegian treaties with foreign States. [Christiania: Grondahl.] (2) *Sociale Meddelelser*, No. 7, 1920. (Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs.) Temporary law on Workers' Committees of 23rd July, 1920; increase in retail prices from July, 1914, to July, 1920. [Christiania.] (3) *Arsberetning*, 1919-20. Annual Report of the State Employment and Out-of-Work Insurance Department. [Christiania.] (4) *Norsk Lovtidende*. (Norwegian Gazette of Laws.) Containing laws from 9th April to 29th June, 1920. [Christiania.]

SPAIN.—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales*, August, 1920. (Journal of the Spanish Labour Department.) Retail prices from April, 1914, to March, 1920; hours and wages in various trades, by regions; labour disputes in June. [Madrid: M. Minuesa de los Rios.]

SWEDEN.—(1) *Sociale Meddelanden*, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, 1920. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Wages in 1919 in State railway construction, waterfall works and tobacco monopoly factories; wages statistics of Swedish Employers' Associations in 1918; cost of living and employment in July; Rent Restriction Act of 20th June, 1920; Bill on home industries; co-operation in 1919; unemployment in Trade Unions on 1st June. [Stockholm: Norstedt & Söner.] (2) *Sveriges Officiella Statistik*: (a) *Ut och Invandring ar 1919*. (Emigration and immigration in 1919). (b) *Allman Sparbanksstatistik ar 1918*. (Savings banks in 1918.) (c) *Dörsorsaker ar 1915*. (Causes of death among population in 1915.) Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm, 1920: Norstedt & Söner.] (3) *Statens Förläkningsmäns för Medling i Arbetstvister Verksamhet ar 1918*. Conciliation in industrial disputes, report for 1918. Social Department. [Stockholm.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, 2nd to 16th September. Published by the Central Employment Exchange. [Berne.] (2) *Fünfzehnter Geschäfts-Bericht für das Jahr 1919*. Report of Central Office of Federation of Swiss Employment Exchanges for 1919. [Zurich.] (3) *Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Fédérales* (weekly). 25th August to 15th September (inclusive). [Berne.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) *Federal*. (1) *Report of the Employers' Industrial Commission on British Labour Problems*. With addenda relating to labour conditions in France. U.S. Department of Labour. (2) *The Monthly Labour Review*, June, 1920. Mobility of labour in American industry, cost of living, co-operation in various countries, influence of war on accident rates in the iron and steel industry, disputes in 1916-1919, etc. Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S. Department of Labour. (3) *Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, June, 1920. Department of Commerce. (4) *Railway Revenues and Expenses*, May, 1920. Bureau of Railway Economics. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—(b) *State*—**NEW YORK.**—*The Labour Market Bulletin*, June, 1920. Employment, average weekly earnings, food prices. Bureau of Statistics and Information, New York State Industrial Commission. [Albany: New York.]

—**MARYLAND.**—*28th Annual Report*, 1919. Board of Labour and Statistics. [Baltimore: 20th Century Printing Company.]

—**TENNESSEE.**—*25th Annual Report of the Mining Department*, 1919. Mineral Resources of Tennessee. [Nashville: Williams Printing Company.]

—**PENNSYLVANIA.**—*Third Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania*, 1919. Department of Labour and Industry. [Harrisburg.]

—**MINNESOTA.**—*Women in Industry in Minnesota*, 1918. Department of Labour and Industries. Bureau of Women and Children. [St. Paul.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1920.

ADMIRALTY

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Brassfoundry: Bailey & Mackey, Birmingham; Cartland, J., & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Marrian, J. P., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pemberton, T., & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich. —**Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Naval Brass:** Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —**Brushes, Whitewash and Distemper:** Leng, C. H., & Sons, Birmingham. —**Chocolate Cases, Timber for:** Lusty, W., & Sons, London. —**Cable, Electric:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London. —**Chain, Cable and Gear:** Brown, Lenox, & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid; Earl of Dudley's

Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Hingley, N., & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Wood, H., & Co., Ltd., Chester. —**Cell Accumulators:** Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex. —**Electrodes:** Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London. —**Flour:** Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Marriage, E., & Sons, Ltd., Felixstowe; Rank, J., Ltd., London; Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Cardiff and Newcastle. —**Lathe:** Lang, J., & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow. —**Locks and Lock Gear:** Butler, J., & Co., Wolverhampton; Harrison, H., & Sons, Willenhall; Hunt, G., Junr., Willenhall; Lowe & Fletcher, Willenhall; Marston, A., & Co., Ltd., Willenhall; Mattox, J., & Sons, Wednesfield; Spink, J., & Son, Wolverhampton; Smith, J., & Son, Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.

Milk, Condensed: Lucerne Swiss Milk Co., Ltd., London; Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London; Travers, J., & Sons, Ltd., London. —**Motor Generator, etc.:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. —**Nails, Copper:** Stone, J., & Co., Ltd., London; The Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester. —**Patent Rings and Springs:** Lockwood & Carlisle, Ltd., Sheffield. —**Plates, Glass:** Dewrance & Co., London. —**Plates, Steel:** Colville, D., & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell. —**Pig Iron:** Baird, W., & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Kettering Iron and Coal Co., Kettering; Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Summerlee Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —**Refrigerating Plant:** Hall, J. & E., Ltd., Dartford, Kent. —**Sheets, Copper:** Bolton, T., & Sons, Ltd., London; Williams, Foster, & Co., and Pascoe Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., London; Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London. —**Tea, Blended:** Brooke Bond, & Co., Ltd., London; Mazawattee Tea Co., Ltd., London; Twining, Crossfield & Co., Ltd., London; United Kingdom Tea Co., Ltd., London. —**Tin in Block:** James & Shakspeare, Ltd., London. —**Twist Drills:** Osborn, S., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. —**Tools, Pneumatic:** Clement Stevens Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., London; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London; Pneumatic Engineering Appliances Co., Ltd., London.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Boiler Shop, Extension of, Rosyth: Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell. —**Cement for Gibraltar and Malta:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London. —**Interlocks for Steel Piling, Rosyth:** British Steel Piling Co., London. —**Sleepers and Timber for Malta:** A. Bruce & Co., Glasgow. —**Steel Tanks (12), Dainottar Oil Fuel Depot, Clyde:** Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell. —**Steel Oil Fuel Tanks (2) for Port Said:** Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. —**Steel Pipes and Specials for Jamaica:** J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.

WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos Cement Sheeting: F. McNeill & Co., London, E.C.; British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Manchester. —**Badges, Silver:** S. J. Rose, London, W.C. —**Barbed Wire:** Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; J. C. Hill & Co., London, E.C.; Geneas Trading Co., London, E.C.; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands, Bros., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington. —**Brushes, Paint:** Ledew Brush Works, London. —**Brushes, Various:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. Palmer Ltd., Portsmouth; L. A. Pinnock Ltd., Southall, W. —**Caps, Service Dress, &c.:** Hobson & Son, Ltd., London; Myers & Co., London; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London; S. Schneiders & Sons, London. —**Cashmere:** Cynes, Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. —**Cocks, Bib:** J. Leck, Wolverhampton. —**Cloth:** J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey; Brook, Welford & Co., Batley; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Halliday & Co., Pudsey; J. Law & Sons, Halifax. —**Corrugated Steel Sheets:** Bowerfield Engineering Co., Ltd., London; John Summers & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port. —**Crucibles:** Doulton & Co., Lambeth; The Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. —**Disinfectant:** Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Silvertown, London, E.; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Middleton, Lancs; Jeyes' Sanitary Compound Co., Plaistow, E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton; Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark; Sanitas Co., Ltd., Limehouse, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —**Driving Chains:** The Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry. —**Duroline:** Duroline Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mitcham. —**Electric Meters:** Electrical Apparatus Co., London, S.W. —**Felt, Roofing:** F. McNeill & Co., London; Structures Waterproofing Ltd., London, E. —**Fire Extinguishers:** The Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W. —**Fire Guards:** Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester. —**Forks, Table:** J. & J. Maxfield & Sons, Sheffield. —**Gymnasium Fittings:** G. G. Bussey & Co., London. —**Hides, Raw, Limed:** Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London. —**Huts, Nissen, and fittings:** G. Blay, New Malden. —**Iron, Pig:** Stafford Coal and Iron Co., Stoke-on-Trent. —**Matches:** John Masters & Co., Ltd., London. —**Mopheads:** Edward Early & Son, Witney, Oxon.; W. Smith & Co. (Witney), Ltd., Witney. —**Motor Cars (Ambulance):** International Motors Ltd., Hammersmith. —**Motor Car Chassis:** Rolls Royce Ltd., Derby. —**Motor Lorry:** Slough Trading Co., Slough. —**Motor Spares:** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.; A. E. C. Ltd., London, E.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; J. T. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry. —**Padlocks:** Lowe & Fletcher, Willenhall; C. H. Pinson, Willenhall. —**Paint, ground in oil:** Pilchers Ltd., London. —**Pipe Fittings:** John Spencer Ltd., Wednesbury. —**Pneumatic Covers:** Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.C. —**Pneumatic Tubes:** W. & A. Bates, Ltd., Leicester; Capon Heaton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Spencer Moulton & Woodmilne Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon. —**Radiator Tubes:** Greenwood & Batley, Leeds. —**Ranges, Kitchen:** Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Ladbroke. —**Repairs and Renewals to Watercraft:** Carrigaloe Slipway and Boat-building Co., Ltd., Queenstown; Rogers & Co.,

Portsmouth. —**Ribbon, Medal:** G. Kenning & Co., London. —**Rivets:** Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury. —**Saucepans:** Beech Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; T. & C. Clarke, Wolverhampton; Hill Top Foundry Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. —**Scavenging (Woolwich Dockyard):** G. Plume, Woolwich. —**Serge, Blue:** Marling & Evans, Ltd., Stroud; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud. —**Steel, Angle:** Lanarkshire Steel Co., Motherwell. —**Steel, Bright drawn:** Wolverhampton Iron & Steel Co., Wolverhampton. —**Steel, Flat:** Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow. —**Steel Plates:** Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow. —**Steel Nickel:** Steel Co. of Scotland, London. —**Steel Nuts:** Blakemore & Co., Manchester; Hampton & Dean, Wednesbury. —**Steel, Round:** J. Brown & Co., Sheffield; Steel, Peach & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield. —**Steel, Sheet:** Smith & McLean Ltd., Glasgow. —**Stoves, Oil (spare parts):** Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —**Tables:** John Walsh, Ltd., Sheffield. —**Tin Ingots:** Wm. Harvey & Co., Liverpool; Penpol Tin Smelting Co., London. —**Washers, &c.:** Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Chelmsford. —**Wire Wheels, Detachable:** Rudge Whitworth Ltd., Coventry.

Building Works.

Periodical Services: Dover: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Derby: Stone, E., & Sons, Derby. Enniskillen: Harvey, J., & Sons, Enniskillen. Fermoy (Old Barracks): T. O'Mahony, Fermoy. Guildford: Beagley, C., near Guildford. Nottingham: Bush, J. F., Nottingham. Pontefract: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Taunton: Spear & Co., near Taunton. Wrexham: Vaughan & Sons, Hereford. —**Hutting:** Blay, George, New Malden; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes; Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., Hornsey Road. —**Building:** Colchester (taking down and re-erecting W.D. Buildings): H. Everett & Sons, Colchester. London (Charlton Park House): A. W. Williams, Plumstead.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool. —**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. —**Arms, Wood:** Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex. —**Bags, Leather:** Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Beeswax:** Wilkins, Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex. —**Bends, Cast Iron:** McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk. —**Buttons, Brass:** Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd., London, E.; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. —**Castings, Iron:** Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk. —**Cells, Dry:** Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, N. —**Cords for Telephones:** London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —**Cylinders, Gas:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore. —**Dynamotors:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool. —**Inflators for Cycles:** C. J. Adie & Nephew, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Ironwork:** D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath. —**Material, Reinforcing:** Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. —**Numerals and Cyphers, Brass:** W. J. Buckley, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Paper:** Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silvertown, Cullompton. —**Parts for Stokers:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C. —**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Birtley Iron Co., Birtley, Co. Durham; Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk. —**Pulley-weights:** C. Lange, London, E.C. —**Roofs, Pole:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Saddles, Cycle:** Middlemore's (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry. —**Saws, Hack:** Birks & Lockwood, Ltd., Sheffield. —**Sheets, Waterproof:** Chas Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester. —**Solder:** Austin, E., & Sons, London, E.; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Quirk, Barton & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens. —**Spirit, Motor:** Carless, Capel & Leonard, London, E. —**Steps, Manhole:** J. Maddock & Co., Ltd., Oakengates, Salop. —**Tails, Insulated:** London Electric Firm, Croydon. —**Turpentine:** Prices Company, Ltd., Belvedere, Kent. —**Tyres, Cycle:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —**Wallboards:** British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —**Wire, Bronze:** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oaka-moor, Staffs; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. —**Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered:** London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E. —**Wire, Copper, Strand:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot. —**Wire, E.L. Silk covered:** Mackintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby. —**Wire, Enamelled and Flameproof:** Macintosh Cable

Co., Ltd., Derby.—Wire, Flameproof: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Wire, Vulcanised, Indiarubber: Wm. Geipel & Co., Wembley, Middlesex.—Band Conveyor: Nottingham, H.P.O.: A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Large Manholes: Birmingham-Wolverhampton: Kettle & Son, Peterborough.—Laying Conduits: Lee (Handen Road): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. London-Dorking (Section 1A): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Westminster and Chelsea: J. Mowlem Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tower (Temporary) Exchange Area: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hornsey, Islington, &c.: A. Thomson & Co., London, N. Fulham, &c.: A. Thomson & Co., London, N. London-Bristol-Newport (S.W. Section IV): The Westminster Public Works Co., Ltd., London, S.W. East Croydon: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Clerkenwell Exchange Area: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. London-Watford (London District): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Kensington (Drayton Gardens): Foote & Milne, Ltd., London, S.W. Hammersmith, &c.: Foote & Milne, Ltd., London, S.W. Putney-Richmond Junction: S. Kavanagh & Co., Surbiton Hill, Surrey. London-Bristol-Newport (S.W., Section II): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Enfield (Ridgeway Road and Chase Side): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Camberwell (Albany Road): G. J. Anderson, London, E. South Lancashire P.O. Engineering District (six months' contract): J. F. Hodge & Co., Rednal, near Birmingham. South Midland, Eastern, South Eastern and South Western P.O. Engineering Districts (six months' contracts): Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Manufacture and supply of submarine cable: England-Ireland: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Manufacture, supply, drawing-in and jointing cable: Manchester-Oldham: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Pontypridd: Peel-Connor Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Lancs. Avenue (London): Peel-Connor Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Lancs. Giffnock: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester; for Charging Machines, Crompton & Co., Chelmsford; for Gas Engine, National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Aston-under-Lyne. Canterbury: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester; for Charging Machine, Crompton & Co., Chelmsford. Leamington: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, Pritchett & Gold E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; for Charging Machine, The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Falkirk: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sub-contractors for Charging Machine, The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.2; for Batteries, The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Gerrard (London): Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Bristol: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Londonderry: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Streatham: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Nottingham: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Langside (Glasgow). Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Conveyance of Mails: H. Smith, Bristol; F. E. Gore, Brandon, Suffolk.

INDIA OFFICE, STORES DEPARTMENT.

Acid, Carbolic: Bowdler & Bickerdike, Accrington.—Ambulance Bodies: Slough Trading Co., Slough.—Apparatus, Baudôt: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boiler: Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Boxes, Trifurcating: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Braces: R. Alexander & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, Switchboard: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Canvas, Sail: Boase Spinning Co., Dundee; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.—Carriers, Cartridge: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Carriers, Waterbottle: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., near Loughborough.—Chain: T. Perrins, Stourbridge.—Cholera Outfits: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; Parke, Davis & Co., London, W.—Compasses: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Conduits: Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube & Conduit Co., London, S.W.—Copper, Ingot: Elder, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cordage, &c.: I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Corn Crushers, Parts of: E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich.—Cotton, Sewing: British Thread Mills, Ltd., Leicester.—Cresol: Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Crossings and Switches: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Drums: P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Feeder Pillars: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Fishbolts: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Forceps: J. Weiss & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Gentiana Radix: C. R. Harker, Stag & Morgan, Ltd., London, E.—Glass Switch Plates, &c.: Higgins & Griffiths, Ltd., London, W.—Instruments, Chiropractic and Dental: Arnold & Sons, London, E.C.—Insulator Cups: Taylor, Tunnichiff & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Jars: Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., London, S.W.—Lampholders: Edwardes Bros., London, S.E.—Lathes, &c.: Bryant, Symons & Co., London, E.C.; Dean,

Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley.—Machines, Cutting: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Facing and Boring: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Machines, Slotting: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Universal: W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Woodworking: Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—Magnets: Simm's Motor Units (1920), Ltd., London, W.—Monotype Parts: Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Motor Car: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.—Motor Car Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester; Ford Motor Co. (England), Ltd., Trafford Park; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; J. L. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Whiting, Ltd., London, N.W.—Motor Cycle Spares: Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Lorry Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Motors, &c.: Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Oil Engine Spares: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—Oil, Lubricating: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Padlocks: H. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall.—Pipes: W. Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pipes, Stoneware: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Quadrat Metal: Hallett & Sons, London, S.E.—Rails and Fishplates: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C.—Rasps, Farriers': Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Sheffield.—Ribbon: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Road Rollers: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Road Rollers, Parts of: Aveling & Porter, Rochester.—Rope, Steel Wire: Hall's Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Hull; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Serge, Blue: H. Booth & Sons, near Leeds.—Serge, Saddlers': L. Harwood & Co., Luddenden Foot.—Springs: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle.—Steam Crane Navy: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Tapes, Measuring: J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Telegraph Apparatus: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Thermometers: Bishop, Armstrong & Co., London, E.C.; A. C. Cossor & Sons, London, E.C.—Trawls: Great Grimby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimby.—Tubes, Boiler: Talbot, Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Type Metal: Quirk, Barton & Burns, St. Helens.—Tyres, Solid: N.A.P. Pneumatic Tube Tyre Syndicate, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tyres, Steel: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Water Softening Plant: W. Boby & Son, London, E.C.—Weighbridge: Ashworth, Son & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Weights and Scales: De Grave, Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Wheels and Axles: J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Wire: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Wire, Copper: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, E.C.; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Arsenite of Soda: Acme Chemical Co., Tonbridge.—Blankets: D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury.—Block Machine Accessories, &c.: Messrs. Winget, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boiler, Loco.: Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Boiler Stays: Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Boiler, Vertical: Messrs. Spencer-Bonecourt, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts.—Bolts, Sleeper, and Clips: Messrs. C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Bookbinding Materials: Messrs. Harrild & Sons, London, E.C.—Books: Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—Brake, Vacuum, Hose Pipes, &c.: The Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew, N.B.—Bridge, Steelwork: Messrs. J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cable, Submarine Telegraph: Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Calomel Cream, &c.: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—Canvas: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Capes: Messrs. C. Macintosh & Co., London, E.C.—Carts, Watering, Motor: The Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, N.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.; African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd., Liverpool.—Chain Blocks: Messrs. J. W. Carr & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cloth, Greatcoat: Messrs. P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, near Leeds.—Clothing, Blue Serge: Messrs. G. Glanfield & Sons, London, E.—Concrete Mixers: Messrs. Stophert & Pitt, Ltd., London, S.W.—Concrete Mixing Machine, &c.: Messrs. Winget, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cotton Wool, &c.: Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.—Couplings, Screw: The Glasgow Railway Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.—Covers and Tubes: The Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—Crane, Loco. Type: Messrs. T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds.—Cranes, Breakdown: Messrs. Stophert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Crossings and Switches: The Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.—Cylinder Covers for Diesel Engines: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cylinders, Loco.: The North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow.—Desk, Information: The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Drilling and Tapping Machines: Messrs. Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Drills, Twist: Messrs. Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Drugs, Chemicals, &c.: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.—Dynamo, Steam: Messrs. W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—

Electrical Materials: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Engine, Diesel, &c.: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fezzes: Messrs. Hall & Phillips, Nuneaton.—Fire Engine, Motor, Spares for: Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Frocks, White Drill: Messrs. D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—Furniture: Messrs. J. Shoobred & Co., London, W.—Gas Storeholders: The Patent Lighting Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Glasses, Plate: Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—Greatcoats and Capes: Messrs. Hobson & Sons, London, W.—Instruments, Surgical: Messrs. Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Iron Bars, &c.: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Iron, Steel, &c.: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Labels, Wagon, &c.: Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Laboratory Apparatus: Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Lathe, Capstan: Messrs. A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lighthouse Apparatus: Trinity House, London, E.C.—Lightning Arresters: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Locos.: Messrs. Baldwin Loco. Works, London, S.W.—Loco. Spares: Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; The North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow.—Lorries, Motor: Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Molasses: Messrs. Ohlenschlager Bros., London, E.C.—Nails, Wire: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Rogerstone, Mon.—Oil: Messrs. C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.; Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—Oil, Kerosine: Messrs. Miller Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—Oil, Linseed: Messrs. Stanley Earle & Co., Hull; Messrs. J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Outer Covers, Inner Tubes, &c.: The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham.—Paint: Messrs. Strathclyde Paint Co., Kilmarnock; Messrs. J. S. Craig, Ltd., Glasgow; Messrs. L. Berger & Sons, London, N.E.; Messrs. Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: Messrs. C. Morgan & Co., London, E.C.; Educational Supply Association, London, E.C.; Messrs. C. Baker & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. T. H. Saunders & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. R. Herring & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Lepard & Smith, London, W.C.; Messrs. R. Craig & Son, Airdrie; Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Dunster & Wakefield, London, E.C.; Messrs. A. Cowan & Sons, London, E.C.—Permanent Way Materials: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes, C.I.: Messrs. Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Dudley; The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield; Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Pipes, C.I., &c.: Messrs. Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—Plates, Chair: The Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.—Plates, Copper Tube: Messrs. Vivian & Sons, Ltd., Band Court House, Walbrook, E.C.; Printing Machine and Electric Motor: Messrs. Harrild & Sons, Ltd., Norwich Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.—Provisions: Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., London, S.W.—Pump, Turbine: Messrs. Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—Rail Fastenings: Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Rails, Steel: The Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington.—Rails for Switches and Crossings: Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Refrigerating Plant: Messrs. J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford Iron Works, Kent.—Rice: Messrs. J. A. Anderson & Co., London, E.C.—Rivets: Messrs. C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Safes, Iron: Messrs. S. Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sheathing, Yellow Metal: Messrs. Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Smethwick, near Birmingham.—Shunts, Corrugated Steel: The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—Sinks, &c.: Messrs. Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sleepers and Keys, Steel: Messrs. Ebbw Vale Steel Iron Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Spares for Dodge Car: The British Automotive Co., Ltd., London, W.—Stationery: Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel, Mild, &c.: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Sleepers and Keys, Steel: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Stonebreaker, Portable: Messrs. H. R. Marsden, Ltd., Leeds.—Telegraph Line Material: Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Messrs. Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Telephones: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Line Material: Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tents: Messrs. Silver & Edgington, London, S.E.; Messrs. T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Ticket Printing Machine, &c.: Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tools: Messrs. Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Tools, Files, Nails, Buckets (Galvanised Iron), Augers, Rivets, &c.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Tractors and Trucks: The Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Tubes, Steel Boiler: The Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tunics, White Drill: Messrs. G. Glanfield & Sons, London, E.—Turntables, Electric: Messrs. Cravens Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Tyres, Locos., &c.: Messrs. Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.—Wagon, Motor Tipping: The Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, N.—Windows, Steel: Messrs. Gardiner, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Wire, C.I. Stay: The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Copper Line: The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.—Wire, Steel: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Bags: Chapman & Co., London.—Battens and Shelfboards: Smith, Wilson & Batty, Ltd., Manchester.—Cases: Mallinson & Eckersley, Ltd., Manchester.—Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London.—Ferro Gallic Paper, &c.: S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London.—Ferro Prussiate Paper and Cloth: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London; A. West & Partners, London.—Gum, Liquid: F. Mordan & Co., London.—Jackets, Manila: J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.—Labels, Manila: Fisher, Clark & Co., Boston, Lincs.—Paper of Various Descriptions: A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, N.B.; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen, Lancs; Esco, Ltd., London; J. Wild & Sons, Radcliffe, Lancs.—Printing, Binding, &c.: Jobwork Printing—Group 185 (1920), 200,000 forms (F.A. 2/1920), Bookwork Printing—Group 62 (1920), 400,000 forms (F.A.I. (F.D.) 1920), 250,000 Registry Jackets: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Jobwork Printing—Group 186 (1920): W. M. Allen & Son, Ipswich. 450,000 Army Forms O. 1731 and E. 603, 2,500 Savings Bank Ledgers, 600 Army Books 358, Binding 1,000 books (D. 475 A.), 5,000 books (Army Book 22A): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London. Binding 25,000 "Royal Naval Handbook and Field Training," 2,000 vols. "West Indies Pilot": G. & J. Kitcat, Ltd., London. 2,000 Army Book 109, 2,000 books (P. 1167): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks, and London. 196,575 posters (various): J. Weiner, Ltd., London. 750,000 Vaccination Notices: "Midland Daily Tribune," Nuneaton. 2,000 books (Requisition for Stores): Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London. Binding 35,000 Records' Books, 1,500 Registers of Direct Claims, 1,500 Registers of Indirect Claims: J. Rissen, Ltd., London. Binding 1,761 Telephone Directories, 3,000 Admiralty Tide Tables: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London. 25,500 Recruiting Posters, 1,500 books (T.E. 1012): J. E. C. Potter, Stamford, Lincs. 3,000 books (P. 1037): Clements Bros., Ltd., Chatham. Command Orders for G.O.C. at Derby: Bacon & Hudson, Derby. 30,000 books, "Mines and Quarries" (Form 42): Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London. 500 Physics Note Books: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London. 2,000,000 forms (F.A. 2/1920): Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., London. 100,000 Soldiers' Registry Jackets: Botolph Printing Works, London. 500,000 forms (F.A. 2/1920): Rutland Printing & Binding Co., Ltd., London. 500,000 forms (F.A. 2/1920), 3,000 books (T.E. 1048), 6,096 Diaries: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London. 10,000 books (T.E. 1018), 2,000 books (T.E. 1011): J. Corah & Son, Loughborough. 410,000 Army Forms W. 3506, A.B.C.D., 30,000 books (S. 325 A): J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London and Tonbridge. 961,775 forms (Q. 13): Odhams' Press, Ltd., London. 2,000,000 forms (Q. 14): R. Clay & Son, Ltd., London. 156,975 forms (Q. 15): C. Jacques & Son, London. 800,000 forms (F.A. 3/1920): A. & E. Walter, Ltd., London. 1,000,000 forms (Q. 14): McAra Printing Co., London. 1,500,000 Telegram Forms: Burleigh, Ltd., Bristol. 325,605 forms (Q. 13A): H.M.S.O. Press, London. 1,500 Guard Books: H. Collins, Manchester. 849,295 forms (Q. 13): Metcalf & Cooper, London. Jobwork Printing—Group 187 (1920), Section A: Lawrence Bros. (Weston-super-Mare), Ltd., Weston-super-Mare. Jobwork Printing (Ireland) (1920)—Groups 21, 22, 23, 24 and 30: A. Thom & Co., Ltd., Dublin; Group 25: Cahill & Co., Ltd., Dublin; Groups 26, 27 and 28: Browne & Nolan, Ltd., Dublin; Group 29: J. Falconer, Ltd., Dublin. 500 portfolios: Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London. 40,000 books (T.E. 1030): Sydenham & Co., Bournemouth. 35,000 Tally Books: W. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd., London. 2,500 Ships' Rotation Books: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 3,250 portfolios, Binding 1,500 Admiralty Distance Tables, 2,000 copies "Channel Pilot": Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London. Binding 830 copies "Chronological Table and Index of Statutes": Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London. Binding 3,500 Lists of International Call Signs: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Letchworth. 19,140,000 Telegram Forms, Manifolia, Ltd., West Bromwich. Insurance Contribution Cards: Marsden & Co., Ltd., Manchester; M. Carr & Co., Manchester; Willmer Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester. 300,000 Army Form G. 823: Howard & Jones, Ltd., London. Command Orders, &c., for G.O.C. at Newcastle-on-Tyne: Tyne Printing Works, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Unemployment Insurance Forms: H.M.S.O. Press, London; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London; W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London; Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London; Midland Printing Co., Oldbury; Lawrence Bros. (Weston-super-Mare), Ltd., Weston-super-Mare; Charles & Sons, London; J. J. Keliher & Co., Ltd., London; Putney Press, Ltd., London; John Corah & Sons, Loughborough; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., London; J. Rissen, Ltd., London. Reproduction of Plans—Group 209 (1920): D. Gestetner, London.—Typewriter Parts: Royal Typewriter Co., Ltd., London; Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltd., London; Underwood Typewriter Co., Ltd., London; Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., London.—Web Straps: Dubock, Jones & Co., Coventry.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, etc.: Bath Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Hutting: R. Wilkins & Sons, Bristol; Brighton and Hove District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Beswarick & Bon-

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