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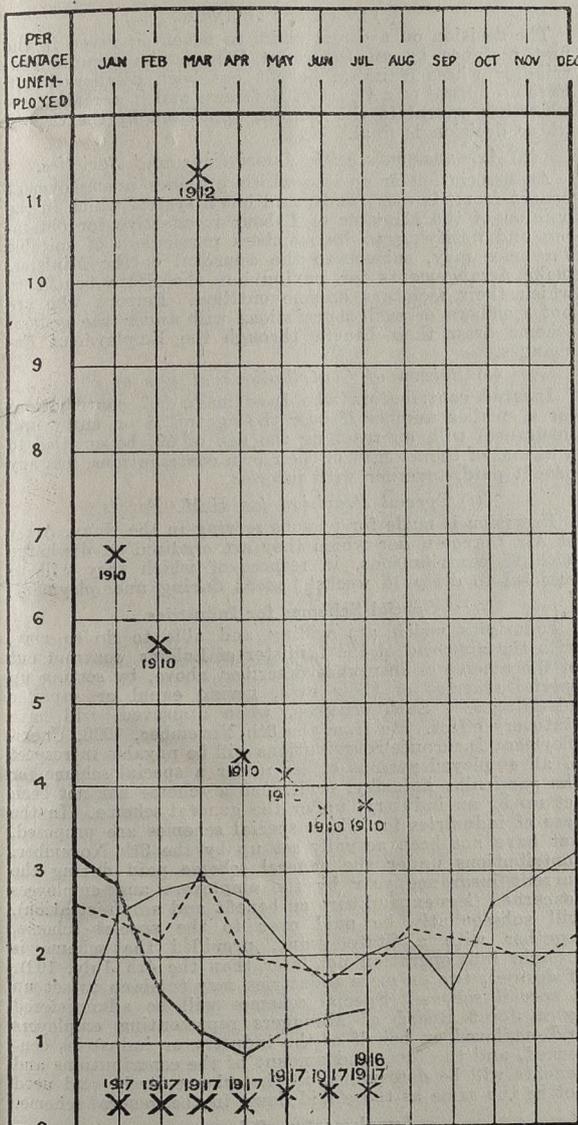
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

EMPLOYMENT, DISPUTES, WAGES, AND PRICES IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, on the whole, in July. In the cotton weaving industry, the linen industry, the fancy lace trade, and the boot and shoe industry, however, it was slack, and in some other industries there was a slight decline from the high level of previous months. The percentage unemployed among workpeople (skilled and unskilled) covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 2.73 on July 30th, as compared with 2.62 on June 25th, and the percentage unemployed amongst members of certain trade unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which statistics are obtained was 1.4 as compared with 1.2 in June and 2.0 in July, 1919. The number of men and women on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges was 271,504 at July 30th, as compared with 287,003 at June 25th.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 147. In addition, 118 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not actually on strike) was over 90,000, as compared with about 128,000 in the previous month, and about 839,000 in July, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 908,000 working days, as compared with about 1,257,000 days in June, 1920, and 8,018,000 in July, 1919, when disputes were in progress in the cotton and coal-mining industries, involving large numbers of workpeople.

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 July resulted in a total increase of nearly £200,000 a week in the wages of nearly 500,000 workpeople. The principal bodies of workpeople affected were building trade operatives in Scotland, tinsmith workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, flour-mill workers generally and workers employed at gas undertakings. The changes in hours of labour affected over 11,000 workpeople and resulted in an average decrease of nearly 2½ hours in their weekly working time.

RETAIL PRICES AND RENTS.

The average level of retail prices (including those of food, clothing, fuel and light, etc., as well as rents) at 31st July, as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour, was about 155 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. For food alone the average increase was 162 per cent. These statistics relate to commodities of pre-war working-class consumption, and in the calculations the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same qualities are taken at the present time as before the war. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 425.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, which received the Royal Assent on Monday, 9 August, 1920, will come into operation on the 8th November next. The Act will extend compulsory insurance to substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have now to be paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service. The employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme are also excepted if the Minister of Labour certifies that they are not subject to dismissal except for misconduct, and are employed under conditions which make insurance unnecessary, but generally the exceptions include only persons who are excepted from the Health Insurance Acts. A distinction from Health Insurance is that workpeople over 70 will be insurable except in the case of Old Age Pensioners, who are excluded both as regards contributions and benefits.

It is anticipated that the Act will bring into insurance against unemployment an additional 8,000,000 persons, making the total number insured about 12,000,000 persons, including non-manual workers in receipt of remuneration not exceeding in value £250 a year. It is expected that about 8,000,000 will be insured under the general scheme, and that ultimately about 4,000,000 will come under special schemes which may be set up by industries which contract out of the general scheme.

THE GENERAL SCHEME.

(a) Contributions.

The general scheme provides for a weekly contribution at the following rates:—

	From		Total.
	Employer.	Employee.	
Men of 18 and over ...	4d.	4d.	8d.
Women of 18 and over ...	3½d.	3d.	6½d.
Boys of 16 and under 18 ...	2d.	2d.	4d.
Girls of 16 and under 18 ...	2d.	1½d.	3½d.

The payment will be made by the employer affixing special unemployment insurance stamps to unemployment books, which will be issued to employed persons through the Employment Exchanges. The books will be current for the period from 8th November, 1920, to 3rd July, 1921. For every contribution paid in respect of men and women the State will contribute 2d. and 1½d. respectively, and proportionate amounts in the case of boys and girls.

Workpeople insured under previous Acts will not be required to obtain new books, and their previous contributions will be treated as an equal number of contributions under the new Act.

If an employer or an employed person has any doubt whether contributions are payable in respect of any employed person, application should be made by either party or his representative to the Minister of Labour for a definite decision. Any person aggrieved by a decision given by the Minister of Labour may appeal to the High Court.

(b) Benefits.

Unemployment benefit will be at the rate of 15s. per week for men and 12s. per week for women. Contributors under 18 are entitled to half the full rate. No benefit is payable for the first three days of unemployment, which constitutes a "waiting period." Thereafter it is payable for a maximum of 15 weeks in any insurance year, subject to the limitation that the amount of benefit drawn must not exceed the proportion of one week for every six contributions.

In order that benefit may be paid, an insured contributor must fulfil certain statutory conditions and be free from certain disqualifications.

The statutory conditions are:—

- (1) That he proves that not less than 12 contributions have been paid in respect of him. (During the first twelve months of the Act, however, this condition may be satisfied by the payment of four contributions.)
- (2) That he has made application for unemployment benefit in the prescribed manner, and proves that since the date of the application he has been continuously unemployed.
- (3) That he is capable of and available for work, but unable to obtain suitable employment.
- (4) That he has not exhausted his right to unemployment benefit.
- (5) That, if he has been required to attend at an approved course of instruction, he proves that he duly attended.

It is provided, however, that an insured contributor shall not be deemed to have failed to fulfil the statutory conditions by reason only that he has declined—

- (a) an offer of employment in a situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute; or
- (b) an offer of employment in the district where he was last ordinarily employed at a rate of wage lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those which he habitually obtained in his usual employment in that district, or would have obtained had he continued to be so employed; or

- (c) an offer of employment in any other district at a rate of wage lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those generally observed in that district by agreement between associations of employers and of employees, or, failing any such agreement, than those generally recognised in that district by good employers.

The following are disqualified for unemployment benefit:—

- (1) An insured contributor who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the factory, workshop, or other premises at which he was employed.
- (2) An insured contributor who loses his employment through his misconduct, or who voluntarily leaves his employment without just cause.
- (3) An insured contributor who is an inmate of any prison or workhouse or who is resident outside the United Kingdom or is in receipt of sickness benefit or of an old age pension or benefit under a special scheme.
- (4) Where no contributions are paid in respect of any person during any insurance year (unless the non-payment of contributions was due to his being sick), he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit until twelve contributions, exclusive of any contributions paid in respect of him before that year, have been paid in respect of him.
- (5) A person in respect of whom no contributions have been paid during a period comprising five insurance years, if contributions are subsequently paid in respect of him, is treated as if he had not previously been an insured contributor.

(c) Decisions on Claims.

The decision on a direct claim to benefit is given in the first instance by an Insurance Officer. An insured contributor whose claim to benefit has been disallowed will have an appeal to a Court of Referees, and in certain cases a further appeal to the Umpire appointed by the Crown, whose decision is final.

(d) Arrangements with Associations and Societies.

An association or society which provides unemployment benefit from its own funds, and has a system which in the opinion of the Minister of Labour is effective for obtaining and notifying to its members particulars of suitable vacancies may, subject to the approval of the Minister, make arrangements for paying out the State benefit to which their members become entitled. Persons who are not members of such associations will under the general scheme draw their benefit through the Employment Exchanges.

(e) Return of Contributions at age of 60.

Insured contributors who have made 500 contributions (or a smaller number if over the age of 55 on entry into insurance) will, on reaching the age of 60, be entitled to a refund of the amount of their own contributions, less any benefit paid, together with interest.

(f) Special Provision for H.M. Forces.

Provision is made for persons serving in the Navy, Army or Air Forces under which they are credited on discharge with 90 contributions, in respect of which they will be entitled to draw 15 weeks' benefit during unemployment.

Special Schemes for Industries.

Industries which are willing and able to do so may, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, contract out of the scheme of insurance described above, by setting up special schemes of their own, giving equal or superior advantages. Such schemes, when approved, will have statutory effect. As from the 8th November, 1920, Unemployment Insurance contributions will be payable in respect of all employed persons either under a special scheme for the particular industry, or if such a scheme has not been set up by an industry, under the general scheme. In the case of industries for which special schemes are proposed, but have not been actually set up by the 8th November, contributions under the general scheme paid during the current insurance year by the employers and employees concerned (less expenditure on benefit and administration), will subsequently be paid over to the special scheme, together with a State grant, provided the scheme is brought into operation not later than the 4th July, 1921. If desired, two or more industries may combine to set up a special scheme. Special schemes will be administered by a Joint Board of Managers representing employers and employed on behalf of the industry or industries concerned, and the form and amount of the contributions and benefits will be determined in the scheme itself, and need not be the same as those laid down in the general scheme.

Supplementary Schemes.

The Act further provides that an industry which does not contract out under a special scheme, but remains under the general scheme, may set up a supplementary scheme of contributions and benefits, with statutory effect, in order to provide additional benefits, including payment for short time and the three waiting days.

General.

Leaflets explaining the details of the Act will shortly be obtainable from any Employment Exchange or Branch Employment Office of the Ministry of Labour.

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

A DEPUTATION of the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain waited upon the Controller of Coal Mines (Mr. A. R. Duncan) on the 15th July, and presented the demands approved by the annual conference of the Federation at Leamington on the 7th July. These demands were that the wages of mine workers should be increased by a flat rate increase of 2s. per shift, to date from 14th July, for all persons of 18 years of age 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 that a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. per ton should be granted. These two demands were presented as one claim, to stand or fall together. The miners' estimate was that the wages demand would cost about 27 million pounds per annum, and the prices demand 36 million pounds per annum, and that there would be left a surplus of about three million pounds for the Government. In support of this demand Mr. Smillie argued that the industry in its present condition could not afford to meet the demands, and that the Government would not be required by means of a subsidy to make up any part of the cost of the claim. He did not think that the condition of the industry would grow worse in the immediate future. He was hopeful of increased output, and thought that the export of coal especially would be increased in the near future, as a result of sufficient stocks for home consumption during the winter having been accumulated. He was desirous of the export of as much coal as possible both because of the need which existed in other countries for our surplus coal, and because it enabled the country to get in return other commodities which were required. The demand for a reduction in the cost of household coal had been put forward in the hope that it would be the beginning of a general reduction in the cost of living. The demand for increased wages was made on the ground that wages had not kept pace with the increased cost of living; that the coal trade, as a whole, was able to afford the increase, and, further, that if wages had been nationally governed by prices, as they used to be locally governed, then all districts would have been entitled to a considerable rise in wages.

In the course of the discussion the Controller of Coal Mines explained that the restrictions on exports resulted from a determination to avoid the dearth of coal supplies at home which occurred towards the end of last winter. The stocks which were being accumulated were only those ordinary reserve stocks which were quite necessary to carry industrial and household establishments through the winter, and also public utility undertakings and railways.

The reply of the Government to these demands was communicated by the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., M.P.) to a deputation of the Executive of the Miners' Federation on the 26th July. Sir Robert Horne dealt first with the wages demand from the point of view of the cost of living. While the LABOUR GAZETTE figures showed that the cost of living had gone up since the war by 152 per cent., the wages of all colliery workers had increased by 154 per cent., and of adult male colliery workers, taking them separately, by 157 per cent. Since the Sankey award the cost of living had increased by 32 per cent. over the pre-war figure, which represented in wages a sum of 2s. 3½d. per shift. This compared with an average actual increase in miners' wages since the Sankey award of 2s. 3½d. The increases in wages gained by miners since the war compared favourably with those gained by skilled engineers. Looking at the matter from the point of view of the increased cost of living, the Government had come to the conclusion that a case had not been made out for the increase demanded by the miners on this ground.

Sir Robert Horne then dealt with the argument in favour of the claim which was based upon the condition of the industry. He did not wish to dispute the figures put forward by the miners, though the future outlook with regard to export prices was by no means certain. The arrangements for the supply of German coal to France, and such things as the contracts which had been made to send South African coal to Scandinavia, showed the influences at work. The proposal, however, to absorb nearly all the excess profits of the industry in increased wages and reduced prices for household coal involved a question of principle. All the other trades in the country were contributing large sums to the Exchequer in the shape of Excess Profits Duty. If the miners' proposals were adopted the coal trade would contribute practically nothing to the Exchequer. It could not be successfully maintained that the coal trade alone should be distinguished in this respect from the other trades.

With regard to the demand for reduced prices of coal for household consumption, the President pointed out that at the present time the British consumer was already getting his coal at a price considerably less than the market price of the world. The British consumer at the present time was in a position of great advantage in relation to every other coal consumer in Europe. The miners' demand for special preference to the domestic, as opposed

to the industrial consumer would mean a return to the elaborate war time arrangements for ensuring the proper distribution of coal throughout the country, the re-imposition of full control and an increase in the cost of Government establishments. The Government believed that the adoption in effect of a subsidy for the domestic consumer would be a step backwards, at a time when everybody was complaining against the continuance of subsidies because they gave the country a fallacious view of its position. The view of the Government was that whatever surplus profits were derived from the sale of coal during the next twelve months should go into the Exchequer.

In the course of the discussion which ensued upon the President's statement, Mr. Smillie declared that the coal industry had not been conducted as it ought to have been or there would have been a far larger output. He was hoping for a larger output of coal, and also for an enormous increase in the export of coal. This might not come for a month or two, but he felt that it would come. The President assured him that should these developments occur, inasmuch as they might effect the cost of production per ton, the Government would then be willing to review the whole position.

The representatives of the Miners' Federation present at the interview with the President of the Board of Trade included Mr. Robert Smillie (President), Mr. Frank Hodges (Secretary), Mr. Wm. Brace, M.P., Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P., Mr. D. Graham, M.P., and Messrs. G. Macdonald, F. Hall, W. Latham, F. B. Varley, S. Finney, H. Smith, W. Straker, W. Whiteley, L. Lovett, J. McGurk, W. Whitefield, J. Hoold, R. Shirkie, J. Robson, S. Roebuck, and J. Potts.

Sir Robert Horne was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), Sir Sydney Chapman (Secretary, Board of Trade), Mr. A. R. Duncan (Controller of Coal Mines), and other officials.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to consider questions relating to seamen concluded its sessions at Genoa on the 10th July.

IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE for July (p. 357) an account was given of the Agenda before this Conference and of the first part of its proceedings, that is, the setting up of Commissions to deal with the items of the Agenda. This article gives an account of the further proceedings of the Conference. The authentic texts of the Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference will be communicated by the International Labour Office to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and will be published in due course.

The Commission on the first item of the Agenda reported to the main Conference on the 5th July. This was the most important and most contentious item on the Agenda, the controversy turning mainly upon the question whether the Convention of the 8 hours day and 48 hours week adopted by the Washington Conference applied also to the case of seamen and thus bound the Genoa Conference. The seamen, as a body, took the view that the Washington Convention did bind the Genoa Conference and that this was being held simply to consider the details of the application of the Washington regulations to the special circumstances of shipping.

The majority of the shipowners, and many Government delegates, were however of opinion that as the Washington Agenda expressly referred only to Land Transport, the Conference at Washington had acted *ultra vires* in dealing with Sea Transport, and that so far as the latter was concerned, the Washington Hours Convention could only be regarded as a draft for consideration by the Genoa Conference.

The Draft convention prepared by the Director of the International Labour Office which formed the basis of the discussions of the Conference, followed largely the lines of the existing French law, which apparently contemplates compensation for work beyond 48 hours a week at sea by allowing an equivalent number of hours off in port, or a monetary allowance therefor.

In the first Article of the Draft Convention three alternative limitations of the effective working hours on board ship were proposed, viz., an 8 hours day, 48 hours in the week, or an equivalent limitation calculated over a period of time other than a week; and in the second article, an 8 hour day or 56 hour week on large vessels when at sea, and an 8 hour day or 48 hours week when the vessel is in port, were suggested.

When the Draft Convention was referred to the Commission the first Article, after discussion, was adopted on a Second Reading Debate on the understanding that amendments could subsequently be moved; and amendments were carried which extended its scope to include

officers (except those in charge of the actual supervision of the ship and who did not keep watch) and to seamen of every nationality and race.

A comprehensive amendment was subsequently moved on behalf of the seamen rigidly limiting the effective working hours for "all persons of both sexes of every age employed on board a vessel of whatever nature" to 8 hours in the day and 48 hours in the week: the details of this were to be worked out in each country, and, in addition, work in port was to be on the 44 hours basis. This amendment was lost. A sub-committee of six was therefore appointed by the Commission, to see on how many points agreement could be reached and what were the essential points of difference. The British Government delegates proposed an amendment providing for a 48 hours week for engineers and stokehold hands, a 56 hours week for deckhands, and a week of not exceeding 70 hours for stewards, the hours in port for all to be 44 weekly, which is approximately the present practice in this country.

These proposals failed to secure the support either of the shipowners or of the seamen and eventually a convention embodying, in the main, the seamen's proposals for an 8 hours day and 48 hours week was submitted to the full conference. When the Draft Convention came up for a final vote, 48 votes were given in its favour and 25 against; the Convention thus failed by a fraction of a vote, to secure the requisite two-thirds majority as required by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Commission, on the second item of the Agenda, namely "Supervision of Articles of Agreement. Provision of facilities for finding employment for seamen. Application to seamen of the Convention and Recommendations adopted at Washington in regard to unemployment and unemployment insurance," held nine sittings and reported to the Conference two Draft Conventions, a Recommendation and a Resolution. The question of the supervision of articles of agreement had been left to the Commission on the fourth item of the Agenda (see below).

The principal articles of the first of these Draft Conventions relate to the methods which should be adopted of finding employment for seamen and, with a view to the abolition of the "crimp" and similar agencies, provide for the establishment of a system of free public employment offices to be organised and maintained either by representative associations of shipowners and seamen jointly under the control of a central authority, or, in the absence of such joint action, by the State. Generally speaking, this Draft Convention follows the provisions of the corresponding Draft Convention adopted by the Washington General Conference last year. These employment offices would be open to seamen of all countries which ratify the Convention and where the industrial conditions are generally the same.

The second Draft Convention, the Recommendation and the Resolution reported by this Commission deal with the question of unemployment insurance. The Draft Convention provides that in every case of loss or foundering of any vessel, the seamen shall have the right to an indemnity against unemployment resulting from such loss; the benefit shall be equivalent to the rates of wages at which the seaman was engaged, and shall be payable during unemployment resulting from the loss of the vessel, for a period not exceeding two months. The Recommendation suggests that each member of the International Labour Organisation should establish an effective system of insurance against unemployment among seamen, arising from any cause. The proposals contained in the Report of this Commission on Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance were adopted by the General Conference after considerable discussion on the 2nd July.

The Commission on the third item of the Agenda, namely, the application to seamen of the Draft Convention adopted at Washington prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, presented a report adopted unanimously at its fourth sitting on the 26th June. The Report recommended the adoption of the Draft Convention prepared by the International Labour Office, the main provision of which is that "children under 14 years of age shall not be employed, or work in vessels of any kind, whether publicly or privately owned, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed." The Commission, however, recommended the addition of two articles as follows:—(a) That no seaman under 18 years of age be employed as a trimmer or stoker. (b) That no person less than 17 years of age be employed on night watches between 3 p.m. and 6 a.m. In the course of the proceedings of the main conference on this Report the two articles inserted by the Commission were excluded, objection being taken not so much to the merits of the proposals, as to the fact that they fell outside the terms of the Agenda. A proposal was adopted, however, to place the question of the employment of seamen under 18 years as trimmers or stokers, on the Agenda of the next General Conference. The 1st July, 1922, was fixed as the date on which each member of the International Labour Organisation ratifying this Draft Convention should bring into operation its provisions.

The Commission, on the fourth item of the Agenda, namely, the consideration of the possibility of drawing up an International Seamen's Code, reported to the main conference after five sittings. In its report it laid down a

definition for such a code as follows:—"A collection of the laws and regulations dealing with the condition and position of seamen as such, which it may be possible for the various maritime countries of the world to adopt as a common and uniform body of seamen's international law." The Report pointed out the advantages of the formulation of such a body of law, provided that machinery were created to allow for its periodic revision by the International Labour Organisation. The Commission suggested that the work of detailed codification could most suitably be undertaken by the International Labour Office. A recommendation was adopted, recommending each member of the International Labour Organisation to undertake the formulation of a "seamen's code," comprising all its laws and regulations relating to seamen as such, in order to facilitate the task of establishing an International Seamen's Code.

The Commission set up to deal with the conditions of labour on inland waterways recommended that each member of the International Labour Organisation should introduce legislation limiting in the direction of the declaration in the Labour Clauses of the Treaties of Peace the hours of work of persons engaged on inland waterways (with any special provisions which might be necessary to meet the geographical and industrial conditions peculiar to inland navigation in each country) after consultation with the employers' or workers' organisations concerned. The Report of this Commission was adopted on the 5th July.

The question of limiting the hours of work in the fishing industry was dealt with by means of a Recommendation recommending the members of the International Labour Organisation to enact legislation after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, limiting the hours of work of all workers employed in the fishing industry, with such special provisions as may be necessary to meet the conditions peculiar to the fishing industry in each country.

At the final sessions of the Conference on the 9th and 10th July, the various Draft Conventions and Recommendations, as reported in their final and diplomatic form from the drafting committee, were put to the final vote. It is in these final votes that a two-thirds majority is required. All the Draft Conventions and Recommendations proposed received the requisite majority with the exception, noted above, of the Draft Convention on hours of labour.

WAGES IN THE SCOTTISH BUILDING INDUSTRY.

DURING the War, wages in the Scottish building industry were regulated by hearings every four months before the Committee on Production and, subsequently, the Interim Court of Arbitration and the Industrial Court, in accordance with a National Agreement similar to that observed in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. The last claim which was referred to the Industrial Court was one for an advance of 6d. an hour as from the 1st April, 1920. The case was heard by the Court in March, and on the facts then existing the Court decided that the claim had not been established. Before the hearing, the operative joiners in the West of Scotland, influenced by the high rate of wages which were being offered to joiners in the Clyde shipyards, had withdrawn from the National Agreement and had pressed their claim for an advance of 6d. an hour independently of the rest of the operatives in the Scottish building industry, and following on the award of the Court the joiners in Scotland came out on strike in support of their demand. Protracted negotiations took place between the employers and operatives throughout the whole industry, but the parties were unable to reach any general settlement.

The position at the beginning of July was that about one-third of the operative joiners had obtained a recognition of their demand for a rate of 2s. 6d. an hour, and the bricklayers and masons and their labourers in the West of Scotland had succeeded in securing an agreement with the employers in the district conceding an advance of rates of 4d. an hour, bringing the rate up to 2s. 4d. for tradesmen and 1s. 11½d. an hour for labourers. The bricklayers at Edinburgh and Dundee, and in Ayrshire, had not obtained this advance, and were out on strike.

As it seemed probable that serious delay to the progress of housing schemes would ensue, a conference of representatives of the industry was held at Glasgow on the 3rd and 8th of July under Sir David Shackleton's chairmanship. The object of the conference was to secure, if possible, a settlement on a national basis, which would include all the building trade, and cover the whole country, and this was effected by the following Agreement, which makes the maximum rate for tradesmen in Scotland substantially uniform with that in England—

- (1) That the standard rates under Industrial Court Award dated 30th March, 1920, be increased by 4½d. per hour from and including 9th July, 1920, to 30th November, 1920, subject to a maximum rate of 2s. 4d. per hour for skilled tradesmen, and 1s. 11½d. per hour for labourers.
- (2) That a joint conference of the representatives of the parties to this Agreement shall be held on 5th

August, 1920, to consider a scheme of levelling up rates between sections and the grading of districts.

- (3) That work be resumed on Monday, 12th July, 1920.
- (4) That there shall be no victimisation on either side.

The joint conference referred to in the second Clause of the Agreement has now been held, and it is understood that negotiations are still proceeding, with a view to terminating, if possible, certain variations in rates between the several classes of tradesmen in the industry, which are a fruitful cause of unrest, and for the introduction into Scotland of some system of grading towns, similar to that prevailing in England.

It is hoped that the conference will also assist in securing the establishment of some machinery for settling rates in Scotland on a national basis for the future, as the National Agreement made during the war, for arbitration at periods of four months, is hardly suited to present conditions.

PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

APART from the general increases in rates of wages and reductions in weekly working hours, perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the improvement in the conditions of employment of workpeople in the United Kingdom which has taken place since the conclusion of the Armistice has been the widespread extension of the principle of payment of wages for holidays.

Before the war, manual wage-earners were not, as a rule, paid for holidays. The Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 provided that holidays amounting to six days per annum must be granted (either on the usual public holidays or days or half-days in lieu thereof) to all females and to all workers under 18 years of age, employed in factories and workshops, and while men of 18 years of age or over were not affected by the Act, they were also mostly granted similar holidays. In addition to these statutory holidays, other holidays were allowed in many industries, but in most cases only clerks, foremen, apprentices, and other small classes of operatives on "standing wages" were paid wages in respect either of the statutory or of the additional holidays. The principal exceptions were the railway service, the public utility services (gas, water, electricity, tramway, &c., undertakings and the road, sanitary, &c., services of local authorities) and the newspaper printing industry, in all of which it was the practice for the majority of the wage-earners to be granted holidays with pay ranging generally from 3 to 12 days per annum. A number of individual firms in other industries had similar arrangements in operation, but such cases were exceptional. Since the beginning of 1919, however, the practice has spread to a considerable number of other industries, and it is estimated that about two million workpeople are now covered by collective agreements between employers and workpeople, or by less formal arrangements, providing that certain holidays with pay shall be granted annually.

The majority of the formal agreements provide that payment shall be made for statutory holidays and, in addition, for a certain period varying in different cases from 3 to 12 days in each year. Payment for this period, however, is usually conditional on the employee having had 6 or 12 months' service, and in some cases the amount of holiday allowed varies according to the length of service. In the case of time-workers payment is generally at the full weekly rates of wages, and in some instances provision is made for payment of piece-workers on the same basis. In the printing and paper-bag making trades, piece-workers receive amounts calculated on their average earnings for the previous six months; in the paint, colour and varnish trade the average of the preceding month is taken; in the coir matting industry the average of two months is used, and in the pen-making industry payment is made at the average earnings in the first four of the five weeks preceding the holiday. In one or two cases payment is made of a fixed sum, e.g., 40s. a week is paid to boot and shoe repairers (both time and piece-workers) employed by co-operative societies in Yorkshire. In other cases a contributory scheme has been adopted. By agreement between the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the Operatives' Union equal weekly contributions are made to a holiday fund by the employer and the worker, amounting to 1s. 2d. per week in the case of adult men with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls. This fund provides for payment for Easter, Whitsun, August and Christmas or other customary local holidays, one being a full week. The contributions extend over 48 weeks in the year, and withdrawals are made by two instalments at Easter and Whitsun and two larger instalments at August and Christmas. Similar contributions are made by the employers and workpeople in the shoe and slipper trade at Rossendale, but in this case the contributions extend over 50 weeks in the year and withdrawals are made by instalments or in a lump sum at the mid-summer holidays. Another example of the contributory system is found in an agreement covering typefounders in London who work 50 hours per week in 50 weeks in the year but receive payment for 48 hours

only, the extra two hours per week accruing towards twelve days holiday during the year.

In the following Table a list is given of the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to exist providing for the grant of holidays with pay, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which (unless the contrary is indicated) are also granted and paid for.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service. Months.
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.		
Railway Service (traffic section)	1 week †	12
Road Transport	1 week	12
Tramways	6 days †	12
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	1 week	6
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	†	†
Municipal Undertakings (non-trading services)	12 days \$	Agreed locally
Heavy Chemical Manufacture	1 week |	6
Drug & Fine Chemical Manufacture	3 days	6
Flour Milling—England & Wales	6 days |	12
" " Ireland	1 week	6
Tin Box Making	6 days †	6
Pen Making	1 week less 2 days	9
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	1 week " 1 day	12
Paper Bag Making	1 week	—
Matches, Manufacture of	6 days	6
Cement Manufacture	1 week	6
Paint, Colour, Varnish, &c., Manufacture	3 days	9
Photographic Sensitized Materials Manufacture	5 days	12
Cocoa, Chocolate, Jam and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	6 days	6
Co-operative Societies' Laundries (Time-workers)	3 days	12
	6 days	—
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.		
Coal Mining Deputies (South and West Yorks)	6 days |	—
Copper-plate Engraving (London)	6 days	6
Typefoundry (London)	12 days \$	†
Military Musical Instrument Making (London)	1 week	12
Shoe and Slipper Manufacture (Rossendale)	†	†
Boot and Shoe Repairing (Co-operative Societies, Yorkshire)	1 week |	6
Tailoring (Liverpool)	1 week	12
Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. (London)	1 week	6
Omibus Service (London)	2 weeks	12
Newspaper Printing (London)	6 days †	6
Chemists' Assistants (Ireland)	2 weeks	6
Brewing (London)	1 day per month's service	6 to 12
Retail Meat Trading (Cardiff)	2 weeks	12
Dairy Trade (Eastbourne)	3 days	12
Co-operative Society Employees (London)	1 week	12
" " (North Western Area)	Under 20 yrs., 6 day; Over " 9 day; Managers & Buyers, 12 days	6
" " (Midlands)	3 days	12
" " (Northern Area)	6 days	12
Wholesale Textile and General Warehouses (London)	6 days	12
Export Packing Trade (London)	12 days	12
Warehouses (Manchester)	1 week	6
Produce Warehouses (Newcastle)	8 days	6
Provision Warehouses (Scotland)	10 days	—
Funeral Workers (London)	6 days	12
Hairdressing (Dublin)	6 days	12
Fishmongers' Assistants (Edinburgh)	1 week	12
Umbrella Making (London)	1 week	12
Employees of Cinematograph Exhibitions (London and Home Counties) (Birmingham)	1 week	6
Electricity Supply Shift Workers (London)	1 week †	12
" " (Yorkshire, N. Lincolnshire, &c.)	2 weeks †	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire)	14 days †	12
Nurseries and Market Gardens (Lea Valley)	(shift workers)	12
Drapery Assistants (Birmingham)	7 days	12
" " (Eastbourne)	(day workers)	12
Theatrical Employees (Blackpool)	3 days	24
Fertiliser and Chemical Manufacture (Plymouth)	6 days	6
	1 week	6
	1 week †	12

In addition to the agreements of which details are given in the Table it is known that others are in existence covering the employees of individual firms. It has also recently been recommended by the Brush and Broom Trade Board

- * Unless otherwise stated payments for the usual Public Holidays or days in lieu, are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.
- † The employees are usually required to work on Public Holidays.
- ‡ Payment is made on a contributory basis. See description above.
- \$ Public Holidays are included in the number of days specified.
- | No payment is made in respect of Public Holidays to those not called upon to work.
- || Single days may also be granted in addition, where it has been the custom to do so previously, up to a maximum of six.
- ** Seasonal workers receive one week's pay in lieu of holiday after 13 consecutive weeks' service.

that all employers in the industry should grant one week's holiday with pay to all their employees with 12 months' service, whilst the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation and the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacturers' Federation have recommended their members to allow one week's holiday with pay to employees with 12 months' service and of half a week to those with over six and under 12 months' service.

In some of the agreements provision is made that additional payments are to be made to workers who leave employment before they have taken their holiday. In the printing, paper-bag making, tin-box making and copper-plate engraving (London) trades an employee who leaves after six months' service without having had his holiday receives one day's pay for each two months' service. Newspaper printers in London who leave employment before 31st March receive one-twelfth of two weeks' wages for each month's service since the previous October. An employee in the paint, colour and varnish trades who leaves within a month prior to the date fixed for his holiday receives the holiday payment.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

THE most important Trade Union Conferences held during the month of July have been the annual conferences of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the National Federation of Women Workers, and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association.

The 46th Congress of the *National Union of Railwaymen* was held at Belfast from the 5th to the 10th July. Mr. W. J. Abraham presided. The most important item on the agenda was the discussion of the wages award of the National Wages Board. The text of the award was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1920, page 290. The award was discussed at considerable length and a resolution was ultimately passed accepting the award by 39 votes against 16. Many decisions of the Executive Committee during the past year were discussed. The action of the Executive Committee in supporting the London Electric Railway Companies (Fares, etc.) Bill, and in withdrawing the embargo upon the transport of munitions destined for use in the Russo-Polish war, were approved by large majorities. A resolution was passed unanimously re-affirming the previous decisions of the Annual General Meeting in favour of nationalisation of the railways and declaring that any attempt to allow the pre-war system to become operative would receive strenuous opposition. Resolutions were passed instructing the Executive Committee to take steps for the adoption of national grade movements to co-ordinate the work of the grades and to prevent the extension of sectional and unofficial action, and to take up the shopmen's programme with the Ministry of Transport immediately. The action of the Executive Committee in convening the Bristol Conference of Irish delegates to discuss the Irish situation was approved and a resolution was carried unanimously welcoming the decision of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Co-operative movement to undertake a joint investigation into high prices and the cost of living.

The annual conference of the *Miners' Federation of Great Britain* was held at Leamington from the 6th to the 9th July. Mr. Smillie presided over the meetings. On the 7th July the proposal of the Executive that the Federation should put forward a new wages demand, coupled with a demand for a reduced price of household coal, was approved (Cf. page 419 above). On the 8th July the Conference discussed the Ministry of Mines Bill and passed a resolution urging the Labour Party to use every means at its disposal to prevent its passage through the House of Commons and declaring its determination to refuse to operate the Bill should it become law. Resolutions were passed in favour of compulsory provision of pit-head baths, for the increase of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts (compensation during disablement to be paid from the day of the accident at a rate equivalent to the average wage before the accident, and, in cases of fatal accidents, compensation to be equivalent to three years' wages or £600, whichever might be the greater), on the subject of Labour Colleges (the Trades Union Congress to be recommended to pass a resolution instructing the Parliamentary Committee to take over and be responsible for the conduct of the Labour College, London, and Ruskin College, Oxford). Resolutions were also passed outlining the industrial programme of the Federation: in favour of standardisation upwards of wages and conditions of work throughout Great Britain; in favour of the inclusion within the Minimum Wage Act of all surface workers; instructing the Executive to take in hand the question of long distance travelling underground; and in favour of a 14-day holiday per annum with pay. A resolution giving the Executive power in the event of a national dispute to call a national strike without a ballot vote of members was defeated.

The biennial conference of the *National Federation of Women Workers* was held at Sheffield on the 23rd and 24th July. Mrs. A. Lauder presided. The scheme for amalgamation with the *National Union of General Workers*, which

provides for the Federation becoming the Women's Section of the National Union with considerable powers of autonomy, was approved by an overwhelming majority. A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to give effect to the Draft Convention adopted by the Washington International Labour Conference concerning the employment of women before and after child-birth, by the introduction of a Bill providing benefits for mothers and children on a universal and non-contributory basis. A further resolution demanding the provision of pensions for mothers to enable them to remain at home was carried unanimously.

The annual conference of the *United Textile Factory Workers' Association* was held at Blackpool on the 26th and 27th July. Mr. Walter Gee presided. A resolution was passed unanimously recommending the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the position of the Cotton Textile Industry and the conditions prevailing therein. Proposals put forward by the Legislative Council for the reorganisation of the Association as a complete political and industrial federation of all Trade Unions in the Lancashire Cotton Textile Industry were discussed, and it was decided that they should be submitted to constituent bodies and further discussed at a special conference to be held on the 13th November. The Legislative Council were requested to enter into negotiations for a shorter working week and the conference expressed itself in favour of local autonomy in the hours of beginning work in the morning. Resolutions were adopted calling for improvements in factory conditions; demanding that the administration of unemployment insurance should be placed in the hands of *bona fide* Trade Union organisations; and calling for a reduction in the age limit for old age pensions from 70 to 60 years of age, with an increase in the amount of pension to £1 a week.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Trades Union Congress was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the 13th July, and the greater part of the session was spent in a discussion of the Irish situation. Two resolutions were passed, put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain respectively, on the Irish question, and one on the subject of Poland and Russia. The congress also discussed the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and passed the following resolution:—

"That this Congress declares its emphatic opposition to the Government's Unemployment Bill, in so far as it makes provision for the administration of unemployment benefits by friendly societies and others. Further, we instruct the Parliamentary Committee to act in accordance with the circular issued to the affiliated organisations in March, 1920, and recommend that societies refuse to have anything to do with the Act unless the objectionable clause is removed."

A deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress interviewed the Prime Minister on 22nd July, and presented and discussed certain of the resolutions passed at this meeting.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

It is regretted that in *THE LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1920 (page 358), it was erroneously stated that the Dublin United Brass Founders, Finishers and Gasfitters' Society was one of the Trade Unions amalgamating to form the Amalgamated Engineering Union. It is understood that this is not the case.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.

Two Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board have recently been published.*

The Report on the Speed of Adaptation of Output to Altered Hours of Work, by Dr. H. M. Vernon, shows that when the hours of work are reduced, there is often no change in the hourly output for several weeks. Then it begins to mount slowly, but it takes a long time to reach a new equilibrium. In the case of tinplate millmen, at certain mills for which records were obtained, the adaptation period (when hours were reduced from 8 to 6 per shift) was found to be about two months; while in the case of steel melters at a number of open hearth steel works, the period of adaptation, when the hours per shift were reduced from 12 to 8, was as long as thirteen months.

* No. 6—Speed of Adaptation of Output to Altered Hours of Work (Price 1s. net). No. 7—Individual Differences in Output in the Cotton Industry (Price 6d. net).

On the other hand, when hours are increased, the fall to the new equilibrium level is immediate. When the tinplate millmen already mentioned, for example, reverted from 6-hour to 8-hour shifts, their output fell without delay; there was little or none of the gradual adaptation observed in the reverse change. This is taken as indicating the evil effects of *intermittent* overtime, because in such cases the workers' output is liable to drop immediately on any increase in hours, and only to recover gradually when hours are reduced. When spells of longer and shorter hours recur at regular intervals, the output in both periods will tend to be at the slower rate appropriate to the longer spells.

Fatigue in tool setters, or in labourers, or the removal of such fatigue, may have a great effect on the output of the workers under their charge, or whom they supply. For example, when the hours of the men employed at a certain shell factory were reduced from 6½ to 54 per week, the women's hourly output at once began to rise, and ultimately increased from 10 to 42 per cent. on its previous value; and this though the hours of the women themselves were simultaneously increased from 44½ to 54 per week.

The Report on Individual Differences in Output in the Cotton Industry, by Mr. S. Wyatt, M.Sc., M.Ed., embodies the results of a small inquiry preliminary to a general inquiry into fatigue and efficiency in the cotton trade, which is now in progress.

The report begins by pointing out that in some operations, such as spinning, the output is almost entirely controlled by the machine, and individual differences in output are reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, a process such as drawing-in (by hand) is entirely dependent upon the skill and speed of the worker.

Almost the whole of the information collected in this investigation was obtained from the books at the various mills visited. In most of the operations connected with the cotton industry the operatives are paid wages according to standard piece rates; and these figures were used as the chief source of information.

The following Table, copied from the Report, summarises the principal results of the investigation:—

Variations in Wages in Different Processes Compared.
(For purposes of comparison the average wages of operatives engaged in each process have been converted to 100, and other wages treated in proportion.)

Process.	No. of Cases.	Wage.			Mean Variation.*
		Max.	Min.	Aver.	
Weaving (fancy) ..	423	132	65	100	10.0
Winding ..	46	119	75	100	8.3
Weaving (plain) ..	752	126	73	100	6.0
Slabbing ..	17	109	91	100	4.7
Drawing ..	22	108	89	100	3.2
Intermediate ..	15	108	94	100	2.9
Roving ..	27	108	92	100	2.0
Spinning (ring) ..	51	109	92	100	1.9
Spinning (mule) ..	82	107	91	100	1.9

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

A FURTHER extension of the Out-of-Work Donation scheme has been granted, the general principles and conditions of the new scheme being similar to those in force under the Extension Scheme which ended on 31st July. Subject to these conditions being satisfied, Local Employment Committees are empowered to grant a further donation at the flat rate of 20s. a week to be drawn within the period 1st August to 8th November, 1920.

The number of men claiming donation under the Original Scheme at 30th July was 89,219, a decrease of 20,472 compared with the number at 25th June. On the 30th July, 49,918 men were claiming donation under the Special Extension Scheme, a decrease of 13,634 on the previous month. The total number on Out-of-Work Donation at the 30th July was 139,137, a decrease of 34,106 on the figure for 25th June. Since the Armistice approximately 4,100,000 men other than commissioned officers have been demobilised from H.M. Forces, and at 30th July the number of applicants for donation was about 3.4 per cent. of this total.

On 30th July, 1920, 17,775 disabled men were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 4,801 compared with the figure at 25th June. In September, 1919, the King issued an appeal to employers of labour to employ a percentage of disabled men. Up to and including the 31st July last, 19,010 certificates had been issued to employers who had agreed to employ the required percentage, and the number of men covered by these undertakings was 182,991. Since the appeal was issued the Disabled Live Register has decreased by 24,457—the figure at 19th September, 1919, being 42,232.

* The "mean variation" is the mean of the differences (either upwards or downwards) between individual wages and the average wage. Thus a "mean variation" of 4.0 represents a variation of twice that amount or 8.0, between the mean "over-average" and the mean "under-average" worker.

In response to a request by Dr. Macnamara the Minister of Health has issued a further appeal to all Local Authorities in England and Wales asking them to co-operate in the scheme, and the Scottish Office will similarly circularise all Local Authorities in Scotland. A special Circular Letter has also been sent to banks and to firms holding the Royal Warrant.

Posters are in preparation which will embody the names of the employers who have enrolled under the Scheme in certain defined areas such as counties and county boroughs. These will be exhibited in appropriate local public buildings throughout the country.

WORKS COUNCILS IN NORWAY: NEW ACT.*

A PROVISIONAL Works Councils Act (*Midlertidig lov om arbeiderutvalg*) was passed on 22nd July, 1920. The following paragraphs give a summary of this measure. The functions of the Councils are advisory only, it will be observed, and no penalty is laid down for failure to comply with the terms of the law.

The law applies to private and public concerns which employ regularly throughout the year not less than 50 workers, provided that such concerns (1) come under the law of 18th September, 1915, as to the protection of industrial workpeople, or (2) have for their object the working of railway, tramway, telegraph or telephone services. The King may extend the application of the law to concerns other than those above indicated.

In every establishment included under the law a Works Council is to be formed, if demanded by one-fourth of the workpeople. The term "workpeople" applies to all persons over 18 years of age who are employed in the concern, except works managers, managers, or other superior officials, apprentices, messengers, office employees or foremen whose chief duties are of a supervisory character, or who receive a fixed monthly or yearly salary.

The members of the Council (who must not number less than 2 or more than 10) are to be elected for a year from among such workers in the establishment as are over 21 years of age, and, so far as possible, from those who have been in the service of the concern for two years or more. All workers over 18 years of age are entitled to vote.

The Works Council is to consider and express opinions upon the affairs of the concern, so far as they relate to the following points:—(1) Important changes in the management, so far as they affect working conditions; (2) questions concerning ordinary scales of pay, piecework rates, hours of labour, overtime, arrangement of work during short time, holidays, and other working conditions, unless agreement on these matters is reached by direct negotiations between the employer and the workpeople concerned; (3) workshop regulations and additions to or changes therein; and (4) questions as to the setting up or the management of welfare institutions (sickness and funeral funds, savings banks, workmen's dwellings, etc.).

Before coming to any decision on the subjects above referred to, the employer must consult the Works Council. When pressing circumstances make it impossible for him to do this, he may inform the Council at the earliest opportunity of his decision, giving his reasons for it.

Further, the Council is entitled (and if requested by one of the parties is bound) to act as conciliator in disputes in which any worker is concerned if they relate to working conditions or to the dismissal of workpeople.

Any dispute which may arise between the employer and the Works Council regarding the competency of the latter to deal with a question shall be decided by the King or his nominee.

It is provided that the time for negotiations between the Works Council and the employer is to be fixed by the latter. Otherwise the meetings of the Works Councils are to be appointed by the Chairman so as not to interfere with the usual course of work in the establishment. If a meeting is held by decision of the employer during working hours this is not to involve reduction in the wages of the members of the Council. It is further provided that the members of the Works Council must not be discharged or given notice of dismissal unless real reasons exist.

The law enters into operation immediately.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.†

A REPORT with the above title has been issued by the International Labour Office.

The Report was prepared as a guide to the members of the Commission of Inquiry which the International Labour Office proposes to send to Russia. It is therefore only a compilation of information from such sources as exist in western Europe, including, however, translations of certain decrees and legislative enactments of the Soviet Government which have appeared in the Russian newspapers, or have been circulated by wireless.

The Report is arranged under the following headings:—Hours of labour; wages; labour of women and children, and protection of workers engaged in dangerous and unhealthy

* *Arbeidsgiveren*, 23 July, 1920 (the organ of the Norwegian Employers Association).
† Published by Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. 2. Price 7s. 6d. net.

industries; unemployment; home work; social insurance (i.e., insurance against old age, sickness, disablement, etc.); compulsory labour; strikes; organisation of Russian Labour Commissariat (i.e., Ministry of Labour); Trade Unions; nationalisation of industry; material results of nationalisation; workers' control; technical staff; condition of non-nationalised industries; Russian co-operative societies. There is also a detailed bibliography.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND: LATEST STATISTICS.

The Ninth Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada (relating to the calendar year, 1919), recently issued by the Department of Labour at Ottawa, calls attention to the considerable increase which has taken place in the number of Trade Unionists in the Dominion during the year under review. In that year, there were 99 international organisations in Canada (the term "international" in this connection being applied to organisations whose jurisdiction covers the whole of the North American Continent), grouped into 2,309 local branches with a total membership of 260,247—an increase of 58,815 during the year.

The report recalls that in 1911 there were 133,132 members in all labour organisations. In 1912 the number had increased to 160,120, in 1913 to 175,799. During 1914 and 1915 the total fell to 143,343. In 1916 the upward movement was resumed, the total becoming 160,407; in 1917 it was 204,630, and in 1918 the figure reached was 248,887. The increase in membership during 1919 was thus 129,160, while the total attained is the highest point reached in Trade Union membership in Canada.

The following Table shows the number of members and local branches in the various groups of organisations in 1919:—

	Branches.	Members.
International	2,309	260,247
Non-international	325	33,372
Independents	29	8,278
National Catholic	83	35,000
"One Big Union"	101	41,160
Total	2,847	378,047

These figures show that the bulk of the organised workers in the Dominion are affiliated to bodies which operate also in the United States.

If the members be divided into groups according to the trades followed, the railway employees stand first with 23.45 per cent. of the total, the metal trades second with 11.05 per cent., the building trades third with 10.58 per cent. The percentages of other groups stand as follows:—public employees, personal service and amusement 6.33, clothing and boot and shoe trades 5.48, mining and quarrying 4.59, printing trades 2.44.

The following Table gives the names, in alphabetical order, of 18 International Unions which had 5,000 or more members in Canada, representing a total membership in the Dominion of 172,855, contained in 1,291 local branches:—

Name of Organisation.	Number of Canadian Local Units.	Reported Membership of all Units in Canada.
American Federation of Labour	65	5,421
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, International Brotherhood of	51	8,123
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union	49	7,600
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	142	16,496
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated	13	9,500
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	55	5,371
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	97	5,429
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	97	8,373
Machinists, International Association of	111	17,800
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of	178	15,000
Mine Workers of America, United	74	15,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	25	5,000
Railroad, Telephones, Order of	12	6,250
Railroad, Trainmen, Brotherhood of	89	13,506
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	103	12,044
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of	46	9,206
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of	30	7,000
Typographical Union, International	54	5,136

"THE ONE BIG UNION."

A plan for the form of organisation for the workers of Canada, known as the "One Big Union," was put into operation in 1919, although proposals had been advanced as long ago as 1911. A constitution was drawn up in June, 1912, at Calgary. The opening sentence of the preamble states that "modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess," and workers are urged to organise irrespective of nationality, sex or craft, as a "One Big Union." The membership has been augmented by secessions from the craft Unions, but it was recently claimed that the international trade union movement was once again established in localities where advocates of the "One Big Union" had made their strongest attacks.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Trade Union Association on a national basis was first formed in Newfoundland in April, 1917, although a number of international organisations have for some years maintained local branches in the colony. The new body bears the title of the Newfoundland Industrial Workers' Association and publishes as its organ *The Industrial Worker*. At the close of 1919, 13 local branches were affiliated, with a combined membership of 3,500.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A copy of an Act making provision for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment, approved by the United States Government on 2nd June last, has been transmitted to the Ministry of Labour by the Foreign Office. This Act appropriates Federal Funds to the amount of 750,000 dollars for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1921, and 1,000,000 dollars for each of the three following fiscal years, which sums are to be allocated to the various States in proportion to their population. The minimum amount to be allotted to any State is 5,000 dollars.

The monies granted under this Act may be expended only subject to the following conditions: Each State shall expend a further amount equal to the Federal grant, and for the same purpose. Each State shall annually submit for approval plans showing under specified heads how the work of rehabilitation is to be carried out. Each State shall present an annual report of work done. The money granted may not be used for the purchase, preservation, erection or repair of any buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of land. All courses for vocational rehabilitation shall be available to any civil employee of the United States disabled while in the performance of his duty.

"Persons disabled" as defined in the Act is held to mean "any person who, by reason of a physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury or disease is, or may be expected to be, totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation." The term "rehabilitation" is construed to mean "the rendering of a person disabled fit to engage in a remunerative occupation."

In order to secure the benefits of the appropriations provided, each separate State must, through its legislative authority (1) accept the provisions of the Act; (2) empower and direct the Board designated or created as the State Board for Vocational Education to co-operate with the corresponding Federal Board in the administration of this Act; provide that the State Board shall co-operate with the State Workmen's Compensation Board or other body charged with the administration of workmen's compensation or liability laws; provide for the supervision and support of the courses of vocational rehabilitation to be provided by the State Boards; and appoint the State Treasurer as custodian of the above-mentioned appropriations.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education will exercise supervision over all activities in connection with the administration of this Act. A sum of 75,000 dollars a year for four years is appropriated to the Federal Board for the purpose of making studies, investigations and reports regarding vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. This Act also provides that no salaries shall be paid out of this amount in excess of 5,000 dollars per annum. The Federal Board is authorised to receive gifts and donations from public or private sources, provided such gifts and donations are offered unconditionally. The last clause of the Act provides "that no discrimination shall be made or permitted for or against any person or persons who are entitled to the benefits of this Act because of membership or non-membership in any industrial, fraternal or private organisation of any kind under a penalty of 200 dollars for every violation thereof."

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 31st JULY, 1920.*

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Food	162%
All Items included	155%

FOOD.

DURING July there was a further advance in the general level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food, the average increase in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary being 162 per cent. at 31st July as compared with 158 per cent. at 1st July. This advance was largely due to the rise in the prices of meat following on the removal of the maximum retail prices of British beef and mutton on 4th July. There was also a further seasonal increase in the prices of eggs, the average price rising by over one-halfpenny each, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the decline of 4½d. per 7 lbs. in the average price of potatoes.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in the statistics in July, 1914, at the beginning of November, 1918 (just before the Armistice), and on 31st July, 1920:—

Article	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated)			Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (-) at 31st July, 1920, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	31st July, 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Ribs	0 8½	1 8	1 11½	+ 1½	+ 3½
Thin Flank	0 8½	1 3	1 5	+ (10½)	+ 2
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	1 8	1 8½	+ 0 8½	- 4½
Thin Flank	0 4½	1 2½	0 8½	+ 0 5	- 5
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 8½	2 0½	+ 1 2½	+ 4
Breast	0 6½	1 1½	1 4½	+ 0 10	+ 3½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	1 9	1 8½	+ 0 9	- 5½
Breast	0 4	1 1	0 7½	+ 0 3½	- 5½
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	2 3	2 7½	+ 1 8½	+ 4½
Flour per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	1 11½	+ 1 0½	+ 7½
Bread per 4 lb.	1 6½	0 9	1 0½	+ 0 7	+ 3½
Tea	0 2	0 7	1 2	+ 1 0	+ 7
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 3½	0 8½	0 7½	+ 0 4½	- 0½
Milk per quart					
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	2 6	2 8½	+ 1 5½	+ 2½
Salt	1 2	2 6	2 8½	+ 1 6½	+ 2½
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	0 8½	1 8	1 8½	+ 1 0	+ 0½
Margarine	0 7½	1 2	1 1½	+ 0 6½	- 0½
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 6½	0 4½	+ 0 3	- 2
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	1 2½	+ 0 9½	+ 6½

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 31st July in relation to the prices of July, 1914, 1st November, 1918, and 1st July, 1920:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 31st July, 1920, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at	
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st July, 1920.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	133	141	137	103	112
Thin Flank	167	153	160	126	129
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	117	115	116	175	116
Thin Flank	107	97	102	208	102
Mutton, British—					
Legs	139	142	140	102	106
Breast	163	145	154	106	110
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	139	120	129	206	116
Breast	81	69	75	217	46
Bacon (streaky)†	183	177	180	142	170
Flour	123	102	112	167	109
Bread	114	135	119	52	118
Tea	119	116	118	65	118
Sugar (granulated) ..	84	84	84	73	84
Milk	602	580	581	241	581
Butter—					
Fresh	120	135	128	141	124
Salt	119	127	123	107	121
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	139	135	137	112	127
Margarine	91	84	87	97	88
Eggs (fresh)	265	252	260	412	208
Potatoes	203	197	200	59	297
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	164	159	162	133	158

* The first day of August being Sunday, the statistics relate to the last day of the preceding month.
† 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.

Under the *Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920*, four clear weeks' notice is required of intention to increase rent (otherwise than on account of rates). Accordingly, at the date to which these statistics relate, the increases over pre-war rents actually in operation were, for the same accommodation, those resulting from increased rates only, and such increases in rents are estimated to have averaged between 15 and 20 per cent. of the pre-war rents (including rates). This percentage will, no doubt, be raised considerably during August.

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

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was about 135 per cent. at 31st July. For gas the increase was about 85 per cent., for lamp oil about 200 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 270 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which, taken as a whole, the average increase is estimated at about 130 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 120 per cent.), the resultant figure for 31st July, 1920, is about 155 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., sugar and butter), it would not, of course, be possible for everyone to obtain every article in the same quantity as before the war. Moreover, re-adjustments in expenditure have no doubt been effected in many cases (e.g., in families whose incomes have not risen so much as prices). No allowance is made in the figures for such economies and re-adjustments of expenditure, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

The general increase of 155 per cent. at 31st July compares with an increase of 152 per cent. at 1st July. 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	132
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	—
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	—
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	—
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	—

* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the average increase at 31st July, 1920, on the prices of July, 1914, was about 148 per cent. less.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

ITALY.

(a) Rome.*

The general level of food prices in Rome in June, 1920, shows a slight increase as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 225 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessities (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in June shows a decrease of 2.1 per cent. as compared with May, but a rise of 211 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914.

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

(b) Milan.‡

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan for one week, in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in July, 1920, shows a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but is 341 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows a decrease of 3 per cent. as compared with June, but an increase of 345 per cent. as compared with the level of the first half of 1914. Clothing in July shows an increase of 492 per cent. over the pre-war cost, heating and lighting of 511 per cent., and rent an increase of 8.3 per cent.†

BELGIUM.§

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessities on 15th May, as computed from returns of retail prices in 62 localities, shows a rise of 2.1 per cent. as compared with that of 15th April, and of 371 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the average rise above the pre-war level on 15th May, was 368 per cent. of all articles combined. For articles of "prime necessity" (almost entirely food), the average rise was 387 per cent., for less necessary articles 336 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.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).||

The index number representing the total food-bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in June, 1920, shows an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 110.3 per cent. as compared with 1913.†

SWEDEN.‡

At the prices prevailing in July the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting shows an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and an increase of 197 per cent. when compared with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, July shows an increase of 2.3 per cent. as against June, 1920, and an increase of 209 per cent. over July, 1914.†

ICELAND.

The April issue of *Hagtithindi*, the journal of the Icelandic Statistical Department, contains data which continue the information as to food prices collected quarterly from various tradesmen at Reykjavik. The general level of prices of necessities (food, washing materials, fuel and oil), at Reykjavik in April, 1920, rose by 6 per cent. as compared with January last, and was higher by 309 per cent. than in July, 1914.

UNITED STATES.**

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in June was 1.4 per cent. higher than that of the preceding month, 19 per cent. higher than that of June, 1919, and 115 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level, the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption.†

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

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

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

§ *Revue du Travail*, 30th June, 1920.

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

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

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

CANADA.*

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in June, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase of 1.6 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, and an increase of 128 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be considered, the June figures show an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 89.3 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (128 per cent.) on the one hand, and the total family expenditure (89 per cent.) on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel, and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in June, according to the Canadian statistics, was only 30.4 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.†

NEW ZEALAND.‡

The index number of retail prices of food in July, 1920, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 2.8 per cent. when compared with the preceding month. As compared with July, 1914, all groups of food specified in the Table were dearer, the combined index number for July, 1920, being 67.4 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance from the point of view of consumption of the various groups of commodities before the war.†

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1920, as compared with	
	June, 1920.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	+ 7.0	+ 88.3
Dairy produce	- 2.8	+ 63.3
Meat	+ 1.1	+ 45.6
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE).	+ 2.8	+ 67.4

* Information supplied by 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 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, 1915.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
UNITED KINGDOM ..	32	61	104	110	109	162*	1920. Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium**	28	48	68	87	112	151	May Jan.
Denmark	28	32	83	106	161	289	June
France (Paris)† ..	25†	42†	84†	144†	188†	279	2nd Qr.
(Other Towns) ..	..	..	42	76	110	110	June
Holland (Amsterdam).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy (Rome)	51	11	37	103	106	225	June
(Milan) .. .. .	..	..	..	225	210	345	July
Norway .. .. .	..	60	114	179	189	211	May
Sweden	24	42	81	168	210	197	July
Switzerland	19†	41†	78†	122†	150†	157	Mar.
United States	21	9	43	64	88	115	June
OVERSEA DOMINIONS							
Australia	31	30	26	32†	47	87	June
Canada	5	14	57	75	86	128	June
India (Calcutta) ..	8	10	16	31‡	51‡	70	July
New Zealand	12	19	27	39	44	67	July
South Africa	7	16	28	34	39	94	June

* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 155 per cent. (See p. 425.)

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

** The figure given also includes fuel, lighting, and clothing.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—The following report upon the conditions of employment during the month of June appears in the *Reichsanzeiger*, 7th August, 1920:—

Trade stagnation still continued during June; indeed, the depression has extended in some degree. It was in many cases no longer possible to work on goods for stock, and further short time and closing down resulted. For the time being some industries were able to maintain a 48-hour week, but it is difficult to say how long it will be possible to continue doing so.

In her impoverished condition Germany must set a final limit to consumption, unless a reduction of prices takes place which will enable those who are no longer in a position to purchase again to procure a relatively adequate home market. Such a reduction of prices, however, requires that producers and traders shall be prepared, at least during a certain period of transition, to face losses, and this specially affects the numerous class of people for whom this inevitable loss does not follow a period of exceptional gains. Inasmuch as costs of production are in many cases higher than the prices in the world markets, and the rate of exchange is increasing, the possibility of export is still further reduced and foreign markets are becoming more restricted and more difficult for German trade.

Returns from trade unions show a further and very considerable increase of unemployment in June. In the 38 unions from which reports for June were received there were 222,069 persons unemployed out of a total membership of 5.6 millions. This figure represents 4 per cent. unemployed as compared with 2.7 per cent. in May and 1.9 per cent. in April. The increase is common practically to all the larger unions. Among metal workers unemployment increased from 1.8 per cent. in May to 2.3 per cent. in June. Among transport workers the increase was comparatively greater than among metal workers, the increase being from 1.7 per cent. in May to 2.6 per cent. in June. Building workers reported an increase from 2.3 per cent. to 2.9 per cent., woodworkers from 3.2 per cent. to 6.8 per cent., and textile workers from 6.2 per cent. to 8.5 per cent.

Returns from Employment Exchanges show a considerable increase in the number of applicants for work. In June, for every 100 vacancies there were 201 male applicants and 125 females, as compared with 177 and 103 respectively in May and 167 and 91 in April.

According to returns from 6,487 Sickness Insurance Societies, the number of persons in employment whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid decreased between 1st June and 1st July from 12.15 millions to 11.996 millions, or 1.3 per cent. The number of male persons decreased by 0.6 per cent., the number of females by 2.5 per cent. These figures, however, do not constitute an absolutely reliable index to the state of employment at the present time. The members of the Sickness Insurance Societies are no longer, as they formerly were, full-time workers, but to a large extent include workers on short time.

The reports of the Demobilisation Commissioner show that the number of persons (heads of families, etc.) in receipt of out-of-work donations from public funds increased from 270,451 on 1st June to 321,126 on 1st July. The number of males increased from 209,340 to 239,875. The number of members of families of unemployed persons increased between the dates mentioned from 255,373 to 292,853. In considering this increase it should be remembered that usually May and June are the months during which the Out-of-Work Donation Funds are less heavily burdened in consequence of the temporary employment of unemployed persons in agricultural work.

FRANCE.*

Employment Exchanges in July.—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 31st July, 1920, was 11,160, of which 8,092 were for men and 3,068 for women. This total shows a decrease of 715 on that of the previous week. There were also 11,173 temporary situations found, 10,287 being for men and 886 for women, while in addition 1,999 foreign workers were placed in employment, making a total of 24,332 placings in all.

The number of applicants for work who were not placed was 14,223 (8,951 men and 5,272 women), this total showing an increase of 33 on that of the previous week. Of the unplaced applicants 47.5 per cent. were resident in the Seine Department (which includes Paris). The unsatisfied offers of work amounted to 9,208, of which 5,739 were men and 3,469 were women, the total showing a decrease of 711 on that of the previous week. Twenty-two per cent. of the unplaced vacancies were in domestic service, 16 per cent. in the building trades and public works, and 14 per cent. in agriculture.

* *Journal Officiel*, 7th August, 1920.

NORWAY.*

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	May 31, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1920.	May 31, 1919.	May 31, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1920.	May 31, 1919.
	Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	875	875	835	3.5	3.0	2.6
Carpenters, &c.	1,479	1,481	1,490	0.5	3.2	4.0
Painters (Christiania) ..	704	707	400	—	—	0.3
Metal workers	9,066	9,128	9,004	0.8	1.2	1.4
Bot and shoemakers ..	982	1,012	977	—	0.5	0.6
Printers	2,532	2,515	2,512	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bookbinders (Christiania)	892	890	864	1.0	1.0	5.1
Cabinetmakers	611	610	870	2.1	2.0	2.8
Bakers (Christiania) ..	680	680	475	2.6	3.2	3.6
Total	17,721	17,788	17,247	0.9	1.3	1.8

DENMARK.†

Employment in June.—Returns made to the Danish Statistical Department by the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of a total of 305,550 workpeople 2.1 per cent. were unemployed on 25th June, as compared with 2.8 per cent. on 28th May. The following Table gives the percentage of unemployment in various industries in Copenhagen and in the provinces on these dates. (Comparative figures for the end of June, 1919, are not available):—

Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 25th June, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed.	
		28th May, 1920.	25th June, 1920.
Copenhagen:—			
Building trades	11,191	6.4	6.4
Other industries	61,581	2.7	2.5
Commercial employment ..	13,366	0.7	0.7
General labourers (trades not specified)	31,433	2.9	1.2
Total	117,571	2.9	2.3
Provinces:—			
Building trades	21,392	3.3	3.0
Other industries	56,854	3.6	2.9
Commercial employment ..	13,417	1.1	1.1
General labourers (trades not specified)	96,310	2.3	1.4
Total	187,979	2.7	2.0
Grand Total	305,550	2.8	2.1

CANADA.‡

Employment in May.—Returns relating to unemployment in May were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,596 labour organisations, having a total membership of 201,650. For all occupations reporting, 2.88 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.83 per cent. in April, 1920, and 3.83 per cent. in May, 1919.

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

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting on 31st May, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		May, 1920.	April, 1920.	May, 1919.
All trades reporting ..	201,650	2.88	2.83	3.83
PRINCIPAL UNIONS.				
Building and construction ..	32,993	4.32	5.92	6.88
Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores	9,431	1.18	1.10	2.84
Metals, machinery, and conveyances ..	21,063	4.48	3.54	7.27
Textiles, carpets and cordage	5,030	0.12	0.05	0.32
Clothing and laundering	3,736	2.66	0.40	0.73
Food, tobacco and liquors	4,484	4.47	4.70	3.82
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	5,128	5.87	3.25	0.13
Steam railways	58,375	1.51	1.95	1.62
Street and electric railway employees ..	6,914	0.09	0.09	0.15
Navigation, seafaring, dock labour, etc.	12,178	10.18	9.75	10.29
Teamsters and chauffeurs	3,662	0.00	2.43	0.82
Pulp, paper and fibre	4,217	0.00	0.02	1.17
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	9,008	1.17	1.24	0.46

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

† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 4th August, 1920. Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen.

‡ *The Labour Gazette*, July, 1920. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, on the whole, in July. In the cotton weaving industry, the linen industry, the fancy lace trade, and the boot and shoe industry, however, it was slack, short time being worked in many cases. In some other industries, also, the high level of employment recorded in previous months was not wholly maintained.

Trade Unions, mainly of skilled workmen, with a net membership of 1,498,473, reported 1.4 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of July as compared with 1.2 per cent. at the end of June.

In industries in which the workpeople are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts the percentage of unemployed on 30th July, calculated from the number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies lodged, was 2.73 as compared with 2.62 on 25th June, 1920.

The number of men on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 30th July, 1920, was 223,662, a decrease of 16,203 on the total at 25th June; the number of women was 47,842, an increase of 704 on the total at 25th June. The number of vacancies unfilled at 30th July was 33,499 for men, and 35,058 for women, the corresponding figures at 25th June being 37,912 and 42,272.

Employment at coal mines continued good generally. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns received was slightly greater than in June. The average number of days worked per week by these mines in the fortnight ended July 24th was 5.64, practically the same as in June, 1920, and 0.97 more than in June, 1919. Employment continued good generally at iron and shale mines, and fairly good at tin, lead and zinc mines. At quarries it was good generally.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good, and shortages of labour continued to be reported. At iron and steel works and at tinsplate and sheet steel mills employment was good on the whole. In the engineering trades employment was fairly good, though the previous level was not quite maintained during the latter part of the month. In the shipbuilding trades it was fairly good, though slackness was reported from some districts. In the other metal trades it continued good.

In the cotton trade employment in the spinning branch continued good, but in the weaving branch it was very slack owing to the continued unsatisfactory state of the India and China markets. In the woollen and worsted trades it continued good except in the wool sorting section. The slackness in the Irish linen trade, consequent chiefly upon the scarcity of raw materials, continued, and in Scotland also short time was reported. In the jute trade employment was only moderate, the annual holidays being extended in many cases. In the lace trade there was a further decline, the levers section being generally bad. Employment was fairly good in the silk trade, good on the whole in the carpet trade, and fairly good in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades, in which a shortage of coal and dyestuffs was again reported. It was only moderate in the bespoke tailoring trades, the usual seasonal decline being noticeable, and in the ready-made section there was also some decline. In the shirt and collar trade it was fair on the whole. In the leather trade there was a further decline except in the case of patent leather dressers, while in the boot and shoe trades employment was very slack, much short time being reported. Short time was also general in the felt hat trade except in Warwickshire. With dressmakers and milliners in London employment was fair on the whole; in the wholesale mantle, costume, etc., trades it was moderate, but in the corset trade it continued good generally. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good, although not quite so good as in June.

Employment in the building trades continued good, a scarcity of skilled labour being again reported from many districts. In the woodworking and furnishing trades it remained fairly good generally, although there was a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the glass trades employment continued good, and it was good in all branches of the pottery trades. Brickmakers continued busy and employment in the cement trade was very good, some shortages of labour being reported. Employment in the food preparation trades was fairly good.

Agricultural operations were greatly hindered throughout the month by the heavy rains. With seamen employment remained fair, the demand for labour being fairly steady throughout the month. With dock and riverside labourers employment was generally fair and slightly better than in June. An improvement on the previous month was also reported in the fishing industry, employment being fairly good.

The general position, as indicated in the above paragraphs, is shown in further detail in the following columns.

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 30th July, 1920:—

Trade.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 30th July, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building and Works	1,214,517	1,398,312	2,612,829	39,231	6,387	45,618
Construction:						
Carpenters ..	143,105	320	143,425	528	1	529
Bricklayers ..	64,606	26	64,632	146	—	146
Others ..	727,246	3,668	730,914	19,828	72	19,900
Shipbuilding ..	333,779	5,019	338,798	12,517	158	12,675
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,214,517	1,398,312	2,612,829	39,231	6,387	45,618
Vehicle Construction	334,369	14,088	348,457	3,303	316	3,619
Sawmilling ..	15,405	721	16,126	1,070	19	1,089
Other Insured ..	41,031	183	41,214	271	—	271
Total under Act of 1911 ..	2,774,058	2,981,876	5,755,934	77,494	6,953	84,447
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	200,067	7,777	207,844	1,713	166	1,879
Tinsplate Manufacture ..	15,828	3,587	19,415	44	15	59
Wire Manufacture ..	21,564	7,797	29,361	20	165	185
Brass ..	14,378	12,390	26,768	131	257	388
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc. ..	22,402	7,455	29,857	218	120	338
Hardware, Hollow-ware ..	26,267	9,544	35,811	294	185	479
Tools, Files, Saws, Implem'ts, Cutlery	72,182	46,637	118,819	954	1,874	2,828
Clocks, Plates, Jewellery ..	17,256	6,445	23,701	123	86	209
Needles, Pins, Type-founding Dies, etc.	10,472	6,960	17,432	413	73	486
Electrical Scientific etc. Apparatus and Appliances ..	4,935	7,127	12,062	63	44	107
Miscellaneous Metals Ammunition and Explosives ..	37,413	21,657	59,070	1,155	590	1,745
Chemicals ..	2,982	5,131	8,113	231	128	359
Leather and Leather Goods ..	43,562	77,438	121,000	1,683	3,683	5,366
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials ..	25,262	124,608	149,870	1,648	1,027	2,675
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases	40,540	20,932	61,472	1,859	844	2,703
Rubber and Manufactures thereof ..	66,820	17,357	84,177	1,549	762	2,311
Other Insured ..	32,125	29,354	61,479	928	1,014	1,942
Total under Act of 1916 ..	42,462	79,863	122,325	1,504	4,041	5,545
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES ..	3,588,239	608,779	4,197,018	92,590	22,181	114,771

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at 30th July, 1920.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th June, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ..	2.28	1.73	2.28	+ 0.14	- 0.78	+ 0.13
Works Construction	1.70	2.16	1.71	- 0.52	- 1.66	- 0.53
Shipbuilding ..	3.75	3.15	3.74	+ 0.49	- 0.67	+ 0.47
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	3.24	3.48	3.27	- 0.15	+ 0.17	- 0.11
Vehicle Construction	1.62	2.24	1.66	+ 0.23	+ 0.34	+ 0.23
Sawmilling ..	6.95	2.64	6.75	- 0.40	- 0.79	- 0.41
Other ..	0.66	—	0.66	+ 0.12	- 0.49	+ 0.12
Total Insured under Act of 1911 ..	2.79	3.35	2.83	+ 0.01	+ 0.14	+ 0.02
Iron and Steel	0.86	2.13	0.90	+ 0.18	- 3.94	—
Tinsplate ..	0.28	0.42	0.30	- 0.09	+ 0.26	- 0.03
Wire ..	1.02	2.12	1.31	+ 0.28	+ 0.51	+ 0.34
Brass ..	0.91	2.07	1.45	- 0.06	+ 0.36	+ 0.14
Copper, Tin, Lead, &c.	0.97	1.31	1.13	- 0.17	+ 0.58	+ 0.02
Hardware ..	1.12	1.94	1.34	+ 0.02	+ 0.86	+ 0.19
Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	1.32	4.02	2.38	+ 0.05	+ 1.32	+ 0.55
Clocks, Plates, etc. ..	0.71	1.32	0.88	- 0.14	+ 0.23	- 0.04
Needles, Pins, Dies, &c.	3.94	1.05	2.79	+ 0.29	+ 0.28	+ 0.33
Electrical, etc. App.	1.28	0.62	0.89	+ 0.35	+ 0.22	+ 0.28
Miscellaneous Metals	3.09	2.72	2.95	- 0.03	+ 0.56	+ 0.18
Ammunition and Explosives ..	7.75	2.49	4.42	- 1.83	+ 0.86	- 0.23
Chemicals ..	3.86	4.78	4.43	+ 0.59	+ 0.15	+ 0.33
Leather ..	1.66	4.07	2.15	+ 0.42	+ 0.14	+ 0.36
Brick, etc. ..	4.59	4.03	4.40	+ 1.07	+ 1.16	+ 1.11
Sawmilling, etc. †	0.84	1.88	1.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.38	+ 0.07
Rubber ..	2.32	4.39	2.75	+ 0.25	+ 0.97	+ 0.39
Other ..	2.89	3.45	3.16	+ 0.42	+ 0.64	+ 0.56
Total Insured under Act of 1916 ..	3.54	5.06	4.53	+ 0.67	+ 1.15	+ 1.00
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES ..	1.85	3.80	2.50	+ 0.21	+ 0.59	+ 0.33

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

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

TRADE UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The percentage unemployed at the end of July among members of Trade Unions making Returns to the Department was 1.4 per cent., compared with 1.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1920, and 2.0 per cent. in July, 1919.

Trade.	Membership at end of July, 1920, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces.	Percentage Unemployed at end of July, 1920.*†		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ..	99,189	439	0.4	..	- 0.9
Coal Mining ..	181,711	211	0.1	..	- 0.2
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	533,413	10,931	2.0	..	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Metal ..	82,363	564	0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Textiles:—					
Cotton ..	110,526	1,725	1.6	..	- 1.7
Woolen and Worsted ..	11,310	347	2.9	..	- 0.8
Other ..	116,940	1,569	1.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper ..	103,498	1,029	1.0	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Furnishing ..	39,801	884	2.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.8
Leather ..	58,547	505	0.9	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe †	86,028	1,609	2.1	..	+ 1.3
Other Clothing ‡	6,793	678	0.9	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Pottery ..	18,221	933	5.1	+ 1.4	+ 4.2
Glass ..	1,481	..	..	..	- 0.4
Tobacco ..	43,400	30	0.1	..	- 1.0
..	4,774	320	6.7	+ 3.8	+ 6.5
Total ..	1,498,473	21,144	1.4	+ 0.2	- 0.6

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION furnished by employers as to the state of employment in July is summarised below:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1920.	July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ..	584,827	5.84	Days.	Days.
Iron ..	17,264	5.47	- 0.45	+ 0.83
Shale ..	4,786	5.62	- 0.38	- 0.13
Pig Iron ..	—	21.	No.	No.
Tinsplate and Steel Sheet ..	28,800	514	..	..
Iron and Steel ..	114,801	635,070	Per cent.	Per cent.

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Textiles:—				
Cotton ..	90,304	- 0.5	273,528	- 0.3
Woolen ..	19,525	+ 11.7	53,320	+ 1.7
Worsted ..	33,167	+ 0.0	83,213	+ 3.7
Linen ..	81,044	- 0.9	54,762	- 2.6
Jute ..	6,399	+ 0.7	20,069	+ 1.0
Hosiery ..	17,288	+ 0.2	37,887	+ 1.2
Lace ..	7,947	- 1.9	14,854	- 6.6
Other Textiles ..	14,157	+ 0.7	32,540	+ 1.5
Bleaching, etc. ..	23,886	- 0.5	87,919	- 1.5
Total Textiles ..	245,817	- 0.5	655,692	- 0.1
Boot and Shoe ..	51,351	- 1.8	126,460	- 5.4
Shirt and Collar ..	12,024	+ 1.2	19,761	- 1.4
Ready-made Tailoring ..	22,545	- 1.7	41,389	- 4.4
Paper ..	13,119	+ 2.2	41,435	+ 1.2
Printing and Book-binding ..	14,714	+ 1.1	47,280	+ 4.4
Pottery ..	13,590	+ 0.5	35,075	+ 1.3
Glass ..	10,744	+ 1.1	35,983	+ 1.8
Brick ..	6,958	+ 0.8	24,163	+ 1.9
Cement ..	10,387	+ 0.9	41,922	+ 10.0
Food Preparation ..	59,185	- 1.3	151,789	- 0.6
Total ..	214,617	- 0.9	584,217	- 1.1
Tin Mining ..	2,103	- 5.7	5,721	- 3.9
Lead and Zinc Mining ..	648	- 1.4	2,320	+ 19.3
Grand Total ..	463,185	- 0.7	1,227,950	- 0.6

* In the case of the largest trade union in the engineering group returns for the end of July have not been received and the latest figures available relating to the end of June—have been used.

† 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. See also note below.

‡ In addition, Trade Union branches with about 66,000 members made returns showing that 3 per cent. of their members were temporarily suspended at the end of July.

§ Silk and felt hat making and glove making.

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 July continued good generally but much time was lost on account of holidays, especially in Durham, Cumberland and Scotland. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the dislocation of employment in July, 1919, by strikes in Yorkshire and holidays in Fife-shire and the figures for those districts are omitted from the Table for that period.

At the collieries making Returns in July there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 0.08 in the average number of days worked as compared with the previous month.

Of the 584,827 workpeople included in the Returns for July 294,630 (or 50.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 142,308 (or 24.3 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more but less than 12 days.

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

District.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	Fort-night ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fort-night ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
Northumberland ..	41,767	+ 0.5	5.22	

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to mines and open works at which 17,264 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 24th July, 1920, show a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of employees as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 3.8 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of days worked by the mines was 5.47, compared with 5.92 in June and 4.64 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 24th July, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th July, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.		Days.	Days.	
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland	7,497	- 0.2	+ 4.8	5.53	- 0.44	+ 1.41
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,901	- 0.0	+ 0.6	5.63	- 0.35	+ 0.42
Other Districts	4,866	+ 0.6	+ 5.4	5.23	- 0.55	+ 0.37
All Districts	17,264	- 0.1	+ 3.8	5.47	- 0.45	+ 0.83

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 4,786 workpeople in the fortnight ended 24th July, 1920, show that the number employed was 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month and 2.3 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.62, a decrease of 0.38 days compared with June, 1920, and of 0.13 days compared with July, 1919.

Tin.—Returns received from mines employing 2,103 workpeople at the end of July show that the number of workpeople employed was 5.7 per cent. less than in July, 1919. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in July was £22,882, a decrease of 3.9 per cent. on a month earlier, but an increase of 11.0 on a year ago.

Lead and Zinc.—Returns have been received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, &c.) employing 648 workpeople in July. The Returns show that the number of workpeople employed at the end of July, 1920, was 1.4 less than in June, 1920, but 5.4 per cent. more than in July, 1919, while the total amount paid in wages to all workpeople employed at these mines in four weeks in July was £9,280, showing an increase of 19.3 per cent. on a month earlier and 38.9 per cent. on a year ago. In Durham employment was fairly good. In Cumberland and Wales it was fair. In Darley Dale, Derbyshire, it was dull, and showed a decline on a month earlier. In Lanarkshire employment continued good.

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 24th July, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th July, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.		Days.	Days.	
				Month ago. <td>Year ago. </td>	Year ago.	
Limestone	4,082	+ 3.6	+ 9.6	5.43	- 0.34	+ 0.19
Sandstone	772	+ 1.6	+ 15.9	5.45	+ 0.03	- 0.26
Granite	1,830	+ 3.4	+ 5.2	5.59	- 0.22	+ 0.07
Slate	974	+ 5.3	+ 19.9	5.73	+ 0.05	- 0.21
Basalt	626	+ 2.3	+ 22.8	5.65	- 0.28	+ 0.02
Whinstone	294	- 2.0	+ 32.4	4.10	- 1.71	- 0.21
All Quarrying	8,577	+ 2.0	+ 11.5	5.47	- 0.28	+ 0.05

Limestone.—Employment continued good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement, and fairly good at other limestone quarries; but work was interrupted by wet weather.

Sandstone.—Employment was good generally at paving stone quarries; at the other sandstone quarries it was fairly good.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment continued good on the whole at quarries producing road-making material, and was fairly good at quarries for paving setts. Some time was lost on account of wet weather.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales continued good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment, though much interrupted by wet weather, continued good at basalt quarries. At whinstone quarries it was fairly good, but there was much time lost owing to holidays.

* See note * at foot of second column on page 429.
† Comparison is affected by increases in rates of wages.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during July at the works covered by the Returns received, 271 furnaces were in blast, the same number as in the previous month, but an increase of 40 on a year ago. Shortage of labour continued to be reported by a few firms, and a scarcity of fuel was reported in some cases.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July on a	
	July, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES—					
Cleveland	68	67	67	+ 1	+ 1
Cumberland and Lancs.	30	30	26	..	+ 4
S. and S. W. Yorks.	10	10	4	..	+ 6
Derby and Nottingham	32	32	24	..	+ 8
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	30	30	11	..	+ 19
Staffs. and Worcester	28	28	25	..	+ 3
South Wales and Monmouth	11	11	11	..	..
Other Districts	5	5	5	..	..
ENGLAND AND WALES	214	213	173	+ 1	+ 41
SCOTLAND	57	58	58	- 1	- 1
TOTAL	271	271	231	..	+ 40

The imports of iron ore in July, 1920, amounted to 641,975 tons, or 33,204 tons less than in June, 1920, and 53,332 tons less than in July, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in July, 1920, amounted to 63,964 tons, or 10,949 tons more than in June, 1920, but 32,171 tons less than in July, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works, though affected by holidays in Scotland, continued good on the whole, and a shortage of puddlers was again reported by some employers. At the works, employing 114,801 workpeople, to which the returns relate the volume of available employment during the week ended 24th July, 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 0.4 per cent. on the previous month and of 28.6 per cent. on July, 1919. Comparison with a year ago is affected, however, by many works having been closed, or working short time, in July, 1919, on account of shortage of fuel caused by strikes in the Yorkshire coalfields and on the North-Eastern Railway. The average number of shifts* per man was 5.53, compared with 5.52 in the previous month and with 5.35 a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
				Month ago. <td>Year ago. </td>	Year ago.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	12,304	+ 0.8	+ 47.5	69,793	+ 0.7	+ 52.4
Crucible Furnaces	531	- 1.8	+ 2.1	2,852	- 2.7	+ 37.4
Bessemer Converters	1,301	+ 0.5	+ 47.3	6,873	+ 3.1	+ 51.1
Puddling Forges	6,844	- 3.4	+ 21.5	35,010	- 4.7	+ 29.7
Rolling Mills	37,356	- 0.5	+ 33.6	185,470	- 0.2	+ 41.2
Forging and Pressing	5,074	- 0.3	+ 46.4	28,152	- 0.4	+ 55.8
Founding	12,664	+ 1.2	+ 3.8	74,685	+ 1.2	+ 8.0
Other Departments	10,551	+ 1.4	+ 5.3	60,582	+ 1.4	+ 6.0
Mechanics, Labourers	28,176	+ 1.1	+ 21.1	161,703	+ 1.4	+ 24.1
TOTAL	114,801	+ 0.2	+ 24.4	635,070	+ 0.4	+ 28.6
DISTRICTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
				Month ago. <td>Year ago. </td>	Year ago.	
Northumberland and Durham	14,105	+ 3.0	+ 38.0	76,323	+ 5.3	+ 37.9
Cleveland	8,421	- 0.5	+ 75.8	47,911	+ 1.8	+ 110.7
Sheffield and Rotherham	30,080	+ 1.2	+ 45.1	170,742	+ 0.9	+ 49.1
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	4,338	+ 1.3	+ 21.1	24,212	+ 3.7	+ 23.8
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	10,710	- 2.4	+ 2.8	58,205	- 2.0	+ 8.8
Staffordshire	11,970	- 0.2	+ 11.5	60,194	- 0.7	+ 12.8
Other Midland Counties	5,125	+ 3.3	- 5.3	26,324	+ 2.9	+ 1.7
Wales and Monmouth	13,437	+ 0.5	+ 20.5	71,654	- 0.9	+ 20.6
Total, England and Wales	97,288	+ 0.8	+ 27.6	537,565	+ 1.0	+ 32.0
Scotland	17,515	- 2.7	+ 9.0	97,505	- 3.1	+ 12.8
TOTAL	114,801	+ 0.2	+ 24.4	635,070	+ 0.4	+ 28.6

* 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 during July was fairly good, but some depression was observed towards the end of the month in several districts, due partly to scarcity of materials and partly to slackness of trade.

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 30th July:—

Division.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 30th July, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 30th July, 1920.	
			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 25th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th June, 1920.
London	174,675	12,042	6.89	+ 0.05
Northern Counties	111,174	3,544	3.19	- 0.05
North-Western	241,793	5,688	2.35	+ 0.30
Yorkshire	159,450	2,837	1.84	- 0.37
East Midlands	87,280	1,542	2.29	- 0.03
West Midlands	192,983	3,907	2.02	+ 0.04
S. Midlands and Eastern S. Counties	40,830	2,488	6.07	+ 0.34
S.E. Counties	64,684	3,528	5.45	- 0.85
South-Western	31,721	619	1.95	+ 0.58
Wales	188,964	4,891	2.46	- 0.30
Scotland	31,746	2,231	7.03	- 1.63
Ireland				
UNITED KINGDOM	1,398,312	45,718	3.27	- 0.11
Males	1,214,517	39,331	3.24	- 0.15
Females	183,795	6,387	3.48	+ 0.17

Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair on the whole, although some slackness was experienced with boiler-smiths and engineering fitters. On the Tees employment was fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fairly good generally, although a decline was experienced at Liverpool, whilst at Barrow shortage of castings and certain classes of skilled labour was responsible for considerable slackness. It remained good at Crewe, and was also good at Leeds, where the gradual absorption of unemployed continued. Conditions were good at Wakefield and good or fairly good at Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax and Hull. At Sheffield employment was fair, but showed a decline towards the end of the month.

Employment at Nottingham was again good, but at Grantham and Lincoln short time remained general. Little change was noted at Derby where employment continued good. At Birmingham also it was good on the whole, but a decline was experienced towards the end of the month. Workpeople employed in the cycle and motor-cycle industries continued to be well employed at Wolverhampton, but in the motor-car trade employment was slack. At Coventry employment was reported as moderate, especially for unskilled workers.

At Norwich, Bedford and Luton employment was again fair, although a slight decline was noted, but at Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford it was good generally. In the Southern Counties conditions were fair on the whole, although a considerable amount of variation was noted between different centres. In South Wales a dispute directly affecting electrical power supply was responsible for considerable unemployment, and, towards the end of the month, railway mechanics in locomotive sheds were affected by a dispute involving a stoppage of work.

No appreciable improvement was experienced at Glasgow, but in the East of Scotland employment was again fairly good and was described as slightly better at Edinburgh than during the previous month. At Belfast employment was again only moderate.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was again fairly good during July, but, on the whole, it did not compare favourably with the previous month's standard. A certain amount of slackness was again attributed to shortage of materials, experienced chiefly in Scotland and the North of England.

With the exception of joiners, for whom there was considerable demand and consequent overtime, employment for workpeople on the Tyne and Wear continued to be fair, although still handicapped by shortage of materials, due largely to inadequate transport facilities. Joiners were also well employed at Stockton, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool, where employment remained good for all classes. Considerable slackness was again reported on the Mersey. A shortage of certain classes of skilled workmen was also reported at Barrow.

Employment for sailmakers at Hull improved, and at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe it continued good for all classes of workpeople. Barge-builders on the Thames were again well employed, and at Southampton conditions remained fair. At Bristol employment was good, but at the South Wales ports a further decline was experienced and employment continued to be slack generally.

On the Clyde employment was again good generally, although a slight decline was experienced with boiler-makers, but at Aberdeen a shortage of materials was again experienced and was responsible for a considerable amount of slackness. At Dundee, also, there was a similar shortage, although employment was not interfered with to such an appreciable extent, whilst shipwrights at this centre continued to be fully employed. Employment for chippers and painters at Leith was fairly good, but showed a considerable decline towards the end of the month.

Employment continued good with shipwrights and joiners at Belfast, but with other classes of workpeople a further decline was experienced and employment remained slack.

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 30th July:—

Division.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 30th July, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 30th July, 1920.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th June, 1920.
			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 25th June, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th June, 1920.	
London	14,210	464	3.27	- 0.27	
Northern Counties	75,225	1,699	2.26	- 0.12	
North-Western	50,140	2,695	5.37	+ 2.84	
Yorkshire	9,006	265	2.93	+ 0.57	
East Midlands	2,751	49	1.78	+ 0.42	
West Midlands	1,118	21	1.88	- 0.94	
South Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties	4,880	123	2.63	- 0.21	
S. Midlands and Eastern S. Counties	5,408	245	4.53	+ 1.06	
South-Western	31,369	1,713	5.46	- 0.73	
Wales	12,943	1,118	8.62	+ 3.24	
Scotland	101,739	2,420	2.38	+ 0.37	
Ireland	29,249	1,365	4.68	- 0.86	
UNITED KINGDOM	338,798	12,675	3.74	+ 0.47	
Males	333,779	12,417	3.75	+ 0.49	
Females	5,019	258	5.15	- 0.67	

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good, and showed no change from the previous month. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month was the same as in June, but showed an increase of 65 as compared with a year ago. A shortage of skilled labour continued to be reported.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
				Month ago.
Tinplate	79	..	406	- 1
Steel Sheet	12	..	108	+ 1
TOTAL	91	..	514	+ 65

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1920, amounted to 83,830 tons, or 5,248 tons more than in June, 1920, but 21,180 tons less than in July, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during July, very little variation being noticeable as compared with the previous month. Returns were received from trade unions covering 82,363 workpeople, of whom 0.7 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in July, as compared with 0.5 per cent. in June, and 1.0 per cent. in July, 1919.

Brasswork.—Employment was again good on the whole, but a decline was reported at Nottingham, where a certain amount of short time was worked.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With nut, bolt, and rivet makers at Blackheath and Halesowen, employment continued good; at Darlaston it was fairly good. It remained good on the whole with wire nail and cut nail makers at Birmingham, and was good with shoe rivet makers until a strike occurred in the latter part of the month.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment continued good in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield and in the edge tool trade at Wednesbury. It remained fair with bit and stirrup makers and with saddle and harness furniture makers at Walsall, and continued very good with needle, fish hook and fishing tackle makers at Redditch.

Tubes.—Employment continued good in this trade at Wednesbury and Birmingham, and a slight improvement was reported from South Wales and Monmouthshire.

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

Sheet Metal Workers.—On the whole, employment continued good generally, although it was stated to have been bad or very quiet at Sunderland, Hull and Grimsby. Overtime was reported from several districts.

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

Hollow-ware.—In the galvanised hollow-ware section of this trade in the Midlands the decline reported last month continued, employment being reported as slack. Short time was worked in many instances. In the cast-iron hollow-ware, and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware sections of the trade at Wolverhampton, employment continued good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued good on the whole in this trade.

The exports of hardware in July, 1920, amounted to 13,317 cwts., or 4,544 cwts. more than in June, 1920, but 13,941 cwts. less than in July, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in July, 1920, amounted to 2,520 tons or 628 tons more than in June, 1920, but 713 tons less than in July, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING July employment in the spinning section continued good and showed little change as compared with a month earlier. In the weaving section employment, with some exceptions, was very slack owing to the unsatisfactory state of the India and China Markets.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople Employed			Wages earned by all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11,547	+ 0.5	+ 9.2	32,689	- 0.1	+ 51.7
Spinning	21,284	+ 0.3	+ 12.3	61,164	- 0.3	+ 61.7
Weaving	39,811	- 1.1	+ 11.5	118,144	- 0.6	+ 66.6
Other	8,415	- 1.4	+ 18.0	31,105	0.4	+ 63.9
Not specified	9,247	- 0.3	+ 9.5	30,426	+ 0.5	+ 48.9
TOTAL	90,304	- 0.5	+ 11.7	273,528	- 0.3	+ 53.7
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	3,993	- 2.0	+ 11.1	12,006	- 1.4	+ 54.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	4,315	+ 0.7	+ 4.2	12,602	+ 2.3	+ 39.0
Oldham	9,551	+ 0.6	+ 10.1	32,985	+ 0.2	+ 61.6
Bolton and Leigh	15,555	- 0.3	+ 11.7	43,762	- 0.2	+ 62.9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden	7,558	- 0.0	+ 10.7	22,486	+ 0.7	+ 54.4
Manchester	8,805	- 1.2	+ 16.2	17,648	- 0.9	+ 58.9
Preston and Chorley	8,707	- 0.8	+ 11.1	25,840	- 1.8	+ 62.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	8,877	- 3.4	+ 10.2	27,889	- 0.5	+ 60.2
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	12,790	- 0.2	+ 13.6	44,982	- 0.9	+ 53.0
Other Lancashire Towns	3,225	- 0.2	+ 17.1	8,399	- 0.2	+ 62.3
Yorkshire Towns	4,004	+ 1.3	+ 17.4	11,899	- 0.5	+ 60.2
Other Districts	4,924	+ 0.5	+ 9.9	13,050	+ 1.2	+ 61.6
TOTAL	90,304	- 0.5	+ 11.7	273,528	- 0.3	+ 53.7

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section continued good, and was rather better than a year ago; with weavers employment was not so good as a month earlier. At Bolton employment was reported as good with spinners, and as fair with card-room workers and weavers. In the weaving districts of Blackburn and Burnley many looms were stopped owing to shortage of orders, and in some cases the annual holidays were extended for a few days. In the Nelson district the operatives were fairly well employed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description.	July, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	373,744	786,933	485,435	- 413,189	- 111,691
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) thread	15,321	14,801	16,620	+ 520	- 1,299
Finished (1,000 lb.)	2,262	1,926	1,744	+ 336	+ 518
Cotton piece goods	395,207	405,847	638,971	- 10,644	-

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

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued good, but in some cases there was a falling off as compared with June.

In the Huddersfield district employment was not so good as a month earlier; some short time was reported, and several mills in this area ceased night-work and did less overtime during the month. In the heavy woollen district some unemployment was reported, but employment on the whole continued good. At Leeds also employment generally was good, although there was less night-work. In the flannel districts of Lancashire and in Scotland the operatives continued to be fully employed; the supply of labour in these two centres was not equal to the demand.

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 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	490	- 3.9	- 1.2	1,488	+ 0.4	+ 32.4
Spinning	5,011	- 0.3	+ 4.8	13,535	+ 0.4	+ 31.2
Weaving	7,368	- 0.3	+ 1.9	18,359	+ 1.1	+ 36.1
Other Departments	5,723	+ 1.0	+ 7.2	16,999	+ 2.3	+ 35.0
Not Specified	643	+ 2.6	+ 4.0	2,929	+ 10.4	+ 29.8
TOTAL	19,525	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	53,320	+ 1.7	+ 34.9
Districts.						
Huddersfield District	1,871	- 3.1	+ 0.2	6,167	- 4.3	+ 22.8
Leeds District	1,869	- 0.3	+ 7.2	5,468	+ 0.1	+ 35.5
Dewsbury and Batley District	2,146	- 2.4	+ 6.2	6,662	+ 3.0	+ 41.1
Other Parts of West Riding	2,535	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	7,620	+ 3.1	+ 35.6
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	8,421	- 1.3	+ 4.0	25,917	+ 0.6	+ 33.6
Scotland	5,136	+ 1.2	+ 6.2	12,745	+ 5.3	+ 35.2
Other Districts	5,968	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	14,658	+ 0.8	+ 37.2
TOTAL	19,525	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	53,320	+ 1.7	+ 34.9

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment on the whole continued good, except in the wool-sorting section.

In the Bradford district employment was good in the weaving department, but bad with wool-sorters, much short time being reported; there was also a small amount of short time in the spinning section. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment on the whole continued good.

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 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,284	- 0.9	+ 7.7	14,527	+ 4.1	+ 33.4
Spinning	16,807	- 0.1	+ 6.9	33,770	+ 3.2	+ 35.4
Weaving	6,062	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	16,834	+ 4.9	+ 31.2
Other Departments	3,637	- 0.5	+ 8.6	11,615	+ 3.5	+ 39.1
Not Specified	2,377	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	6,177	+ 3.0	+ 40.4
TOTAL	33,167	- 0.0	+ 6.0	83,213	+ 3.7	+ 35.0
Districts.						
Bradford District	16,471	- 0.1	+ 4.9	42,633	+ 3.1	+ 31.6
Keighley District	4,888	- 0.1	+ 2.5	12,155	+ 6.9	+ 36.7
Halifax District	3,261	- 0.8	+ 1.7	7,283	+ 5.7	+ 31.6
Huddersfield District	5,671	- 0.3	+ 18.3	10,000	+ 2.4	+ 60.7
Other parts of West Riding	2,033	+ 0.7	+ 5.9	4,619	+ 4.2	+ 34.0
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	30,324	- 0.1	+ 5.7	76,690	+ 3.9	+ 34.8
Other Districts	2,843	+ 0.7	+ 9.4	6,523	+ 1.5	+ 38.3
TOTAL	33,167	- 0.0	+ 6.0	83,213	+ 3.7	+ 35.0

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

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

Description	July, 1920	June, 1920	July, 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				a Month ago.	June, 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	765,616	729,065	101,379	+ 36,551	+ 664,237
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	1,516	2,156	3,066	- 640	- 1,580
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Wool tops (100 lb.)	16,113	15,453	35,052	+ 660	- 18,939
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb.	854	668	378	+ 188	+ 476
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	2,461	1,959	4,534	+ 502	- 2,073
Woolen tissues	19,556*	17,737*	12,587†	+ 1,819	-
Worsted tissues	8,318*	7,139*	6,966†	+ 1,179	-
Flannels and Delaines	597*	637*	790†	- 40	-
Blankets pairs	118,626*	113,978*	91,128†	+ 4,648	+ 27,498

HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING July employment in the hosiery trade showed no marked change as compared with a month earlier until the end of the month, when a decline was reported; a considerable amount of short time was worked in the principal English districts. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the dispute of hosiery dyers and finishers which seriously hampered employment in July, 1919.

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 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	5,721	+ 0.7	+ 13.6	14,501	- 0.4	+ 124.7
Leicester Country Dist.	2,420	+ 0.5	+ 18.3	5,339	+ 1.9	+ 80.4
Notts and Derbyshire	4,965	- 0.1	+ 62.7	9,333	- 4.5	+ 108.6
Scotland	3,044	- 0.5	+ 7.5	5,883	+ 0.3	+ 23.2
Other Districts	1,138	+ 0.2	+ 12.7	2,331	- 3.6	+ 64.0
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	17,288	+ 0.2	+ 21.3	37,387	- 1.2	+ 86.2

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment was reported as quiet, with much short time. In the Nottingham and Derby districts employment in the power-frame section showed a slight decline and much short and irregular time was reported, but in the hand-frame section in this district the operatives continued to be fully employed. In Scotland employment continued good; a shortage of certain classes of labour was reported.

The exports of cotton hosiery in July, 1920, amounted to 173,275 dozen pairs, as compared with 168,446 in June, 1920, and 87,014 in July, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in July, 1920, amounted to 231,010 dozen pairs, as compared with 261,489 in June, 1920, and 228,682 in July, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July was slack in Ireland and worse than in the previous month. Short time was again generally worked, mainly owing to the continued scarcity of raw material. In Scotland employment showed a further decline, and some 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 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	5,157	- 0.5	+ 3.1	8,723	- 2.4	+ 43.9
Spinning	10,012	- 0.0	+ 2.9	14,849	- 1.3	+ 55.6
Weaving	9,114	- 2.6	+ 6.3	14,924	- 5.8	+ 38.6
Other	4,529	- 0.2	+ 8.6	10,568	- 0.8	+ 48.4
Not specified	2,232	- 0.2	+ 3.7	3,698	+ 0.1	+ 31.5
TOTAL	31,044	- 0.9	+ 4.8	62,762	- 2.6	+ 45.3
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast	13,256	- 1.0	+ 6.4	22,021	- 3.7	+ 67.0
Other places in Ireland	9,212	- 0.7	+ 6.8	14,655	- 1.2	+ 56.3
Total, Ireland	22,468	- 0.9	+ 6.6	36,676	- 2.7	+ 62.6
Fifehire	1,809	- 0.8	- 3.4	3,221	+ 1.9	+ 16.9
Other places in Scotland	6,767	- 1.0	+ 1.5	12,365	- 3.4	+ 17.0
Total, Scotland	8,576	- 0.9	+ 0.4	16,086	- 2.4	+ 17.0
Total of above	31,044	- 0.9	+ 4.8	62,762	- 2.6	+ 45.3

* Thousands of square yards. † Thousands of linear yards.
 ‡ Comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of wages and, in the hosiery trade, by the dispute of hosiery dyers, and printers in July, 1919.

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in July, 1920, amounted to 2,539 tons, as compared with 2,697 tons in June, 1920, and 4,986 tons (of which 3,996 tons were from Russia) in July, 1913.

Exports of linen piece goods in July, 1920, amounted to 9,369,100 square yards, as compared with 8,448,500 square yards in the previous month, and 13,576,000 linear yards in July, 1913.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING July employment in Dundee and the surrounding district showed a further decline, and on the whole was only moderate. A number of works were closed for one week in excess of the normal annual holidays.

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 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended		

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

Description.	July, 1920	June, 1920	July, 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports (less re-exports)					
Raw silk lb.	56,805	57,443	70,217	- 838	- 13,612
Thrown silk lb.	3,222	7,510	40,253	- 4,288	- 37,031
Spun silk yarn lb.	63,363	74,400	60,852	- 21,037	- 7,489
Silk broadstuffs yds.	8,624,537	9,207,055	8,638,199	- 582,518	- 13,662
Exports of British Manufactures -					
Spun silk yarn lb.	60,883	69,806	94,226	- 8,923	- 33,343
Silk broadstuffs yds.	816,899	660,385	1,165,862	+ 156,514	- 348,963

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT again showed a decline during July, and there was a good deal of unemployment during the month. In the levers section employment was generally bad.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Levers	1,774	-5.1	+13.9	3,942	-8.6	+21.1
Curtain	1,612	-1.2	+12.2	3,983	-7.5	+45.5
Plain Net	2,944	-2.1	+21.1	5,672	-9.2	+49.3
Others	717	+5.9	+7.8	1,357	+18.8	+47.3
TOTAL	7,047	-1.9	+15.7	14,954	-6.6	+39.6
Districts.						
Nottingham City ..	2,394	+1.7	+11.1	4,759	..	+35.7
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts ..	727	-9.5	+12.0	1,854	-10.0	+18.1
Other English Districts ..	2,944	-2.5	+24.4	5,872	-10.0	+47.6
Scotland	962	-2.6	+6.9	2,463	-7.6	+49.1
TOTAL	7,047	-1.9	+15.7	14,954	-6.6	+39.6

At Nottingham employment was bad in the levers section and worse than in the previous month; much short time was worked. In the curtain section employment was only fair, while in the plain net section it continued to be adversely affected by the strike which commenced in June. In the Long Eaton district employment was generally bad and worse than in June, and short time was largely worked. With lacemakers at Derby employment was reported as bad in both the levers and the plain net section. In Scotland some short time was worked by lace weavers.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT during July in these trades continued fairly good on the whole, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. A shortage of coal and dye-stuffs was still reported by some firms. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

Trades:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bleaching	2,252	-2.2	+11.7	6,384	-1.2	+46.5
Printing	795	-0.5	+12.1	2,992	-0.1	+50.7
Dyeing	13,297	-0.2	+16.2	54,638	-1.6	+42.4
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments ..	6,654	-0.2	+14.9	21,364	-1.2	+48.2
Not specified	888	-3.2	+10.6	2,541	-4.8	+34.7
TOTAL	23,886	-0.5	+15.0	87,919	-1.5	+44.1
Districts:						
Yorkshire	13,052	-0.3	+15.2	54,483	-2.4	+40.6
Lancashire	7,668	-0.2	+17.0	24,769	+1.7	+55.0
Scotland	1,465	-3.4	+6.5	3,899	-1.9	+28.7
Ireland	615	-1.6	+14.7	1,516	+1.1	+79.2
Other Districts ..	1,086	-0.3	+12.5	3,252	-10.2	+36.5
TOTAL	23,886	-0.5	+15.0	87,919	-1.5	+44.1

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

In the bleaching section employment continued moderate and a considerable amount of short time was reported. In the printing section employment was good. It continued fairly good with cotton dyers and also with woollen and worsted dyers.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during July remained good on the whole. A shortage of some classes of labour was reported by a few firms. At Kidderminster employment was good and better than a year earlier. In Scotland employment on the whole was good, but in the West Riding it was only moderate.

Returns from firms employing 6,833 workpeople and paying £16,959 in wages in the week ended 24th July, 1920, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 24.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 46.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

The exports of carpets, carpeting and rugs of wool in July, 1920, amounted to 756,700 square yards, or 212,900 square yards more than in June, 1920, and 51,000 square yards more than in July, 1913.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole during July was fair; about 18 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time. In England it showed a decline compared with a month earlier, while in Glasgow there was some improvement. In Ireland, employment was affected by a dispute.

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 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
London	3,754	-2.1	+9.4	6,504	+0.1	+28.3
Manchester	1,473	-0.9	+10.7	2,850	-4.3	+33.1
Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	1,509	+1.2	+11.4	1,991	-9.8	+24.2
South Western Counties	1,712	+0.2	+4.6	2,590	-2.6	+31.7
Rest of England and Wales	880	-0.7	+17.3	1,364	-1.7	+43.6
Glasgow	1,988	+0.1	+10.7	3,495	+8.5	+30.9
Belfast	245	-6.5	-5.0	299	-18.0	+4.8
Rest of Ireland ..	465	-9.7	-21.1	671	-9.2	-12.1
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	12,024	-1.2	+7.9	19,781	-1.4	+27.0

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline compared with the previous month and with July, 1919. No overtime was reported, except for patent leather dressers, and short time was reported from almost every district.

Trade Unions with 18,221 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 3.7 per cent. in June and 0.9 per cent. in July, 1919.

With skippers, tanners, and curriers, employment showed a general decline, and much short time was reported.

With saddlers and harness makers, and also with fancy leather workers, employment was very quiet, a general decline being reported.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment during July showed a further decline, and was very slack at practically all the principal centres. Large numbers of operatives were working short time in various forms throughout the month.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns as to the numbers employed and amount of wages paid:—

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

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July in this trade showed a decline as compared with the previous month. At Denton it was described as worse than a month ago and a year ago; about one-third of the trade union operatives at this centre were on short time. At Stockport employment was reported as quiet with about 30 per cent. of the operatives on short time. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London was fair on the whole, but showed a decline compared with the previous month. There was an occasional shortage of skilled labour. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,802 dressmakers in the week ended 24th July, showed a decrease of 7.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with June, but an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with July, 1919. Employment with milliners in the West End was fairly good.

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

In London employment was moderate and showed a decline compared with the previous month and with July, 1919; some short time was worked. Returns from firms employing 3,625 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 24th July, showed decreases of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with June and of 3.4 per cent. compared with July, 1919. In Manchester employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 4,845 workpeople in the week ended 24th July, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but an increase of 8.1 per cent. compared with July, 1919.* In Glasgow returns from firms employing 748 workpeople in the week ended 24th July, showed decreases of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with June, and of 3.7 per cent. compared with the previous year. Employment during July continued fairly good; both short time and overtime were worked occasionally. A shortage of female labour was reported from all three districts.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good and showed little change compared with the previous month. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 5,852 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 24th July showed increases of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with June, and of 19.8 per cent. compared with July, 1919.*

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a further slight decline during July, but remained fairly good generally. Returns were received from trade unions covering 98,348 workpeople, of whom 1.4 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in July, as compared with 0.9 per cent. in June, and 0.9 per cent. in July, 1919.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment in this trade continued fairly good on the whole, although it was adversely affected by a dispute in Scotland which lasted throughout the greater part of the month, and, by a dispute at Liverpool. A decline was reported from certain districts, including Nottingham and Grantham where much short time was worked. Employment was reported as bad at Belfast.

Furnishing.—In this trade employment continued to decline and was only fair on the whole during July. Short time and unemployment were reported from several centres.

Coachbuilding.—Employment was again good in this trade and overtime continued to be worked at several centres. In certain districts the demand for skilled men continued.

Coopering.—Employment remained good on the whole for coopers, although a slight decline was experienced in a few districts, notably in the dry and tight section of the trade at Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.—Employment declined to fair with brush-makers generally, but was reported as good in the ivory and bone section of the trade. Short time was reported from some centres. With basket makers and packing-case makers it declined to fair on the whole, short time being worked at certain towns. It continued fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths in most districts.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
London	1,536	-7.2	-2.3	4,082	-4.5	+4.1
Leicester	8,955	-2.8	-1.9	23,509	-8.9	+15.2
Leicester Country District ..	2,517	-2.3	-4.7	5,626	-5.4	+4.3
Northampton ..	6,440	-2.2	+2.3	16,776	-11.6	+11.7
Northampton Country District ..	7,666	-2.1	+2.2	16,468	-7.0	+6.0
Kettering	3,362	-1.2	+2.0	8,959	-2.8	+30.7
Stafford and District ..	2,590	-3.3	+8.0	6,999	-1.2	+37.7
Norwich and District ..	3,407	-4.9	+7.9	7,736	-7.1	+23.0
Bristol and District ..	1,207	-2.7	-7.2	2,519	-7.8	-8.5
Kingswood	1,440	-0.4	-1.0	2,889	-11.0	-10.3
Leeds and District ..	1,799	-2.0	+5.8	4,683	-1.7	+19.6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ..	3,475	-1.1	+4.9	9,482	-0.1	+62.6
Birmingham and District ..	974	-0.8	+8.8	2,245	+1.6	+35.6
Other parts of England and Wales ..	2,772	+7.7	+7.2	5,649	+15.3	+22.9
ENGLAND AND WALES	48,170	-1.9	+1.4	117,612	-5.7	+16.6
SCOTLAND	2,559	+0.9	+6.6	6,735	-0.6	+41.8
IRELAND	622	-2.3	+2.3	1,113	-2.1	+7.1
UNITED KINGDOM	51,351	-1.8	+1.6	125,460	-5.4	+17.7

In the Leicester and Northampton districts employment during July showed a further decline, and was reported as slack or bad at all the centres; much short time was reported, some of the operatives were suspended for a week at a time, while others were suspended indefinitely. At Kettering also a large amount of short time was reported. At Norwich employment was slack, and was adversely affected by a dispute during the month. At Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds, employment was worse than a month earlier, and short time was general. In Scotland, employment was slack in Glasgow, Maybole and Aberdeen, but good at Edinburgh and Kilmarnock.

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1920, amounted to 148,113 dozen pairs, or 40,993 dozen pairs more than in June, 1920, but 18,788 dozen pairs less than in July, 1913.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during July showed a seasonal decline and was only moderate. Returns from firms paying £12,415 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 24th July showed a decrease of 15.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month and of 8.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At most of the provincial centres a falling off in the trade was reported as compared with a month earlier.

READY-MADE.

During July employment in this branch showed some decline and a considerable amount of short time was worked. A shortage of certain classes of labour was reported by some firms.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Indoor Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Leeds	5,433	-3.0	-2.3	9,054	-0.4	+3.7
Manchester	3,341	-0.9	-1.4	7,088	-3.5	+7.6
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	2,877	-4.4	-7.4	4,971	-12.3	-3.8
Bristol	954	+1.3	+5.4	1,619	+0.2	+11.5
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) ..	2,383	-0.5	+1.2	3,854	-6.3	+5.9
South Midland and Eastern Counties ..	2,492	+0.4	+3.4	4,203	-8.5	+9.1
London	2,896	-3.0	-27.7	6,635	-3.2	-19.5
Glasgow	699	+1.5	+4.4	1,781	-8.1	+10.6
Rest of United Kingdom ..	1,270	+2.3	+9.4	2,204	+6.5	+20.0
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	22,545	-1.7	-5.1	41,389	-4.4	+0.7

At Leeds employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. At Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow employment was slack; in London it was moderate.

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

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good during July, very little variation being noticeable as compared with the previous month. Overtime was worked in certain districts, but it was mainly confined to work in connection with housing schemes and other urgent work; practically no short time was reported except occasional loss of time on outdoor work through bad weather. A scarcity of bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and other skilled men was again reported from many districts. The slight decline reported last month for painters continued to be noticeable in some districts. A shortage of cement and of other materials was again reported from some centres.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Donation Policies lodged at 30th July, 1920.		Percentage Unemployed at 30th July, 1920.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th June, 1920.	Number of Men on Live Register at 30th July, 1920.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
OCUPATIONS.							
Carpenters ..	143,425	559	0.37	—	—	574	
Bricklayers ..	64,682	146	0.23	-0.06	—	115	
Masons ..	28,058	293	1.01	-0.16	—	241	
Plasterers ..	18,848	156	0.82	-0.23	—	163	
Painters ..	121,958	2,809	2.30	+0.64	—	2,826	
Plumbers ..	43,321	871	2.01	-0.04	—	968	
Other skilled occupations	47,195	1,181	2.50	+0.08	—	—	
Navvies ..	122,973	2,748	2.23	-0.37	—	1,781	
Labourers ..	349,581	11,843	3.39	-0.02	—	9,181	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	938,971	20,575	2.19	+0.03		15,838	
DIVISIONS.							
London ..	182,842	6,616	3.62	+0.34	—	5,583	
Northern Counties	49,783	356	0.72	-0.09	—	174	
North Western ..	124,434	1,173	0.94	+0.22	—	937	
Yorkshire ..	70,113	446	0.63	+0.08	—	367	
East Midlands ..	31,336	379	1.21	+0.02	—	219	
West Midlands ..	82,758	582	0.70	-0.06	—	363	
S. Mid. & Eastern	89,591	1,619	1.81	+0.84	—	1,408	
South Eastern ..	61,308	2,073	3.38	+0.63	—	1,726	
South Western ..	89,100	2,445	2.74	-0.38	—	1,885	
Wales ..	47,713	416	0.87	+0.21	—	192	
Scotland ..	87,011	886	1.13	-0.05	—	465	
Ireland ..	43,431	3,486	8.02	-0.84	—	2,529	
UNITED KINGDOM	938,971	20,575	2.19	+0.03		15,838	
Notes ..	934,957	20,502	2.20	+0.04	—	—	
Female ..	4,014	73	1.82	-0.96	—	—	

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally during July, but in the Midlands and Eastern Counties it was in some instances affected by bad weather. It was good at Peterborough where small works were re-opened during the month, and at Nottingham, Birmingham, Stourbridge and in the Eastern Counties. At Bridgwater employment was fair.

In a few instances, mainly in the West Midlands, some overtime was worked.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	1,793	+1.3 +17.3	6,263	+1.1 +73.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,583	+2.5 +23.3	8,409	+3.0 +68.9
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,337	+1.1 +25.	4,904	+0.2 +50.0
Other Districts ..	1,238	+2.1 +32.7	4,587	+1.6 +90.3
Total ..	6,951	+1.8 +23.6	24,163	+1.9 +69.3

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued very good generally, and a large amount of overtime was worked. A few cases of shortage of labour were again reported.

* Comparison is affected by increases in rates of wages.

Returns from firms employing 10,387 workpeople in the week ended 24th July, 1920, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 10 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with July, 1919, there was an increase of 33.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 90.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during July, and shortages of labour were again reported by several firms. Scarcity of fuel and raw materials was also reported in a few instances.

Glass-bottle makers continued to be well employed, as were flint-glass makers and cutters. At Birmingham considerable overtime was again worked by the cutters.

Plate-glass bevellers at Birmingham were fully employed, but there was a decline with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, where furnaces could not be restarted owing to lack of material, while employment with sheet-glass flatteners at St. Helens was not quite as good as in the previous month.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Glass Bottle ..	7,925	-0.6 +24.4	27,785	+1.8 +62.8
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) ..	2,089	-0.2 +13.1	6,346	-0.6 +43.3
Other Branches ..	730	+10.1 +16.2	1,852	+10.8 +61.2
TOTAL ..	10,744	+0.1 +21.4	35,983	+1.8 +59.0
DISTRICTS.				
North of England ..	1,146	-3.7 +11.8	3,929	+0.4 +58.0
Yorkshire ..	4,783	-0.3 +16.2	16,232	-0.1 +55.9
Lancashire ..	1,564	+6.2 +65.2	4,639	+5.0 +107.9
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	866	-1.3 +11.3	2,728	-2.7 +36.8
Scotland ..	613	-1.3 +10.5	2,400	+15.4 +80.1
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	1,767	-0.1 +24.2	6,055	+2.9 +45.3
TOTAL ..	10,744	+0.1 +21.4	35,983	+1.8 +59.0

The exports of glass bottles during July, 1920, amounted to 53,618 gross, or 7,458 gross more than in June, 1920, but 23,130 gross less than in July, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during July, 1920, amounted to 68,193 cwts., or 14,179 cwts. more than in June, 1920, but 13,853 cwts. less than in July, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of this industry during July, though some short time was reported to be worked owing to shortage of raw material and of fuel. A shortage of skilled labour continued to be reported by a few firms.

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
China Manufacture ..	1,896	+1.1 +12.6	5,175	+4.1 +39.8
Earthenware Manufacture ..	10,049	+0.1 +11.2	25,789	+0.5 +49.8
Other branches (including unspecified) ..	1,645	+1.9 +34.2	4,111	+2.9 +77.7
TOTAL ..	13,590	+0.5 +13.8	35,075	+1.3 +51.0
DISTRICTS.				
Potteries ..	10,183	+0.4 +12.0	25,733	+2.5 +50.5
Other Districts ..	3,407	+0.7 +19.2	9,342	-2.0 +52.4
TOTAL ..	13,590	+0.5 +13.8	35,075	+1.3 +51.0

The exports of chinaware, earthenware, and pottery in July, 1920, amounted to 524,733 cwts., or 255,563 cwts. more than in June, 1920, and 186,289 cwts. more than in July, 1913.

* Comparison is affected by increases in rates of wages.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally employment continued good during July. There was a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but on the whole, employment was rather better than in July of last year.

Employment with letterpress printers in the provinces showed a further decline as compared with June, especially at Edinburgh and Leeds. In London a good deal of overtime was worked, but employment generally was not quite so good as in the previous month. In the lithographic printing trade employment was fairly good, but a slight falling off was evident in certain districts.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was good generally and about the same as in the previous month. Overtime was occasionally reported.

In the paper trade employment was good, and in one or two instances a shortage of skilled men was reported.

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

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing ..	81,218	1.2	0.9	1.2	+0.3	..
Bookbinding ..	13,259	0.6	0.6	3.0	..	-2.4

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

Description.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Paper ..	13,119	+1.2 +29.0	41,935	+1.2 +71.2
Printing ..	9,654	-0.8 +9.2	35,727	-3.7 +33.8
Bookbinding ..	5,060	-1.8 +16.3	11,533	-6.8 +47.5
TOTAL ..	27,833	-0.1 +19.1	88,695	-1.9 +51.1

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

Description.	July, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	July, 1913.
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making .. tons	115,804	130,147	83,388	-14,343	+32,516
Paper .. cwts.	1,424,768	1,840,411	1,207,370	-415,643	+217,398
Exports of Paper .. cwts.	211,628	175,621	333,365	+36,007	-121,737

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during the month of July was fairly good on the whole, but showed a slight decline as compared with June.

In the sugar refining industry employment remained generally good. Reports from firms in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades disclosed much variation in the state of employment ranging from bad to good, but, taken as a whole, employment was only moderate; a good deal of short time was reported, but in the case of a number of firms overtime was worked. With makers of biscuits and cakes and jams and marmalade employment was fair generally; the increased cost of sugar and raw materials continued to affect employment, but in the jam and marmalade trade overtime was worked at some centres. In the bacon and preserved meat trades and in the pickle and sauce trades employment varied considerably, but, on the whole, was fair.

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

* Comparison is affected by increases in rates of wages.

Trade.	Number of workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended 24th July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	7,536	-1.1 +2.1	27,562	-8.0 +26.1
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	28,308	-1.0 +12.4	69,746	+1.9 +36.7
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	12,110	-5.1 -9.8	28,434	-5.1 +8.4
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	6,731	-0.4 -24.6	15,134	+5.3 -6.2
Bacon and Preserved Meats ..	3,785	+7.9 -2.1	9,386	+11.7 +25.2
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	715	-2.6 -4.0	1,507	+4.7 +23.8
TOTAL ..	59,185	-1.3 -0.6	151,769	-0.6 +22.5

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in July, 1920, as compared with a year ago and with July, 1919:—

Quantity of fish landed.	July, 1920.		July, 1919.	
	Cwts.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with July, 1919.	£	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with July, 1919.
Fish (other than shell):—				
England and Wales ..	990,886	+236,814	1,591,150	+151,449
Scotland ..	1,416,848	-119,729	1,129,338	+236,457
Ireland ..	40,039	-15,900	30,815	-19,828
Total ..	2,447,773	+101,185	2,751,303	+368,078
Shell Fish ..	..	..	46,171	-1,835
Total Value ..	..	..	2,797,474	+366,243

East and South Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was good. At Hull it continued fair with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby it was good, and showed an improvement with fish curers. At Lowestoft employment continued good with fishermen; with fish dock labourers and fish curers it was fair. At Great Yarmouth it was fair, and showed an improvement with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but continued slack with fish curers. In the Devon and Cornwall district employment continued fairly good.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen and Peterhead employment was fair; at Fraserburgh and Macduff it was good, and better than in the previous month.

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The heavy rains throughout July greatly hindered agricultural work, and haymaking and root cleaning fell into arrears, the former being far from finished in most districts at the end of the month. Skilled men were needed in some districts, and in a few cases there was insufficient temporary labour available; but, generally speaking, the supply of labour was about adequate.

In Yorkshire and several of the Midland counties and in parts of Essex more horsemen and cattlemen were needed, and in several districts other types of skilled workers were in demand. Casual workers for turnip-hoeing and haymaking were wanted in some of the Northern counties, in Shropshire and Stafford, and in several districts in North and Mid-Wales. In parts of Norfolk a few men were reported to be unemployed.

SCOTLAND.

With the exception of South Ayr and Dumfries, the supply of regular labour was generally adequate. More casual workers were wanted in Aberdeen, Sutherland, Lanark, Ayr and Kirkeudbright. In one or two districts arrears of work were cleared off by piece-work labour in the evenings.

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

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

London.—Employment during July was generally fair, and slightly better than in June; it was not so good as in July, 1919. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in July, 1920, as compared with the previous month and with a year earlier:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
3rd July ..	8,149	3,037	11,186	8,352	19,538
10th " ..	8,623	3,477	12,103	8,409	20,512
17th " ..	8,924	3,658	12,582	8,437	21,029
24th " ..	8,317	3,353	11,670	8,369	20,039
31st " ..	8,516	3,108	11,624	8,212	19,836
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st July, 1920.	8,507	3,328	11,835	8,356	20,191
Average for June, 1920	8,770	3,205	11,975	8,639	20,614
Average for July, 1919	9,102	3,223	12,325	8,843	21,168

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in July was 1,880, compared with 2,215 in June and 2,707 in July, 1919.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment continued fairly good, but it was slack with transport and harbour workers at Blyth. It continued good at Hartlepool and was fair at Lowestoft and Yarmouth. At Hull and Grimsby it was moderate, and showed a decline on the previous month.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment remained slack at the South Wales ports, and at Cardiff and Newport it was worse than a month ago. A decline also took place at Liverpool, where the average weekly number of dock labourers employed during the four weeks ended 26th July was 19,800, compared with 20,824 in the four weeks ended 28th June, 1920, and with 21,338 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Leith employment was fairly good. It was quiet at Dundee, and worse than a month ago. Employment was fairly good at Belfast and good at Cork.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen in July remained fair, no appreciable change being observed in comparison with the previous month. The demand was fairly steady throughout, but, except at a very few centres, the supply was always adequate, and, at several ports, in excess of re-

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE preliminary statistics of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th July show a decrease of 6,610 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. The decrease is confined to the men's department, where a decrease of 16,203 is recorded; in the case of women, boys and girls, increases of 704, 5,285 and 3,604 respectively occur.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th July, 1920:—

Week ended	Applications by			Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.	From Work-people.		From Employers.	
2nd July ..	57,928	24,028	17,684	302,324	93,491	
9th July ..	60,859	22,714	15,127	301,661	91,423	
16th July ..	66,702	22,099	16,799	307,123	88,696	
23rd July ..	60,312	22,004	15,699	302,233	83,713	
30th July ..	59,229	20,227	17,642	300,802	82,831	
TOTAL ..	305,030	111,072	85,151	—	—	

The decrease in the men's Live Register is most pronounced in the transport trades, in commercial occupations and with general labourers, whilst in the majority of In-

quirements. Conditions in a number of districts showed a tendency to improve towards the end of the month.

Employment on the Thames remained fairly good on the whole, an improvement at the end of July compensating for a slight decline at the beginning of the month. Little change was observed at ports on the north-east coast, where shortage of coal was responsible for a certain amount of slackness, although at the Hartlepool a considerable improvement was experienced, men having to be brought from other districts to meet the demand. At Hull and Goole no material change was noted. At Southampton conditions improved appreciably, but at the Bristol Channel ports considerable numbers were unemployed, although a recovery took place, during the last week of the month, at Cardiff, where the demand for carpenters was still in excess of the supply. At Liverpool employment declined to fair, but at Glasgow there was an improvement, conditions being described as good during the middle of the month. At the ports on the east of Scotland there was considerable fluctuation, employment improving slightly at Aberdeen, but getting worse at Dundee and Leith, although it recovered somewhat during the last week at the latter port. At Dublin employment remained poor, and at Belfast the demand slackened and a decline was experienced.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in July, 1920.					
	July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports	2,191	- 20	+ 210	13,050	12,202	19,165
Sunderland	478	+ 336	+ 225	1,869	1,869	2,432
Middlesbrough	882	- 82	+ 183	3,556	1,969	2,461
Hull	1,762	+ 445	+ 222	8,759	7,500	9,887
Grimsby	40	+ 29	- 80	91	286	902
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol	976	- 122	+ 311	8,288	4,671	7,388
Newport, Mon.	1,009	+ 141	- 3	6,398	5,556	6,129
Cardiff	3,252	- 124	- 189	20,389	22,639	29,766
Swansea	531	+ 94	+ 89	2,650	2,232	3,044
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool	14,844	+1,457	+3,535	84,268	86,072	119,219
London	7,678	-1,062	+1,322	55,248	41,545	68,827
Southampton	5,230	-1,537	+2,806	30,059	14,422	32,458
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	396	- 86	- 561	2,674	4,681	2,500
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	342	+ 106	- 131	1,413	2,332	1,869
Glasgow	2,876	+ 476	+ 139	15,853	13,252	31,647
IRELAND:						
Dublin	102	- 53	+ 7	614	534	612
Belfast	479	+ 136	+ 191	2,502	1,502	1,499
TOTAL	42,858	+ 134	+8,346	257,681	223,304	329,951

* 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.

sured Trades increases are recorded. In the case of women the greatest increases occur with workers in dress and with general factory workers.

There was a gradual decline in the weekly numbers of vacancies notified, and also in vacancies filled up to 23rd July, after which an increase was recorded.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the five weeks ended 9th July, 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 five weeks ended 9th July was 9,887, a decrease of 709 or 6.7 per cent. below the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 5,693, women for 2,676 and juveniles for 1,518. The decrease in the number of applications occurred in the men's department, women and juveniles showing a slight increase. The percentage decrease for men was 12.9, the percentage increase for women and juveniles being 3.0 and 3.8 respectively.

The decrease in applications from men was common to all trades except shipbuilding and building. The principal decreases occurred in engineering and general labourers, the former decreasing by 14 per cent. and general labourers by 11 per cent.

The number of applications from women increased in all trades, with the exception of domestic service, which

decreased by 4.5 per cent. The largest increase (25 per cent.) occurred in the dressmaking trades.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the period ended 9th July, 1920, amounted to 4,179, as compared with 4,755 for the previous period. Of this daily average 1,760 were for men, 1,539 for women and 880 for juveniles. The figures for men decreased by 267, for women 225, and juveniles 84. Of the total number of vacancies notified for men 21.7 per cent. were in building, 15.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding and 14.2 per cent. in general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for women, domestic service accounted for 69.5 per cent., textiles for 3.8 per cent., and dress for 3.9 per cent.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 9th July was 2,933 as compared with 3,246 during the previous month, and 4,467 during the corresponding period a year ago. The decrease occurred in all departments, men decreasing by 12.0 per cent., women by 7.3 per cent., and juveniles by 8.3 per cent. Of the vacancies filled by men, 17.7 per cent. were in building, 15.7 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 7.8 per cent. in transport trades and 17.6 per cent. in general labourers. In the case of women 65 per cent. of the total vacancies filled were in domestic service and 4.8 per cent. in dress.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 70.2 per cent. as compared with 67.5 per cent. during the previous month.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 22,967 applications were received from boys and 13,854 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 9,830 or 71 per cent. were filled. 26.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled were in the transport trades, 21.3 per cent. in engineering, 7.0 per cent. as general labourers, and 6.9 per cent. in commercial occupations. The number of applications received from girls was 22,561, and the number of vacancies notified for girls 12,527. Of the vacancies notified 9,085 or 72.5 per cent. were filled, 24.3 per cent. being in domestic service, 10.5 per cent. in commercial occupations and 9.0 per cent. in the transport trades.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified among the more important trades for boys was greatest in engineering (81.5 per cent.), the transport trades (70.5 per cent.) and the building trades (63.4 per cent.). In the case of girls, the largest percentages were in the food preparation trade (88.5 per cent.), dress (79.4 per cent.), and commercial occupations (76.3 per cent.).

Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles 2,269 or 12 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Tables show for men and women the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 9th July and the number remaining on the Live Register at 9th July in the principal groups of trades:—

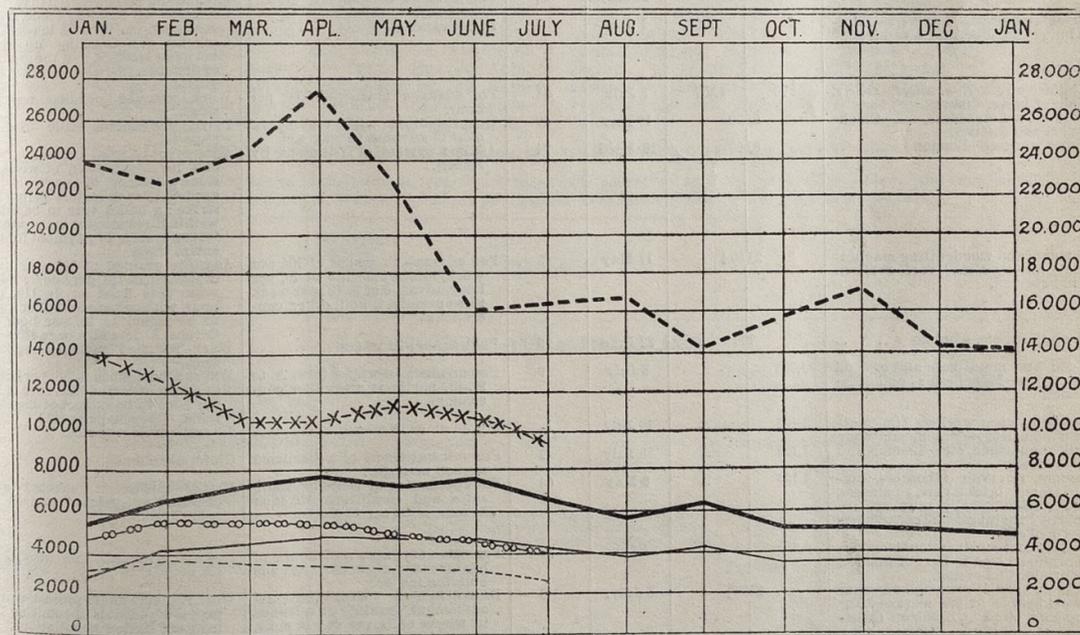
Group of Trades.*	Applications from work-people.	Men.		
		Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	19,008	13,690	11,507	6,892
Construction of Works	2,634	2,070	2,520	2,035
Engineering and Ironfounding	34,468	40,294	7,977	6,180
Shipbuilding	12,003	10,688	2,444	2,202
Construction of Vehicles	2,097	1,859	1,121	645
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	4,066	3,905	1,068	777
Domestic Service	4,430	8,083	1,753	1,212
Commercial and Clerical	6,776	13,529	2,027	1,565
Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages	20,795	38,215	3,665	3,039
Agriculture	4,071	7,087	3,028	2,376
Textiles	3,590	4,235	869	607
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	3,496	5,674	513	376
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	2,150	3,727	610	494
General Labourers	36,213	57,814	7,534	6,887
All other Trades	15,069	22,976	6,178	3,826
TOTAL	170,796	233,776	52,814	39,073

Group of Trades.*	Women.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Engineering and Ironfounding	2,019	1,308	714	623
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	1,512	1,528	633	575
Domestic Service	40,388	18,904	32,061	19,492
Commercial and Clerical	4,588	4,431	1,640	1,127
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	1,534	773	713	642
Agriculture	2,258	1,635	1,713	1,160
Textiles	3,759	2,000	1,760	1,157
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	5,463	3,003	1,788	1,445
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	2,700	1,293	1,653	1,441
General Labourers	8,620	6,739	413	321
All other Trades	7,456	5,822	3,034	2,015
TOTAL	80,277	47,034	46,182	29,998

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all the figures above. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period was 4,524.

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

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



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

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

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 147, as compared with 183 in the previous month and 126 in July, 1919. In these new disputes nearly 37,000 workpeople were directly, and about 6,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, over 47,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 118 disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in July was thus 265, involving over 90,000 workpeople, as compared with about 128,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in June, 1920, and about 839,000 in July, 1919.

The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during July:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in July.	Aggregate Loss of Working Days during July.
	Started before 1st July.	Started in July.	Total.		
Building	27	23	50	6,000	75,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	3	15	18	10,000	69,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	32	23	55	15,000	137,000
Textile and Clothing ..	16	8	24	23,000	267,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	10	12	22	11,000	120,000
Other Trades	23	46	69	18,000	164,000
Employees of Public Authorities ..	7	17	24	7,000	76,000
Total, July, 1920.	118	147	265	90,000	908,000
Total, June, 1920.	95	183	278	128,000	1,257,000
Total, July, 1919.	101	126	227	839,000	8,018,000

Of the 908,000 working days lost in July by all disputes in progress, nearly 549,000 were lost by disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and over 359,000 by disputes which began in the month.

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

Occupations and Locality.†	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
Joiners—Various towns in Scotland	10,000		10 May	52	For advance in wages to 2s. 6d. per hour.	Modified advance granted to various sections of building trade. Joint conference to be held to consider scheme for levelling up rates between sections, and the grading of districts. (See also pages 420 and 442.)
Bricklayers and labourers—Edinburgh, Dundee, and Ayrshire.	300	150	1 July	7	For advance in wages .. .	
Bricklayers, steel smelters, rollers, etc.—Chester (near).	70	1,857	5 July	11	For advance in wages of 6d. per hour.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Cotton yarn doublers, etc.—Stockport and district.	5,000		13 May	49	Dissatisfaction with employers' offer of advance in wages.	Partial concessions made (See also page 445.)
Piano workers—London .. .	6,500		10 April	74	Against system of payment by results.	Agreement effected providing, <i>inter alia</i> , for resumption of work on same system of payment as applied in each factory before the strike; a ballot vote to be taken within three months to determine future system of payment for the entire trade.
Sawyers and woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.—Various towns in Scotland.	2,000		17 May	63	For advance in wages of 15s. per week, minimum rate of 2s. per hour, advance of 7s. 6d. per week to apprentices, and other concessions.	Advance granted of 2½d. per hour (apprentices 1½d. per hour); minimum rate fixed at 1s. 1½d. per hour, with certain exceptions, and to be raised to 2s. per hour in October. (See also page 449.)
Sawmillers, etc.—Dublin .. .	700		22 June	23	For advance in wages .. .	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Wood and metal case makers and sawyers—Manchester and District.	1,000		8 July	9	For advance in wages from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per hour and other concessions.	Wages advanced to 2s. 2d. per hour; question of further advance of 2d. per hour to be subject of negotiations. (See also page 449.)
Preserve, etc., workers (Co-operative Society)—Manchester (near).	1,408		10 July	..	For advance in wages .. .	No settlement reported.
Milk roundsmen, etc.—London and suburbs.	1,100		25 July	3	For reinstatement of a dismissed branch manager.	Claim abandoned.
Paviors, reservoir labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc., employed by municipality and by their building contractors—Sheffield.	1,189		8 May	64	For application of building trade rates and conditions to men in municipal employment.	Partial settlement effected and outstanding points referred to arbitration.
Building and construction workers employed by the Port of London Authority—London.	3,250	250	1 July	13	For rates of wages and hours of labour as observed in the building trades.	Demand granted. (See also page 452.)
Stokers, yard labourers, and other workpeople at gas works—Lancashire and Cheshire (Manchester, Salford, Oldham, etc.), Bristol, etc.	4,200		8 July.	8	Dissatisfaction with national agreement granting an advance in wages of 1s. per day or shift, in settlement of demand for 10s. per week.	Work resumed under protest, workpeople's officials promising to institute further negotiations.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.
 † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
 § Estimated.
 ¶ In Aberdeen no settlement was reported.
 † A large number of workpeople in other industries were rendered idle owing to this dispute.

Causes.—Of the 147 new disputes, 102, directly involving nearly 26,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 12, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 22, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 11, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month, settlements were effected in the case of 68 new disputes, directly involving nearly 18,000 workpeople, and 29 old disputes, directly involving nearly 16,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 23, directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 38, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 36, directly involving about 18,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 30 other disputes, directly involving over 18,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.†

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to July, 1919.			Jan. to July, 1920.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	96	19,000	348,000	175	36,000	595,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	172	842,000	5,010,000	153	217,000	971,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	124	239,000	4,374,000	161	118,000	1,898,000
Other Metal	91	57,000	743,000	90	68,000	757,000
Textile	34	476,000	8,604,000	89	33,000	616,000
Clothing	50	15,000	154,000	62	30,000	368,000
Transport	82	58,000	242,000	101	50,000	336,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	38	20,000	264,000	73	22,000	781,000
Other Trades	157	59,000	611,000	203	60,000	877,000
Employees of Public Authorities ..	66	9,000	82,000	81	19,000	161,000
TOTAL	910	1,794,000	19,832,000	1,188	663,000	7,379,000

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in second column), the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in July, with effect from that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of over £197,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 500,000 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.
Building	49,000	35,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal ..	127,000	60,400
Textile	46,000	13,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	59,000	17,400
Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply ..	62,000	18,600
Other	149,000	52,900
TOTAL	492,000	197,600

In the building trades the principal changes affected operatives in Scotland who had their wages increased by 4½d. per hour on the standard rates of 30 March last, and those in the principal towns in South Wales and Monmouthshire, who received an increase of 4d. per hour.

In the metal trades, blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, North Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire received increases under sliding scale arrangements. For tinsplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, half of the special bonus of 50 per cent. previously in force was consolidated into basis earnings, and arrangements made whereby the remaining half of the special bonus, together with other existing bonuses, are to be calculated on the new basis earnings so increased.

In the textile trades, timeworkers in the woollen industry of Scotland had their war advance raised to 38s. per week for men and to 28s. per week for women, whilst increases were also granted to pieceworkers. Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture in Great Britain had their wages increased by 10 per cent. on pre-war rates.

The principal bodies of workpeople in the food, drink and tobacco trades whose wages were raised were flour-mill workers in Great Britain and workpeople engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c.

At gas undertakings, adult workers generally were granted an increase of 1s. a day or shift.

Amongst other important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased during the month were those engaged in the seed-crushing and oil-milling industries in Great Britain, warehousemen, &c., employed by wholesale newsagents in London, workpeople employed in the drug and fine chemical trade in various towns in the United Kingdom, and employees of co-operative societies in the Midlands. As a result of the fixing or raising of minimum rates of wages under the Trade Boards Acts, increases were granted to workers employed in the linen and cotton embroidery trades in Ireland, in the rope, twine and net trade in Great Britain, in the laundry

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1920.

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

Trade.	Locality	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building .. .	NORTHERN COUNTIES:—			
	Durham City .. .	3 July	Plumbers .. .	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Newcastle, Sunderland, and other towns in Tyne and Wear Districts.*	3 July	Painters .. .	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2d.).
	Tees and Hartlepool District.†	1 July	Plumbers .. .	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d.).
	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:—			
	Chorley .. .	3 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 0½d. and 2s.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead, and District.	2 July	Plumbers .. .	Increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.).
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:—			
	Belper .. .	1 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Hertford, Ware, and Hoddesdon Districts.	26 July	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.
Huntingdonshire (including Huntingdon, Buckden, St. Ives, and St. Neots Districts).	3 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 4½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11½d.; labourers, 1s. 8½d.‡	
Painters .. .			Increase of 5½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d.)‡	

* Including Blyth, Gateshead, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Wallsend, and Whitley Bay.
 † Including Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby.
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

trade in Great Britain, and in the button-making trade in Great Britain.

Of the increases taking effect in July, 22, affecting 47,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 8, affecting 16,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 25, affecting 50,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 103, affecting 379,000 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 25,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Changes Taking effect in January-July, 1920.

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

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	372,000	301,800
Coal Mining and Quarrying ..	1,181,000	721,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	58,000	42,500
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture ..	206,000	122,500
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	1,189,000	422,700
Other Metal Trades	370,000	171,400
Textile	1,028,000	467,100
Clothing	535,000	161,400
Transport	829,000	431,300
Printing, Paper, etc.	169,000	75,400
Woodworking and Furniture ..	78,000	44,500
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc.	220,000	70,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	277,000	90,000
Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply ..	71,000	21,800
Miscellaneous Trades	141,000	47,000
Public Utility Services	173,000	67,400
TOTAL	6,903,000	3,258,800

Hours.

The changes during July in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 11,000 workpeople, for whom there was an average decrease of nearly 2½ hours per week. Of these, two changes, affecting about 200 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration, and the remaining five changes were arranged by direct negotiation. In two cases, involving nearly 10,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

In the months January-July, 1920, the changes reported have affected over 510,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly four hours per week. The trades chiefly concerned have been the building trades, accounting for over 270,000 workpeople, the clothing trades for nearly 130,000 workpeople, and the textile trades for over 53,000 workpeople.

[NOTE.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in current rates of agricultural labourers, shop assistants, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE (continued).				
Pig Iron Manufacture (continued)	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 July	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages:— <i>Daymen</i> : 183 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.* per week. <i>Tonnagemen</i> : 178 per cent. above the standard, plus 10d. per shift to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.* per week. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 6d. per hour.
		1 May	Bricklayers, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 30 per cent. on standard rates, making wages at:— <i>Consett</i> , 187½ per cent. above the standard; <i>Jarrow</i> , 182½ per cent. above the standard; <i>Newburn</i> , 180 per cent. (rollers) and 170 per cent. (heaters) above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 July	Iron and steel workers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 32½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages:— <i>Daymen</i> : 183 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.* per week; <i>Tonnagemen</i> : 178 per cent. above the standard, plus 10d. per shift to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.* per week. Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d.).
		1 July 12 July	Bricklayers employed in steel works Joiners employed in steel works	Increase of 4½d. per hour.
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.				
Engineering ..	Otley	12 April	Iron moulders	Increase of 4s. per week. Rate after change: 80s. 6d. per week, plus bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay week commencing 30 June	Brassmoulders	Increase to a uniform rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour, plus war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
Shipbuilding ..	Great Yarmouth ..	14 June	Ship joiners	Increase to a rate of 1s. 11d. per hour.
OTHER METAL TRADES.				
Aluminium Working.	United Kingdom ..	1st pay day in June.	Aluminium workers (males and females)	Increase of 5s. per week to adult workers and of 2s. 6d. per week to youths.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	4 July	All classes of workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture.	Half of special bonus of 50 per cent. previously granted consolidated into basis earnings, the remaining half with existing war bonuses to be calculated on the basis earnings, so increased; making total bonuses varying from a minimum of 100 per cent. on new basis earnings of 162s. 6d. and over, to a maximum of 165 per cent. on new basis earnings of from 20s. 1d. to 30s.
Brass, etc. Polishing, Nickel-plating, etc. Wireworking ..	London District ..	1st pay after 23 July	Brass and other metal polishers, nickel platers, etc. (skilled men).	Increase to a rate of 1s. 2½d. per hour, plus war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Birmingham ..	July	Wireworkers	Piece prices fixed so as to enable a man of average ability to earn a minimum of 1s. 8d. per hour; and an increase of 25 per cent. on piece prices to riddle-makers, making wages 150 per cent. above 1914 prices.
Sheet Metal Working.	Bury	1st pay in May.	Sheet metal workers	Increase of 17½ per cent. on basis rates.
	Sheffield	1st pay day after 5 July.	Scythe grinders	Increase of 25 per cent. on list prices of 1915.
Outlery, File Heavy and Light Tool Manufacture	Sheffield	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Jobbing and slacks machine knife grinders.	Increase of 11½ per cent. on gross earnings or of 17½ per cent. on net earnings, making wages 78½ and 117½ per cent. above pre-war rates on gross and net earnings respectively.
	Sheffield	12 July	Horn pressers and sway knife cutters ..	Increase of 25 per cent. on piece price list of 1912, making wages 125 per cent. above the list, and an increase of 5s. per week to datal workers.
Gold, Silver, and Electro-Plate, etc., Manufacture	Birmingham ..	1st pay day in July.	Male workpeople employed in the file making trade:— Hand cutters	Flat rate bonus of 150 per cent. on earnings substituted for bonuses on earnings previously granted, of 125 per cent. on first 30s., 70 per cent. on next 10s., and 40 per cent. on remainder. (See Decision No. 365 on p. 399 of the July GAZETTE.)
			Hand and machine grinders:— Timeworkers	Rate of 1s. 10d. per hour adopted, plus bonuses of 32½ and 25 per cent. for workers 21 years and over and under 21 years of age respectively; and all previous bonuses consolidated into these rates. (See Decision 364 on p. 399 of the July GAZETTE.)
Gold, Silver, and Electro-Plate, etc., Manufacture	Birmingham ..	1st pay day in July.	Pieceworkers	New list of piece prices adopted, subject to a bonus of 32½ per cent.; and all previous bonuses consolidated into rates thus produced. (See Decision No. 364 on p. 399 of the July GAZETTE.)
			Hand and machine forgers, machine cutters, hardeners, datal and subsidiary workers:— Timeworkers, 21 years of age and over.	Bonus of 10½d. per hour, previously granted, increased to 47s. per week. (See Decision No. 365 on p. 400 of the July GAZETTE.)
Gold, Silver, and Electro-Plate, etc., Manufacture	Birmingham ..	1st pay day in July.	Pieceworkers	Flat rate bonuses of 100 per cent. and 90 per cent. on earnings substituted for bonuses previously granted to workers 21 years and over, and 18 to 21 years respectively (varying for the former from 40 to 100 per cent. and for the latter from 30 to 90 per cent.). (See Decision 365 on p. 400 of the July GAZETTE.)
			Goldsmiths, silver and electro-plate workers, die-sinkers, stampers and piercers (men 23 years and over), Spoon and fork workers, platers, gilders, rolled gold, gilt and imitation jewellery workers, jewel case makers, fancy leather and optical goods workers (men 23 years and over).	Minimum weekly rate of 86s. adopted for skilled grades.
Gold, Silver, and Electro-Plate, etc., Manufacture	Birmingham ..	1st pay day in July.	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers in all sections of the trade (males).	Minimum weekly rate of 84s. adopted for skilled grades.
			Women in all sections of the trade (18 years and over).	Minimum weekly rates adopted of 75s. and 65s. for semi-skilled and unskilled workers respectively at 23 years of age.
Gold, Silver, and Electro-Plate, etc., Manufacture	London	1st pay day after 1 June.	Women in all sections of the trade (18 years and over).	Minimum weekly rates adopted of 42s. for skilled workers, of 35s. for semi-skilled workers, and of 30s. for unskilled workers after two months' experience.
			1st pay day after 1 July.	Silversmiths, polishers, platers, gilders, chasers, stampers, burnishers, etc., employed in the gold, silver, and allied trades.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1d. per hour to men and of ½d. per hour to women (timeworkers), and a corresponding increase to pieceworkers. Increases, under sliding scale, of 1d. per hour to men and of ½d. per hour to women (timeworkers), and a corresponding increase to pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: men, 2s. 2d.; women, 1s. 2d.

The 55s. per week referred to is based on the standard rates plus 45 per cent.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).				
Farriery	London and District ..	1 July	Farriers	Increase of 2s. per day. Rates after change: firemen, 15s. 9d.; doormen, 15s. 3d.
	Reading	26 June	Farriers	Increase to hourly rates of 1s. 9d. for firemen, and of 1s. 8d. for doormen.
Heating and Domestic Engineering.	Various towns in England and Wales.	1st pay after 12 July.	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of 4½d. per hour, and the out-working allowance of 6d. per day granted under the National Agreement dated 14th January, 1919, discontinued. Rates after change: London, 2s. 3½d.; other towns, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2½d.
		1st pay after 12 July.	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of 4½d. per hour. Rates after change: fitters, 2s. 1½d.; charge hands, Glasgow—2s. 2½d., Edinburgh—2s. 2d.
Structural Engineering.	Lancashire and Cheshire	1st pay after 12 July.	Steelwork erectors	Adoption of rates* of 1s. 1½d. per hour for erectors, of 1s. 2½d. per hour for sheeters, and of 1s. 1d. per hour for sheeters' holders-up; plus, in each case, war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. (See Decision No. 387 on p. 456.)
		1 July	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttle makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week to males 21 years of age and over, of 3s. 6d. per week to females 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to males under 21 years and females under 18 years.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	Scotland	1st pay period after 30 April.	Bobbin and shuttle makers	Increase of 6s. per week to men, of 4s. 6d. per week to women, and of 2s. per week to boys and girls. (See Decision No. 374 on p. 456.)
		Week beginning 19 July.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and other small ware:— Male timeworkers	Increase of 1½d. per hour to workers over 21 years of age; of 1d. per hour to those 18 to 21 years and of ¾d. per hour to those under 18 years.
Pen & c. Manufacture	Birmingham and district	9 July	Female timeworkers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week to workers over 18 years, and of 2s. per week to those under 18 years.
			Female pieceworkers	Increase of ¾d. in the 1s. on total earnings.
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture.	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Willenhall, and Walsall districts; also London, Bolton and Wigan.	16 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the lock, latch and key trade:— Men	Increase of 10 per cent. on rates of wages fixed in February, 1920.
			Women and girls	Adoption of new minimum rates of from 16s. 4d. to 20s. per week at 14 years of age, increasing to from 34s. to 40s. per week at 20 years, plus 20 per cent. to those 15 and under 18 years, and 10 per cent. to those 18 years and over.
Needle, Hook, etc., Manufacture.	Wolverhampton, Willenhall, and Walsall districts. Redditch	1st pay day after 3 May	Outworkers (males)	Increase of 10 per cent. on the basis prices, making wages 210 per cent. above the list.
			Outworkers employed in the lock, latch and key trade.	Increase of 60 per cent. on the basis prices, making wages 200 per cent. above the list.
Optical Instrument Making.	London and certain other districts.†	1st full pay after 31 May.	Men employed in the needle, fish-hook and fishing tackle trades.	Minimum base rates adopted of 9d., 11d., or 1s. 1d. per hour (according to grade of worker) with the addition, for timeworkers, of a war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, and for pieceworkers of a war wage of 24s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings.
			Male workers employed in the optical instrument making trade:— Skilled men over 22 years of age with at least three years' experience in glass erection.	Minimum hourly rates adopted (1) in London of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. for proof plate polishers, 1s. 10d. or 1s. 10½d. for machine polishers, 1s. 9½d. for edgers, smoothers and prism millers, and 1s. 8½d. for roughers; and (2) in other districts, of rates which are 1d. less than the above for each occupation.
Cotton Industry.	Oldham and District ..	Week ending 17 July.	Unindentured workers 22 years of age and under, in glass and metal sections.	Scale of minimum rates adopted in London starting at 3½d. per hour or 15s. per week at 15 years of age, and increasing with each half-year of age to 9d. per hour or 35s. per week at 18, to 1s. 9d. per hour or 82s. per week at 21, and to 1s. 11d. per hour or 90s. per week at 22 years, and (2) in other districts, of rates which are less than these rates in proportion to the difference between the rates for fully qualified men in London compared with other districts.
			Wales	Increase of 1½d. per hour in minimum rates for skilled men, and proportionate increases in minimum rates for other workers 18 to 22 years of age.
Cotton Industry.	Stockport, Bollington, and Manchester.	15 July	All above workers 18 years of age and over, also skilled mechanics in metal section.	Increase of 14½d. per hour in minimum rates for skilled men, and proportionate increases in minimum rates for other workers 18 to 22 years of age.
			Velvet weavers and overlookers	Increase of 5 per cent. on list prices, making wages 225 per cent. above the list on wet finer than 40's, and 230 per cent. above the list on 40's and coarser wets.
Cotton Industry.	Rochdale	1st pay day in July.	Cotton doublers, gassers, etc.	Increase of 70 per cent. on base rates making a total advance of 206 per cent. on 1914 rate; and a flat-base rate of 7½d. per hour (plus 205 per cent.) adopted for workers on night shift.
			Wales	Increase of 1s. per week in basis rate.
Woolen and Worsted Industry.	Peebles, Galashiels, Slatford, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Dalry, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Duns, Ayr and Inverness.	1st pay after 30 June.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over employed in the flannel industry.	"Cost of living wage" previously granted, increased under sliding scale, from 135 per cent. on basis rates to 145 per cent. for timeworkers, and from 105 per cent. to 116 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum time rate for men, after change, 24s. plus 155 per cent. of which 145 per cent. is "cost of living wage."
			Workpeople employed in the woollen industry. Adult timeworkers	Advances of 32s. and 24s. per week over pre-war earnings previously granted to men and women respectively, increased to 38s. for men and 28s. for women; and extra allowance of 1s. per week paid to workers engaged on regular night work increased to 1s. per night.
Woolen and Worsted Industry.	Peebles, Galashiels, Slatford, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Dalry, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Duns, Ayr and Inverness.	1st pay after 30 June.	Pieceworkers	Advance of 100 per cent. over Uniform List of 1919 previously granted to weavers, increased to 120 per cent., and advance of 120 per cent. over general district average pre-war earnings, previously granted to other workers, increased to 145 per cent.
			Young persons (other than apprentices.)	Inclusive starting rate fixed at 16s. per week for boys and girls under 15 years of age, to be increased on a scale mutually agreed upon to the full scheduled rates at 21 years of age in the case of men and 18 years in the case of women, provided that when the qualifying age is reached the worker has had not less than one year's experience.

* The above rates are inclusive of the two increases of 3s. per week or ¾d. per hour granted under Decision No. 180 of the Industrial Court.
† The increases took effect as a result of an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry.
‡ The changes took effect under an agreement arrived at between the British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society (since included in the Amalgamated Engineering Union).
§ The advances were based on the individual pre-war earnings except where these were less than the general average as adjusted in March, 1918, in which case the advance was based on this average.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
Jute Industry	Dundee and District Hucknall	25 June,* 2 July.	TEXTILE TRADES (continued).	
			Hessian weavers... Shetland shawl and scarf makers... Timeworkers	Standard scale of piece prices adopted. Increase of 12½ per cent. on pre-war rates, making wages 75 per cent. above pre-war rates. Increases of 8s. per week or 2d. per hour to men 18 years of age and over, of 5s. per week or 1½d. per hour to women 18 years of age and over, of 3s. per week or 1½d. per hour to boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18, and of 2s. per week or 1d. per hour to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 4d. per hour; women, 9½d. per hour. (See Decision No. 422 on p. 458.)
Hosiery Industry	Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and other districts in South-West of Scotland. Hawick	†	Pieceworkers	Increase of 15 per cent. on present rates. (See Decision No. 422 on p. 458.)
			Workpeople employed in the hosiery trade.	Increase of 20 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 57½ per cent. above basis rates, with the addition of 18s. per week in the case of men and women doing men's work and 10s. per week to other women. (See Decision No. 423 on p. 458.)
Lace Industry	Long Eaton and Nottingham Districts.	July †	Levers lace designers and draughtsmen:— Male apprentices	Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 10s. for those under 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age from 12s. at 14 years to 27s. 6d. at 18 years, and 45s. at 20 years. ‡
			Male improvers and qualified men	Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 60s. at 21 years of age and increasing each year to 80s. at 24 years; rate thereafter to be by mutual arrangement. §
			Females	Scale of weekly rates adopted similar to that for apprentices up to 19 years of age (32s. 6d. per week); thereafter to be paid according to competency. §
			Draughtsmen earning £4 per week and over.	Increase of 20 per cent. on wages up to £5 per week, of 15 per cent. on wages over £5 and up to £6 per week, and of an amount to be arranged mutually on wages over £6 per week. §
Carpet Manufacture.	Newmills, Darvel, and Galston. Great Britain	1 June 1st pay day in July.	Madras lace workers	Advance of 80 per cent. over pre-war rates previously granted to timeworkers increased to 120 per cent. and increase of 13½ per cent. on existing list prices for weavers, making wages 80 per cent. above the list. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates, making a total increase of 180 per cent. for timeworkers, and of 140 per cent. for pieceworkers.
			Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture (except staff hands, such as office staff, tuners, etc.).	Men 21 years of age and over:— All branches	Minimum time-rates increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d. per hour for charge-hands, rope layers and formers, hand line walk rat liners, hemp breakers, walk line makers and transmission rope splicers, and to 1s. 3½d. per hour for tarrers and tanners, oilers and belt menders, and part-time line menders; also piecework basis time-rates fixed at 1d. more than minimum time-rates. (See Order on p. 462.)
Repe, Twine, and Net Manufacture.	Great Britain (excluding Dorset and Somerset).	18 July	Branches other than rope making	Minimum time-rates increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d. per hour for hand dressers and hacklers and rollers and bundlers, and to 1s. 3½d. per hour for hand machine braiders, reelers or warpers and line lappers; also piecework basis time-rates fixed at 1d. more than minimum time-rates. (See Order on p. 462.)
			Rope making	Minimum time-rate increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d. per hour for assistant rope-makers or tubers, rope yarn warpers and winders from hauls, and rope walk reelers; also piecework basis time-rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour fixed for same classes of workers. (See Order on p. 462.)
			Timeworkers:— Men 21 years of age and over	Minimum time-rates increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour for hand hacklers, and to 1s. 3d. per hour for Italian and Russian hemp breakers and to rates varying from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour for workers employed in the line and twine making sections of the trade. (See Order on p. 462.)
			Females (other than home-workers) 18 years of age and over.	Minimum time-rates increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 8½d. to amounts varying from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour for workers employed in preparing and spinning line and tow yarn, to 9d. or 9½d. per hour for those on power netting machines (Mons and Zang) and to amounts varying from 8½d. to 10½d. per hour for those in the twine making section of the trade. (See Order on p. 462.)
Other Textile Industries.	Dorset and Somerset Congleton	18 July 1 May	Pieceworkers:— Males	Scale of minimum piece-rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for hand hackling and piece-work basis time-rate increased from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour for Italian and Russian hemp breakers and line makers. (See Order on p. 462.)
			Females (other than home-workers)	Piecework basis time-rates increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 9d. to amounts varying from 9½d. to 10½d. per hour for warpers employed in preparing and spinning line and tow yarns, and operators or minders, menders and net fitters on power netting machines. (See Order on p. 462.)
Other Textile Industries.	Derby	1st full pay after 1 July.	Smallware workers	Increase of 6s. per week to adult men, of 4s. 6d. per week to apprentices, and of 3s. 6d. to women.
			Women and girls employed in manufacture of tape:— Timeworkers other than learners	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 12s. 6d. at 14 years of age, 15s. at 14½ years, and increasing with each year of age from 20s. at 15 years to 28s. at 18 years and 36s. at 20 years and over, if employed on three looms; women employed on two looms, and winders and reelers 18 years and over to receive 28s. up to 19 years, and 30s. at 20 years.
Other Textile Industries.	Derby	1st full pay after 1 July.	Pieceworkers	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted which are ½d. per hour above those for timeworkers up to 17 years of age, and 1d. per hour above those for timeworkers 18 years and over.
			Learners during first six months' employment.	Scale of minimum rates adopted which are 25 per cent. under full scale rates for girls 15 to 18 years of age, and varying from 22s. to 28s. per week for women over 18 years.

* It was agreed that the list should be retrospective to 28th March in the sense that if, under the operation of the list, a weaver's earnings would have been greater than they actually were, the difference should be given to the weaver; while, if the actual earnings exceeded those which the list would have yielded, the employer had a right to claim the difference.
† Under a decision of the Industrial Court issued in July, the increase was to be payable from and including the pay period for which payment was made between 3rd and 8th May.
‡ The new rates took effect from 12th July in the Long Eaton district and from 6th July at Nottingham.
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
¶ In the Long Eaton district it was provided that a competent man should receive not less than £5 per week.
‡ The rate of 1s. 6d. applies to men in the occupations named with not less than three years' experience in the trade, and 1s. 3½d. to men with not less than six months' experience.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Other Textile Industries—(continued).	Nottingham and Derby	Last pay day in July.	TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).	
			Surgical elastic bandage makers (males)	Bonus of 115 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted, increased to 130 per cent.
Other Textile Industries—(continued).	Glasgow and West of Scotland District (including Kilmarnock).	Week ending 12 June.*	Workpeople (other than weavers, winders, warehouse workers, and tenters) employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths, and other coloured cotton and woollen goods:— Brush beamers	Increase of 15 per cent. on current time rates. Rate after change: 86s. 3d. per week. (See Decision No. 397 on p. 457.)
			Other workers	Increase of 20 per cent. on rates payable after the advance granted in September, 1919. (See Decision No. 397 on p. 457.)
Other Textile Industries—(continued).	Manchester	25 or 26 June†	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry:— Men 21 years of age and over (except porters)	Increase of 10s. 9d. per week. Rates after change: hydraulic packers and makers-up (prints) 92s. 6d.; makers-up (greys) 86s. 11d.; clothworkers 82s. 9d.; markers-off and stampers 82s.; hoistmen, platters, cutters, and lappers 77s. 10d.; general warehousemen 76s. 5d.
			Porters Females 18 years of age and over	Uniform rate of 72s. 6d. per week adopted. Increase of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: markers-off 48s. 2d.; cutters, 45s. 5d.; stitchers, platters, tiers-up, sorters and tapers, 41s.; general hookers, 43s. 7d.; dhootie hookers, 39s. 10d.
Other Textile Industries—(continued).	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. Basford and Bulwell London	1st pay day in July. 1 June 12 July	Enginemen, firemen, oilers, greasers, etc., employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works. Cotton yarn bleachers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: enginemen, firemen, and electrical workers, 1s. 9d.; oilers, greasers, and assistant firemen, 1s. 8d.
			Workpeople employed in the clothworking trade.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of five per cent. on standard rates. Rates after change: dampers (bout end), 66s.; dampers (sheet end), 62s.; examiners, rollers, and measurers, 79s. 6d.; table-hands, pattern-hands, and stock-keepers, 82s.; packers, 82s. (front), and 73s. (back).
Other Textile Industries—(continued).	Glasgow	1 July	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry:— Lappers and packers Assistant packers, labourers, etc. Women and girls	Increase of 8s. 1d. per week (67s. 4d. to 73s. 5d.). Increase of 5s. 1d. per week. New scales of rates adopted, resulting in increases varying, according to age and experience from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 1d. per week. Rates after change: beginners, 18s. to 23s.; qualified women, 37s. 4d.
			CLOTHING TRADES.	
Tailoring	Great Britain Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Gateshead.	19 July 3 July	Male workers employed in the retail bespoke section of the tailoring trade.	Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week, or 9 hours on an ordinary working day and 5 on weekly half-day. (See Order on p. 463.)
			Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade.	London "log" adopted with hourly "log" rates of 1s. 2d. for first class shops, 1s. 1d. for second class shops and 1s. 3d. for frock, dress suits, etc., in both classes.
Tailoring	Leeds	14 June*	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade. Males	Increase of 3½d. per hour on time rate (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d.) and 3½d. per "log" hour to pieceworkers (8½d. to 1s. 0½d.).
			Females	Increases to hourly rates of 1s. 0½d. for Grade I, 11d. for Grade II, and 9½d. for Grade III.
Hat Manufacture.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Bredbury, Failsworth, and Romiley Districts.	2 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of felt hats:— Males	Bonus of 90 per cent. on earnings previously granted to workers earning up to 60s. per week increased to 95 per cent., and flat bonus of 54s. per week previously granted to workers earning over 60s. per week increased to 57s. per week.
			Females	Bonus of 90 per cent. on earnings previously granted to workers earning up to 35s. per week increased to 95 per cent., and flat bonus of 31s. 6d. per week previously granted to workers earning over 35s. per week increased to 33s. 3d. per week.
Embroidery Manufacture.	Denton	1 June	Timeworkers	Bonus of 85 per cent. previously granted, increased to 90 per cent. Rate after change: 10½d. per hour plus 90 per cent.
			Silk hat trimmers and stitchers	Increases in piece prices estimated to have resulted in an average increase of about 25 per cent. on pre-war rates.
Embroidery Manufacture.	Ireland	12 July	Female workers employed in the linen and cotton embroidery trade:— Hand embroidery and sparring	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour in minimum time rates, and minimum piece rates also increased. Rates after change: hand embroidery, 4½d., sparring, 5½d. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE.)
			Thread drawing, drawn thread work, top sewing, sparring, dicing, nickelling and clipping.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour in minimum time rates and minimum piece rates also increased. Rates after change: 4½d. to 5½d. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE.)
Embroidery Manufacture.	Great Britain	19 July	German embroidery on household linen.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum piece rates. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE.)
			Male wash-house and general inside workers (excluding transport workers, enginemen and stokers) employed in laundry trade.	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 15s. for those under 15 years of age and increasing to 60s. at 21 years and over with modifications for workers entering the trade at or over the age of 17. Overtime rates also fixed for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week, or 5 hours on weekly half-day. (See Order on p. 406 of July GAZETTE.)
Laundering	London†	17 June	Female workers employed in laundries:— Timeworkers	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting generally in increases varying from 2s. per week for those under 15 years of age to 5s. per week for those 18 years of age, and 7s. per week for those over 18 years of age. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at under 15 years increasing to 28s. at under 18, and to 35s. at 18 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time-rate, (8½d. to 9½d.) and guaranteed weekly minimum, subject to Trade Board conditions, increased by 6s. per week (24s. to 30s.).

* The change was arranged in July with retrospective payments from the date shown.
† For hydraulic packers the increase took effect from 12 June.
‡ The new minimum rates were agreed upon in the first place for the Willesden district, but were subsequently put into operation generally by other employers in the London area.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).				
Laundering— (continued)	Sheffield and District	19 July	Female workers employed in laundries:— Timeworkers	New scale of rates adopted for workers up to 19 years of age, resulting in increases varying from 1s. per week at 15 years of age to 2s. per week at 18 years; and rates adopted of 31s. per week at 19 to 20 years, 32s. at 20 to 21 years, and 33s. at 21 years and over. Rates after change: 15-16 years, 16s.; 18-19 years, 30s.
	Birmingham and District	19 July	Pieceworkers Laundry workers:— Males 21 years of age and over Females 18 years of age and over	Increase of 10 per cent. on previous rates. Increases to a minimum rate of 65s. per week. Increases of 6s. per week in the minimum rate to timeworkers (28s. to 34s.), and of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate to pieceworkers (8½d. to 9½d.). Increase of 10 per cent. on current rates, except to hand sewn makers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 47s. per week plus 10 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 25s. 8d. plus 10 per cent.
Glove Manufacture.	Westbury	28 June	Glove makers	Increase of 10 per cent. on current rates, except to hand sewn makers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 47s. per week plus 10 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 25s. 8d. plus 10 per cent.
TRANSPORT TRADES.				
Coal Trimming	South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Port Talbot, Swansea & Llanelly).		Coal trimmers employed on shipping coal for bunkers and cargo.	New scale of piece rates adopted into which are consolidated all bonuses, estimated to have resulted in an average increase on pre-war rates of about 125 per cent.
Coal Carting	Hitchin	7 June	Coal carters	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: carmen, 50s.; yardmen (foremen), 55s.; loaders, 48s.
AGRICULTURE.				
Agriculture	Yorkshire	12 July	Female workers	Revised scale of minimum hourly rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board, varying from 3d. for those under 14 years to 10d. for those of 18 years and over.
	Cheshire	12 July	Head stockmen, head teamsmen, or head shepherds. Second stockmen, second teamsmen, or second shepherds.	Minimum weekly rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board increased to amounts varying from 46s. 6d. for workers 18 and under 19 years, to 52s. for workers 21 years and over. Minimum weekly rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board increased to amounts varying from 44s. 6d. for workers 18 and under 19 years, to 50s. for workers 21 years and over.
Agriculture	Melbourne	3 July	Market gardeners Potato harvesters— Diggers	Uniform rate of 55s. per week adopted. Upstanding wage adopted of 72s. for double graip per week of 50 hours.
	Ayrshire	24 June	Outside men, barrel men, timmers and riddlers. Men with not less than 2 years' experience	Upstanding wage adopted, according to competency of 50s. to 55s. per week of 50 hours. Minimum rates fixed under Corn Production Act of 41s. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and of 35s. for those between 18 and 21 years.
Agriculture	Caithness	30 June	Other male workers	Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act of 35s. for those 21 years and over, of 31s. for those between 18 and 19 years, of 20s. for those between 16 and 18 years, and of 14s. for those under 16.
	Sutherland	30 June	Females Male shepherds in charge of a hirsel of sheep. Other male workers	Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act of 23s. for those over 18 years, of 19s. for those between 16 and 18 years, and of 12s. for those under 16 years; those over 18 years employed casually to receive 6d. per hour. Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act of 46s. for those 21 years and over, and of 43s. for those between 18 and 21 years. Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act of 45s. for experienced men, including ploughmen, cattlemen, barnmen, and ornmen, of 40s. for other men over 18 years of age; of 25s. for boys between 16 and 18 years, and of 18s. for boys under 16 years.
Agriculture	Sutherland	30 June	Females	Minimum weekly rates fixed under Corn Production Act of 25s. for those 18 years and over; of 18s. for those between 16 and 18 years, and of 12s. for those under 16 years; those 18 years of age and over employed casually to receive 6d. per hour.
	United Kingdom	1st pay day in July.	Process engravers, &c.	Increase of 10 per cent. on present wages. Minimum rates after change: London, all classes except routers and mounters, 95s. plus 10 per cent. routers and mounters 90s. plus 10 per cent.; Provinces, all classes except routers and mounters, 91s. plus 10 per cent. routers and mounters 86s. plus 10 per cent.
Printing and Allied Trades.	London	Pay day in week ending 17 July.	Warehousemen, women, lads, &c. employed by wholesale newsagents:— Full time indoor hands (day or night).	War wage of 26s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 38s. per week. Rate after change: 52s. plus 38s. war wages.
			Casual men (day or night) Casual men (half day or half night)	War wage of 4s. per day or night previously granted increased to 6s. 3d. per day or night plus 6s. 3d. war wages. War wage of 2s. 3d. per half day or half night previously granted increased to 3s. 5d. per half day or half night plus 3s. 5d. war wages.
Printing and Allied Trades.	London	Pay day in week ending 17 July.	Regular morning hands	War wage of 12s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 18s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 34s. plus 18s. 6d. war wages.
			Lads over 18 years of age Women on returns Women in warehouse Drivers	War wage of 9s. per week previously granted increased to 15s. per week. Rate after change: 29s. plus 15s. war wages. War wage of 13s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 20s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 37s. plus 20s. 6d. war wages. War wage of 23s. per week previously granted increased to 34s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 48s. plus 34s. 6d. war wages. War wage of 28s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 38s. per week. Rates after change: pairs 52s. plus 38s. war wages; singles 50s. plus 38s. war wages.

* The new scales took effect from 21st June for cargo coal, and from 28th June for bunker coal.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES (continued).				
Printing and Allied Trades (continued).	London	1 July	Journalists employed by certain news-agencies:— Fully qualified general reporters, sub-editors and higher paid and sporting staffs.	Increase of 21s. per week in the minimum rate (£7 7s. to £8 8s.) and minimum increase of 10s. 6d. per week to those in receipt of more than the minimum rate.
	Glasgow	17 July	Copper plate and steel engravers, die sinkers, and relief engravers.	Increase of 21s. per week in the guaranteed minimum rate (£7 7s. to £8 8s.). Increase of 15s. per week in minimum time rate for journeymen (85s. to 100s.), and new schedules of piece prices adopted (with a minimum rate of 3s. per hour for ornamental engravers), estimated to have resulted in an increase of about 20 per cent.
Printing and Allied Trades (continued).	Dundee	7 June*	Compositors, machinemen, linotype operators, stereotypers, printers' assistants, process workers, &c., employed in newspaper offices.	Increase of 10s. per week. Rates after change: <i>Morning news</i> , compositors, 109s.; linotype operators, 110s. 3d.; stereotypers, 108s.; process workers, 104s. 6d.; <i>Evening news</i> , compositors, 102s.; linotype operators, 108s. 3d.; process workers, 104s. 6d.; <i>Weekly news</i> , compositors, 99s. 6d.; linotype operators, 105s. 9d.
	Dublin	Week ending 24 July. Week ending 26 June.* Week ending 24 July. Week ending 8 May.*	Male compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book and jobbing), bookbinders and machine rulers, cutters and transport workers. Lithographic printers Women and girls employed in printing and allied trades. Piecworkers in above sections	Increase of 10s. per week to all adult workers, of 4s. per week to transport workers 18 to 21 years of age, and of 2s. 6d. per week to transport workers under 18 years. Minimum rates after change: compositors and bookbinders, 82s. 6d.; cutters, 83s. 6d. Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 92s. 6d. Increase of 4s. per week to adult workers, and new scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 10s. in first year and increasing to 34s. in fifth year. Increase of 1/4ths on earnings, pending revision of piece rates.
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.				
Furniture Trade	London	28 June	Gilders Workpeople employed in the wholesale and retail furniture trades:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, machinists, skilled carpet planners and linoleum layers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 3d.). Increase of 2d. per hour to timeworkers and a corresponding increase to piecworkers. Rates after change: linoleum layers, 1s. 11d.; other classes, 2s.
	Hull	2 July	Upholstresses	Increase of 1d. per hour to skilled workers and rates adopted for unskilled workers, starting at 7d. per hour in first six months of employment and increasing each six months by 1d. per hour to 9d. per hour in third six months and thereafter the full rate of 10d. per hour.
Furniture Trade	Liverpool and District	1 June	Carvers, gilders, picture frame makers, fitters, etc.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 2s.).
	North East Lancashire, and Todmorden†	2 July	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, polishers, and machinists.	Further increase of 1½d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d.).
Furniture Trade	St Helens	12 July	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2d.).
	Edinburgh	15 July	Cabinet makers, carvers, and machinemen Upholsterers and french polishers	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 3½d.).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool	1st pay day in July.	Packing case makers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s.).
	Manchester and Salford	19 July 31 May 19 July 31 May	Sawyers and woodcutting machinists Case makers Woodcutting machinists Case makers	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2d.). Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2d.). Increase of 3½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2d.). Increase of 3½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d.).
Packing Case Making.	Bolton	31 May	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of 3½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d.).
	Scotland (See under Sawmilling.) North East Coast† and Hull	3 July	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2d.).
Sawmilling	Teess and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).	3 July	Labourers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	Leicester Nottingham	3 July 1 July	Sawyers and machinists Machinists and deal carriers	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: machinists, 2s. 1d.; deal carriers, 1s. 10d.
Sawmilling	Scotland (except Aberdeen).	15 July	Sawyers and woodcutting machinists employed in saw mills and packing case shops.	Increase of 2½d. per hour on existing rates for journeymen (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11d.) and of 1½d. per hour on existing rates to apprentices.
	Cork Limerick Waterford	26 May* 26 May* 26 May*	Labourers Labourers Sawyers and machinists Labourers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3d.). Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 7½d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3d.).
Sawmilling	Waterford	26 May*	Skilled men 20 years of age and over	Increase of 4½d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 11d. to 2s. 3½d.).
	London	7 July	Labourers (over 20 years of age) Women over 20 years of age employed on skilled processes Boys and improvers	Minimum rate of 1s. 9d. per hour adopted. Increase of 3d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.), women equal to men in skill and output to receive men's rate. Scale of minimum rates* adopted, starting at 4d. per hour at 14 years and increasing to 1s. 2½d. at 18 years. Rates for those over 18 years to be arranged between employer and shop committee.
CHEMICAL, BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES.				
Chemical Manufacture.	United Kingdom	1 July	Workpeople employed in drug and fine chemical manufacture:— Men 21 years and over	Increase of 10s. per week to workers in Class I, of 7s. 6d. to those in Class II, and of 5s. to those in Class III. Minimum rates after change: Class I, 75s.; Class II, 70s.; Class III, 65s.
			Women 18 years and over, and boys and youths under 21 years. Girls under 18 years	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week to workers in all classes. Minimum rates after change for women: Class I, 45s.; Class II, 43s.; Class III, 40s. 6d.; Class IV, 37s. 6d. Increase of 2s. per week.

* The increase was arranged in July, with retrospective payment from the date shown.

† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, and Preston
‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby).

§ The minimum rates at Ayr, Irvine, and Inverness were fixed at 1s. 10½d. per hour with the proviso that should the negotiations in the Scottish Building Industry on the question of levelling up of lower paid districts result in an increase in these districts the rate should be increased to 1s. 11d.

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

‡ Those joining the trade at over 15 years of age to receive the rate for age less 10 per cent. for the first year of service.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.	
CHEMICAL, BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES—(continued).					
Chemical Manufacture (continued).	Glasgow	9 July	Plumbers employed in chemical works	Increase of 4½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 5½d.).	
Brick Manufacture.	Manchester	1 July	Brickmakers	Increase of 4d. per hour to timeworkers (1s. 8d. to 2s.), and a proportionate increase to pieceworkers.	
	Nottingham	1st day in July	Brickmakers— Burners Other classes	Increase of 4s. per week (85s. to 89s.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: daymen and wheelers, 1s. 8½d.; drawers, 1s. 9d.; setters and clay getters, 1s. 9½d.	
Glass Working.	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Hull, and York.	28 June 21 June	Decorative glassworkers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.). Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).	
	Belfast, Birmingham and District.	1 May 1st day in June.	Decorative glassworkers Cutters, silverers, lead light workers, glaziers, embossers, packers and labourers.	Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d.). Increase of 2d. per hour to timeworkers, and corresponding increases to pieceworkers. Rates after change: cutters, silverers, and glaziers, 75s. 2d. per week; cementers, wetters-off, and painters, 65s. 7d. per week.	
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.					
Baking and Confectionery.	Northumberland, Durham and Middlesbrough.	1st full pay after 24 July.	Workpeople employed by Co-operative Societies in the baking and confectionery trades:— Male bakers and confectioners	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: tablehands, 87s.; doughmen, 88s.; second hands, 89s.	
	Northumberland, Durham and Middlesbrough, Southport	12 June*	Allied workers and females	Increase of 10 per cent. on present rates.	
	Barnstaple	12 April*	Males employed by private traders in the bread baking and confectionery trade.	Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: tablehands, 80s.; doughmen, 81s.; second hands, 82s.	
	Exeter	7 June	Adult males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 15s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 80s.	
	Falmouth, and Truro, Kilkenny	14 June 21 June	Bakers	Increase of 8s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 68s.	
	Londonderry	5 June	Tablehands, doughmen, and ovenmen	Increase of 6s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 66s.	
	Dublin	12 April*	Jobbers Bread servers	Increase of 17s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: foremen and ovenmen, 72s. 6d.; tablehands, 68s. 6d. Increase of 12s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for table hands, 75s.	
	Meat Trade	Dublin	Week ended 10 July.	Packers and labourers Workpeople employed by butchers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per day (10s. to 12s. 6d.). Increases of such amounts as will produce an average weekly wage of 60s.
	Flour Milling	Great Britain†	1st pay day after 17 May.*	Men 21 years of age and over (including motor lorry drivers, carriers, and horse carmen, where previously included with mill employees).	Increase of 17s. 6d. per week.† Increase of 10s. per week to journeymen butchers (70s. to 80s.), and improvers, and of 7s. 6d. per week to porters (55s. to 62s. 6d.), and unmen (52s. 6d. to 60s.). Piece rates for casuals employed in killing advanced from 5s. 3d. to 6s. per beast or calf, and from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per sheep or lamb.
		Sheffield	Pay day in week ending 31 July.	Women 18 years of age and over	New minimum weekly rates adopted for roller men in Grade I mills of 91s. in Class A districts, 88s. 6d. in Class AA, 86s. in Class B, 81s. 6d. in Class BB, and 78s. in Class C; rates for roller men in Grade II mills to be 2s. less than these rates in each Class and the rates for labourers in both Grade I and II mills to be 16s. less than the rates for roller men in corresponding classes of Grade I mills; and the rates for intermediate classes of workers to be advanced by the same amount as those for roller men in the same mill, exclusive of any further increase resulting from the abolition of Grade III.†
Brewing	Cardiff, Merthyr, and Pontypridd districts, Monmouthshire	2 July	Brewery workers (except coopers):— Men and women employed on inside brewery work. Carters, lorrymen, and assistants	New scales of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at amounts varying according to district from 22s. to 26s. at 16 years and increasing with each half year of age to amounts of 38s. to 43s. at 18 years and 57s. to 67s. 6d. at 20½ years.	
	Various towns in the Birmingham, Coventry and Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton and Earls Barton, Lincoln, Leicester, Kettering, Wellingborough, and Shropshire and Mid-Wales districts.‡	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Women employed in the bottling department. Brewery workers	New minimum weekly rates adopted of 44s. in Class A districts, decreasing by 2s. in each successive Class (as specified above) to 36s. in Class C.	
Tobacco Manufacture.	Great Britain	19 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette tubes and snuff, and processes incidental thereto:— Males	Increase of 7s. per week on present rates. Minimum rate after change for men, 71s. Increase of 7s. per week on present rates. Minimum rates after change: carters and lorrymen, 73s.; assistants, 71s. Increase of 3s. per week on present rates. Minimum rate after change, 38s. Increases of 10s. per week to men, and of 5s. per week to women, and to boys under 18. Increases of 10s. per week to men, and of 5s. per week to women, and boys under 18. Rates after change: men in brewery (except mechanics, &c.), 87s. 6d.; drivers: 1 horse, 80s.; 2 horse, 85s.; motor lorry drivers, 90s.; motor lorry assistants, 75s.; women, 46s.	
Seed - Crushing and Oil Milling.	Great Britain	(See under Miscellaneous Trades.)	Females	New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from 2s. per week for those under 14½ years of age to 4s. for those of 18 years and to 6s. 6d. for those of 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change: under 14½, 14s.; 14½ and under 15, 19s., increasing for each half year of age to 30s. at 18 and under 18½, and to 61s. 6d. at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 463.) New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from 1s. 6d. per week for those under 14½ years of age to 2s. 6d. for those of 18 years, and to 3s. 6d. for those of 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change: under 14½, 14s.; 14½ and under 15, 15s., increasing for each half year of age to 29s. 6d. at 18 and under 18½, and to 38s. 6d. at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 463.)	

* The increases were arranged in July with retrospective payment from the date shown.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ The new rates took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.
§ The mills are divided into two grades, instead of three as formerly; Grade I includes those with a roller contact exceeding 1000", and Grade II those with a roller contact of 1000" and less.
¶ The rates fixed are based on a working week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction in cases where less than 48 hours are worked. In the case of the largest company a separate scale had already been adopted fixing rates of wages for both male and female workers higher than those fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. In the case of another firm rates higher than those fixed under the Trade Boards Acts have been agreed upon for men and women of 21 years of age and over.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Fish Trade	Aberdeen, Buckie, Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Montrose, Peterhead, Wick, and Great Yarmouth.	12 July	Fishery coopers	Increase of 14s. per week to timeworkers (84s. to 98s.) and an equivalent increase to pieceworkers.
	Birmingham, Walsall and District.	1 July	Gig saddle makers	Increase of 25 per cent. on price list of March, 1916, for pieceworkers, making wages 125 per cent. above the list; and increase to a rate of 1s. 7d. per hour for timeworkers.
Basket making.	Yorkshire	19 July	Basket, ship, and hamper makers	Increase of 18 per cent. on base rates, making a total advance of 158 per cent. for pieceworkers and 173 per cent. for timeworkers.
Sign, etc. writing.	Certain firms in London	1 July	Sign, glass and ticket writers	Increase of 4d. per hour in cases where a 48 hour week is worked (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).				
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.				
Button Making	Great Britain	7 July	Workpeople (other than home-workers) employed in the button-making trade:— Timeworkers:— Male workers employed in stamping, burnishing, spinning, dipping, staining, sawing, turning, or cutting (other than cutting on wet lathes).	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 10d. for those 18 years of age and under 19, rising to 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., and 1s. 6d. for those of 21 and over, according to experience. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE).
			Females	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts starting at 4d. for those under 15 years of age, increasing to 1s. 3½d. at 21 and over. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE).
Seed Crushing and Oil Milling.	Great Britain*	1st pay period after 15 May.†	Piece-workers	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts starting at 4d. for those under 15 years of age, 5d. for those of 15 years and increasing with each year of age to 8½d. at 18 years and over. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE.)
			All classes	Piece-work basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 1s. 10½d. per hour for males employed on stamping, burnishing, etc. (as defined above for time-workers) and at 10d. per hour for females. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE.)
Other Trades and Occupations.	Various towns in the Birmingham, Coventry and Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton and Earls Barton, Lincoln, Leicester, Kettering, Wellingborough, and Shropshire and Mid-Wales districts.‡	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Adult workers employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other trades):— Males	Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week or 5 on Saturday. (See Order on p. 405 of July GAZETTE.)
			Females	Increases of 5s. per week to dayworkers (making a total war advance of 43s. 6d. per week for men 21 years of age and over), and 10d. per shift to shift workers, with proportionate increases to pieceworkers and taskworkers. (See Decision No. 388 on p. 460.)
Porters, scrubbers, etc., employed at certain hospitals.	London	2 July	Porters, scrubbers, etc., employed at certain hospitals.	Increases of 5s. per week to day workers engaged on men's work, and of 4d. per shift to shift workers, with proportionate increases to pieceworkers and taskworkers. (See Decision No. 388 on p. 460.)
	London	Pay day in week ending 17 July.	Undertakers' employees	Minimum rates adopted of 60s. per week for adult male workers, and of 36s. per week for female workers 18 years of age and over. (See Decision No. 371 on p. 458.)
Assistants, etc., employed by Co-operative Societies:— Adults (including check clerks)	Various towns in the Birmingham, Coventry and Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton and Earls Barton, Lincoln, Leicester, Kettering, Wellingborough, and Shropshire and Mid-Wales districts.‡	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Assistants, etc., employed by Co-operative Societies:— Adults (including check clerks)	Increase of 10s. per week to male timeworkers 18 years of age and over, and proportionate increases to boys under 18; of 25 per cent. on present rates to coffin makers, and 15 per cent. on present rates to other pieceworkers.
			Juniors 14 to 20 years of age:— Males	Increase of 12s. 6d. per week to men and of 5s. per week to women; first assistants to have at least 4s. per week over the scale in shops with not less than four employees, and 8s. per week over in shops with six or more employees. Minimum rates after change: branch managers, warehouse managers, and foremen, 92s. 6d.; branch managers, 60s.; male shop assistants: 21 years, 77s. 6d.; 23 years, 80s.; other males, 77s. 6d.; females, 50s.
Clerks:— Males	Various towns in the Birmingham, Coventry and Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton and Earls Barton, Lincoln, Leicester, Kettering, Wellingborough, and Shropshire and Mid-Wales districts.‡	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Juniors 14 to 20 years of age:— Males	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2s. to 6s. per week for those from 16 to 20 years of age; those of 14 and 15 years to receive the same amount as previously paid. Minimum rates after change: 14 years, 17s.; 18 years, 40s.; 20 years, 52s.
			Females	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 1s. to 5s. per week for those from 16 to 20 years of age; those of 14 and 15 years to receive the same amount as previously paid. Minimum rates after change: 14 years, 16s.; 18 years, 36s.; 20 years, 44s.
Transport workers 18 years of age and over.	Various towns in the Birmingham, Coventry and Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton and Earls Barton, Lincoln, Leicester, Kettering, Wellingborough, and Shropshire and Mid-Wales districts.‡	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Clerks:— Males	Increase of 12s. 6d. per week for those 21 to 23 years of age, and new rates adopted of 55s. at 20 years, 58s. at 24 years, 60s. at 25 years, and 95s. at 28 years of age. Rates after change: 21 years, 77s. 6d.; 22 years, 80s.; 23 years, 82s. 6d.
			Females	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: 20 years, 47s. 6d.; 21 years, 50s.; 23 years, 55s.

* The increases took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court to which the Seed Crushers' Association and the National Federation of General Workers were parties.
† The change was arranged in July, with retrospective payment from the date shown.
‡ These minimum rates are on the basis that no food is provided and are subject to reduction in such cases.
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
¶ Group I: Aldecar, Annesley Colliery, Annesley Woodhouse, Barwell, Birmingham, Bolsover, Bulwell, Burton-on-Trent, Cinderhill, Coalville, Codnor Park, Coventry, Derby, Dudley, Gainsborough, Grantham, Hockley, Hucknall, Ilkeston, Ironville, Kirby-in-Ashfield, Langwith, Langley Mill, Leicester, Lincoln, Lockhurst Lane, Long Eaton, Mansfield, Netherfield, Northampton, Nuneaton, Pinxton, Pleasley, Ripley, Rugby, Sandiacre, Selston, Soho, Stafford, Stanton Hill, Stapleford, Sturcholey, Tamworth, Ten Acres, Tibshelf, Walsall, Worsop, Vale, Wigston and Wolverhampton.
Group II: Alcester, Ashby, Boston, Burbage, Cannock, Daventry, Earls Barton, Elderley, Fleckney, Halesowen, Harpole, Hathern, Kettering, Kidderminster, Long Buckby, Loughborough, Melton Mowbray, Moulton, Mountsorrel, Newark, Oadby, Oakenates, Oswestry, Raby, Retford, Rothley, Ruddington, Rushden, Shephard, Shrewsbury, Southwell, Stone, Stanton, Tipton, Wednesbury, Wellingborough, Whetstone, Wirksworth and Worcester.
Group III: Aberystwyth, Atherstone, Barrow-on-Soar, Bidford, Blue Lias, Bridgnorth, Brington, Broughton Astley, Burton Latimer, Chirk, Cogenthoe, Cosby, Croft, Denton, Desborough, Ecton, Ellesmere, Fenny Compton, Fineon, Glenfield, Huncote, Great Glen, Groby, Hockleton, Harbury, Harleston, Higham Ferrers, Hignley, Hollington, Holloway, Irchester, Ironbridge, Keyworth, Kirby Muxloe, Lea, Long Itchington, Lowdham, Market Harborough, Markfield, Mayfield, Pinstord, Quorn, Raunds, Ringstead, Rothwell, Rugeley, St. Martins, Sapcote, Spalding, Tarapston, Walgrave, Walslop, Whitchurch, Wollaston, and Yardley Hastings.
¶ The minimum rates shown are for towns in Group I. The rates for Group II towns are 7½ per cent. less than these rates and for Group III towns 10 per cent. less.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES (continued.)				
Other Trades and Occupations—(continued).	London	1 May.	Warehoumen, packers, etc., employed by wholesale druggists:— Males:— 21 years of age and over	Increase of 5s. per week for Classes* 1 and 2, and of 6s. per week for Class 3. Minimum rates after change: Class 1, 85s.; Class 2, 60s.; Class 3, 50s.
			Under 21 years of age	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 18s. at 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 33s. 6d. at 18, and to 46s. at 20 years.
			Females:— 21 years of age and over	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: Class* 1, 38s.; Class 2, 35s.
			Under 21 years of age	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 14s. 6d. at 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 26s. at 18, and to 30s. at 20 years.
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Gas Undertakings.	Great Britain†	1 May	Workpeople, 18 years of age and over, in the employment of gas-undertakings.	Increase of 1s. per day or shift and payment for work on Sundays to all workers to be at the rate of time-and-a-half for 24 hours, except in cases where the Sunday shift forms part of a six-shift week.
Tramways Undertakings.	Scotland† (excluding Glasgow).	29 March	Workpeople in the employment of tramway undertakings (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry):— Group I. (See note † below.) Group II. (See note † below.) Group III. (See note † below.)	Increase of 2s. per week, or 1d. per hour, on basic rates; Increase of 1s. per week, or 1d. per hour, on basic rates; Additional increase of 1s. per week on basic rates.
	Edinburgh	4 July	Corporation tramway employees (motor-men or drivers, conductors and portmen).	Increase of 2s. per week, or 1d. per hour, on basic rates; Increase of 1s. per week on basic rates.
Local Authority Services.	Chesterfield	27 June	Corporation employees:— Street masons and paviors Destructor-labourers and pressmen	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 2s.). Increase of 2d. per hour, making wages 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d. per hour respectively. Increase of 1d. per hour, making wages 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d. per hour respectively.
	London (Metropolitan Water Board).	8 May	Bricklayers, carmen, carpenters and joiners, coal-wheelers, electricians, engine drivers and cleaners, flushers, gangers, gatekeepers, hammermen, messengers, meter-inspectors and testers, motor drivers, painters, stokers, sweeps, trenchmen, turncocks, waste-inspectors, watchmen, watermen, labourers, etc.	Increase of 3d. (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.) or 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.) for day and night work respectively. Increase of 8s. per week, making a total advance of 43s. per week over and above the pre-war minimum rate of 28s. a week. (See Decision No. 411 on p. 459.)
	London (Port Authority)	29 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, masons, plasterers, sawyers, plumbers, painters, chainmen, gangers, guttermen, labourers (building and engineering construction) rough-carpenters, scaffolders and timbermen.	Increase of 3½d. or 4d. per hour. Rates after change: Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, masons, plasterers and sawyers, 2s. 4d.; plumbers, 2s. 4½d.; painters (skilled), 2s. 3d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 2s. 2d.; chainmen, 2s. 1½d.; labourers; 2s. 1d.; gangers, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; guttermen and rough-carpenters, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per hour.
	Edinburgh	1 May	Corporation employees: Attendants, bowling and golf-green keepers, depot-men, drains-labourers, gardeners, lamp-lighters and trimmers, messengers, park-officers and labourers, scavengers and other labourers, Baths, Wash-houses, City Hospital and Roads Departments employees.	Increase of 6s. per week to men and 3s. 6d. per week to women, 18 years and over; of 2s. 6d. per week to boys under 18, and of proportionate amounts to women who are part-time workers, making total advances over pre-war rates of 38s., 21s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. per week for able-bodied men, women and boys, respectively. (See Decision No. 412 on p. 459.)
	Leith	1 May	Corporation employees: Baths, Cleansing Roads, Parks, Lighting, Public Health, and Slaughter-Houses Departments (workpeople 18 years of age and over).	Increase of 6s. per week to men and of 3s. 6d. per week to women, making total advances over pre-war rates of 38s. and 21s. 6d. per week for able-bodied men and women respectively, and of proportionate amounts to women who are part-time workers. (See Decision No. 412 on p. 459.)
	Dublin	1 March	Corporation clerical staff	War bonuses of 130 per cent. on first £100 of salary, of 60 per cent. on next £150, of 30 per cent. on next £250, and of 25 per cent. on next £200 per annum substituted for war bonuses previously granted.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS REPORTED DURING JULY, 1920.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building	Huntingdonshire (including Huntingdon, Buckden, St. Ives, and St. Neots Districts), Ledbury	3 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 6 hours per week in summer (50 to 44).†
		8 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 9½ hours per week in summer (50 to 40½).†
	Camborne, Hayle, Newquay, Redruth, St. Ives, Truro, and Wade-bridge, Launceston	26 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted for summer and winter, resulting in decreases of from 2½ to 5 hours per week in summer.†
Lace Industry.	Nairn	10 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 1 hour per week in summer (51 to 50).†
	Long Eaton and Nottingham Districts, London	12 July	Lever lace designers and draughtsmen ..	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted.†
Hospital Workers.	London	7 July	Piano workers	Decrease of one hour per week (48 to 47).†
	London (Port Authority)	12 April	Bread packers and bakehouse labourers ..	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.†
Local Authority Services.	London	2 July	Porters, female scrubbers, etc., employed at certain hospitals.	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.†
	London (Port Authority)	18 July	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, masons, plasterers, sawyers, plumbers, painters, chainmen, gangers, guttermen, labourers (building and engineering construction), rough-carpenters, scaffolders and timbermen.	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted for summer and winter.†

* Men.—Class 1: Goods receivers, stock-keepers; Class 2: checkers, packers for transport, and waiting orders' checkers; Class 3: assistant packers for transport, bottle washers, general labourers, lift attendants, loaders and unloaders, lookers-out, porters, stock-keepers' assistants, and warehouse assistants. Women.—Class 1: Checkers, sewing machinists, and stock-keepers; Class 2: assistant packers for transport, bottle washers, fillers and finishers, lookers-out, porters, sewing hands, stock-keepers' assistants, and warehouse assistants.
† Precise details as to the towns in which this increase was paid is not yet available, but it is known that the very large majority of undertakings have paid the increase.
‡ Group I.—There are no undertakings at present included in this group. Group II.—Aberdeen, Dundee and Leith, Lanarkshire, Wemyss and District. Group III.—Aberdeen (Suburban), Airdrie and Coatbridge, Ayr, Dumbarton, Dundee, Broughty Ferry and District, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Greenock and Port Glasgow, Kilmarnock and Kirkcaldy Districts.
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) of last Audit* on.	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)				
Durham	Apl.-June	34 0½	+ 1 1½	+ 10 0
Northumberland ..	Mar.-May	38 6	- 3 4½	+ 12 0½
PIG IRON.				
Cleveland	Apl.-June	208 9	+ 25 5½	+ 61 9½
(No. 3 Pig Iron.)				
Cumberland	May-June	268 1	+ 28 0	†
Northamptonshire ..	Apl.-June	211 1½	+ 28 4½	†
Nottinghamshire ..	Apl.-June	219 9½	+ 32 6	†
MANUFACTURED IRON.				
North of England (Bars and angles.)	May-June	568 0½	+ 69 1½	+ 148 10½
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, plates, sheets, hoops, strips, etc.)	May-June	633 6½	+ 66 7½	+ 192 8½
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	May-June	588 10½	+ 68 11	+ 170 4½

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

Pig Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended June resulted in an increase of 25½ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The ascertainment for Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire gave increases to blast furnacemen in those areas of 35½ and 20 per cent. respectively, on standard rates. 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 May and June, 1920. Particulars of these increases are shown on pages 443 and 444.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the ascertained prices resulted in an increase, from 2nd August, of 30 per cent. on the standard rates for puddlers and millmen. In the Midlands and in the West of Scotland the increases on standard rates, resulting from the ascertainment quoted above, amounted to 35 (from 9th August) and 32½ per cent. (from 2nd August) respectively.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales† in the first quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) compared with	
	1920.	1919.	1915.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.—					
Distributive Departments ..	24,676,251	18,685,972	9,719,796	+32'1	+153'9
Productive	7,990,933	6,181,821	2,960,814	+29'3	+170'8
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.—					
Distributive Departments ..	6,942,266	5,171,439	2,572,323	+34'2	+169'9
Productive	2,285,944	1,691,790	901,529	+35'1	+153'6
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE.—					
Productive Departments ..	189,378	121,140	76,336	+56'3	+148'1
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY.—					
Distributive Departments ..	460,299	340,617	117,545	+35'1	+201'6
Total—Distributive Departments	32,078,816	24,108,028	12,409,663	+32'6	+158'5
Total—Productive Departments	10,466,255	7,994,751	3,928,679	+30'9	+166'4

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

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received from 82 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 second quarter of 1920.* The figures returned are summarised in the following Table, in which the corresponding figures for the second quarter of 1919 are also shown:—

District and Population at Census of 1911.	2nd Quarter of 1920.					Total.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and other business premises.	Churches Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	
Outer London (1,610,000).	£ 1,155,371	£ 467,316	£ 90,326	£ 79,035	£ 283,729	£ 2,075,777
Northern Counties (728,000).	51,300	96,500	53,060	166,200	97,807	464,867
Yorkshire (1,648,000).	2,455,123	564,814	217,529	145,140	340,620	3,723,226
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,323,000).	1,561,798	866,801	189,063	185,130	295,007	3,097,799
Midlands (1,228,000).	622,194	708,653	40,870	32,895	349,821	1,754,433
Other Districts in England (1,073,000).	749,562	69,495	52,850	21,006	205,700	1,038,607
Wales and Mon. (280,000).	111,800	21,950	12,000	..	27,952	173,502
Scotland (1,833,000).	204,324	464,800	181,442	238,441	406,811	1,494,818
Ireland (386,000).	244,871	55,000	60,000	6,500	263,955	630,426
Total	7,156,243	3,315,329	897,140	874,341	2,270,402	14,513,455

District and Population at Census of 1911.	2nd Quarter of 1919.					Total.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and other business premises.	Churches Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	
Outer London (1,610,000).	£ 94,023	£ 315,033	£ 85,915	£ 59,000	£ 199,050	£ 753,021
Northern Counties (728,000).	13,160	281,655	48,625	32,000	34,517	409,957
Yorkshire (1,648,000).	577,797	482,809	203,758	217,496	269,294	1,741,154
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,323,000).	87,755	963,809	93,340	83,725	202,286	1,430,915
Midlands (1,228,000).	86,359	268,912	32,875	78,840	344,008	809,794
Other Districts in England (1,073,000).	41,075	366,650	87,480	41,650	123,986	660,841
Wales and Mon. (280,000).	9,650	11,950	14,650	..	21,630	57,780
Scotland (1,833,000).	189,600	435,124	28,875	74,991	235,277	963,867
Ireland (386,000).	11,400	..	18,000	5,000	77,465	111,865
Total	1,110,819	3,123,342	613,518	593,502	1,497,513	6,939,194

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 26th June, the total number of scheme, which had been submitted was 10,535, of which 6,941 had been approved. At the same date the number of houses covered by the house plans submitted was 225,083, of which 211,213 had been approved; further, tenders had been submitted to the Ministry in respect of 132,697 of these houses and approval had been given to tenders for 113,721 houses.

Comparison with the position at earlier dates is given in the following Table:—

Date.	SUBMITTED TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH.		APPROVED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH.	
	Sites.	Lay-outs.	House-plans.	Tenders.
	No. of applications.	No. of applications.	No. of Houses in applications.	No. of Houses in applications.
29th March, 1919	613	151	6,450	Not stated.
27th March, 1920	9,362	3,431	173,114	98,245
1st May, 1920	9,821	3,899	188,113	106,639
29th May, 1920	10,198	4,480	201,452	122,351
26th June, 1920	10,535	4,965	225,083	132,697
	APPROVED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH.			
29th March, 1919	184	47	2,228	Not stated.
27th March, 1920	5,440	2,821	161,174	88,326
1st May, 1920	6,041	3,250	176,199	94,604
29th May, 1920	6,432	3,634	187,569	107,456
26th June, 1920	6,941	4,409	211,213	118,721

* In some cases although the plans were passed, building operations have been prohibited under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919. It should also 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.

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 July, 1920, was 34. Three deaths due to lead-poisoning were reported during the month, one in the plumbing and soldering, and two in the pottery industry. One case of lead-poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during July, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

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

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ... 6	Mercurial Poisoning—
Plumbing and Soldering ... 1	Barometer and Ther-
Printing ... 1	mometer Making ...
File Cutting and	Other Industries ...
Hardening ... 1	Phosphorus Poisoning ...
Tinning of Metals ...	Arsenic Poisoning ...
Other Contact with	Toxic Jaundice—
Molten Lead ... 1	Arsenitretted Hydrogen
White and Red Lead	Gas
Works ... 1	Other
Pottery† ... 2	Epitheliomatous Ulcer-
Vitreous Enamelling ...	ation—
Electric Accumulator	Pitch 2
Works ... 3	Tar
Paint and Colour Works	Paraffin
Indiarubber Works ... 1	Chrome Ulceration ... 9
Coach and Car Painting	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
Shipbuilding ... 1	POISONING 11
Paint used in other In-	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—
dustries ... 1	Wool
Other Industries ...	Handling of Horsehair...
TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 22	Handling and Sorting
HOUSE PAINTING AND	of Hides and Skins
PLUMBING ... 1	(Tanners, Fellmongers,
	&c.) 1
	Other Industries ...
	TOTAL, ANTHRAX † ... 1

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.‡

The number of workpeople other than seamen reported as killed in the course of their employment during July, 1920, was 252.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—
Brakemen and Goods	(continued):
Guards ... 1	Non-Textile (continued):
Engine Drivers ... 5	Gas 8
Firemen ... 1	Wood 1
Guards (Passenger) ... 1	Clay, Stone, &c. ... 5
Permanent Waymen ... 9	Chemicals 6
Porters ... 5	Laundries 4
Shunters ... 4	Food 4
Mechanics ... 2	Drink 4
Labourers ... 2	Paper, Printing, &c. ... 3
Miscellaneous ... 12	Other Non-Textile In-
Contractors' Servants ...	dustries 29
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 39	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
MINES.	WORKSHOPS ... 101
Underground ... 79	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER
Surface ... 15	FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—
TOTAL, MINES ... 94	Docks, Wharves and
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6	Quays 5
WAREHOUSES ... 6	Warehouses
Buildings to which Act	applies... .. 7
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY	ACT, SS. 104-5 ... 12
ACCIDENTS reported under	Notice of Accidents Act,
1894	1894
Total (excluding Sea-	men) 252

* Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
† The persons affected in the Pottery industry were females.
‡ In addition 2 cases among dock labourers were reported.
§ Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The number of persons relieved on one day in July, 1920, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 137 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 June, the total number relieved increased by 2,807 (or 1.1 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 112 (or 0.1 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 2,919 (or 2.1 per cent.). Six districts showed no change, and the Glasgow district showed the largest increase (8 per 10,000).

Compared with July, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 27,355 (or 11.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 8,507 (or 8.0 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 18,848 (or 15.0 per cent.). Three districts showed slight decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (38 per 10,000) and the East Metropolitan district (36 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in July, 1920.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District ..	8,157	1,674	9,831	122	..	+ 9
North District ..	9,701	5,058	14,759	148	..	+10
Central District ..	2,699	902	3,601	277	+ 1	+11
East District ..	8,881	5,789	14,650	224	+ 5	+36
South District ..	17,270	12,718	29,988	156	+ 1	+27
TOTAL, Metropolis ..	46,708	26,119	72,827	161	+ 1	+20
West Ham	3,850	8,753	12,603	155	+ 5	+16
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	1,918	4,554	6,472	127	..	+17
Stockton and Tees District ..	865	2,602	3,467	131	+ 4	+23
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,109	2,275	5,384	65	- 1	+ 1
Wigan District ..	1,465	4,458	5,923	130	- 1	+ 7
Manchester District ..	6,990	4,336	11,326	106	- 1	+ 8
Liverpool District ..	8,441	9,650	18,091	153	+ 2	+21
Bradford District ..	1,644	1,245	2,889	76	..	- 2
Halifax and Hudders-						
field	1,015	1,690	2,705	69	..	+ 1
Leeds District ..	1,991	2,499	4,490	92	+ 2	+13
Barnsley District ..	796	4,049	4,845	145	+ 6	+21
Sheffield District ..	2,252	3,112	5,364	104	+ 1	+18
Hull District ..	1,477	4,599	6,076	132	+ 1	+ 5
North Staffordshire ..	1,524	3,617	5,141	123	+ 1	+ 4
Nottingham District ..	1,728	3,614	5,342	110	+ 1	+3
Leicester District ..	968	1,540	2,508	104	+ 2	- 2
Wolverhampton Dis-						
trict	2,714	4,790	7,504	105	+ 1	+ 8
Birmingham District ..	5,522	3,387	8,909	103	+ 2	+ 7
Bristol District ..	2,369	2,448	4,817	120	+ 1	- 1
Cardiff and Swansea ..	1,930	5,224	7,154	151	..	+10
TOTAL "Other Districts" ..	48,688	69,689	118,377	114	+ 1	+ 9
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District ..	3,145	16,421	19,566	203	+ 8	+29
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	598	1,786	2,384	120	+ 2	+10
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,222	3,754	4,976	123	- 1	+12
Dundee and Dunfermline	601	1,732	2,333	115	+ 2	+10
Aberdeen	368	1,882	2,250	131	- 1	+ 8
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	272	1,639	1,911	178	- 5	+38
TOTAL for the above	6,206	27,214	33,420	163	+ 3	+21
SCOTLAND.‡						
Dublin District ..	3,947	7,938	11,885	283	+ 6	+25
Belfast District ..	2,101	855	2,956	67	- 1	+ 8
Cork, Waterford and						
Limerick District ..	2,708	3,728	6,436	259	+ 5	+16
Galway District ..	252	189	441	130	- 2	+ 6
TOTAL for the above	9,008	12,710	21,718	189	+ 2	+15
TOTAL for above 35 Dis-	114,460	144,485	258,945	137	+ 1	+14

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

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

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

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: MINER AWAY FROM WORK ON DAY OF ACCIDENT: GOES TO COLLIERY FOR WEEK'S WAGES IN AFTERNOON: INJURED BY RUNAWAY TRUCK WHILE WAITING.

A workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where the accident was one arising out of, and in the course of, his employment.

At a colliery in Scotland wages were paid every Friday afternoon. On Friday, 7th March, 1919, a lad of eighteen, employed as a picker, ought to have gone to work early in the morning. He, however, overslept and did not go to work at all, but in the afternoon he went to the colliery for his wages. To obtain his wages he had to present a pay slip from his foreman at the office; but not having been at work and so not having received his slip in the ordinary course he had to find the foreman in order to get his slip. While he was loitering about waiting to find the foreman he was knocked down by a runaway empty wagon, set in motion by the negligence of some of the workmen. He was so seriously injured that one of his legs had to be amputated. He claimed compensation, but his claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of or in the course of his employment as he had not been at work at all on the day it occurred. The Scottish Courts, however, refused to accept the employers' contention and upheld an award of compensation. The employers appealed to the House of Lords. The House dismissed the appeal, holding that although the claimant had done no work on the day of the accident, nevertheless his employment had not terminated, and as he was on the employers' premises for the purpose of obtaining his week's wages the accident arose both out of and in the course of his employment.—*M'Graw v. William Baird and Co., Ltd.*—House of Lords.—22nd June, 1920.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: NEGLIGENT ACT NOT OUTSIDE SPHERE OF EMPLOYMENT CAUSING ACCIDENT.

At certain mills in which a number of women were employed notices were posted forbidding any woman to work with her hair down. It was the duty of a girl employed in these mills to take full bobbins off the frames and to replace them with empty bobbins. When not actually engaged in effecting these changes she was instructed to wait in a certain part near machinery in motion. There was no danger attaching to this waiting place to any person using ordinary care; but this girl, very carelessly, sat down on a skip close to a machine with her hair down. Her hair was caught in the machine and she was severely injured.

She made a claim for compensation which came before a County Court. The claim was resisted on the ground that although the accident arose "in the course of" the girl's employment it did not arise "out of" the employment. The judge said that he was not satisfied that the girl knew of the notices, or that she had ever been adequately warned as to the danger of working with her hair down. In fact she seemed to have regularly worked with her hair down. She was doing something in a wrong and negligent manner, but she was not doing anything outside the sphere of her employment. Her negligent act was the cause of the accident; but as it was not an act outside the sphere of her employment the accident was one arising "out of" as well as "in the course of" the employment, and she was entitled to compensation. An award in her favour was accordingly made. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence under which the judge could have decided otherwise than he had decided, namely, that the claimant was doing something in the course of her employment which was a wrong thing to do, but which was within the sphere of her employment. Therefore she was entitled to compensation.—*Matthews v. Robert McClare and Sons, Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—10th June, 1920.

FATAL ACCIDENT: DEATH OF DEPENDANT SOON AFTER DEATH OF WORKMAN: BASIS OF ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION.

A workman suffered injury by an accident in circumstances which admittedly entitled him to compensation. His injuries proved fatal and within a month of his death his widow died. Proceedings for compensation came before a County Court in which it was admitted that the average weekly earnings of the deceased were a little over £3 a

week. Claims were made by the executrix of the widow and by a daughter of the deceased, each claim being presented as one of partial dependency. The judge decided that he should treat the case as one of partial dependency, and made an award of £250, which was made up of £50 to the daughter and £200 to the executrix. The judge stated that on the evidence the widow had been in fact wholly dependent on the deceased, but that as the claim was put forward on the footing of partial dependency only and no application to amend was made, he treated the claim as one of partial dependency. If, however, the claim had been put forward on the footing of total dependency he would have awarded the maximum compensation.

On appeal the Court of Appeal held that the pecuniary injury suffered by the widow by the death of her husband could not exceed the amount that he would have given her between the time of the accident and her death in the ordinary course, if no accident had occurred whether her dependency was total or partial. Therefore the case was remitted to the County Court for a re-assessment of the compensation payable.—*Phillips v. Kershaw Leese and Co., Ltd.*—Court of Appeal.—10th June, 1920.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT: RIVAL TRADE UNIONS: ATTEMPT TO FORCE WORKMAN TO LEAVE ONE UNION AND JOIN ANOTHER: PROCURING BREACH OF CONTRACT: RIGHT OF WORKMAN TO REFUSE TO WORK WITH ANOTHER: DISPUTES BETWEEN WORKMEN AND WORKMEN.

By the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, it is provided that an act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons, shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable. It is further provided that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills. The expression "trade dispute" is defined to mean any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person.

A workman was employed by a firm all of whose other workmen were the members of a certain trade union. He was a member of another trade union, and both unions were recognised by the Trades Union Congress. Pressure was brought to bear upon him by his fellow workmen to induce him to leave his own union and to join theirs. He was perfectly willing to join their union, but refused to leave his own union. They, however, would not allow him to be a member of both unions. In these circumstances the leaders of the body of workmen gave the employers notice that they would strike unless this man either joined their union or left the employment. The employers, with great reluctance but to avoid a stoppage of their works, accordingly dismissed the man, and the workmen resolved to indemnify them for the week's wages due to him in lieu of notice. The dismissed man then brought an action against the two most active of the other men's leaders claiming damages and an injunction for having procured his wrongful dismissal. The facts are set out more fully in THE LABOUR GAZETTE of May last at page 267 of the present volume. Having heard the evidence the judge at the trial decided that there was no trade dispute in existence within the meaning of the Act, and found that the defendants were guilty (i.) of conspiring by threats to injure the plaintiff, by obtaining his dismissal from his employment because he would not leave his own union and join their union; and (ii.) of inducing and intentionally obtaining severally and in combination a direct breach by the employers of the plaintiff's agreement of service, and that the plaintiff has suffered damage by reason of the defendants' tortious and wrongful acts. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £75. Against this decision the defendants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence to support a finding of malicious and wrongful conspiracy to injure, or of any personal ill-feeling in the works against the plaintiff. If the plaintiff was entitled to notice his right was limited to a week's notice or a week's wages in lieu of notice. The men had authorised the employers to stop money out of their wages to pay to plaintiff his wages in lieu of notice. If he received a week's notice or

a week's wages he had not been wrongfully dismissed. Men have a right to refuse to work with any individual, and to tell the employer what they propose to do. Here the men had merely notified their employers that they would not work with the plaintiff unless he joined their union. Thereupon the employers dismissed the plaintiff rather than have their business upset. That by itself afforded the plaintiff no cause of action. In this case there was a dispute between workmen and workmen within the meaning of the Act because of the restriction put upon the plaintiff's employment by the members of the other union. Assuming therefore that there was a breach of contract by the employers in dismissing the plaintiff, the defendants were within the protection of the Act, and no action against them could succeed. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*White v. Riley and Wood*.—*Court of Appeal*.—26th July, 1920.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Mining and Quarrying.

COAL MINING.—The Derbyshire Miners' Association v. the Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association. Decision—The price for getting coal at Claycross, No. 5 pit, situated at Morton, near Chesterfield, is 3s. 0½d. a ton. Issued 14th July. (393)

LEAD AND ZINC MINE WORKERS.—The workpeople's side of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for Non-Ferrous Mines, represented by the Workers' Union, the National Union of General Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union v. the British Lead and Zinc Mine Owners' Association. Decision—The men concerned 18 years of age and over, to receive an advance of 1s. a shift or 6s. a week, and the youths under 18 years of age an advance of 6d. a shift or 3s. a week as from the first pay after 2nd June, 1920. Issued 19th July. (402)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BRICKLAYERS.—Operative Bricklayers' Society, the National Association of Bricklayers' Labourers v. Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the Steel Ingot Makers' Association. Decision—The rates of 2s. 3d. and 1s. 10½d. an hour to bricklayers and their labourers respectively established under decision (No. 319) of the Industrial Court (Bricklayers in Iron and Steel Works—North-East Coast of England) included the advance payable in consequence of decision (No. 186) of the Court. Issued 10th July. (386)

HEAVY STEEL TRADE.—Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, Sheffield and District Rolling Mills Proprietors' Association, Sheffield Forgers' and Filers' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers. Decision—The Court see no reason to depart from their view expressed in decision (No. 84) of the Industrial Court (Heavy Steel Trade) dated 14th January, 1920, that the men concerned should be placed on the three-shifts system with the conditions applicable to such system; the Court approve the offer contained in the employers' letter of 21st April, 1920, that if the decision (No. 84) is put into operation as it stands, and a revision of rates takes place in respect of any of the classes of men concerned subsequent to the award becoming operative, such revision to be retrospective from the time the award was put into effect, with the proviso that the offer shall only stand for six months. Issued 12th July. (389)

ENGINEERS AND JOINERS.—Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners v. Dalmellington Iron Co., Ltd. Decision—The wages of the men concerned are in future to be regulated by the advances and reductions applicable to their respective trades in the Ayrshire district and not as has been the case by the blastfurnacemen's sliding scale. Issued 31st July. (425)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

FITTERS, TURNERS AND SMITHS.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Great Western Railway Company.

Decision—Claim on behalf of fitters, turners, smiths and coppersmiths employed in the running sheds of the Great Western Railway for a rate of £6 a week, not established; the Court express the opinion that the advance of 2s. a week granted to men in the railway shops at Swindon under decision (No. 249) of the Industrial Court of 12th April, 1920 (Great Western Railway Company), should be extended to the men in the running sheds at Swindon. Issued 2nd July. (372)

ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKERS.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Society of Amalgamated Tool-makers, Engineers and Machinists, the National Brass-workers and Metal Mechanics v. the Gloucestershire Aircraft Company, Limited. Decision—The Court have carefully considered the facts and figures submitted at the hearing, and consider the rates under review apply to ordinary workers of the classes concerned, and that when comparing these rates with those paid to similar workers in other districts only the minimum or ordinary rates relating to those classes of workers can be considered. Exceptional ability will itself produce higher rates. The Court find that the rates of wages paid by the Company to the workers concerned include the advance corresponding to that granted in the engineering and foundry trades by award (No. 870) of the Interim Court of Arbitration. Issued 2nd July. (373)

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE MAKING INDUSTRY.—National Union of General Workers v. Scottish Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturers' Association. Decision—The Court find that the claim for the extension of the agreement dated 27th January, 1920, has not been established and decide that from the first pay after 30th April, 1920, the men, women, and boys and girls concerned to receive advances of 6s., 4s. 6d. and 2s. a week respectively. Issued 2nd July. (374)

RIVETERS.—Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Clyde Shipbuilders' Association. Decision—Claim that the adjusting rate of ½d. an hour, paid by the firms concerned to riveters on behalf of the heater lads to make their wages for a 47-hours week equal to their wages for a 54-hours week, should be increased to 1½d., not established. Issued 2nd July. (375)

BOILER SHOP HELPERS.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association. Decision—From the first pay after 18th March, 1920, the boiler shop helpers, working in conjunction with piece and lieu work boilermakers and employed at the establishment of William Beardmore and Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, to have the 12½ per cent. bonus substituted for the 7½ per cent. bonus. Issued 2nd July. (376)

SHIPBREAKERS.—The Workers' Union, the National Union of General Workers v. Thos. W. Ward, Ltd. Decision—From the first pay after 1st June, 1920, the time rates of the men concerned, aged 21 years and over, employed by the firm at their Morecambe and Preston works, to be advanced by 6s. a week; piece prices, where necessary to be adjusted to accord with the enhanced time rates. Issued 5th July. (379)

WASTE METAL TRADE.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. T. W. Ward, Ltd., Clydesdale Works, Wishaw. Decision—From the first pay after 23rd June, 1920, the time-rates of the men concerned aged 21 years and over to be advanced by 6s. a week; piece prices, where necessary, to be adjusted to accord with the enhanced time-rates. Issued 6th July. (380)

ENGINEERS' ELECTRICIANS, ETC.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, Electrical Trades Union v. Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association (excluding John Brown & Co., Ltd.). Decision—Claim for advance of 4d. an hour to men and 2d. an hour to apprentices to embrace fitters, turners, millers, borers, boilermakers and helpers, electricians and other specified trades employed in the districts of Frodingham and Scunthorpe, not established. Issued 7th July. (382)

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.—The Structural Engineering Employers' Trades Section (Lancashire and Cheshire), Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association v. the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation. Decision—The Court approve the agreement made between the parties at the hearing in regard to payment for overtime and payment during meal time, and decide that the hourly rates, including the recent advance of 6s. a week or 1½d. an hour granted under award (No. 180), for men engaged on the fixing or dismantling of steelwork to be 1s. 1½d. for erectors, 1s. 2½d. for sheeters, and 1s. 1d. for sheeters holders-up, plus the 26s. 6d. bonus and the percentage addition on total earnings; chargehand erectors to receive such higher rate as may be fixed by the employer

Industrial Court.—Continued.

in each case; men paid out-working allowance to be paid railway fares and travelling time (single time rate only) from, or to their homes at the start and finish of the job; return fares to be paid for four holidays, viz., Easter, Whitsuntide, August Bank Holiday and Christmas, on condition of punctual return to work, and provided a month's absence from home has expired; men unable to work owing to bad weather to receive payment in accordance with clause (f) of the "Hereford award" of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., dated 2nd December, 1916. Men returning home each night to be paid travelling allowance as follows:—

Up to 3 miles from an agreed central point—Nil.

Over 3 and up to 6 miles from an agreed central point—1s. a day.

Over 6 and up to 10 miles from an agreed central point—1s. 6d. a day.

Over 10 miles from an agreed central point—according to special agreement. Issued 12th July. (387)

BOILERMAKERS.—The Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. the Manchester Dry Docks Co., Ltd. Decision—The lieu workers concerned are time workers, and as such are entitled to the advance of 6s. a week granted under decision (No. 181) of the Industrial Court of 10th March, 1920 (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Trades) on which will be paid the 30 per cent. enhanced rates for working at piece-work speed. Issued 12th July. (390)

APPRENTICES.—Mr. Harold Phipps (apprentice) (represented by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers) v. Mr. A. J. Jackson, Kingswood Engineering Works, Kingswood, Bristol (represented by the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—There is no prescribed rate of wages for male apprentices employed in the engineering trade in Kingswood, Bristol. Issued 14th July. (392)

GALVANISERS.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne. Decision—The advance of 5s. a week granted under decision (No. 350) of the Industrial Court of 11th June, 1920, is to form part of the men's earnings on which the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings is to be calculated. Issued 15th July. (394)

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.—Trade Unions signatory to agreement of February, 1917 v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—Claims by various unions for national advances in wages, generally, of 6d. an hour to timeworkers with an equivalent advance to pieceworkers not established; the decision to apply to Great Britain and Ireland. Issued 14th July. (395)

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of General Workers v. Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Decision—Claims by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades for an advance of 6d. an hour to timeworkers, proportionate advances to pieceworkers and 3d. an hour to juniors, and by the National Federation of General Workers for an advance of 20s. a week to both men and women, proportionate advances to pieceworkers and 10s. advance to juniors not established. Issued 14th July. (396)

PLATERS, RIVETERS, CAULKERS, ETC.—National Union of General Workers v. Liverpool Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—Claim that the platers, riveters, holders-up, caulkers, oxy-acetylene welders, shearers and punchers, employed by F. Braby and Co., Bootle, Liverpool, should receive the same rates as are paid to boilermakers in the district, not established. Issued 16th July. (398)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Federation of General Workers, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Controlled Railways of Great Britain. Decision—Claim by the National Union of General Workers for an advance of 20s. a week to timeworkers, 10s. a week to juniors with proportionate advances to pieceworkers, and by the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades for an advance of 6d. an hour to timeworkers, 3d. an hour to juniors, with proportionate advances to pieceworkers, and by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for a national advance of 6d. an hour to all railway shopmen not established. Issued 16th July. (400)

SHIPBUILDING TRADE.—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (Belfast District Committee) and the Workers' Union v. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., both Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Belfast. Decision—Claim for an advance of 6d. an hour to journeymen and 3d. an hour to apprentices, with an equivalent advance on piecework prices, to become operative on and from 2nd August, 1920, not established. Issued 17th July. (401)

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING TRADES.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of General Workers v. Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Decision—Questions regarding the application of decision (No. 181) of the Industrial Court of 10th March, 1920 (Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Trades) interpreted as follows:—

(1) Where list prices are subject to percentage additions given by way of general advances, the advance of 15 per cent. given by decision (No. 181) should be determined by adding such advance to the other percentages.

(2) Where men employed on lieu and enhanced rates have previously received advances applicable to pieceworkers, the same principle should be applied as in interpretation (1).

(3) As regards the application of decision (No. 181) to pieceworkers' assistants in Scotland, decision (No. 181) gave advances which were intended to be applied in accordance with pre-war practice. The award No. 1 of the Committee on Production, dated 1st March, 1915, was so applied and would furnish a guide in the present case. Cases of exceptional difficulty should form the subject of negotiation. Issued 20th July. (405)

RAILWAY SHOPS EMPLOYEES.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. Railway Companies of Great Britain. Decision—Claim for an increase of 10s. a week to women, girls and boys employed in railway workshops throughout Great Britain, not established. Issued 20th July. (407)

APPRENTICES.—Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association (representing apprentices employed by Mr. S. Greenslade) v. Plymouth Employers' Association (representing Mr. S. Greenslade). Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the apprentices employed in making blocks and spars in the Plymouth district. Issued 22nd July. (409)

SHIPWRIGHT APPRENTICE.—Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association (representing Mr. N. R. Pepperall, apprentice shipwright) v. Mr. Edgar Cove, Salcombe, Devon. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the apprentice shipwright concerned. Issued 22nd July. (410)

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES (METAL) MAKERS.—National Federation of Women Workers v. Witchell and Co., Ltd., Brockley. Decision—The prescribed rates for the women concerned, 18 years of age and over, employed on machines turning out small copper and brass components, brass bulb holders for electric lamps, etc., is 5½d. an hour in the case of timeworkers, and for pieceworkers, such piecework prices as would enable every woman of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over 5½d. an hour, plus in each case a sum of 11s. a week; there is no substituted rate. Issued 26th July. (413)

BLACKSMITHS.—Amalgamated Union of Engineering, Shipbuilding and Constructional Workers v. William Elder and Sons, Ltd., Berwick-on-Tweed. Decision—The North-East Coast rate is not one that should be conceded by the firm, who are agricultural engineers and ironfounders, to their blacksmiths; from the first pay day after 30th June, 1920, the rate paid to the blacksmiths concerned to be advanced by 1d. an hour. Issued 27th July. (415)

RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.—Joint Committee of Trade Unions representing the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers, Woodcutting Machinists' Society and the Workers' Union v. Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' Association and the Railway Wagon Repairing Association. Decision—Claim for a further advance in wages not established. Issued 31st July. (424)

Textile Trades.

TEXTILE TRADE.—West of Scotland Joint Committee of Textile Trade Unions v. West of Scotland Textile Association. Decision—From and including the pay period in the week ended 12th June, 1920, the time-rate of tapers, dressers and brush beamers to be increased by 15 per cent., and beamers, twistlers, and drawers and warpers (hand-mill and horizontal) to receive an advance of 20 per cent. on the rates payable under the agreement arranged between the parties on 12th September, 1919. Issued 16th July. (397)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TRADE.—The Scottish Industrial Woollen Workers' Union v. the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association. Decision—The weekly increases to men timeworkers over 21 years of age, of 3s. over their pre-war earnings, and to women timeworkers over 18 years of age, of 2s. over their pre-war earnings, to be increased to 3s. and 2s. respectively; if the pre-war weekly earnings are below the pre-war general average as re-adjusted by an agreement dated 28th March, 1919, then the increase to be on the adjusted pre-war general average; pieceworkers (other than weavers) to have their percentage addition increased to 145 per cent. on their pre-war general district average earnings as re-adjusted in the 1919 agreement; the increase on the Flat Statement for weaving to be raised to 120 per cent.; workers engaged on regular night work to receive 1s. a night as night-shift allowance; the commencing wage (comprising base rate and general advances) of juniors under 15 years of age to be 16s. a week; the full schedule rate to be payable at 18 and 21 years of age for women and men respectively, provided one year's experience has been had in the mills; parties to decide by what increments juniors are to advance to the schedule rate, and also how the total wage should be divided into base rate and general advance; the decision respecting juniors not to apply to apprentices; in calculating piecework, the basis to be altered from 1917 earnings to 12 consecutive weeks in 1920; in the event of a flat statement for any of the occupations being settled and put into operation during the currency of the decision, parties to be at liberty to effect a re-adjustment to bring such statement into working order; the decision to take effect as from the first pay after 30th June, 1920. Issued 19th July. (403)

SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TRADE.—The National Union of General Workers, the Workers' Union v. the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association. Decision—The terms of this decision are identical with those of decision (No. 403) above. Issued 19th July. (404)

HOSIERY TRADE, SCOTLAND.—National Union of General Workers, Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union, Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Federation of Women Workers v. West of Scotland Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. Decision—From pay period between 3rd and 8th May, 1920, women and men respectively to receive advances of 6s. a week or 1½d. an hour, and 8s. a week or 2d. an hour; in the case of pieceworkers an advance of 15 per cent. on piece prices to both men and women; advances granted to boys and girls according to age. Issued 30th July. (422)

HOSIERY TRADE, HAWICK.—National Union of General Workers v. Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. Decision—The present percentage advance of 37½ per cent. paid to the male and female workpeople concerned to be increased to 57½ per cent. from and including pay period between 3rd and 8th May, 1920. Issued 30th July. (423)

Transport Trades.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ON RAILWAYS.—The Electrical Trades Union v. the Railway Companies named in the Schedule attached to the decision. Decision—The Court confirm certain points of agreement arrived at by negotiation between the parties and find as follows: (1) The rates of pay for men employed in the maintenance of machinery generating electric current and lighting for railway workshops to be on the same basis as those applicable to other craftsmen in the shops in which the men are employed and not the rates set out in award (No. 2773) of the Committee on Production dated 8th November, 1918; (2) The conditions of service for the operating and maintenance men to be those generally observed in respect of craftsmen in each establishment and not those set out in award (No. 2773); (3) The length of holidays for shiftworkers shall be seven consecutive days' holiday with one week's pay after twelve calendar months' service and for probationer shiftworkers three consecutive working days with three days' pay after twelve calendar months' service; (4) The agreement as to rates and the provisions of the award to take effect as on and after 1st December, 1919. Issued 26th July. (414)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ON RAILWAYS.—National Union of Railwaymen v. General Managers' Committee, Controlled Railway Companies of Great Britain. Decision—London rates and conditions confirmed. The rates obtaining in London to be extended to similar grades of workers in the provinces less 10 per cent., except in the case of Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, where the rates are to be five per cent. less than those in London; the conditions of service in those stations which supply railway workshops with lighting and power, to be the same as those obtaining in the workshops of which the power station forms part thereof; in such stations the maintenance workers to be paid rates on the basis of those

applicable to other craftsmen in the shops; shift workers to have seven consecutive days' holiday a year with pay after 12 months' service; no holidays to be reduced by this decision; probationers (shift workers) to have three consecutive days' holiday after 12 months' service. The decision to take effect as from 1st December, 1919, and not to apply to those stations in which electricity and other power is generated or transformed, unless the rated capacity of the electrical plant installed is more than half the rated capacity of the whole power plant installed. Issued 27th July. (416)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

CARRIAGE AND MOTOR BODY BUILDERS.—National Union of Vehicle Builders v. John Buckingham, Ltd., Birmingham. Decision—From 1st June, 1920, the pieceworkers concerned, excluding trimmers, whose prices have been fixed on the basis of the new time-rates, to receive an advance of 14 per cent. on prices obtaining on 1st March, 1920. Issued 1st July. (370)

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

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.—The United (Machine) Glass Bottle Makers' Society v. John Lumb & Co., Ltd., Castleford. Decision—The pieceworkers concerned to receive an advance equal to 15 per cent. on the piece-rates arranged in July, 1915, and the male timeworkers concerned, aged 21 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week; the above advance not to apply to those workers whose wages in the past have been regulated by agreements or by wages movements in other industries; founders to receive a rate of time-and-a-quarter for time worked between 2.0 p.m. Saturday and 6.0 a.m. Monday. Issued 8th July. (385)

GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.—United (Machine) Glass Bottle Makers' Society v. the United Kingdom Glass Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. Decision—The workers concerned to receive a further advance of 15 per cent. calculated on the prices obtaining prior to the 10 per cent. advance of December, 1919; the advance to apply to all the workers concerned, with the proviso that any bonus or advance given since December, 1919, to meet the rise in the cost of living to merge in this advance. Issued 29th July. (421)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

BISCUIT AND HARD BREAD MANUFACTURE, LONDON DISTRICT.—The National Federation of Women Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, the National Union of General Workers v. The National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers and the Hard Bread Association. Decision—Agreement between parties that the work of brakemen and assistant brakemen is men's work and women employed on such work to be paid the men's rate approved by the Court; women employed on certain specified laborious work to be paid not less than 15 per cent. above their minimum rates; women employed on the piping of highly ornamental cakes to be paid not less than 20 per cent. above their minimum rates; the weighing and trucking of biscuits in bulk and the trucking of tins from the packing rooms to the bakehouses not to be classed as men's work or as skilled or laborious work; the piping of biscuits and cakes, the cream sandwiching of biscuits and the dropping of sponges by hand is not to be classed as specially skilled work; claim that all work carried out by men at night to be classed as men's work, not established; the decision to take effect from 12th May, 1920. Issued 6th July. (381)

BAKERY TRADE.—The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners and Allied Workers v. James Nanson, Bexhill-on-Sea. Decision—The prescribed rate for the men concerned is 50s. a week for efficient table hands and 54s. a week for second hands, for which a rate has been substituted as from 19th November, 1919, under Order No. 1772 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919) by the addition of 5s. a week. Issued 7th July. (384)

Public Utility Services.

HOSPITAL WORKERS.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General Workers v. the London, St. Mary's Royal Free, Great Northern Central, King's College, Metropolitan and Royal Waterloo Hospitals. Decision—Male and female workers, whose meals are not provided to receive minimum wages of £3 and £1 15s. a week respectively; in cases in which meals are provided the minimum to be reduced by an amount to be agreed between the parties based on the cost to the hospital; time-and-a-quarter to be paid for all time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week; the Court also approve the agreements arrived at between the parties in regard to annual holidays and Sunday work. Issued 2nd July. (371)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

MANUAL WORKERS.—National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union, Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. London County Council. Decision—From the first pay after 23rd May, 1920, the men concerned employed under the Main Drainage, Highways, Fire Brigade and Asylums Committees, excluding all men paid in accordance with the engineering trade awards to receive an advance of 5s. a week; in future engineering labourers in the employ of the London County Council to have their increases dated from the date on which the engineering award comes into operation for the skilled men and not from the 23rd of the second month following the awards issued in the engineering trade. Issued 5th July. (377)

OUTDOOR SUPERVISORY STAFF.—National Amalgamated Workers' Union (Municipal Employees (Official and Clerical Staffs) Section) v. Ilford Urban District Council. Decision—The Council's outdoor supervisory staff, not being members of the classified staff, do not come under decision (No. 276) of the Industrial Court of 24th April, 1920 (Clerical, Technical and Administrative Staff, Ilford Urban District Council). Issued 5th July. (378)

WOMEN TRAMWAY WORKERS.—Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers v. Glasgow Corporation. The prescribed rates for the conductresses and cleaners concerned were 47s. and 41s. a week respectively, for which rates 4s. in excess thereof were substituted by award (No. 805) of the Interim Court of Arbitration of 7th October, 1919 (Tramway and Motor Omnibus Workers) as from the first pay after 1st October, 1919. Issued 14th July. (391)

FIRE BRIGADE STAFF.—Representative body of the Staff of the London Fire Brigade v. London County Council. Decision—The claim of the men concerned suffering from a temporary disadvantage as compared with similar grades of men owing to the exercise of a certain option in the past in regard to their employment, is not established. In view of the long service of the men and that the difference between the two classes arises in consequence of a new scheme adopted by the Council, the Court suggest that the Council might in their discretion review the claim with a view to an equitable adjustment. Claim for payment of a minimum rate of 97s. 6d. a week to probationary sub-officers, not established; sub-officers to receive an additional rent allowance of 1s. a week over that paid to firemen, on the introduction of the shift system. Issued 16th July. (399)

CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.—The National Association of Local Government Officers v. the Maidstone Corporation. Decision—Full-time (male) officers 21 years of age and upwards, to receive the sum of £60 per annum plus 30 per cent. on their base rates of salary as set out in list A (a document signed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Town Clerk, and the General Secretary of the Association); part-time officers to receive such portion of the £60 as their time worked bears to full time, together with the same percentage for full-time officers; the "staff allowance" paid to the Town Clerk to be increased by £250 per annum and his advance to be dealt with as for part-time officers; resident and rationed officers to receive one-half of the amounts as for full-time officers, and resident, but non-rationed officers to receive three-quarters; female officers 18 years of age and over to receive two-thirds of the flat rate bonuses for men in the same category, the percentage increases being the same; male full-time officers between 18 and 21 years of age to receive 17s. a week, and boys and girls between 16 and 18 years of age to receive 11s. 6d. a week, plus in each case 30 per cent. of their base rate as set out in list A; all existing bonuses in excess of the base rates of salary set out in list A to merge in the above advances, which advances are to take effect as from 1st March, 1920; claim that the bonus payable to the staff should rise and fall with the bonus granted from time to time to civil servants, not established. Issued 20th July. (406)

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Grantham Corporation. Decision—The increases of salary offered by the Corporation to the borough surveyor, the sanitary inspector, the veterinary inspector, and the two surveyor's clerks, should be accepted and not the civil service scale of war bonus in lieu of that offer. Issued 20th July. (408)

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD EMPLOYEES.—National Union of Waterworks Employees, National Union of General Workers, National Union of Corporation Workers, Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, National Amalgamated Workers' Union v.

Metropolitan Water Board. Decision—From 8th May, 1920, the men concerned 21 years of age and over to receive an advance of 8s. a week, the advance also to be payable to those under 21 years of age who are ordinarily and fully engaged on men's work; this advance to be deemed to form part of the "war bonus" for the purpose of calculating what portion of war bonus to be made pensionable, which is now under consideration by the Board; the advance not to apply to those whose wages are regulated by the movements of wages of men of a similar class in other trades. Issued 26th July. (411)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—National Union of Corporation Workers v. Edinburgh and Leith Corporation. Decision—From 1st May, 1920, the men and women concerned over 18 years of age, who are employed in the non-trading departments of the Corporations, to receive advances of 6s. and 3s. 6d. a week respectively, and the boys under 18 years of age an advance of 2s. 6d. a week; female part timeworkers to receive an advance bearing the same proportion to the above advances for full timeworkers, as that provided for in the agreement which took effect from 1st November, 1919; the decision not to apply in those cases where the practice has been to regulate the wages of the men by movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in other trades. Issued 26th July. (412)

TRAMWAY DEPOT EMPLOYEES.—The Employees' side of the Tramways Conciliation Board v. the London County Council's side of the Tramways Conciliation Board. Decision—Claims not established by (1) slingers employed at the Central Car Repair Depot for an increase of 1d. an hour in their basic rates; (2) shed men employed at the Council's car shed for an increase of 8s. a week; (3) workpeople, other than skilled tradesmen, employed at tramway depots, to the conditions of employment contained in the Memorandum of Conference held on 24th December, 1918, between certain engineering employers' associations and trade unions. Issued 27th July. (417)

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.—The National Union of Vehicle Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, the United Order of General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland, the United Vehicle Workers' Union v. the London County Council. Decision—The central repair depot to be deemed to be an engineering establishment, to which the general engineering awards and agreements apply; the running car sheds not to be deemed to be engineering establishments, but to be deemed as forming part of the traffic department to which the general transport awards and agreements apply; skilled men wherever employed to continue to follow the present practice whereby general engineering awards are applied to them. Issued 27th July. (418)

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES (CENTRAL AND LOCAL DEPOTS).—The Workers' Union v. the London County Council. Decision—The men concerned employed at the Central Repairing Depot, to have their wages and advances regulated by general engineering awards and agreements, but that unskilled and semi-skilled men employed in the running car sheds and local depots are not to be regarded as employed in an engineering establishment, and are not covered by such awards and agreements. Issued 27th July. (419)

OFFICIALS AND CLERICAL STAFF.—The National Association of Local Government Officers v. the Aldershot Urban District Council. Decision—Full-time, non-resident, non-rationed male officers 21 years of age and over, and female officers 18 years of age and over, to receive bonuses of £60 and £40 a year respectively, plus in each case 30 per cent. of base salary; full-time female resident rationed officers 18 years of age and over to receive a bonus of £20 a year, plus 15 per cent. of base salary; part-time male, non-resident, non-rationed officers over 21 years of age, to receive such proportion of £60 a year as the work done bears to full time plus 30 per cent. of base salary; full-time male officials, non-rationed, but provided with house, light and fuel, to receive a bonus of £45 a year, plus 22½ per cent. of base salary; base salaries for the various officials concerned, for the purpose of calculating the above advances only, fixed by the Court; all existing bonuses in excess of the base rates of salary as set out in the decision to merge in the above advances, which advances are to take effect as from 27th May, 1920, and be binding for 12 months from that date. Issued 29th July. (420)

Miscellaneous Trades.

WAREHOUSEMEN, PACKERS, ETC.—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. Horniman and Co., Ltd., London. Decision—Claim for a general advance not established; men to receive certain specified minimum weekly rates varying from 40s. at the age of 20 to 65s. at the age of 26; women to receive certain specified minimum weekly rates varying

Industrial Court.—Continued.

from 21s. at the age of 15 to 35s. at the age of 18 years and over; present practice with regard to efficiency pay and output bonus to continue; the working week to be a maximum of 48 hours; all hours worked above 48 hours a week to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half; work on Sundays and statutory holidays to be paid for at double time rates; no order made with regard to annual holidays and sick pay. Issued 7th July. (383)

SEED CRUSHING AND OIL MILLING INDUSTRY.—National Federation of General Workers v. Seed Crushers' Association. Decision—From the first pay after 15th May, 1920, male timeworkers and adult female workers engaged on men's work to receive an advance of 5s. a week; female timeworkers not engaged on men's work to receive an advance of 2s. a week; pieceworkers and task workers to receive advances in proportion; the advances not to apply to those workpeople whose wages have been regulated by the movements of wages of similar workpeople in other trades. Issued 12th July. (388)

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.

Building and Allied Trades.

APPRENTICES.—Edinburgh and Leith Operative Plumbers v. Edinburgh, Leith and District Master Plumbers' Association. Difference—Application as to the date from which the scheme for the training of apprentices whose period of service has been interrupted by the war, known as A.T.S. 3 No. 9, should become operative. Arbitrator—Lord Hunter. Award—This scheme should become operative and binding upon the parties from the 1st January, 1919. Issued 22nd July, 1920. W.A. 2018/2.

Mining and Quarrying.

DEPUTY.—National Association of Colliery Deputies v. Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association. Difference—Application in respect of the dismissal of a deputy by the Manners Colliery Co., Ltd., Ilkeston. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—There were reasonable grounds for the dismissal of the man concerned, and no order was made for his reinstatement. Issued 26th July, 1920. W.A. 3272/2.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association. Difference—Application for the rate per hour of bricklayers' labourers to be increased by such an amount as will make the same difference at the moment between their rate and bricklayers' rate as existed at August, 1914. Board of Arbitration—Mr. J. Macdonald (chairman), Mr. G. Pate, and Mr. W. Dodgson. Award—Claim not established. Issued 1st July, 1920. W.A. 3007/2.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWMILLING LABOURERS AND MACHINISTS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Eustace and Co., Ltd., Haughton and Co., Ltd., Mr. E. H. Harte (all of Cork), Spaight and Sons, Ltd., James McMahon, Ltd., Limerick, and Graves and Company, Ltd., Waterford. Difference—Application for increase in wages. Arbitrator—Professor T. Smiddy. Award—Advances granted as follows:—

	Increases granted per hour.	Resultant minimum hourly wages.
Waterford—		
Machinists	3d.	1s. 7½d.
Labourers	3d.	1s. 3d.
Cork—		
Labourers	3d.	1s. 4d.
Limerick—		
Labourers	3d.	1s. 3d.

Effective from 26th May. Issued 22nd July, 1920. W.A. 4224.

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

CHEMICAL MANURE WORKERS.—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Richardsons' Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., Belfast. Difference—Application for (a) advance of 3s. 4½d. per week on present wages to male adults, 18 years of age and over, as from 6th May; (b) further advance of 3s. 4½d. per week to male adults from the 2nd June; (c) equivalent advances to those claimed under (a) and (b) for male workers under 18 years; (d) pieceworkers to receive proportionate advances per day and shift-workers per shift.

Arbitrator—Rt. Honourable Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart., P.C. Award—Claim established. Effective in the case of (a) from 1st May; (b) from the first June. Issued 3rd July, 1920. W.A. 3819/2.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.—Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union v. Londonderry Master Bakers' Association. Difference—Application for certain wages and other alterations in working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Award—As agreed, the confectioners to be paid the same standard wages as paid to operative bakers, provided that confectioners have served their time. Qualified table-hands to receive a weekly wage of 75s. per week, doughmen and ovenmen a corresponding advance. Jobbers to receive an increase of 2s. 6d. per day. Bread-packers (men) and cakehouse labourers (men) to receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week. Overtime, hours and other working conditions fixed. Claim for a flat increase on the present minimum wage of bread-server not established. Effective as from 12th April. Issued 9th July, 1920. W.A. 3102/2.

ENGINEERS' LABOURERS IN BREWERIES.—National Union of Vehicle Workers and the Workers' Union v. Camden Brewery Co., Ltd., City of London Brewery Co., Ltd., Hoare and Co., Ltd., Messrs. R. and H. Jenner and Sons, the Lion Brewery Co., Ltd., the London and Burton Brewery Ltd., Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd., Smith, Garrett and Co., Ltd., Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co., Ltd., Peter Walker and Son (Warrington and Burton), Ltd., the Wenlock Brewery Co., Ltd., and William Younger and Co., Ltd., all of London. Difference—Interpretation of Clause IV. of the agreement dated 28th April, 1920. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—This clause does not entitle certain men engaged whole time as engineers' labourers to claim the rate of pay in operation in the General Engineering Trade of the London district. The said men are "inside workers," and as such entitled to the rates of wages for "inside workers" specified in the agreement. Issued 23rd July, 1920. W.A. 3813/2.

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—National Builders' Labourers and Constructional Workers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, National Amalgamated Painters' Society, and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives v. Huntingdon and District Master Builders' Association. Difference—Application for increased wages under the Midland Counties Area Scheme. Agreement—Craftsmen to be paid 1s. 11½d. per hour, and general labourers 1s. 8½d. per hour. Working week to consist of 44 hours. Effective from 3rd July. Agreed 7th July, 1920. W.A. 3285.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—Building Trades of Scotland Operatives Wages and Conditions of Service Board, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners v. Scottish National Building Trades Federation (Employers). Difference—Application for an increase of wages. Agreement—The standard rates under the Industrial Court Award, dated 30th March, 1920, to be increased by 4½d. per hour from and including 9th July to 30th November, 1920, this is subject to a maximum rate of 2s. 4d. per hour for skilled tradesmen and 1s. 11½d. for labourers. Other conditions fixed. Agreed 8th July, 1920. W.A. 1045/21.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.—National Federation of Building Trade Operatives v. Corporation of Sheffield. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—All bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners engaged on the Ewden Valley Works to be paid the same rate of wages as now paid to these classes of craftsmen employed in the Building Trade. Carpenters, joiners and painters engaged in the workshops of the Highway and Tramways and Motors Departments of the Corporation, to be paid the same wages as now paid to carpenters and joiners in the Building Trade. These men to observe the hours of labour and the conditions of employment applicable to other men employed in these shops. Certain other matters to be referred to an Ad Hoc Court of Arbitration constituted in a specified manner. Agreed 20th July, 1920. W.A. 2060.

BRICKLAYERS.—Operative Bricklayers' Society v. Creighton Construction Company, Barrow. Difference—Application with regard to two dismissed men. Agreement—One man specified to be reinstated on the Barrow job and the other at Newcastle. The latter to receive travelling expenses from Barrow on the understanding that this man should be considered when a foreman bricklayer is required. Agreed 27th July, 1920. W.A. 4112.

Agreements.—Continued.**Mining and Quarrying.**

LABOURERS.—National Union of General Workers v. Mansfield Sand Quarries, Mansfield. Difference—Application for the building trade rate of 1s. 11½d. per hour. Agreement—Rate to be 1s. 9d. per hour, and a bonus based upon the cost of living of 4s. 6d. per week for the four pay weeks during the month of June. Effective from the 1st July. Agreed 14th July, 1920. W.A. 3759.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

LABOURERS.—National Amalgamated Labourers' Union v. Shiprepairing Firms, Milford Haven. Difference—Application for certain rates. Agreement—Rate to be 82s. per week, the union agreeing to make the amount of retrospective pay of the smallest dimensions. Resumption of work to take place the following morning. Agreed 2nd July, 1920. W.A. 3971.

LABOURERS.—National Amalgamated Labourers' Union v. Milford Haven Docks Co., Ltd., Milford Haven. Difference—Application for an increased basic rate of 82s. per week. Agreement—The Bristol Channel rate of 84s. less 2s. (i.e., 82s.) per week was to be paid, and the rules of the Bristol Channel to be followed in future with the same marginal difference. It was distinctly understood that the men received no further privileges in regard to holidays, sick pay, railway fare, etc. Agreed 8th July, 1920. W.A. 3795.

FIREMEN AND DOORMEN.—Dublin Operative Farriers' Section of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Irish Master Farriers' Association. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—The wages for firemen to be 87s. per week, and doormen 85s. The Union undertake to make no further demand for increases for a period of six months, and after the expiry of that time only if there is an increase in the cost of living. Effective for the payment on 10th July. Agreed 1st July, 1920. W.A. 4366.

ZINC WORKERS.—Workers' Union v. Messrs. J. R. Downs and Sons, Landore Zinc Works, Swansea. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—An output bonus granted of 3s. per cwt. of hard oxide above 2 tons 12 cwt. per charge, and 3s. per cwt. on re-melted oxide above 2 tons 14 cwt., and 6s. on G.O.B. oxide above 2 tons 15 cwt. Agreed 22nd July, 1920. W.A. 6619.

Textile Trades.

TAPE WORKERS.—National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union v. Messrs. J. Bonas and Son, J. Lilley and Sons, A. Green, Ltd., H. Lilley and Son, C. Lilley and Sons, and Wild and Fell (all of Derby). Difference—Application for certain rates and alterations in working conditions. Agreement—Minimum rates fixed varying from 12s. 6d. to 36s. for timeworkers, and 14s. 6d. to 40s. for pieceworkers, according to age. Girls 18 years and over who can only mind two looms to receive 28s. time rate, 32s. piece rate; those 20 years and over 30s. and 34s. respectively. Rates for winders, reelers and learners specified; also other working conditions. Effective on the first full pay following 1st July. Agreed 6th July, 1920. W.A. 2868.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWMILLERS AND WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS.—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Scottish Timber Merchants and Sawmillers' Association. Difference—Application for certain advances. Agreement—Increase granted of 2½d. per hour to journeymen, and 1½d. to apprentices. The minimum rate to be 1s. 11d. per hour till 1st October, and 2s. as from the first pay in October, this rate to remain in operation till 30th November, 1920. Other working conditions fixed. Agreed 15th July, 1920. W.A. 2921.

PACKING CASE MAKERS, MACHINISTS.—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Glasgow Packing Case Makers' Association, Edinburgh and Leith District Packing Case Makers' Association and Packing Case Makers Employers' Representatives from Dundee and Dumfermline. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Advance granted of 2½d. per hour to journeymen and 1½d. to apprentices. Minimum rate to be 1s. 11d. per hour till 1st October, and 2s. per hour as from the first pay in October, such rate to remain in operation till 30th November, 1920. Agreed 20th July, 1920. W.A. 2921.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

SALESMEN, STABLEMEN, &c.—United Vehicle Workers' Union v. Messrs. Carwardine and Co., Flour Factors, London. Difference—Application for the reinstatement of two men and for certain wages. Agreement—Salesmen are given a guaranteed minimum of 60s. per week plus 1s. in the £1 commission on over £30 per week plus 2½ per cent. over £50 week. Stablemen, a minimum wage of 66s. per week of 48 hours, with the exception of two men

specified. Women to receive 35s. per week, girls, 16 to 18 years, 25s. for a week of 48 hours. Conditions of reinstatement fixed. Employees to return to work on 3rd July. Agreed 1st July, 1920. W.A. 4066.

BREWERS.—Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union v. South Wales Brewers' Association. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—Advance granted of 10s. per week to men over 18 years of age, and 5s. to men under 18, and to women. Working week to consist of 48 hours with overtime at the rate of time and a half. Holidays with pay and other working conditions fixed. Agreed 27th July, 1920. W.A. 4152.

BREWERS.—National Union of General Workers v. Monmouthshire Brewers' Association. A similar agreement to the preceding one for South Wales was arrived at. Agreed 28th July, 1920. W.A. 4152.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Hotel, Restaurant and Catering Association of Ireland, Ltd. Difference—Application for certain working conditions. Agreement—Constitution and details fixed of the Joint Conciliation Board which is set up in accordance with agreement dated 18th June, 1919. Agreed 14th June, 1920. W.A. 4362.

SHOP ASSISTANTS, VANMEN, &c.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Retail Fish and Poultry Merchants' Association. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—Advances granted of 7s. 6d. per week to male shop assistants, 6s. to vanmen, and 4s. to female shop assistants. This is subject to certain minima. Operatives to receive 6s. per week, market money to be increased by 1s. Wages of casuals, female probationers, holidays with pay, other working conditions fixed. Effective from 1st July, 1920, for twelve months. Agreed 25th June, 1920. W.A. 4367.

BUTCHERS, &c.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Dublin Victuallers' Association. Difference—Application for advances. Agreement—Increases granted of 10s. per week to journeymen butchers (weekly men) and improvers, 7s. 6d. per week to journeymen butchers employed on certain three days in the week, and to vanmen, porters and messengers over 20, 5s. to journeymen butchers employed on Saturdays only, and 2s. 6d. to messengers under 20. Rates for casuals, killing, to be 6s. per beast or calf, and 1s. 8d. per sheep or lamb, and for casual porters, 5s. per beast or calf and 1s. per sheep or lamb. Conditions of holidays with pay and apprentices fixed. Effective as from and including the week ended 10th July. Agreed 14th July, 1920. W.A. 4361.

APPRENTICES, &c.—Irish National Union of Vintners, Grocers, and Allied Trades' Assistants v. Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd. Difference—Application for certain alterations in working conditions. Agreement—Wages of assistants to be £2 10s. per week for first and second years after apprenticeship; £3 third year after apprenticeship; £3 10s. fourth and subsequent years. Minimum wage for first hands to be £4 per week. Other working conditions fixed. Effective as from and including the week which ended on Saturday, 1st May. Agreed 21st July, 1920. W.A. 4365.

Public Utility Services.

COUNCIL WORKERS.—Irish Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, &c., Trade Union v. Pembroke Urban District Council, Rathmines and Pembroke Main Drainage Board. Difference—Application for advances. Agreement—Pembroke U.D.C.: Increase granted of 12s. per week to men and 7s. 6d. to women, double time on Sunday, 47-hour week to continue until 1st November, 1920, when 44-hour week comes into operation. The question of hours to be re-considered on or after 1st April, 1921. Rathmines and Pembroke Main Drainage Board: Advance granted of 12s. per week, double time on Sunday, 44-hour week. Effective in both cases from 3rd July and wages for 22nd July, 1920, not to be deducted. Agreed 22nd July, 1920. W.A. 4364.

Miscellaneous Trades.

FUNERAL WORKERS.—British Funeral Workers' Association v. British Undertakers' Association and the Proprietary Cemeteries Companies' Association, London. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Advance granted to undertakers' employees of 10s. per week or 15 per cent. on piece work, boys and youths under 18 years of age *pro rata*. Coffin makers to receive 25 per cent. increase on piece work rates. Effective from the beginning of the pay for the week ending 17th July. Agreed 12th July, 1920. W.A. 2905.

LABOURERS.—Workers' Union v. British Abrasive Wheel Co., Sheffield. Difference—Application for the terms of Award 180 (Engineering and Foundry Trades). Agreement—Rate fixed at 1s. 7½d. per hour with the proviso that the men were prepared to work where asked. Effective as from 1st July. Agreed 15th July, 1920. W.A. 1264.

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 general minimum time-rate.

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

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

ORDER, DATED 10TH JULY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS IN THE ROPE, TWINE AND NET TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN (EXCLUDING DORSET AND SOMERSET) AND GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN THE TRADE IN DORSET AND SOMERSET, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 16TH JULY, 1920.

The minimum rates confirmed and set out in the Schedule to this Order are as follows:—

Part I. Minimum rates of wages as varied for certain classes of male workers in the Rope, Twine and Net Trade in Great Britain, EXCLUDING Dorset and Somerset and the City and County Borough of Bath, but INCLUDING the City and County Borough of Bristol.

(A) General Minimum Time-rates and Piece-work Basis Time-rates for Certain Classes of Male Workers.

I.—Workers employed, in any branch of the Rope, Twine and Net Trade.

(a) Workers of 21 years of age and over who have had not less than 3 years' experience in any branch of the trade and who are employed as:—

	General Minimum Time-rate per Hour.	Piece-work Basis Time-rate per Hour.
Charge hands ...	1s. 6d.	1s. 7d.
Rope layers ...		
Rope formers (when in charge of a rope walk and engaged in the making of ropes of 1½ in. circumference and upwards) ...		
Hand line walk ratliners ...		
Hemp breakers ...		
Walk line makers ...		
Transmission rope splicers ...		

(b) Workers of 21 years of age and over who have had not less than six months' experience in any branch of the trade and who are employed as:—

	General Minimum Time-rate per Hour.	Piece-work Basis Time-rate per Hour.
Tarrers and tanners ...	1s. 3½d.	1s. 4½d.
Oilers and belt menders ...		
Part-time line makers ...		

II.—Workers employed in any branch of the Rope, Twine and Net Trade, other than Rope Making.

(a) Workers of 21 years of age and over who have had not less than three years' experience in any branch of the trade and who are employed as:—

	General Minimum Time-rate per Hour.	Piece-work Basis Time-rate per Hour.
Hand dressers ...	1s. 6d.	1s. 7d.
Hand hacklers ...		
Rollers and bundlers ...		

(b) Workers of 21 years of age and over who have had not less than six months' experience in any branch of the trade and who are employed as:—

	General Minimum Time-rate per Hour.	Piece-work Basis Time-rate per Hour.
Hand machine braiders ...	1s. 3½d.	1s. 4½d.
Reelers or warpers ...		
Line lappers ...		

III.—Workers employed in the Ropemaking Branch of the Trade.

Workers of 21 years of age and over who have had not less than six months' experience in any branch of the trade and who are employed as:—

	General Minimum Time-rate per Hour.	Piece-work Basis Time-rate per Hour.
Assistant rope makers or tubers ...	1s. 3½d.	1s. 4½d.
Rope yarn warpers; rope yarn winders from hauls; rope walk reelers ...		

(B) Overtime Rates for Certain Classes of Male Workers.

Overtime Rates, calculated on the Minimum Rates set out above in the manner set out in Part III. of the Schedule, to the Minister's order confirming minimum rates of wages in the Rope, Twine and Net Trade in Great Britain, dated 31st March, 1920, shall apply, in substitution for the above Minimum Rates in respect of all hours worked by the above classes of workers in excess of the number of hours therein declared by the Trade Board to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

Part II. Minimum rates of wages as varied and fixed for certain classes of male and female workers in the Rope, Twine and Net Trade in Dorset and Somerset and the City and County Borough of Bath, but EXCLUDING the City and County Borough of Bristol.

(A) General Minimum Time-Rates for certain Classes of Male and Female Workers.

MALE workers of 21 years of age and over:—

	General Minimum Time-rates to operate from 16th July, 1920, to 1st Oct., 1920.	General Minimum Time-rates to operate from 2nd Oct., 1920, to 1st April, 1921.	General Minimum Time-rates to operate as from 2nd April, 1921.
	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
(a) Hand hacklers ...	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½
(b) Italian and Russian hemp breakers ...	1 3	1 4	1 5
(c) Workers employed in the line-making section of the trade:—			
Workers employed during the whole of their time as line makers ...	1 3	1 4	1 5
Workers employed during any part of their time as line makers ...	1 2	1 2½	1 3½
Drum finishers or jack minders ...	1 2	1 3	1 4
(d) Workers employed in the twine-making section of the trade:—			
Slippers and bundlers ...	1 3	1 4	1 5
Striking drum finishers ...	1 2	1 3	1 4
Ballers ...	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½
Head packers ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½
Packers other than head packers ...	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½

FEMALE workers (other than home workers) of 18 years of age and over.

(a) Workers employed in preparing and spinning line and tow yarn:—

	General Minimum Time Rate per Hour.
Spreaders (double) ...	9½
Spreaders (single) ...	9
Rovers (double) ...	8½
Rovers (single) ...	8
Spinners (double) ...	9½
Spinners (single) ...	9
Twisters (double) ...	9½
First card hand ...	9
Warpers ...	9

(b) Workers employed on Power Netting Machines—Mons and Zang:—

	General Minimum Time-Rates per Hour.
Operators or minders ...	9
Menders ...	9½
Net fitters ...	9½

(c) Workers employed in the Twine Making Section of the Trade:—

	General Minimum Time Rates per Hour.
Layers ...	10½
Twisters or layers (house machines) ...	9½

	General Minimum Time-rates to operate from 16th July, 1920, to 1st Oct., 1920.	General Minimum Time-rates to operate from 2nd Oct., 1920, to 1st April, 1921.	General Minimum Time-rates to operate as from 2nd April, 1921.
	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
Slippers and Bundlers ...	8½d.	9½d.	9d.
Ballers ...	8½d.	8½d.	9d.

(B) PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.

Male workers (all ages):—

	Piece-work Basis Time-rates to operate from 16th July, 1920, to 1st Oct., 1920.	Piece-work Basis Time-rates to operate for the period from 2nd Oct., 1920, to 1st April, 1921.	Piece-work Basis Time-rates to operate as from 2nd April, 1921.
	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
(a) Italian and Russian Hemp Breakers ...	1 4	1 5	1 6
(b) Line Makers ...	1 4	1 5	1 6

Female workers (other than home-workers) (all ages).

(a) Workers employed in preparing and spinning Line and Tow Yarns:—

Warpers ...	10d.
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(b) Workers employed on Power Netting Machines—Mons and Zang:—

	Per Hour. d.
Operators or minders ...	9½
Menders ...	10
Net fitters ...	10½

(c) General minimum piece-rates have also been fixed for male workers employed in Hand Hackling.

(D) Overtime Rates.

(i) For the classes of male and female workers specified in (A) and (B) of Part II. above overtime rates calculated on the minimum rates set out above, in the manner set out in Part III. of the Schedule to the above-mentioned Order, dated 31st March, 1920, shall apply in substitution for the minimum rates set out in (A) and (B) above.

(ii) For the classes of male workers employed on piece-work in Hand Hackling the overtime rates are:—

- For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, ONE-QUARTER;
- For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays and for all overtime on Saturdays, ONE-HALF; and
- For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the whole of the General Minimum Time-rate applicable to Hand Hacklers as set out in (IIa) above IN ADDITION to the appropriate general minimum piece-rate.

All hours worked in any week in excess of 48 are to be paid for as overtime, irrespective of the number of hours worked on any particular day; and the overtime rate must also be paid where on any day (not being a Sunday or Customary Public or Statutory Holiday), the number of hours worked exceeds nine, or in the case of Saturday exceeds five, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER DATED 14TH JULY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 19TH JULY, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

Workers under 14½ years of age ...	Male Workers Per week.		Female Workers Per week.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Workers under 14½ years of age ...	17	6	14	0
Workers of:—				
14½ and under 15 years of age ...	19	0	15	0
15 " 15½ " ...	20	6	16	0
15½ " 16 " ...	23	6	17	0
16 " 16½ " ...	26	6	18	6
16½ " 17 " ...	28	6	20	6
17 " 17½ " ...	31	6	22	6
17½ " 18 " ...	34	0	25	0
18 " 18½ " ...	39	0	29	6
18½ " 19 " ...	42	0	31	6
19 " 19½ " ...	46	0	32	6
19½ " 20 " ...	48	6	33	6
20 " 20½ " ...	51	6	34	6
20½ " 21 " ...	56	0	36	0
21 years of age and upwards ...	61	6	38	6

The above general minimum time-rates are for a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours of employment in any week is less than 48. Where the number of hours customarily worked per week in the establishment as agreed between the employer and worker is less than 48, the weekly wage payable and applicable shall be not less than that set out above, but shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours of employment is less or up to 48 greater than the number customarily worked in the establishment.

II.—Overtime Rates.

The overtime rates, which apply to workers whether employed on time-work or on piece-work, are as follows:—

- TIME-AND-A-QUARTER in respect of all hours worked in any week in excess of 48 hours, except in so far as higher rates are payable under Section (ii) below.
- DOUBLE-TIME in respect of all hours worked on Sundays and on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in any week to be 48.

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

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER DATED 14TH JULY, 1920, CONFIRMING OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 19TH JULY, 1920.

THE OVERTIME RATES fixed are as follows:—

(A) Male Workers employed on Time-Work:—

- For overtime on any day except Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefore), Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays:—

- First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

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

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

(B) Male Workers employed on Piece-Work:—

The overtime rates payable to male workers employed on piece-work are piece-rates, each of which would yield to an ordinary worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate, or where no such rate has been fixed, not less than the general minimum time-rate, with the ADDITION of the FULL, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate or the general minimum time-rate respectively according as the worker would have received DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF, or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER had he been employed on time-work.

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.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER DATED 27TH JULY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FOR FEMALE AND MALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 3RD AUGUST, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

Workers of 18 years of age and upwards ...	Per week. s. d.	
	s. d.	s. d.
Workers of 18 years of age and upwards ...	32	0
" 17 and under 18 years of age ...	28	0
" 16 " 17 " ...	24	0
" 15 " 16 " ...	21	0
" under 15 years of age ...	17	0

Provided that the above general minimum time-rates shall not apply in the case of female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have had less than six months' experience in the trade.

(b) Male Workers:

	Per week
	s. d.
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	54 0
" 20 and under 21 years of age	46 0
" 19 " 20 "	42 0
" 18 " 19 "	38 0
" 17 " 18 "	28 0
" 16 " 17 "	24 0
" 15 " 16 "	21 0
" under 15 years of age	17 0

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

Provided that in the case of whole time workers employed by the week or longer period, where the normal number of hours per week in the establishment as agreed between the employer and his workers is less than 48, but not less than 44, the weekly wage payable for such shorter normal working week shall be not less than the weekly rates set out above, and shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase up to 48 hours according as the number of hours of employment in any week is less or more than the agreed normal number of hours in the establishment.

II.—Overtime Rates.

For male or female workers whether employed on time-work or piece-work.

(i) For overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays, Statutory Holidays, and on any days which are customary holidays in the district in the Flax and Hemp Trade:—

(a) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(b) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

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

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays, Statutory Holidays, and on the Customary Holidays mentioned above, DOUBLE-TIME.

(iv) For all time worked in any week in excess of 48 hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

Provided that the above overtime rates shall not apply in the case of female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have had less than six months' experience in the trade.

For the purpose of the above overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be:—

Hours.	
In any week	48
On any week-day other than Saturday	3½
On Saturday	4½

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

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER DATED 28TH JULY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 9TH AUGUST, 1920.

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

(i) (a) All Male Workers; and

(b) Certain classes of Female Workers, viz., Female Workers who are employed during the whole or any part of their time in any of the following occupations:—

- Cocoa making.
- Boiling sugar for boiled sweets, other than the boiling of sugar in vacuum pans.
- Brogueing of hermetically sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup, during the process of cooking.
- Hand-soldering of hermetically sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup.
- Tongue pumping.
- Butchers' or pork-butchers' work in preparing meat for sausages or "smalls."
- Brining vegetables for pickling.
- Making Extract of Meat.

	Per week of 48 hours.
	s. d.
Workers under 15 years of age	13 0
Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age	17 0
" 16 " 17 "	22 0
" 17 " 18 "	27 0
" 18 " 19 "	34 0
" 19 " 20 "	38 0
" 20 " 21 "	42 0
" 21 " 22 "	46 0
" 22 " 23 "	50 0
" 23 " 24 "	54 0
" 24 years of age and upwards	58 0

ii. Female workers, other than those specified in (i) (b) above:—

	Per week of 48 hours.
	s. d.
Workers under 15 years of age	13 0
Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age	17 0
" 16 " 17 "	22 0
" 17 " 18 "	27 0
" 18 years of age and upwards	34 0

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

(i) (a) All male workers; and

(b) Those classes of female workers specified in I (i) (b) above, 1s. 5d. per hour.

(ii) All female workers (other than those specified in I (i) (b) above, 10d. per hour.

III.—Overtime Rates.

The Overtime Rates as varied are as follows:—

A.—Male and Female Workers employed on Time-work.

(i) For overtime on any day except Sundays and on the days allowed as holidays under Section 35 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(a) First two hours—TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(b) After first two hours—TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(ii) For all time worked on Sundays and the holidays specified above—DOUBLE-TIME.

Overtime shall be paid for all hours worked in any week in excess of 48.

B.—Male and Female workers employed on Piece-work.

(i) Male workers of 24 years of age and over, female workers of 24 years of age and over engaged in the occupations specified above, and all other female workers of 18 years of age and over.

Workers employed on piece-work shall receive in addition to payment at piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate applicable, a sum equivalent to the whole, to ONE-HALF or to ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate according as the worker would have received DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER had he been employed on time-work.

(ii) Male workers and female workers (engaged in the occupations specified above) of under 24 years of age, and all other female workers under 18 years of age.

Workers employed on piece-work shall receive in addition to payment at piece-rates as described above, a sum equivalent to the whole, to ONE-HALF or to ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate according as the worker would have received DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, had he been employed on time-work.

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

ORDER DATED 29TH JULY, 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 3RD AUGUST, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers.

For Male Workers of 21 years of age and over, and for Female Workers of 18 years of age and over who are employed in one or more of the following occupations, and who have had not less than three years' experience in one or more of such occupations:—

A.—Horse hair sorter, hackler, drawer or buncher; power loom weaver, winder, damask seating hand loom weaver; curler, spinner, hair dyer, cloth starcher, carpet weaver.

Per hour.

(i) Male workers

(ii) Female workers

B.—Fibre drafter, dresser or dyer, bass sorter, dyer, cutter, rougher, mixer or finisher.

Per hour.

(i) Male workers

(ii) Female workers

C.—For all other male workers:—

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

D.—For all other female workers:—

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

Provided that the Rates set out in paragraphs A, B, and C, above shall not apply to Hand Loom Weavers, other than Damask Seating Hand Loom Weavers, to Home-workers, or to apprentices as defined by the Trade Board.

II.—Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.

The piece-work basis time-rates fixed are 1s. 8½d. and 10½d. per hour respectively for the male and female workers employed in one or more of the occupations specified in I. (A.) above; and 1s. 8d. and 10½d. per hour respectively for the male and female workers employed in one or more of the occupations specified in I. (B.) above.

III.—Overtime Rates.

A. Workers employed on Time-work:

(i) For first four hours of overtime in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

(ii) For overtime after first four hours in any week, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.

B. Workers employed on Piece-work:

Piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the equivalent of the piece-work basis time-rate, or the general minimum time-rate, as the case may be, WITH THE ADDITION OF ONE QUARTER, ONE HALF, or the FULL piece-work basis time-rate or general minimum time-rate, as the case may be, for the periods specified respectively in A. (i), A. (ii) and A. (iii) above.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER DATED 29TH JULY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR FEMALE AND MALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 3RD AUGUST, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

(a) Female Workers:

	Per week of 47 hours.
	s. d.
Female learners of under 15 yrs. of age	13 9
" " 15 and under 16 yrs. of age	16 9
" " 16 " 17 "	21 3
" " 17 " 18 "	25 3
" " 18 years of age and over	28 3

Provided that a female learner who is over 16 years of age at the time of entering the trade may serve a period of one year as a learner at the following general minimum time-rates:—

	Per week of 47 hours.
	s. d.
First six months	18 3
Second six months	19 6

Thereafter the minimum rate shall be that applicable to the worker's age as set out herein.

	Per week of 47 hours.
	s. d.
Female workers other than learners	34 3

(b) Male Workers:

	Per week of 47 hours.
	s. d.
Male learners of under 14 yrs. of age	15 0
" " 14 and under 15 yrs. of age	16 0
" " 15 " 16 "	20 0
" " 16 " 17 "	26 0
" " 17 " 18 "	30 0
" " 18 " 19 "	37 9
" " 19 " 20 "	41 9
" " 20 " 21 "	45 9
Male workers other than learners	58 6

Provided that a male learner entering the trade between 17 and 21 years of age may serve a period of one year at a general minimum time-rate, which during the first six months is 5s. per week of 47 hours less, and during the second six months is 2s. 6d. per week of 47 hours less than the general minimum time-rate otherwise applicable as set out herein.

II.—Overtime Rates.

The Overtime Rates which apply to workers whether engaged on time-work or on piece-work are as follows:—

(i) TIME-AND-A-HALF for all hours worked in excess of 4½ on Saturday.

(ii) DOUBLE-TIME for all time worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays.

(iii) TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week, except in so far as higher rates are payable under the provisions of paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this Section.

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

In any week	47
On Saturday	4½

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

PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES.

Proposals to fix or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards. Objections to the proposals set out below may be lodged with the Trade Board issuing the notice within two months from the day following the date of the Notice of Proposal. Such objections should be in writing, and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at the Office of Trade Boards, Lord Edward Street, Dublin, in the case of the Irish Trade Boards.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 8th July, 1920, to vary the minimum rates for Male Apprentices at present operative and set out in Schedule II. of the Minister's Confirming Order, dated 26th May, 1920 (S.R.O. No. 813), and to fix General Minimum Time-Rates, General Minimum Piece-Rates, Piece-work basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male Apprentices who are apprenticed to Bone-Brush Drilling or Bone-Brush Fashioning or Profiling.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Laundry Trade Board have issued a notice of proposal, dated 19th July, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-work basis Time-Rates, Guaranteed Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Female workers as set out below:—

PART I.—Proposed Variation of Minimum Rates for Female Workers other than those Specified in Part II.

Section I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per week. Per week.
For workers under 15 years of age	From 12s. to 14s. No variation
" of 15 and under 16 years of age	15s. 18s. 16s.
" " 16 " 17 "	19s. 23s. 20s.
" " 17 " 18 "	23s. 28s. 25s.
" " 18 years of age and over	28s. 35s. 30s.

For workers of 16 and under 18 years of age entering the Laundry trade for the first time, during the first six months of employment:

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per week. Per week.
Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age	From 18s. to 18s. No variation
" " 17 " 18 "	20s. 23s. "

For workers of 18 years of age and over entering the Laundry trade for the first time:

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per week. Per week.
During the 1st six months of employment	From 24s. to 25s. 25s.
" " 2nd " " "	28s. 30s. 27s. 6d.

Section II.—Piecework Basis Time-Rates.

The Trade Board propose to vary the Piece-work Basis Time-Rates as follows:

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per hour. Per hour.
From 8½d. to 1¼d.	9d.

Section III.—Guaranteed Time-Rates for Piece-workers.

Proposed variations.

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per week. Per week.
For workers under 15 years of age	From 12s. to 14s. No variation
" of 15 and under 16 years of age	15s. 18s. 16s.
" " 16 " 17 "	17s. 22s. 18s.
" " 17 " 18 "	21s. 26s. 22s.
" " 18 years of age and over	24s. 30s. 25s.

For workers of 16 and 18 years of age entering the Laundry trade for the first time, during the first six months of employment:

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per week. Per week.
For workers of 16 and under 17 years of age	From 17s. to 18s. 18s.
" " 17 " 18 "	21s. 23s. 20s.

For workers of 18 years of age and over entering the Laundry trade for the first time:

	Proposed variations.
	Scale A. Scale B.
	Per week. Per week.
During the 1st six months of employment	From 24s. to 25s. 25s.
" " 2nd " " "	24s. 30s. 25s.

Section IV.—No variation is proposed by the Trade Board in respect of the provisions of Section IV. of Part I. of the Schedule to their notice dated 14th November, 1919.

Section V.—Overtime Rates for Time-workers.

Table with 2 columns: Proposed variations, Scale A, Scale B. Rows for workers under 15, 16, 17, 18 years of age and over.

No variation is proposed by the Trade Board in respect of the provisions of Section V (b), (c) or (d) of Part I. of the Schedule to their notice dated 14th November, 1919.

PART II.—Proposed variation of the Minimum Rates for Female Workers specially employed for Emergency Work, or whose Employment is of a Casual Nature.

Section I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

Table with 2 columns: Proposed variations, Scale A, Scale B. Rows for workers under 18 years of age and over.

Section II.—Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.

The Trade Board propose to vary the Piece-work Basis Time-Rates as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Proposed variations, Scale A, Scale B. Rows for workers under 18 years of age and over.

Section III.—Overtime Rates.

Table with 2 columns: Proposed variations, Scale A, Scale B. Rows for workers under 18 years of age and over.

No variation is proposed by the Trade Board in respect of the provisions of Section III. (b), (c) or (d) of Part II. of the Schedule to their notice dated 14th November, 1919.

PART III.

The proposed variations of the Minimum Rates set out in the respective Scales A and B in Parts I. and II. of this Notice shall apply as follows:

- (a) The Minimum Rates set out in Scale A shall apply to the area comprised within a radius of 30 miles from Charing Cross.
(b) The Minimum Rates set out in Scale B shall apply to all areas in Great Britain other than that specified in the preceding paragraph.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Chain Trade Board (Great Britain) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued Notices of Proposal, dated 19th July, 1920, to vary, as from 1st October, 1920, the General Minimum Time-Rates for Hand-Hammered Chain-making as follows:—

By increasing the Minimum Rates or lowest Time-Rate for making from iron supplied by the employer, hand-hammered chain up to and including 3/4 inch:—

Where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop where the work is carried on and the tools and the fuel, to 8 1/2d. 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, to 11 1/2d. per hour.

The latter variation is proposed 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.

The Trade Board also propose to vary, as from the 1st October, 1920, the General Minimum Piece-rates for making hand-hammered chain.

The Trade Board further propose to vary the minimum rates now in operation for Dollied or Tommied and Hand-Hammered Chain-making by extending the period of operation of these rates for a further period from 1st October, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, inclusive.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 21st July, 1920, to vary the minimum rates of wages for male workers at present effective and set out in the Notice dated 10th March, 1920, issued by the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) in their application to male workers in any branch of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade; and to fix minimum rates of wages for male workers in those branches of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade to which the minimum rates of wages set out in the above-mentioned Notice, dated 10th March, 1920, do not apply. The proposed minimum rates of wages are as set out below:—

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rate.

Table with 2 columns: Proposed variations, Scale A, Scale B. Rows for male workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade.

Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rate. Per hour. For male workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade ... 1 8 1/2

Corset Trade Board.

The Corset Trade Board have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 21st July, 1920, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-work Basis Time Rates, and Overtime Rates for Female and Male Workers.

A.—Female Workers.

Proposed variation of General Minimum Time-Rates.

(i) Female Workers other than learners:—

All Female Workers ... 9 1/2d. Per hour.

(ii) Female learners:—

Table with 4 columns: Learners commencing at (14 and under 15, 15 and under 16, 16 and under 17, 21 years of age and over). Rows for periods of employment after the age of 14 years (1st 6 months, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th).

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

Proposed variation of Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.

All Female Workers ... 10 1/2d. Per hour.

B.—Male Workers.

Table with 2 columns: General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-work Basis Time-Rates. Rows for Male Workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders.

(a) Male Workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders, who have had not less than five years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes ... 1 9 1 10 1/2

(b) Male Workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders, who have had less than five years' experience but not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes ... 1 7 1 8 1/2

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

II.—Male Workers employed as Folders, Hand Fitters, Parters, Separators and Makers-up, who have had not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in Folding, Hand-Fitting, Parting, Separating, or Making-up ... 1 5 1 6 1/2

III.—Warehousemen and Packers of 22 years of age and upwards, who have had not less than two years' experience as Warehousemen or Packers ... 1 4 1/2 1 6

IV.—All Male Workers, other than those specified in Sections I, II and III above:—

Table with 2 columns: Workers of (22 years of age and upwards, 21 and under 22 years of age, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15 years of age). Rows for workers under 15 years of age.

Male Workers commencing employment in the Corset Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 years may serve a period of six months at 8d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 9 1/2d. 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.

Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers.

Overtime Rates, calculated on the Proposed Minimum Rates detailed above, in the manner set out in Part III of the Schedule to the Notice issued by the Trade Board dated 26th November, 1919, shall apply in substitution for the Minimum Rates otherwise applicable, as set out above, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board, in the Notice above referred to, to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 24th July, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as set out below:—

Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates for Male Workers.

I.—For Machine Tacklers and Paper Bag Cutters:—

Table with 2 columns: Machine Tacklers, Paper Bag Cutters. Rows for ages 18 and under 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23 years of age and over.

Provided that in the case of Male Workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years and over either as Machine Tacklers or as Paper Bag Cutters, the proposed variation of the General Minimum Time-Rates for such workers shall be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Rate per week of 48 hours (Machine Tacklers, Paper Bag Cutters). Rows for periods of service (1st 12 months, 2nd, 3rd, After 3 years).

II.—For Hydraulic Pressers, Slitters, Stock-keepers, Packers and Despatchers of 21 years of age and over:—

Table with 2 columns: Rate per week of 48 hours. Rows for periods of service (During 1st 12 months, 2nd, 3rd, After 3 years' service).

III.—For male workers (other than those specified in I. and II. above:—

(a) Workers other than Learners: 1s. 4 1/2d. per hour.

(b) Learners:—

Table with 2 columns: Learners of (under 15 years of age, 15 and under 16 years of age, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 years of age).

Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.

I.—Workers other than learners:—

All workers, 9 1/2d. per hour.

II.—Learners:—

Table with 4 columns: Learners commencing at (14 and under 15, 15 and under 17, 18 and under 20 years of age, 20 years of age and over). Rows for periods of employment after the age of 14 years (1st 6 months, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th).

For female learners under 14 years of age, 3d. per hour.

Proposed Variation of Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers.

All female workers, 9 1/2d. per hour.

Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates for all Classes of Male and Female Workers.

The minimum rates of overtime in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board in their Notice of 22nd November, 1919, to be the normal numbers of hours of work in the trade shall be as follows:

A.—Workers employed on Time-work.

Overtime rates calculated on the above proposed General Minimum Time Rates in the manner set out in Section 2 of Part III. of the Schedule to the Notice issued by the Trade Board and dated 22nd November, 1919.

B.—For Workers employed on Piece-work.

I.—All Male Workers, including Male Learners.

All male workers employed on piece-work shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece-rates each of which would yield in the circumstances of the case to an ordinary worker not less than the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable, the whole, one half or one quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate according as the overtime rate which would have been payable under the provisions of Section 2 of Part III. of the Schedule to the Notice issued by the Trade Board dated 22nd November, 1919, if the worker had been employed on time-work, were DOUBLE-TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

II.—Female Workers.

Female workers employed on piece-work shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece-rates each of which would yield in the circumstances of the case to an ordinary worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate applicable, in the case of "workers other than learners" the whole, one half or one quarter of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, and in the case of "learners" the whole, one half or one quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time Rate, according as the overtime rate which would have been payable under the provisions of the Notice quoted in I. above if the worker had been employed on time-work, were DOUBLE-TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 26th July, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time Rates and Overtime Rates for female workers as set out below:—

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.

Table with 2 columns: Rate per week of 48 hours. Rows for workers of 14 and under 14 1/2 years of age, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18 years of age and over.

Provided that:—

(a) In the case of workers entering the trade for the first time between the ages of 16 and 18 years, the general minimum time-rates payable during the first six months' period of employment shall be 2s. per week of 48 hours less than the general minimum time-rates otherwise applicable as set out above. Such workers on completing six months' employment in the trade shall be entitled to the general minimum time-rates applicable to their age as set out in the foregoing table.

(b) In the case of workers entering the trade for the first

time at or over the age of 18 years, the general minimum time-rates payable during the first twelve months' period of employment shall be as follows:—

	Per week of 48 hours.
(i) 1st three months' period of employment	24 0
(ii) 2nd " " " " " "	27 0
(iii) 3rd " " " " " "	30 0
(iv) 4th " " " " " "	33 0

Such workers on completing twelve months' employment in the trade shall be entitled to the general minimum time-rate of 36s. per week of 48 hours.

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

Proposed Overtime Rates for Female Workers.

I.—For overtime on any day except Sunday:

- (i) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

II. For all time worked on Sunday, DOUBLE-TIME.

III. For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions of paragraphs I. (ii) and II. above, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

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

In any week	48
On Saturday	4½
On any other week-day	9

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 29th July, 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:—

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

(i) Male Workers in Cloth Hat and Cap Branch of the Trade:

Class of Worker.	General Minimum Time-Rates.		Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.	
	At Present Fixed.	Proposed.	At Present Fixed.	Proposed.
	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
Cutter or blocker	1 2	1 9	1 3½	1 10½
Press cutter or lining cutter	1 2	1 7	1 3½	1 8½

(ii) Male Workers employed in the Straw Hat Branch of the Trade who have had not less than five years' experience after the age of 19 and are employed in stiffening straws and all classes of hoods or in blocking straws, hoods or shapes covered by hand or machine:

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

Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates, calculated on the proposed minimum rates set out in (i) and (ii) above, in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Notice issued by the Trade Board, and dated 7th May, 1920, shall apply, in substitution for the proposed minimum rates set out in (i) and (ii) above, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board, in the Schedule above referred to, to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 31st July, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers (other than home-workers) and also Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for female workers (other than home-workers).

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Male and Female Workers (other than Home-workers).

Section I.

Male Workers:—

Workers of 21 years of age and over	Per hour s. d.
20 and under 21 years of age	1 3½
19 " " "	1 2
18 " " "	0 11½
17 " " "	0 9
16 " " "	0 8
15 " " "	0 7
under 15 years of age	0 6

Section II.

Female Workers:—

Workers of 18 years of age and over	Per hour s. d.
17 and under 18 years of age	0 9
16 " " "	0 7½
15½ " " "	0 6½
15 " " "	0 5½
14½ " " "	0 5
14 " " "	0 4
under 14 years of age	0 3½

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.

Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers (other than Home-workers).

Section I.

For all Female Workers other than those employed in Carding	Per hour s. d.
	0 10

Section II.

Workers of 18 years of age and over	Per hour s. d.
17 and under 18 years of age	0 10
16 " " "	0 8½
15½ " " "	0 7½
15 " " "	0 6
14½ " " "	0 5½
14 " " "	0 4½
under 14 years of age	0 3½

Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers (all ages).

A. Male and Female Workers employed on Time-Work:—

- (i) For all hours worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (ii) For overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week:—
 - (a) First ten hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
 - (b) After first ten hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF, except in so far as higher rates are payable under the provisions of paragraphs (i) and (ii) above.

B. Male and Female Workers employed on Piece-Work:—

Workers employed on Piece-Work shall receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker, not less than, in the case of male workers, the respective appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate and in the case of female workers, the respective appropriate Piece-Rate Basis Time-Rate, a sum equivalent to the WHOLE, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the General Minimum Time-Rate, according as the Overtime Rate payable under the provisions of Part A above, if the worker were employed on Time-Work, were DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

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

In any week	47
On Saturday	4½

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

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 4th August, 1920, to vary General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for female workers and to fix Overtime Rates for female workers, as set out below:—

Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.

I. For Female Workers other than Learners:—
All Female Workers ... 9½d. per hour.

II. For Female Learners:—

Period of employment after the age of 14.	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 six months	11 6	14 0	16 0	18 6
2nd " "	14 0	16 0	21 0	23 0
3rd " "	16 0	18 6	26 6	28 0
4th " "	18 6	23 0	32 6	32 6
5th " "	21 0	28 0	—	—
6th " "	24 6	32 6	—	—
7th " "	28 0	—	—	—
8th " "	32 6	—	—	—

For Learners under 14 years of age ... 11s. 6d. per week of 48 hours.

Proposed Variation of Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for all Female Workers.

All Female Workers ... 9½d. per hour.

Proposed Overtime Rates for all Female Workers.

(a) For Workers employed on Time-work:—

- 1. For overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays:—
 - (i) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
 - (ii) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- 2. For all overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- 3. For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

(b) For Workers employed on Piece-work:—

Workers employed on Piece-work shall receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece-rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker not less than the Piece-work Basis Time-Rate applicable, in the case of "workers other than Learners" the WHOLE, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-Rate, and in the case of Learners" the WHOLE, ONE HALF or ONE QUARTER of the appropriate General Minimum Time-rate, according as the overtime rate which would have been payable under the provisions of paragraph (a) above, if the worker had been employed on time-work, were DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

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

In any week	48
On any day (other than Saturday)	9
On Saturday	5

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

The Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 5th August, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of male and female workers, as set out below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Male Clerks and Shop Assistants.

Section (i).—Clerks:—

Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.) s. d.	(per wk.) s. d.	(per wk.) s. d.
20 and under 21 years of age	60 0	67 6	70 0
19 " " "	50 6	57 6	62 6
18 " " "	44 0	50 0	54 6
17 " " "	37 6	42 6	46 6
16 " " "	28 6	32 6	36 0
15 " " "	22 0	25 0	28 6
under 15 years of age	17 6	20 0	23 0

Section (ii).—Shop Assistants:—

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

II.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Clerks and Shop Assistants.

Section (i).—Clerks:—

Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.) s. d.	(per wk.) s. d.	(per wk.) s. d.
20 and under 21 years of age	38 0	42 0	48 0
19 " " "	35 0	39 0	45 0
18 " " "	31 0	34 0	40 0
17 " " "	26 0	29 0	35 0
16 " " "	22 6	24 6	28 6
15 " " "	17 6	20 0	22 6
under 15 years of age	15 0	17 6	20 0

Section (ii).—Shop Assistants:—

Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
	(per wk.) s. d.	(per wk.) s. d.	(per wk.) s. d.
20 and under 21 years of age	33 0	37 0	42 0
19 " " "	31 0	35 0	40 0
18 " " "	25 6	30 0	34 0
17 " " "	20 6	24 0	28 0
16 " " "	17 6	21 0	25 0
under 17 years of age	12 6	16 0	—
of 16 and under 17 years of age	—	—	20 0
under 16 years of age	—	—	18 6

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

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

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers.

- 1. For overtime on any day except the day which constitutes the usual weekly half-holiday, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays:—
 - (i) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
 - (ii) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- 2. For all overtime on the day which constitutes the usual weekly half-holiday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- 3. For all overtime worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

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

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

The proposed rates set out in the respective Scales A, B and C in I and II above shall apply as follows:—

Section (i).—The rates set out in Scale A shall apply to areas administered by Rural District Councils, but shall not apply to any town or village within any Rural District Council area having a population exceeding 10,000.

Section (ii).—The rates set out in Scale B shall apply to all areas other than those specified in Sections (i) and (iii) of this part of this Notice.

Section (iii).—The rates set out in Scale C shall be applicable to London; that is to say, the City of London and the Metropolitan Police Districts, except such parts as are administered by a Rural District Council.

REGULATIONS.

Shirtmaking Trade Board.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power him hereunto enabling, has varied the Regulations dated 26th December, 1913, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the Shirtmaking Trade (Great Britain) as follows:—

The scope of the Trade Board established for the Shirtmaking Trade is hereby extended so as to include all the branches of the Trade specified in the Trade Boards (Shirtmaking) Order 1920.

Paragraph 2 of the Principal Regulations shall be amended by the substitution of the figure 51 for the figure 39 and by the substitution of the figure 59 for the figure 47. The following provisions shall be added at the end of Paragraph 5 of the Principal Regulations:—

(c) Four members representing employers in the Tie-making Section of the Trade, who are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting, shall be chosen by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers.

Two members representing employers in the Tie-making Section of the Trade, who are habitually engaged in sub-contracting, shall be chosen by the Minister of Labour, after considering names supplied by such employers.

(d) Six members 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, due regard being paid to the representation of homeworkers.

This variation of the above mentioned Regulations takes effect as from 13th July, 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 Special Orders applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trades specified in the Appendices to these notices.

Copies of the Draft Special Orders 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 Orders must be sent to the above address within forty-two days from the 6th August, 1920. Every objection must be in writing and must state:—

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

The trades specified in the Appendices to the above-mentioned Notices are as follows:—

I.—Hairdressers' Trade.

The Hairdressers' Trade (that is to say):—

(1) Any of the following operations when performed in or in connection with any business, establishment, branch or department carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain, viz.:—

Lathering, shaving, sponging, cutting, singeing, shampooing, brushing, combing, waving, dressing, tinting, dyeing, bleaching or similar operations performed on hair growing on human beings.

(2) Any of the former operations, when performed in, or in connection with any business, establishment, branch or department, in which any of the operations specified in this paragraph or in paragraph 1 above are the main or principal business of the business, establishment, branch or department, viz.:—

(a) The designing, making or renovating of wigs, whiskers, beards, moustaches, fringes, toupees, switches, pads, frames, pin-curls, partings, transformations, or similar articles for human use or adornment;

(b) the making of hair-lace or hair-net for use as a foundation for any of the articles mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above.

(3) Any of the following or similar operations preparatory to the making or renovating of the articles mentioned in paragraph 2 above, when performed in or in connection with any business, establishment, branch or department in which any of the operations specified in this paragraph or in paragraph 2 above are the main or principal business of the business, establishment, branch or department, viz.:—operations known in the trade as:—

Measuring, cleaning, drying, sorting, carding, drawing, mounting, mixing, weaving, sewing, knotting, dressing, craping, tinting, dyeing, matching, curling, plaiting,

including:—

(a) the making or designing of wigs for dolls when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department engaged in any of the operations included in paragraphs 1, 2, or 3 above, by workers who are also engaged in any of the operations included in the said paragraphs;

(b) razor setting, hand or vibro massage, perfuming, electric treatment, depilatory operations, chiropody or manicure, when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any of the operations included in paragraph 1 above;

(c) the retail sale of any articles when transacted in association with or in conjunction with any of the operations included in paragraphs 1 or 2 above, by workers also engaged in any of the operations specified above;

(d) the following or similar operations when incidental to the sales or operations specified above, viz.:—operations known in the trade as:—

(i) Bottling, boxing, parcelling, bagging, packing, labelling, packing, checking, unpacking;
(ii) Weighing, measuring, mixing;
(iii) Polishing, cutting, grinding, crushing;
(iv) Collecting, delivering, despatching;
(v) Time-keeping, storing, stock-keeping, warehousing, portering, lift or hoist operating, cleaning premises;

(vi) Cleaning or adjusting implements, cleaning utensils or receptacles;

(e) the washing, ironing, or drying of towels, hair cutting cloths or similar articles when incidental to and performed by workers also engaged in any of the operations specified above;

but excluding:—

(i) the transport of goods by common carriers;

(ii) operations performed by workers engaged in any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;

(iii) Post Office business;

(iv) operations included in the Trade Boards (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1919, but not specifically mentioned in this Order;

(v) operations included in the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, but not specifically mentioned in this Order.

II.—Sack and Bag Trade.

The Sack and Bag Trade (that is to say):—

The making from woven fabrics of eorn sacks, flour sacks, coal sacks, sugar sacks, cement bags, sand bags, nail bags, potato bags, seed bags and similar sacks, or bags, or the repairing thereof,

including:—

(a) the following and similar operations (whether performed by hand or machine) known in the trade as:—

(i) Folding (or hooking), cutting, machining, turning;

(ii) Brushing, selecting, mending;

(iii) Branding, tarring, bundling;

(b) the warehousing of, the packing of, and similar operations in regard to sacks or bags of the kind mentioned above when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making or repairing thereof;

(c) the warehousing of, the packing of, and similar operations in regard to any other articles when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in any of the operations mentioned in paragraph (b) above;

but excluding:—

(1) any of the operations mentioned above when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the weaving of jute, flax or hemp, or the dyeing, bleaching or finishing of jute, flax or hemp yarn, or cloth;

(2) any of the operations mentioned above when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in a business, in which the sacks or bags are used as containers for other articles the production or sale of which forms part of the business;

(3) the making of rope-bound coal or coke sacks when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department engaged in the making of made-up textile articles other than sacks or bags, whether rope-bound or not of the kind mentioned in this order;

(4) any of the operations mentioned in paragraph (b) above when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in the warehousing of, the packing of and similar operations in regard to other made-up textile articles other than sacks or bags, whether rope-bound or not, of the kind mentioned in this order;

(5) operations included in the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JULY, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Buckhaven (Fife)	Dr. J. A. MacLean, Randolph Lodge, Buckhaven.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Dulais Valley (Glamorgan)	Dr. C. Armstrong, Tony Iron, Seven Sisters, Neath.	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Ellesmere (Salop)	Dr. C. D. Rogers, Church Street, Ellesmere.	Surgery, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8.30-7.30 p.m.
Forkhill (Armagh)	Dr. J. Kean, Meigh, Newry.	Meigh Dispensary, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Garstang (Lancaster)	Dr. N. R. Ussher, Wyre Bank, Garstang.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Gravesend (Kent)	Dr. C. Flood, De Warren House, Northfleet.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Johnstone (Renfrew)	Dr. W. W. Fyfe, Belmont, Johnstone.	The Surgery, 52, High Street, Johnstone, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9-10 a.m.
Liverpool (Central) (Lancaster)	Dr. J. W. Flood, 38, The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.	38, The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool, Thursday, 9-10.30 a.m.
Llanfair Caereinion (Montgomery)	Dr. W. M. Jones, Sheffield House, Llanfair Caereinion.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Penygroes (Carnarvon)	Dr. E. S. Roberts, Gwyddfor, Penygroes.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Stokesley (Yorks)	Dr. W. M. Yeoman, Stokesley.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Tooting (London)	Dr. J. F. Spong, 284, Balham High Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.17.	Surgery, 4, Longwood Road, Tooting Broadway, Wednesday, 12 noon-1 p.m.
Truro (Cornwall)	Dr. G. F. Burnell, 20, Lemon Street, Truro.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Uttoxeter (Stafford and Derby)	Dr. T. Bamford, Balance Street, Uttoxeter.	Surgery, 9-10 a.m.
Wymondham (Norfolk)	Dr. G. C. Gaynor, Wymondham.	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

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., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Agriculture and Fisheries. (1) Eighth Report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 1919. Agricultural education and research, agricultural development, home industries, loans to landholders, &c. [Cmd. 775: price 1s.] (2) Agricultural Statistics, Scotland, 1917. Part III. Prices and supplies of grain, live-stock and other agricultural produce. [Cmd. 806: price 3d.] (3) Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland for the year 1919. Persons engaged, number and value of vessels, &c. [Cmd. 853: price 1s. 8d.] (4) Agricultural Prices (Ireland). Return for years 1881-1919. Prices of crops, live-stock and other agricultural products. [H.C. 145: price 1d.] (5) Decline of Dairying in Ireland. Report of Departmental Committee of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cmd. 808: price 4d.] (6) Pembrey Farm Settlement. Report of Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 851: price 1d.]

Railways. (1) Railway Working, Increase of Rates, Fares and Charges. Statement showing the Results of Railway Working in the Financial Year 1919-20, together with the Estimate of the Receipts and Expenditure for the Financial Year 1920-21. [Cmd. 815: price 2d.] (2) Report of the Rates Advisory Committee on the Interim Revision of Railway Rates, Tolls, Fares and Charges, July, 1920. Ministry of Transport. [Cmd. 857: price 2d.]

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1919. Part A—General Report. [H.C. 128: price 9d.] Departmental Committee on Workmen's Compensation. Report to Home Office. [Cmd. 816: price 1s.]

Mining. Coal Output. (a) Weekly Statistics, to 26th June, 1920. [H.C. 28-IV: price 1d.] (b) Monthly Statistics to 22nd May, 1920. [H.C. 33-V: price 1d.] Board of Trade.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board. First Annual Report, to 31st March, 1920. [S.O. publication: price 6d.]

Tenth Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise for the year ended 31st March, 1919. Old age pensions, &c. [Cmd. 503: price 1s. 6d.]

Profiteering Act, 1919. Findings and Decisions of a Sub-Committee to inquire into the existence and effect of a Ring in the Salt Trade. [Cmd. 832: price 2d.]

Local Government and Housing. (1) Housing. Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies up to the 29th May, 1920. [Cmd. 809: price 1s.] (2) Twenty-fifth and Final Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1919. Housing and town planning, old age pensions, work of Distress Committees, welfare of the blind, &c. [Cmd. 824: price 9d.] (3) First Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1919. Poor laws, old age pensions, housing, &c. [Cmd. 825: price 9d.] (4) Congested Districts Board for Ireland. Twenty-seventh Report. Erection and improvement of dwelling-houses, development of industries, &c., 1918-19. [Cmd. 759: price 9d.]

Dominions and Foreign Economic Conditions.—(1) Colonial Reports—Annual and Miscellaneous. St. Vincent, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-20: price 1d.] No. 1036, Mauritius, 1918. [Cmd. 508-19: price 2d.] No. 91, East Africa Protectorate. [Cmd. 729: price 9d.] (2) Reports of Department of Overseas Trade. South West Africa. [Cmd. 842: price 9d.] Economic and Financial Condition of Egypt, 1919. [Cmd. 843: price 3d.] Peru, 1919. [Cmd. 769: price 3d.] Greece, 1919. [Cmd. 793: price 4d.] Siam, 1919. [Cmd. 795: price 2d.] Roumania, 1919. [Cmd. 828: price 9d.] Brazil, 1919. [Cmd. 840: price 6d.] Norway, 1919. [Cmd. 839: price 1s.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:—(1) Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, March, 1920. (2) Cotton Pressing Factories and Cotton Spinning Mills in India, with an Introductory Note, 1919.

CANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette, June, 1920. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during May, strikes and lock-outs, prices, industrial agreements, the labour market, &c. Department of Labour. (2) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April and May, 1920. Prices of agricultural produce, crop reports, &c. Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: J. de V. Taché, King's Printer.] (3) ONTARIO.—Report for 1919 of the Workmen's Compensation Board. [Toronto: A. T. Wilgress, King's Printer.] (4) ONTARIO.—Vocational Opportunities in the Industries of Ontario. A Survey. Bulletin No. 1. Department of Labour. [Toronto: The Wyerson Press.] (5) SASKATCHEWAN.—The Public Service Monthly, June, 1920. Wool prices, employment offices, vital statistics, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March, 1920. Trade Unions, unemployment, disputes, changes in wages, prices, rents, &c. Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullet, Government Printer.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, April, 1920. Prices, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, industrial agreements; declaration of the New South Wales Board of Trade as to the Living Wage for Adult Male Employees in the Newcastle District, 1920. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) The Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1919. Part 5. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND.—(1) The Industrial Gazette, May, 1920. Industrial awards, supply of and demand for labour, prices of jam and condensed milk, accidents investigated, &c. Department of Labour. (2) Queensland Politics during Sixty Years, 1859-1919. C. A. Bernays. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—Monthly Abstract of Statistics, April and May, 1920. Prices and cost of living, rents, pensions, advances to workers, vital statistics, &c. Government Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—The South African Journal of Industries, June, 1920. Labour and industrial conditions in May, output of the mines, the iron and steel industry, &c. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) Bulletin des Internationales Arbeitssamtes, Nos. 7-10, 1919. (Journal of the International Labour Office at Basle.) [Jena: Gustav Fischer.] (2) International Review of Agricultural Economics, June, 1920. (3) Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1917 and 1918. (Annual International Agricultural Statistics.) (4) International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, July, 1920. (5) Documentary Leaflets of the International Institute of Agriculture, No. 1, 1920. Statistical notes on yield, trade consumption and prices of cereals in 1919 and 1919-20, and the position on 1st April, 1920. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) Federal.—(1) The Monthly Labour Review, April, 1920. The cost of industrial accidents, report of the President's Industrial Conference, prices and cost of living, employment and unemployment, &c. Do. May, 1920.—Price fixing by the Government during the War; wages and hours of labour in various industries in 1919; prices and cost of living, employment and unemployment, &c. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (2) Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, April, 1920. Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

(b) State.—NEW YORK. The Labour Market Bulletin, April and May, 1920. Detailed report on employment, average weekly earnings, comparison of course of average weekly earnings in New York State factories, with course of retail food prices in the United States.

BELGIUM.—(1) Revue du Travail, 15th and 30th June, 1920. (Journal of the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies.) Employment and labour disputes in May, wages fixed in woodworking and furniture trades, wages of dock workers fixed at Antwerp, retail prices in May compared with April, 1914. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels: Librairie Dewit.] (2) Bulletin de Documentation Economique, 30th June, 1920. Collection of documents and texts of measures relating to reconstruction, supplies, industrial questions and production. Ministry of Economics. [Brussels.]

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeitsblatt, 31st May, 1920. (Journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics.) Employment in April, texts of Orders affecting Labour. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.—Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Verwaltung, 1st July, 1920. (Official Journal of the Department for Social Affairs.) Texts of Decrees, Orders, &c., affecting social insurance, relations between employers and workpeople, &c. [Vienna: Deuticke.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses (weekly). Issues from 23rd June to 21st July, inclusive. (2) Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th July, 1920. Report on activities of employment exchanges in July, 1920. Central Employment Exchange Office. [Berne.]

HOLLAND.—(1) Jaarverslag van den Dienst der Werkloosheidsverzekering en Arbeidsbemiddeling. Report of the office for unemployment assurance and employment exchanges for 1918. Minister of Labour. [The Hague.] (2) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1920. (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Bureau.) Employment in December, 1919; also in whole year 1919; disputes in May, 1920; wages of miners

during first quarter 1920; collective agreements. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague: Gebroeder Belinfante.] ITALY.—(1) *Bollettino della Emigrazione*, November-December, 1917, and April-May, 1920. Statistics as to Italian emigration in 1916-17. General Commission on Emigration. [Rome.] (2) *Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale*, April-May, 1920. Employment in April and May, wages in the printing, engineering and silk industries, 1914-1919 in certain provinces; labour disputes, December, 1919-January, 1920; collective agreements; texts of laws, &c., affecting labour. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Sociale Meddelelser*, Nos. 5 and 6, 1920. [Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs.] Cost of living in March, 1920; annual vacation of workers in various countries; awards under Norwegian minimum wage law for shop assistants, hours in handicraft trades in 1918; cost of living, April-May, 1920. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.] (2) *Statistisk Aarbok for Kongeriket Norge*, 1919. (Norwegian Year Book.) Persons engaged in mining and industry, 1914-1918; unemployment among organised workers, 1917 and 1918; employment exchanges, 1918; collective agreements, 1914-1918; Trade Unions in 1918; average wages in various industries, April, 1919; labour disputes, 1903-1918; cost of living of a normal family, 1914-1919. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania: Aschehoug.] (3) *Norges Offisielle Statistik*—(a) *Norges Sparebanker*, 1918 (Statistics as to Savings Banks in 1919); (b) *Skiftevesenet*, 1916 and 1917 (Bankruptcies, &c.); (c) *Sinnsykeasylenes Virksomhet*, 1916 (Statistics as to Lunatic Asylums); (d) *Areal og Husdyrtellingen*, 1918 (Census of Cultivated Lands and Cattle); (e) *Rekruttering for den Norske Haer*, 1915 (Recruiting in 1915); (f)

Jordbrukstillingen i Norge, Part I. *Kreaturhold* (Cattle Census on 1st January, 1918); (g) *Maanedsoopaver over Vareomsætningen med Ulandet*, December, 1919, January-April, 1920 (Imports and Exports). Central Statistical Office. [Christiania: Aschehoug.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Arbejdsloshedsinspektorens Indberetning til Indenrigsministeriet for Regnskabsaaret 1918-19*. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Inspector for the year 1918-19. Ministry of the Interior. [Copenhagen: Thomsen.] (2) *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 29th June, 5th, 13th, 19th July. (Journal of the Danish Statistical Department.) Unemployment in May. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel.]

POLAND.—*Biuletyn Ministerstwa Pracy i Opieki Społecznej*, December, 1919. (Journal of the Ministry of Labour and Public Assistance.) List of registered Trade Unions; report on conditions and membership of Trade Unions; retail prices July, 1914-August, 1919; cost of living at Warsaw in August, 1919; wages 1914-1919; collective agreements; law as to conciliation in agricultural disputes, etc. Ministry of Labour and Public Assistance. [Warsaw.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—*Ceskoslovensky Statistický Vestník* 3-7, 1920. (Journal of the Czecho-Slovak Statistical Office.) Description of the various departments of the State Statistical Office; wages in the engineering and chemical trades, 1914-19. State Statistical Office. [Prague.]

ICELAND.—(1) *Hagtithindi*, February, April, May, and June, 1920. (Journal of the Iceland Statistical Office.) Retail prices at Reykjavik in January and April, 1920. (2) *Bunatharskýrslur*, arth 1918. Statistics as to Agriculture in 1918. [Iceland Statistical Office: Reykjavik.]

CHILE.—*Anuario Estadístico de la Republica de Chile*, Vols. II., V., IX., X., 1918. Statistical Year Book of Chile. Statistics of internal commerce, industrial undertakings, &c.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1920.

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPT.)

Asbestos Millboard, Packing, etc.: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London; Roberts, J. W., Ltd., Armley, Leeds.—Angles, Steel: Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesboro; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesboro; Colville, D., & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Wishaw; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bovril: Bovril Ltd., London.—Box Lorry Bodies for Ford Chassis: Hora, E. & H., Ltd., London.—Brushes, Tooth: Addis, R., & Sons, London; Coate & Co., Axminster; Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd., London.—Chain Cable and Gear: Sykes, R., & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Chain Rigging and Pitched: Edge & Son, Ltd., Salop; Walker, I. & G., & Sons, Ltd., Old Hill.—Cooking Apparatus and Hot Closets: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London.—Cables, Electric: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London.—Capstans, Air driven: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Crane, Steam: Stothert & Pitt, Bath.—Cutlery: Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; Fenton, I., & Sons, Sheffield; Long, H. G., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Sheffield; Nall, E., Sheffield; Turner, T., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Cutlery, Electro Plated: Elkington & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—Compasses, Trawler Overhead: Heath & Co., Ltd., New Eltham; Hughes, H., & Son, Ltd., London.—Drawers, Brown Cotton: Hill, A. E., Wigston.—Drills, Speed Twist: Jones, A. A., & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Mathieson, A., & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Rossell, H., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Drums, Steel: Noakes, B., & Co., London.—Enamels: Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking, E.; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Slough.—Electro Plate: Hall, M., & Co., Sheffield.—Fuses: Weekes, L., Ltd., Luton.—Hooks, Needles and Fish: Hemming, T., & Son, Ltd., Redditch; Shrimpton, A., & Sons, Ltd., Redditch; Woolley, H., & Sons, Redditch.—Hammer, Pneumatic Power: Massey, B. & S., Ltd., Manchester.—Internal Electric Lighting and Power Wiring: Foote & Milne, London.—Jams, Various: Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; Keiler, I., & Son, Ltd., London.—Lard Substitute: Globe Refining Co., Bristol.—Lampholders: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Parsons, C. H., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lanterns, Electric, Navigation and Fishing: Troup, Curtis & Co., Ltd., London.—Models of Warships: Basset-Lowe, Ltd., Northampton.—Oil, Linseed: Dixon & Cardus, Southampton; Fox, F., & Co., Bristol; Price's Co., Ltd., London; Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Paste, Metal Polishing: Paton, Calvert & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Paint, White Lead: Alexander, Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow;

Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Grace, H., & Co., London; Locke, Lancaster & Co., Ltd., London; Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Walker, Parker & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Plates, Steel: Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, Ltd., Dowlais; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Parkgate, near Rotherham; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesboro; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—Pipes, Voice and Gear: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Pipes, Cast Iron, Valves, etc.: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Chesterfield.—Radiators, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London.—Radiators: National Radiator Co., Hull.—Rods, Carbon: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London.—Rope, Steel Wire: Binks Bros., Ltd., London; Brown, W. B., & Co. (Bankhall), Ltd., Liverpool; Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London; Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; Haggie Bros., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Hood, Haggie, R., & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Newall, R. S., & Son, Ltd., Liverpool.—Spare Parts: Ford Motor Co. (England) Ltd., Manchester.—Shovels: Nash, I., & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Shoes, Black Leather: Smith, O., Raunds.—Socks: Hill, A. E., Wigston.—Suits, Bluet: Sutcliffe, T., & Son, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Tin and Japanned Wares: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Bartlett & Digby, London; Blood, T. G., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Colbran, J. B., London; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; Fellows, S. J. & E., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Francis, F., & Sons, Ltd., London; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Gregson, S., & Sons, Bury; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Welsh Tinsplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Tobacco: Chalmers, A. & Co., London; Edwards, Goodwin & Co., Liverpool; Eyre, Evans & Co., Liverpool; Müller, J. C. & Co., London.—Tools, Miscellaneous: Gilpin, W., Sen., & Co., Ltd., Cannon; James, J., & Sons, Ltd., Redditch; Law & Co., Birmingham; Pearson, F. G., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Willetts, C. T., Ltd., Birmingham.—Turbine Blading, Equipments for dealing with: Brown, J., & Co., Ltd., Clydebank.—Sulphur Disinfecting Apparatus: Clayton Fire Extinguishing, &c., Co., Ltd., London.

ADMIRALTY (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT)

Boom Defences, Removal of (Humber): Sir John Jackson, Ltd., London.—Concrete Mixer and Engine (Devonport): Ransome Ver Mehr Machinery Co., Ltd., London.—Railway Sleepers, etc. (Portsmouth): Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., London.—Timber for Portsmouth: Bailey & Whites, Portsmouth.—Warming and Hot Water Installation (Supply of Apparatus only), Wei-Hai-Wei: Lewis Hill, Liverpool.—Watch Room, etc. (Stornaway): James MacRae, Stornaway.

WAR OFFICE.

Ammonia, Liqueur: The Gas Light & Coke Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Aiguillettes: E. Stillwell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Badges, Silver: S. J. Ross, London, W.C.—Belts, Gymnasia: D. Power & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Canisters, Tin: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chains and Hooks: E. Baylie & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Cloth, Bagatelle: Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud.—Cloth, Blue Grey: Watkinson, J., & Son, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Cloth, Scarlet: Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Dursley; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud.—Cloth, Insulating: The Loco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cordage: Belfast Rope-work Co., Belfast; Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Corrugated Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Chester.—Crane Fittings (Cast Iron): Armstrong & Main, Ltd., London, W.C.—Disinfectant: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Plaistow, E.; Sanitas Co., Ltd., Limehouse, E.—Electric Cells: Siemens Bros., Woolwich.—Fans, Rotor: James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Hosepipes, Canvas: F. Reddaway & Co., London, E.C.—Iron, Cast: Armstrong & Main, Ltd., London, W.C.—Iron, Pig: Giers Mills Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; North Lincolnshire Iron Co., Scunthorpe.—Kettles, Tea: J. & J. Siddons, West Bromwich.—Lathes, Wheel: J. Holroyd & Co., Manchester.—Lead, Sheet: G. Farmiloe & Sons, London; T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Link Couplings: Hingley & Sons, Dudley; Stableford & Co., Leicester.—Magneto Spares: Lucas Electrical Co., Birmingham.—Matches, Safety: Maguire Paterson & Palmer Co., Liverpool.—Methylated Spirit: Bellingham & Co., Ltd., Dalston, N.E.; S. Bowley & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Mosquito Curtains: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Motor Spares: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London, E.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford; Fodens, Ltd., Sandbach, Cheshire; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Musical Instruments: Boosey & Co., London, W.—Oil, Linseed, Boiled: Younghusband Barnes & Co., Ltd., London.—Oil, Lubricating: James Arnott & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. B. Dick, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint, ground in oil: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Piping, Steel: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow.—Plates, Photographic: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, E.; Imperial Dry Plate Co., Cricklewood, N.W.; Wellington & Ward, Elstree, Herts.—Pneumatic Covers: The Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trowbridge.—Refrigerators: F. R. Martin & Co., Streatham Common, S.W.—Ribbon, Medal: J. Cox & Co., Coventry; Craddock & Co., London; Dalton Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry; Wm. Franklin & Son, Ltd., Coventry; Hy. Spencer & Co., Coventry; T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Roller Bearings: Wolsley Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sideboards: H. Herrmann, Ltd., Limehouse, E.—Smoke Exhaust Plant: J. Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Soap, Laundry: John Knight, Ltd., London.—Stands, Cruet: R. Richardson, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Flat: S. H. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Plates: The Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot, South Wales.—Steel Sheets: Steel Co. of Scotland, London, E.C.—Steel, Square: S. H. Burrows & Sons, Sheffield.—Surgical Instruments: The General Surgical Instrument Co., London; W. Henry Lewis, London; S. Maw, Son & Sons, London.—Table Glass: Stevens & Williams, Stourbridge; T. Webb & Corbett, Stourbridge.—Tubes, Copper: Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—Tubes, Steel: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Wire, Drawn Brass: C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wrought Iron: S. H. Burrows & Sons, Sheffield.

Building Works: Periodical Services: Blackdown and Deepcut: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Chelsea Barracks: F. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorks. Edinburgh: W. C. Robertson, Edinburgh. Wellington Barracks: F. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorks.—Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: Barry: J. Stephens, Cardiff. Cardiff: J. Stephens, Cardiff. Collistown: McCabe Bros., Dublin. Finner: J. McBride, Ballyshannon. Kilworth Camp: D. Creedon, Fermoy. Newry: J. Fleming, Newry. North Dublin: J. Dowling & Co., Dublin. Tallaght Camp: W. Lynch, Rusk, Co., Dublin.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Cullompton, Devon; Darwin Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwin; B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; J. Wild & Sons, Radcliffe; Wiggins, Teape & Co. (1919), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; W. Henry & Co., London; G. Church & Co., Ltd., London; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; Hartlepool Paper Mill Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; North-forest Paper Mills, Ltd., London; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Printing, Binding, etc.: 2,000 A.B.281, 10,000 Books ("Mines and Quarries Form 42"), 1,000 Books (War Stores): Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. 25,000,000 Telegram Forms, 2,250,000 Leaflets:

J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea. 2,000 Portfolios, 1,900 "Black Sea Pilot," 2,500 Public General Acts: J. Adams, London, E.C. 16,050 Tablet Diaries: John Corah & Son, Loughborough. 7,550 Tablet Diaries: J. E. C. Potter, Stamford, Lincs. 1,500,000 Slips (Claims by Married Women), 1,000,000 Form P.576: Wightman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. 3,000 Pilot Books: Woolnough & Sons, Ltd., London, N. 6,060 Maps and Charts: Howard & Jones, Ltd., London, E.C. 700 Books S.249, 1,500 Books (P.1166)—Post Stores, 1,000 Foolscap Books, 20,000 Books (Mines and Quarries Form 42), 1,200 Books "Accts. Gen. 2 F." 7,000 Books "D.193," 2,000 Books "P.1041," 50,000 File Jackets: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. 800 Army Books 194, 200,000 Army Form F.3179, 2,000 O.A.P. Order Books No. 2, 1,000 Marriage Registers, 225,000 Posters, 1,000 Guard Books, 2,000 Portfolios: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London. 2,000 Books M.C.L.C.9: Swire & Son, Rochdale. Ruling, 1,000 Reams Double Foolscap: Grimsey & Sons, London. 1,000 S.O. Books 127, 800 Foolscap Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Gp. 182 (1920)—Specified Forms—Sec. A.: H. Howarth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. 75,000 Recruiting Posters: Sprague & Co., London. 4,000 Diaries: W. Collins & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,000,000 Leaflets: John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester. 1,250,000 Leaflets: John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. 400 "Quarterly Assessment Books": G. W. Lockwood, Manchester. 5,600 Targets, 5,600 Removals for Targets, 75,000 Recruiting Posters: Grosvenor Press, Ltd., Penge. Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture—Group 70 (1920): Metchim & Son, London, S.W. 200,250 Recruiting Posters: Willis & Co., London, N. 62,125 Posters, 8,000 Targets L.G.I.T.: J. Weiner, Ltd., London. 1,500,000 Forms (P.492), 1,500,000 Forms (P.394): J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Printed Paper Labels—Group 184 (1920): Northamptonshire Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Kettering. Bristol Prison Calendars: H. G. Mounter & Co., Ltd., Taunton. 61,100 Registry Jackets: S.O. Press, Hare Street, London. 1,000 Books "Record of Appeals—Widows and Motherless Children": S. Brighthouse, Manchester. Group 182 (1920)—Specified Forms—Sections B and C, 200,000 Reg. File Jackets: Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester. 4,500 Books (D.491), 6,000 Books (D.491A): J. Rissen, Ltd., London. 2,000 Portfolios: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Miscellaneous: Attache Cases: M. & A. Hess, Manchester, E.C. Battens, Cases: Smith, Wilson & Batty, Manchester. Cash Bags: J. Lyons & Sons, London. Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. Gummed Slips: Charles & Sons, London, S.E. Labels (various): J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, S.E.; Fisher, Clark & Co., Boston, Lincs.; Tags, Ltd., Manchester. Linen (Tracing): B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Record Cards: Marsden & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Strawboards: J. Adams, London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Teleographic: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Telephonic: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Testing: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—Arms, Wood: R. T. Hawkesford, Market Drayton.—Boxes, Battery: Wm. Duncan Tucker & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Boxes, Wood: A. Bridgman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; R. & J. Irving, Glasgow; E. W. Moker, Ltd., London, N.—Cable, Submarine: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic & Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cases, Distribution: H. White & Co., London, N.—Casing and Cover: Wm. Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Castings, Joint Box: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Finedon Foundry Co., Finedon, Northants; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Cloth, Emery: John Oake & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Clothing, Uniform: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, Waterproof: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Compound: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Conduit: Brotherton Ediswan Tubes & Conduits, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Cords for Telephones: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Couplings, Cast Iron: McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Doulton Iron Co., Ltd., Springfield, Dudley, Worcester; Henworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield; James Oakes & Co., Jacksdale, Notts,—

Finials, Pole: J. J. Shipway, Ebley, Stroud, Glos.—Fittings, Electric Light: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Grips, Cable: F. W. Potter & Co., London, E.C.—Grips, Handle: Cooper & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Headresses: E. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Ironwork, Telegraph: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Wednesbury.—Ladders: Alfred Beer & Son, Bedminster, Bristol.—Lamps, Hand, Electric: Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.—Laths, Redwood: J. & R. Bruce, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorks.—Paper, Envelope: J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal.—Paper, Printing: J. A. Weir, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper, Telegraph: Reid Brothers, Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—Pins, Steel: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Pipes, Cast Iron: Cochran & Co., Ltd. (Cochrane Grove Branch), Middlesbrough; Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Alfreton, Derbyshire.—Pipe, Wrought Iron: Russell Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Rutherglen, Glasgow.—Rags: Arthur Armitage, Dewsbury; E. Shuffelbotham & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Ratchets and Tons: Richard Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Jointing: C. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—String: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.—Strips, Calico: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Tents, Joiners: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Hamble, Southampton.—Tube, Lead: T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—Twine: William Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Manchester.—Waste, Cotton: J. T. Dobbins, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—Wire, Bronze, Insulated: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk-covered: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott & Helsby, Ches.—Wrenches, Screw: John Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Zincs, Rod, Leclanche: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Large Manholes: London-Southampton (London District), Greig & Matthews, London, E.C.; Cardiff Port Talbot, A. R. Cleghorn, Handsworth, Birmingham.—Laying Conduits, etc.: Paisley-Greenock (Section I), Casey & Darragh, Stirling; Paisley-Greenock (Section II), The Westminster Public Works, Ltd., London, S.W.; Amersham and Hull-Grimsby, Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; City of London, Gerrard-East Junction, London-Bristol-Newport (S. Mid., Section VII) and London-Bristol-Newport (S. Mid., Section VIII), J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Chester-Hawarden, A. R. Cleghorn, Handsworth, Birmingham.—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing Cable: Hop-Victoria Junction, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; Greenwich-East Junction, Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; London-Southampton (Guildford-Southampton) Section, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Posting Box Band Conveyor: Glasgow H.P.O., George Robson & Co., Sheffield; Sub-contractors for Motor and Starting Switch, Verity's, Ltd., London, W.C.—Power Plant: Leicester Telephonic Repeater Station, Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., London, S.W.; for Charging Machines, The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Repairing Battery: Central (London) Telephone Exchange, The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, nr. Manchester; Stockport Telephone Exchange, The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Birmingham (East) and Stratford, Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Sub-contractors for Charging Machines, Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; for Batteries, The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; East (London) and Wembley, Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, nr. Manchester; for Charging Machines, The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lee Green and Liverpool (Bank), Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Glasgow (Central) and Dundee, Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Lancs.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, The D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell, Derbyshire; for Charging Machines, Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Weymouth, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.; for Charging Machines, English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Hamilton, Winchester, and Ascot, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; for Charging Machines, The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ballsbridge (Dublin), Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Sub-contractors for Batteries, The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; for Charging Machines, The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Conveyance of Mails: Oeilvie Johnston, Dundee; C. F. Russett, Bristol; W. Alexander, Falkirk; L. O. Buckley, Blackpool; F. Manning, Aberdare.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Aconite Radix: C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London, E.—Anvils: J. Wilkinson, Junior, Dudley.—Apparatus, Ringing: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Barytes Substitute: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—Batteries, etc.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—

Bicycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—Bicycle Parts: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Billets: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., nr. Loughborough.—Bismuthi Carbonas: May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.—Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Liverpool.—Boxes, Fuse: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bridgework: J. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Brushes: A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; J. Mason & Sons, Marylebone, W.—Buffers: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bugles: H. Keat & Sons, London, N.—Bunting: J. Clough & Sons, Shipley, Yorks.—Cable: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—Cable, Artificial: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cans, Lubricating: Reform Lighting Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Charts, etc.: Cambridge & Paul Instrument Co., Cambridge.—Cloth, Empire, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Compasses: W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cord, Pullthrough: W. James & Co., Ltd., Bridport.—Cord, Whip: W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cranes: J. Birch & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow.—Crucibles: Morgan Crucible Co., London, S.W.—Cubicles: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Drill, Cotton: L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester.—Drums, Side, Lead: T. 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