

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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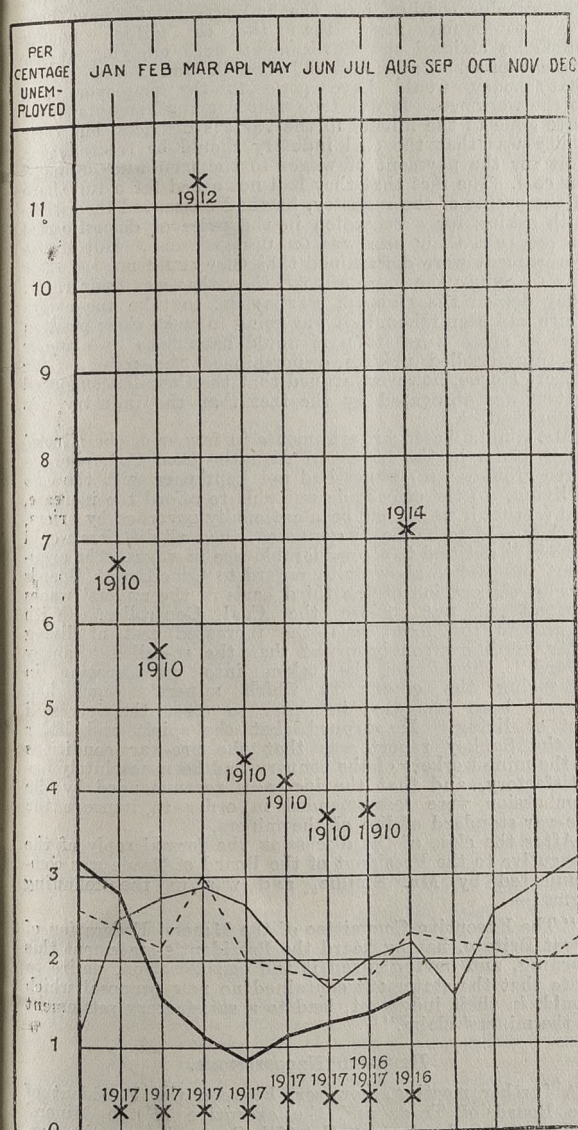
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## 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 AUGUST.

### EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT was good, on the whole, during August, although in many industries it showed a decline from the high level of previous months, and in cotton weaving, wool sorting and the linen, lace, leather, and boot and shoe industries it continued depressed.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople (skilled and unskilled) covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 2.88 on 27th August, as compared with 2.73 on July 30, and the percentage amongst members of certain trade unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which statistics are obtained was 1.6, as compared with 1.4 in July and with 2.2 in August, 1919. The number of men and women on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges was 281,032 at August 27th, as compared with 271,504 at July 30th.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 139. In addition, 123 disputes which began before August 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 themselves partners to the disputes) was about 86,000, as compared with over 90,000 in the previous month, and about 272,000 in August, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 768,000 working days, as compared with about 908,000 days in July, 1920, and with 3,293,000 days in August, 1919, when a dispute was in progress, in the Yorkshire coal mining industry, involving 150,000 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 August, resulted in a total increase of over £250,000 a week in the wages of about 1,100,000 workpeople. The principal bodies of workpeople affected were railway traffic workers, woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, iron puddlers and mill men in the Midlands, and workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, &c., trades. Changes in hours of labour affected less than 1,000 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by an average of about 5¼ hours per week.

### RETAIL PRICES AND RENTS.

The average level of retail prices (including those of food, clothing, fuel and light, &c., as well as rents) at 1st September, as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour, was about 161 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. For food alone the average increase was 167 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 485.

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

In the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* an account was given of the interviews of the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain with the Controller of Coal Mines on the 15th July and with the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Robert Horne, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.) on the 26th July. In the first of these interviews the Executive of the Miners' Federation presented their demands, and in the second the President of the Board of Trade communicated the refusal of the Government to accede to them. Thereupon, a National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation was held on the 12th August, at which it was decided to take a ballot of the membership of the Federation on the question of striking in support of the demand. The ballot resulted in a considerable majority in favour of strike action, 606,782 votes being recorded in favour of striking, and 238,865 votes being recorded against such action. A further National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation was held on the 2nd September, which received the result of the ballot and ordered strike notices to be tendered in every district, to expire on the 25th September.

A further meeting between the President of the Board of Trade and the Executive of the Miners' Federation took place on the 9th September on the invitation of the President. Sir Robert Horne re-stated the Government's position towards the miners' claims. With reference to the demand for a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. per ton, the view of the Government was that this was a question of policy in which the ultimate decision rested with Parliament, and which concerned the whole community. They did not think it the right of any particular section of the people to lay down what it was for Parliament to do, and no section of the people had the right to strike upon such an issue of policy. With regard, however, to the claim for increased wages, though the Government's position was that the increases demanded were not tenable and could not be granted, there was no objection to the difference on this point being referred to an impartial tribunal for decision. In this matter the Government was virtually in the position of an employer. They told other employers that they were not infallible upon wages questions, and that when disputes arose the best way to decide them was by sending them to an impartial tribunal. They had set up the Industrial Court as a permanent institution for the purpose of deciding such questions as these: its constitution was entirely elastic, and it could co-opt people from the trade involved to sit along with it. The course of the discussion between the President and the Executive showed an acute difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation of the so-called "Sankey Award." This difference of opinion, claimed Sir Robert Horne, was eminently suitable for reference to the impartial tribunal. There was also a difference about whether, or not, the miners were entitled to more on the ground of the cost of living; that was equally a question suitable for the Industrial Court. In reply to this offer of the President, however, Mr. Smillie disputed the possibility of their agreeing upon an impartial tribunal. He did not think the miners were prepared to put their wages claim before the Industrial Court. Had they not been asking for a reduction in the price of domestic coal their claim would have been for at least twice 2s. a day increase.

The President also outlined a second and alternative method by which he thought the wages difficulty might be met. They should get rid as soon as possible of the anomaly which had encrusted flat rates of wages since the beginning of the war upon a tonnage rate. He suggested that if they were to meet the owners and merge these flat rate increases into a tonnage rate they would be able so to re-adjust remuneration in relation to output that they might obtain sufficient satisfaction for their claim. A small committee from each side might explore that avenue, which would not lose more than two or three days, and which might save the country from a strike. He pointed out that increased output had as an almost necessary corollary a decreased cost, taking over all, and once they got a decreased cost they were in a region in which they really could talk about a reduction in the price of coal and an increase in wages. Little discussion took place at this interview on the details of this suggestion.

Sir Robert Horne, in the course of his further remarks, dealt with the policy of the Government towards control. The policy of the Government was the ultimate de-control of the coal trade, but nobody suggested de-controlling prices either now or at any near period. Control existed at the present time because we must keep a supply of coal adequate to the country's needs within the country at a reasonable price. The abnormal situation which justified the continuance of control was the difference between export prices, based upon the world market, and home prices, based upon the cost of production.

### THE MINERS' CASE.

In reply to the President, Mr. Smillie re-stated and amplified the miners' case as presented to the Con-

troller of Coal Mines on the 15th July. He argued in the first place that the question of coal prices was eminently the business of the miners. In the early days of the war the Government had appointed a joint committee of miners' representatives and mine owners, presided over by the Chief Inspector of Mines, which was called the Coal Organisation Committee. The Government had referred to that Committee the question of what should be done to protect the public against a serious rise in the prices of domestic and industrial coal due to the reduction in output. It was on the recommendation of the Committee, to which the Miners' Federation of Great Britain were parties, that the Government fixed 4s. per ton as the amount by which coal was not to rise higher than pre-war prices. Under the various Conciliation Board agreements, the chief factor in determining miners' wages was the average value of coal. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, therefore, at that time were parties to a limitation in the wages of miners. This fact at any rate proved the *bona fides* of the miners' contention that they had been anxious that the price of coal should be kept down to the lowest point.

Mr. Smillie developed in considerable detail an argument in favour of the miners from the state of affairs which existed under the Conciliation Boards. If the Government wished to be thought a model employer, they were not entitled to place the miners in a worse position, relatively, than they would have been in, had the Government not been in control of the mines. If prices had not been controlled, the prices for domestic and industrial coal would have gone considerably higher than they were now. The surplus coming into the industry would have been ever so much more than the 66 million pounds which he claimed the Government were enjoying at the present time. Under the old Conciliation Board system that money would have gone to the employers and to the workmen. It was true that varying amounts would have gone to the miners in the various districts, but their policy was that the coal industry should be treated as a unit for the payment of wages to the men who produced the coal. The fact that they had not asked for a full share of the profits of the industry, but had contented themselves with asking for a reduction in the price of domestic coal proved that their aim was an unselfish one. But if the Government were determined that they could not see their way to reduce the price of coal, then that was their reply. They denied the right of Parliament to take the action which had been taken, if it was going to make their position ever so much worse than it would have been even under the uncontrolled private ownership of the mines. Sir Robert Horne, however, argued that the Conciliation Board system was abrogated by the fact that the industry was under control.

Mr. Smillie based his arguments in favour of the miners' wages claim in the interview with the Coal Controller on three grounds: (a) wages had not kept pace with the cost of living, (b) the coal trade was able to afford the increase, and (c) 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. The argument referred to above with regard to Conciliation Boards was an elaboration of the third basis of the miners' wages demand as put before the Coal Controller. With regard to the first basis—the increased cost of living—Mr. Smillie strongly urged that the so-called "Sankey Award" should not be taken into consideration in measuring the extent to which miners' wages had already been increased in order to meet the increased cost of living. He argued that the spirit and letter of the Sankey report was that the pre-war conditions of the mine workers of the country had been absolutely unsatisfactory, and that the increases recommended by the Commission were recommended in order to improve the pre-war standard of life of the miners.

After the close of the discussion the formal reply of the Executive to the President of the Board of Trade was communicated by Mr. Smillie, and was in the following terms:—

"The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, having heard the President's statement this morning, and having given it full consideration, desire to state that the statement contained no new proposal which would, in their judgment, lead to a satisfactory settlement of the miners' claim."

### RENEWED NEGOTIATIONS.

A further meeting, however, between the President of the Board of Trade and the executive of the Miners' Federation took place on the 16th September on the suggestion of the miners. At this meeting Mr. Hodges submitted on behalf of his Executive a series of new proposals, with a view to an agreement. These proposals were as follows:—

- That the Government should concede forthwith the advance in wages of 2s. per shift.
- That the Government agree that the increased wages costs consequent upon this application for wages being conceded should not be put upon the price of home-consumed coal.

- That a competent and representative tribunal be appointed to enquire into and to determine whether, in view of the financial position of the industry, a reduction in the price of domestic coal should take place, and, if so, to what extent.
- That a competent committee should be established to enquire into the cause of declining output and to make recommendations with a view to rectifying the same.
- That a full enquiry should be instituted into the wage system now prevailing in the industry, with a view to granting up-to-date standards of wages for both piece workers and time or day workers.

In putting these proposals forward, Mr. Hodges explained that the Executive had before them the "Statistical Summary" just issued by the Board of Trade showing the "output and costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry as a whole, and for the various districts, in respect of the three months ending the 30th June, 1920," (cmd. 949), and had also given consideration to a more important point still, namely, the need and desirability of coming to an agreement so as to avoid a strike, and the consequences of a strike, in which agreement they might still have justice for themselves and the community. He gave details of the constitution of the body they desired to investigate the question of coal prices, and suggested that it should, if appointed, make its report not later than the 31st October. Mr. Hodges, however, laid special stress upon the last two proposals, and trusted that they would pave the way towards a re-organisation of the industry which would take them far from the present period of unsettlement and discontent. With reference to the question of continued control of the mining industry, he explained that for them the continuance of control was essential in order that they might have their workpeople enjoying the same standard of existence in the poorer districts as they enjoyed in the bigger or richer districts, for similar classes of work.

Mr. Hodges explained that his Executive Committee were prepared to recommend the National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain which had been summoned for the 21st September to accept these proposals, if they were accepted by the Government.

In reply to Mr. Hodges and Mr. Smillie, who spoke especially with reference to the last two of the miners' proposals, Sir Robert Horne welcomed the proposals that had been put forward, but said at once that on the question of the selling price of coal, there was no way of determining the matter other than that by which it had already been decided. The Government were in possession of all the facts, and the only question that had to be settled was whether, or not, coal should be sold to the home consumer at what it cost. That was a point the Government and Parliament had decided.

The wages claim, however, had now been united with certain suggestions with regard to output, which seemed to afford a means of arriving at an amicable solution. He agreed with Mr. Smillie and Mr. Hodges that the question of output was indeed the crucial point. He explained again that the effect of an increase in output would be to give the miner increased wages and the consumer cheaper coal because the effect of increased output was to reduce costs per ton. Sir Robert emphasised his opposition to the practice of cutting piece rates.

Further detailed discussion ensued upon the details of these proposals, and the Conference eventually adjourned until the following morning (the 17th September).

## MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

UNDER an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales the minimum rates of wages of all classes of male agricultural workers of 21 years of age and over have been raised, as from 23rd August, 1920, by 4s. per week, except in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, where the increase is 4s. 6d. a week. For ordinary labourers the new rates range from 46s. to 52s. a week, the former rate being fixed for 35 counties. The number of hours per week in respect of which the minimum rates for ordinary labourers are payable remain unchanged at 50 per week in summer and 48 in winter, except in Cheshire, where they are 54 all the year round. The overtime rates are also increased and now range from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. an hour on week-days and from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. an hour on Sundays.

The following Table shows the minimum rates fixed by the new Order for ordinary labourers of 21 years of age and over. It should be noted that these rates are inclusive of the value of allowances of board and lodging, cottage, milk and potatoes, where these are provided by the employer:—

Minimum Rate per week.	Counties.
s. d.	
52 0	Cheshire
50 6	Durham and Northumberland.
50 0	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.
49 0	Yorkshire.
48 6	Lincolnshire and Middlesex.
48 0	Cumberland, Furness and Westmorland.
47 6	Kent, Lancashire (except Furness) and Surrey.
46 6	Essex, Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Sussex.
46 0	Anglesey, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Brecon, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cornwall, Denbigh, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorset, Flint, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, Merioneth, Montgomery, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Warwickshire, Wiltshire and Worcestershire.

The weekly hours of labour in respect of which these rates are payable are 50 in summer and 48 in winter, except in Cheshire, where they are 54 all the year round.

In 34 counties the minimum rates fixed are the same for all classes of workers. In the remaining counties special minimum rates are fixed for horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds, etc. These rates now range from 52s. 6d. per week for under-horsemen in Gloucestershire, and for stockmen, teamsters, carters and shepherds in Merioneth and Montgomery, to 64s. per week for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness. The hours of labour in respect of which these special minimum rates are payable remain unaltered, varying in the different counties from 50 to 63 in summer and from 48 to 63 in winter. The overtime rates for the special classes, which were formerly in almost all cases the same as those for ordinary labourers, have now been fixed at slightly higher amounts than those for ordinary labourers in all but two of the counties in which minimum rates for special classes are in force.

### SCOTLAND.

Since May this year the Central Agricultural Wages Committee for Scotland has issued decisions under which increases have been granted in certain counties in the minimum rates previously fixed for agricultural labourers. The minimum rates in force prior to these increases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June and November, 1919. The districts in which increases have been made are the Border Counties, Dumfries and Galloway, Caithness, Sutherland, Clyde and Forth, Lothians and Peebles, and Shetland. The amount of increase in the counties affected has varied from 5s. to 12s. a week for males and from 5s. to 7s. a week for females. The minimum rates of wages now in force in Scotland are as shown in the following Table:—

District.	Adult Males.				Adult Females.
	Ordinary Labourers	Shepherds.	Ploughmen.	Cattlemen.	
Northern Counties:—					
Shetland .. .. .	46*	46*	46*	46*	30
Orkney .. .. .	31	31	31	31	20
Caithness .. .. .	35 & 41†	35 & 41†	35 & 41†	35 & 41†	23
Sutherland .. .. .	40†	46†	45†	45†	25
Moray Firth .. .. .	30	36†	36	36	20
North Eastern Counties	35†	35†	35†	35†	20
Forfar and Perth ..	32s. 6d.†	38s. 6d.†	38s. 6d.†	38s. 6d.†	4d.
	and 36	and 42	and 42	and 42	per hour
Fife and Kinross ..	31 & 35†	37 & 41†	37 & 41†	37 & 41†	18
Lothians and Peebles ..	40†	48†	48†	48†	25†
Border Counties ..	37	47	42	42	25†
Dumfries and Galloway	37s. 4d.†	43†	43†	43†	28s. 3d. and 30s. 6d. and 5d. per hour
					44d.
Ayr .. .. .	37†	37†	37†	37†	per hour
Clyde and Forth ..	40*	50*	50*	50*	25†
S. W. Highlands ..	30	36†	36	36	25s. and 3s. 8d. per day
N. W. Highlands ..	32	32‡	32	32	20

The rates are inclusive of the value of certain allowances in kind where they are provided by the employers and are payable in respect of the hours of labour customary in the district, except in the Moray Firth District (60 hours per week), Forfar and Perth (average of 54 hours per week for males only), Fife and Kinross (average of 52 hours per week) and Dumfries and Galloway (8, 9 or 10 hours per day, according to season).

### IRELAND.

The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland remain as shown on page 227 of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1920.

\* To be increased by 3s. a week for each dog, which the workman is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed.  
† To be increased by 2s. 6d. a week for each dog, which the workman is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed.  
‡ To be increased by 2s. 6d. a week for the first dog, and 2s. a week for each additional dog, which the workman is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed.  
§ To be increased by 2s. 6d. a week for each dog not exceeding two kept for the employer's business when the dog is not fed by the employer.  
|| For women with one year's experience the minimum rate in Lothians and Peebles and in the Clyde and Forth is 28s. and in the Border Counties is 27s.

### REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

A Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons on the 7th May to inquire and report upon:—

- (i) the position as to employment and training for ex-Service men disabled in the war;
- (ii) the payment of grants by the Civil Liabilities (Military Service) Department; and
- (iii) pensions for officers and other ranks of the Mercantile Marine so far as they were engaged on war service.

The Committee's Report has now been published.\*

A considerable part of the Report is occupied with a description of the work of the various Departments of the Ministry of Labour—the Employment, Appointments, Training, and Civil Liabilities Departments—and Departments of certain other Ministries whose work bears on the matters under inquiry, and with statistics relating to their work. With this part of the Report it is not necessary to deal, since the work of these Departments is sufficiently widely known and the statistical information given has been published and is already out of date.

In the Section of the Report devoted to the Employment, Training, etc., of disabled men, the Committee point out that the number of men to be trained is governed by the capacity, or willingness, of the trades to absorb them when trained; and the Committee consider "that the rate of absorption will have to be increased if men are not to be kept waiting for their training, or lose it altogether." The Committee did not find any general lack of sympathy with disabled men; but some trades have been slower than others in forming national committees and preparing schemes; and in those which have prepared schemes, some of the local committees have been stricter than others in enforcing Trade Union rules, and thus limiting the members to be trained. "Self-interest has no doubt a share in the motives of employers and Trade Unionists, as of other persons. . . . But reasons, such as a high rate of unemployment in the past, or actual unemployment in the present, have had a perfectly legitimate influence in the decisions arrived at."

The recommendations of the Committee include the following:—

That a national conference of employers and trade unionists be called in order that a statement of the position as to the employment and training of disabled men may be placed before them; and that the conference be invited to recognise the national obligation to provide employment for all disabled men, and to concert measures for making the National Roll fulfil the objects for which it was started.

That local lists of firms who are on the National Roll should be displayed at public buildings throughout the country.

That Government contracts should be limited, after a date to be fixed, to firms whose names are on the National Roll.

That additional accommodation should be provided at convalescent centres of the Ministry of Pensions for those requiring combined training and treatment; and that special provision should be made for men, who, though not requiring treatment, need training or employment in special workshops or under special conditions.

That Out-of-Work Donation be extended for disabled men, for a sufficient period to enable the list of unemployed disabled men to be examined and appropriately dealt with.

As regards the work of the Civil Liabilities Department the recommendations of the Committee include the following:—

That the decentralisation of the "disabled"† men's cases be completed as soon as possible.

That a statement should be issued making clear the principles upon which grants are made, and the practice adopted in dealing with various kinds of cases.

That the Department should be given discretionary powers to make grants to certain classes of trainees in cases of serious hardship.

That the date for making applications should be extended from the 31st December, 1920, to the 31st December, 1921, as regards officers and men who were serving with the Colours at the date of the Armistice, and have continued in such service; provided they apply within six months of their demobilisation.

As regards the Mercantile Marine the Committee recommend that as regards pensions all service afloat should be considered as war service, "provided it was performed under circumstances where the normal risks or strain were increased by war conditions."

They recommend various improvements in the scales of pensions and allowances; and that all disabled men of the mercantile marine should be provided with such treatment or training as may be necessary to enable them to regain, as far as possible, their earning capacity.

\* H. C. 185; Price 3d. net.

† For the purposes of the Civil Liabilities Department, the term "disabled" includes all those who, whether disabled or not, are able to resume their previous occupation; those only are reckoned "disabled," who are unable, by reason of their disability, to resume their previous occupation.

### THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE 52nd Annual Trades Union Congress of the United Kingdom was held at Portsmouth on the 6th September and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

An analysis by groups of trades of the composition of the Congress is given below:—

Groups of Trades.	1919.*			1920.*		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Building .. .. .	13	36	298,950	13	39	372,469
Mining and Quarrying ..	14	184	715,543	9	219	946,415
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	49	136	898,729	42	140	979,601
Textile .. .. .	23†	131	474,204	25†	142	588,821
Clothing .. .. .	7	34	218,588	8	32	259,493
Railway Service .. .. .	3	22	545,531	3	23	625,900
Other Transport .. .. .	17	55	243,288	17	59	336,563
Agriculture and Fishing ..	2	3	101,000	2	12	131,000
Printing, Paper, etc. .. .	12	32	137,570	13	36	179,482
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	10	14	90,733	10	17	105,781
Shop Assistants and Clerks ..	3	11	66,000	3	18	101,000
Miscellaneous .. .. .	34	64	225,957	33	67	276,990
General Labour .. .. .	8	112	1,122,657	8	122	1,412,134
Employees of Public Authorities	8	16	127,792	9	23	185,958
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>5,262,550</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>6,494,707</b>

The membership represented showed an increase of nearly a million and a quarter (or over 23 per cent.) on the membership represented at the previous Congress. Only a small part of this increase was due to the inclusion this year of Unions not represented at the 1919 Congress, there being a general increase in the membership of those Unions which were represented at both Congresses.

The most important decision of the Congress with regard to its own constitution was the adoption of a series of amendments to the standing orders proposed by the Parliamentary Committee, with the object of carrying out the interim report of the Trade Union Co-ordination Committee dealing with the reorganisation of the Parliamentary Committee, which was adopted by the latter body on the 29th June. An outline of these proposals was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July. The only change made in these proposals as recommended to the Congress was an amendment by which the number of members of the new General Council of Congress was increased to thirty-two, including two women representatives of women workers. This change from a Parliamentary Committee to a General Council will take effect at the 1921 Trades Union Congress. An amendment in the standing orders was also made to give trade societies one delegate to the Congress for every 5,000 members or fraction thereof, instead of for every 4,000 members or fraction thereof as heretofore. On the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee, the operation of the amendment carried last year, by which the Parliamentary Committee was to be elected by the single transferable vote, has been suspended for this Congress. A resolution was passed to the effect that the method of furthering Congress resolutions by deputations to Ministers was becoming less effective year by year and was almost obsolete. The Parliamentary Committee was instructed to consult with the executive of the National Labour Party on resolutions requiring political action and jointly to decide upon the methods of furthering them: on resolutions of an industrial character the Parliamentary Committee should consult the unions concerned and decide on the steps to be taken. A resolution was also carried instructing the new Parliamentary Committee to take the necessary steps to determine that the British Trade Union Movement shall be affiliated to the International Trade Union Federation only through the Trades Union Congress and its Parliamentary Committee.

A number of resolutions were carried on different questions of Government policy. The more important of these resolutions were in favour of the inclusion of agricultural workers and seamen within the scope of the Hours of Employment Bill; calling upon the Government to give immediate effect to all the Draft Conventions adopted by the Washington International Labour Conference last year; protesting against Clause 2 of the Women, Young Persons and Children (Employment) Bill; urging upon the Ministry of Labour the necessity of largely increasing the number of inspectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, regretting the long time it had taken to set up trade boards for the distributive trades,

\* The figures for 1919 have been revised since their publication in the Labour Gazette for September, 1919. Those for 1920 are provisional and subject to slight correction.

† In some of the textile, etc. trades, not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

### APPOINTMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN TO POSTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Committee appointed by the Treasury in July, 1920, to consider the existing arrangements for the appointment of ex-Service men\* to posts, whether permanent or temporary, in H.M. Civil Service, have issued an interim Report.†

The following Table shows the number of employees holding temporary appointments in the various Government Departments on the 1st July, 1919, and on the corresponding Report.

	1st July, 1919.	1st July, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per cent.
Ex-Service Men .. .. .	24,271	42,919	+ 76.8
Non-Service Men .. .. .	34,006	16,547	- 51.3
Women .. .. .	115,061	62,367	- 45.8
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>173,338</b>	<b>121,833</b>	<b>- 29.7</b>

Thus, while the total number of temporary employees has decreased in the twelve months by 51,505, or 29.7 per cent., the number of ex-Service men temporarily employed has increased by 18,648, or 76.8 per cent.

Of the women still retained, a considerable number are engaged in work specially appropriate to women, and regarded, therefore, as ordinarily non-substitutable; but others are retained by virtue of their service claims or their special efficiency; while others again have hitherto been retained owing to the non-availability of ex-Service men.

The Committee recommend that one or more Substitution Committees should be appointed in each Government Department employing an appreciable number of temporary staff, to ascertain what posts at present held by non-service men or women are available for substitution by efficient ex-Service men and to provide suitable candidates for such posts (as far as possible) from among the ex-Service men already in the employment of the Department. They also recommend that a "Central Clearing House for Discharged Persons" should be established, in close co-ordination with the Ministry of Labour Central Selection Board; and that the various Departments should inform this Clearing House of the number of substitutable posts existing in the Department (after allowing for substitution from within the Department), and of the probable number of ex-Service men, if any, with whose services they expect shortly to dispense.

The Committee consider that women who have to earn their own living, and men who have not served in H.M. Forces, should be put on the same footing as regards retention; but that retention of the following classes is justified only in very exceptional circumstances:—

Men and women of independent means;  
Men (other than ex-Service men) and women who entered the Government service after the date of the Armistice;

Married women (except widows).

As regards priority of retention among the ex-Service men themselves, preference should be given in the first place to disabled persons, and secondly to those who have served overseas. Women who have served in such bodies as the Q.M.A.A.C. should be placed on the same footing as ex-Service men.

Ex-Service men who have held temporary appointments in the Civil Service and have been discharged should have priority over non-Service men, or women, but not over ex-Service men recently demobilised and not previously available.

An examination for permanent appointments to the male clerical class in the Civil Service is to be held in November next. The Committee recommend all ex-Service men now in temporary employment in the Civil Service to present themselves for the forthcoming examination. They also recommend that all who pass the competitive standard should be given permanent posts forthwith; and that, of the remainder, those who reach a qualifying standard should be regarded as qualified for appointment to permanent posts as and when vacancies occur.

The Committee draw attention to the fact that this interim Report relates only to the clerical class, and that much greater opportunities for the absorption of ex-Service men are to be found in the various manipulative and non-clerical grades. The Post Office, for example, has already absorbed 10,500 men into the permanent service during the past 18 months.

\* For the purposes of this Report, the word "men" includes officers.

† Report of the Committee on the Appointment of Ex-Service Men to posts in the Civil Service. Price, 2d. net.





RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.\*

The index representing the general level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in Paris during July, 1920, indicates a rise of 1 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and is 273 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

BELGIUM.†

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15th June, as computed from returns of retail prices in 62 localities, shows a decrease of 1.9 per cent. as compared with that of the 15th May, and an increase of 362 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914.

ITALY.

(a) Rome.‡

The general level of retail food prices in Rome in July, 1920, shows a fall of 2.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but a rise of 218 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914.

The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the pre-war 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 August, 1920, shows an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and is 349 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).¶

The index number representing (according to pre-war standard) the total food-bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in July, 1920, shows an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 116.5 per cent. as compared with 1913.

SWEDEN.\*\*

At the prices prevailing in August, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents an increase of 5.6 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, and an increase of 208 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914.

CANADA.††

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone for a family of five in July, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease amounting to 0.5 per cent. when compared with that of the previous month, and an increase of 127 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914.

\* From information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France. † The increase in cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures. ‡ Revue du Travail, 31st July, 1920. § Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome. ¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan. \*\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam. \*\*\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics. †† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

consideration, the July figure shows a rise of 0.4 per cent. as compared with June, and a rise of 90.1 per cent. when compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (127 per cent.) on the one hand, and the total family expenditure (90 per cent.) on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel, and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in July was only about 30 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.\*

NEW ZEALAND.†

The index number of retail prices of food in August, 1920, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 2.4 per cent. when compared with the preceding month. As compared with July, 1914, all the groups of food specified in the Table were dearer, the combined index number for August, 1920, being 71.4 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Table with 3 columns: Group of Articles, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in August, 1920, as compared with July, 1920, and July, 1914. Rows include Groceries, Dairy produce, Meat, and ALL GROUPS COMBINED.

UNITED STATES.‡

Retail food prices as a whole in the United States in July remained at the same level as in the previous month, but were 15 per cent. higher than in July, 1919, and 115 per cent. above those of July, 1914.

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

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.]

Table with 7 columns: Country, July 1915, July 1916, July 1917, July 1918, July 1919, 1920. Rows include United Kingdom, Foreign Countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States), and Oversea Dominions (Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa).

\* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 161 per cent. (See p. 485.) † The figure given also includes fuel, lighting, and clothing. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Decrease. \*\* Figures for August.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Employment in July.—The following report upon the conditions of employment during the month of July appears in the Reichsanzeiger of 8th September, 1920:—

"The situation in the labour market during the month of July was as depressed as in the previous month; there is less prospect of improvement in spite of the fact that the position is slightly better in some branches of industry. Stagnation in sales continues in spite of the recent fall in market prices, thus preventing any recovery in the economic organisation.

Returns from Trade Unions show a considerable increase of unemployment among organised workers. Reports were received from 34 unions with a membership of 5,074,229; of these 304,407, or 6 per cent., were unemployed, as compared with 4 per cent. in June, and 2.7 per cent. in May.

According to the report of the Demobilisation Commissioner the number of persons (heads of families, etc.) in receipt of out-of-work donation from public funds continues to increase in an alarming manner, the number of unemployed persons on 1st August being 396,699, as compared with 321,326 on 1st July, an increase of 75,373, or 23.5 per cent.

FRANCE.\*

Employment Exchanges in August.—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 28th August, 1920, was 12,822, of which 8,605 were for men and 4,217 for women.

Out-of-Work Donation.—According to returns received by the French Ministry of Labour, on 28th August 4 departmental and 29 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, and the total number of persons in receipt of Out-of-Work Donation was 2,449 (1,104 men and 1,345 women) as against 2,133 in the preceding week.

NORWAY.†

Employment in June.—The percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 0.7 as against 0.9 a month earlier and 1.1 at the end of June, 1919.

DENMARK.‡

Employment in July.—Returns made to the Danish Statistical Department by the General Federation of Danish

\* Journal Officiel, 4th September, 1920. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics. ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st August, 1920. Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen.

Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, show that out of a total of 309,830 workpeople, 2.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, being the same percentage as for 25th June.

CANADA.\*

Employment in June.—Returns relating to unemployment in June received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,565 labour organisations, having a total membership of 194,023, showed that 2.48 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.88 per cent. in May, 1920, and 2.57 per cent. in June, 1919.

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in July.—The following tabular statements, showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in 13 selected manufacturing industries and in coal mining in the United States in July, 1920, as compared with (a) the preceding month and (b) July, 1919, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Number of Establishments reporting, Number of Workpeople (June 1920, July 1920, Increase/Decrease), Earnings (June 1920, July 1920, Increase/Decrease). Rows include Coal mining, Iron and steel, Railway and tramway, Automobile manufacturing, Cotton finishing, Hosiery and underwear, Woollen, Silk, Men's ready-made clothing, Boots and shoes, Cigar manufacturing, Leather manufacturing, Paper making.

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Number of Establishments reporting, Number of Workpeople (July 1919, July 1920, Increase/Decrease), Earnings (July 1919, July 1920, Increase/Decrease). Rows include Coal mining, Iron and steel, Railway and tramway, Automobile manufacturing, Cotton manufacturing, Cotton finishing, Hosiery and underwear, Woollen, Silk, Men's ready-made clothing, Boots and shoes, Cigar manufacturing, Leather manufacturing, Paper making.

When the figures for July, 1920, are compared with those of identical establishments for July, 1919, increases are shown in the number of workpeople employed in eight industries and a decrease in six. The largest increase (32.8 per cent.) appears in men's ready-made clothing. Woollen industry shows a decrease of 55.5 per cent.

\* The Labour Gazette, Aug., 1920. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington. ‡ The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of coal mining, the iron and steel, the railway and tramway car building and repairing and the silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, on the whole, during August, in the mining, metal, building, brick and cement, glass and pottery trades, and in agriculture and fishing, though it showed a tendency to decline in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

Trade Unions, mainly of skilled workmen, with a net membership of 1,669,257 reported 1.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 1.4 per cent. at the end of July.

In industries in which the workpeople are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, the percentage of unemployed on 27th August, calculated from the number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies lodged, was 2.88 as compared with 2.73 on 30th July, 1920.

The number of men on the live register of the Employment Exchanges at 27th August, 1920, was 227,050, an increase of 3,338 on the total at 30th July; the number of women was 53,982, an increase of 6,140 on the total at 30th July.

The number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th August was 5.69, practically the same as in July, 1920, and as in August, 1919.

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

In the pig iron industry employment continued good, and some shortages, both of labour and fuel, were reported. At iron and steel works employment was good generally throughout the month, and at tinplate and sheet steel mills it was also good, many firms reporting shortages of skilled labour.

In the cotton trade was fairly good, on the whole, in the spinning section, but very slack in the weaving branch. In the woollen trade it was fairly good on the whole, and it was good in the worsted trade, except in the wool sorting section.

Employment in the cotton trade was fairly good, on the whole, in the spinning section, but very slack in the weaving branch. In the woollen trade it was fairly good on the whole, and it was good in the worsted trade, except in the wool sorting section.

The boot and shoe trade continued very slack; in many districts operatives were suspended for a week or more, and some factories were closed for more than the usual period at the summer holidays.

In the building trades employment continued good, with overtime on certain work and a scarcity of bricklayers and other skilled men. In the woodworking trades employment was fairly good on the whole, but slackness was reported from certain centres in the furnishing section.

In agriculture in England and Wales the cold and wet weather during August retarded harvesting, especially in the western half of the country. In Scotland the supply of labour was generally sufficient. With dock and river-side labourers employment was generally fair, but showed a decline as compared with July; with seamen it continued fair on the whole, and it was fairly good in the fishing industry.

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 27th August, 1920:—

Table showing 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 27th August, 1920. Columns include Trade, Numbers Insured at 17th July, 1920 (Males, Females, Total), and Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 27th Aug, 1920 (Males, Females, Total).

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Table showing Unemployment Percentages based on above figures. Columns include Trade, Percentage Unemployed at 27th August, 1920 (Males, Females, Total), and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 30th July, 1920 (Males, Females, Total).

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

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

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE unions with a net membership of 1,669,257 reported 26,709 (or 1.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1920, compared with 1.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1920, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1919.

Table showing Trade Union Percentages of Unemployed. Columns include Trade, Membership at end of August, 1920, excluding those serving with H.M. Forces, Percentage Unemployed at end of August, 1920\*, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a Month ago, and Year ago.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table showing Summary of Employers' Returns for Certain Mining and Metal Trades. Columns include Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for August, 1920, August, 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, and Year ago.

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Table showing Summary of Employers' Returns for Other Trades. Columns include Trade, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 28th Aug., 1920, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, and Per cent.

\* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working.

† This percentage is based mainly on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. ‡ In addition 3.2 per cent of these members were temporarily suspended at the end of August. § Revised figure.

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 August continued good in most districts. At the collieries making returns in August there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 6.3 per cent. on a year ago.

Of the 558,952 workpeople included in the Returns for August 289,156 (or 51.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12\* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 197,831 (or 35.4 per cent.), at pits working 11 days or more but less than 12 days.

The average number of days worked per week (5.69) showed an improvement on the previous month, which was partly due to local holidays in July, especially in the Northern Counties and in Scotland. Time was, however, lost at some pits in the Scottish districts owing to stoppage of work as a protest against increased rents for houses, and in North Wales on account of holidays.

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

Table showing Detailed Reports on Employment in Coal Mining. Columns include District, No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, and Year ago.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the five weeks ended 28th August, 1920, was provisionally returned to the Board of Trade at 21,534,900 tons. In the five weeks ended 24th July, 1920, it was 23,046,468 tons.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during August, 1920, amounted to 2,209,961 tons, or 282,810 tons less than in July, 1920, and 3,862,902 tons less than in August, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and shale mines, on the whole, was fairly good, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. It was also fairly good at tin, lead and zinc mines, but slack, on the whole, at tin mines. Employment at quarries continued good, and there was a shortage of labour in several districts.

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

† Figures taken for week ending 17th July.





**Chains, Anchors, &c.**—At Cradley employment continued fairly good with anchor smiths and shackle makers, but with block chain and cable chain makers it declined and was generally slack. It continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—Employment was fairly good on the whole, but declined at Wolverhampton and Edinburgh, while at Hull it continued quiet.

**Wire.**—Employment was not so good as in the previous month, and in London and Manchester was reported to be slack.

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

**Locks, &c.**—Employment remained good in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade.

**Stoves, Grates, &c.**—Employment was good on the whole, but at Leeds it was quiet.

**COTTON TRADE.**

In this trade employment, on the whole, showed a decline as compared with a month earlier. In the spinning section there was little change, and employment, on the whole, was fairly good; but in the weaving section employment was very slack, and showed a further decline as compared with July.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.		Per cent.
				Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Preparing .. .. .	12,618	+ 0.1	+ 7.7	35,107	- 1.2	+ 44.1
Spinning .. .. .	23,999	- 0.0	+ 12.3	66,676	- 0.4	+ 47.0
Weaving .. .. .	44,643	- 1.4	+ 6.7	129,200	- 3.6	+ 37.0
Other .. .. .	9,082	- 0.5	+ 12.8	32,978	- 1.2	+ 42.1
Not specified .. ..	9,930	+ 0.8	+ 11.1	31,666	+ 0.3	+ 42.5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>99,972</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>	<b>295,627</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>+ 41.2</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton .. .. .	4,810	- 0.6	+ 11.7	14,515	+ 2.4	+ 54.2
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. .. .	4,167	+ 1.0	+ 3.8	11,713	+ 0.3	+ 41.7
Oldham .. .. .	9,013	+ 0.1	+ 9.7	29,509	- 0.9	+ 43.4
Bolton and Leigh ..	17,231	+ 0.4	+ 8.1	48,183	- 2.1	+ 40.9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden .. ..	10,180	+ 0.4	+ 9.9	29,689	- 0.4	+ 42.0
Manchester .. .. .	7,680	+ 1.3	+ 15.7	20,310	+ 1.9	+ 50.0
Preston and Chorley ..	8,308	- 0.3	+ 6.9	24,319	- 0.4	+ 43.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen .. ..	11,933	- 0.0	+ 0.4	36,386	- 8.9	+ 23.0
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. .. .	14,610	+ 0.2	+ 9.4	48,923	- 2.1	+ 37.4
Other Lancashire Towns ..	3,284	- 1.1	+ 12.5	8,778	- 2.6	+ 46.2
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	5,223	+ 0.3	+ 30.3	14,578	+ 0.1	+ 80.9
Other Districts .. ..	3,533	- 0.8	+ 5.9	8,724	- 2.6	+ 37.7
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>99,972</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>	<b>295,627</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>+ 41.2</b>

In the Oldham district employment showed little change as compared with a month earlier; with spinners it was reported as good generally, while with weavers employment continued rather slack. At Bolton employment, on the whole, was fair, with spinners, but not so good as a month earlier; with weavers' employment was reported as bad. In the weaving districts of Burnley, Blackburn, Preston and Darwen employment was very slack, and worse than in July; in the Blackburn district, in particular, in addition to short time in various forms, a considerable number of workpeople were unemployed, and many firms prolonged the annual holidays for a week. On the other hand, in the Rochdale and Todmorden districts employment continued fairly good.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**

Description.	Aug., 1920.	July, 1920.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Aug., 1913.
<b>Imports (less Re-exports):—</b>					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	613,658	373,744	212,697	+ 239,914	+ 400,961
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	12,924	15,321	15,998	- 2,397	- 3,074
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,593	2,262	1,641	- 669	- 48
Cotton piece goods	368,541†	395,200†	579,547‡	- 28,659	- 213,006

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

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

**WOOLLEN TRADE.**

DURING August employment on the whole was fairly good, but in the West Riding there was a slight decline as compared with a month earlier.

In the Huddersfield district employment showed a further decline as compared with July; some firms were working only four or five days a week, but on the other hand a few firms were still working night and day. In the heavy woollen district a considerable amount of unemployment was reported; night work was diminishing, and short time was increasing. At Leeds employment with weavers continued good, but some slackness was reported with wileys and fettlers, and with warp dressers and twistlers. In the Rochdale district and in Scotland employment generally continued good. There was a marked shortage of weavers at Rochdale.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.		Per cent.
				Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Wool Sorting .. .. .	478	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	1,420	+ 0.6	+ 22.3
Spinning .. .. .	4,464	-	+ 9.1	11,743	+ 2.6	+ 34.8
Weaving .. .. .	7,321	-	+ 6.0	18,083	- 0.4	+ 40.2
Other Departments ..	5,511	+ 0.0	+ 8.4	16,117	+ 0.4	+ 40.9
Not Specified .. .. .	913	+ 1.3	+ 6.0	2,711	- 5.4	+ 21.4
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>18,687</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b>	<b>50,074</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 37.4</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Huddersfield District ..	1,489	- 0.8	- 3.1	4,735	- 6.0	+ 14.7
Leeds District .. .. .	1,981	- 0.7	+ 5.2	5,837	- 0.3	+ 38.5
Dewsbury and Batley District .. .. .	1,776	+ 1.9	+ 35.3	5,352	- 0.9	+ 108.7
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	1,960	+ 0.5	+ 12.7	5,584	- 3.2	+ 34.8
<b>TOTAL WEST RIDING ..</b>	<b>7,166</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>	<b>21,508</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>+ 42.9</b>
Scotland .. .. .	6,019	- 0.1	+ 5.4	14,968	+ 0.6	+ 34.8
Other Districts .. .. .	5,502	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	13,598	+ 0.0	+ 32.2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>18,687</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b>	<b>50,074</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 37.4</b>

**WORSTED TRADE.**

In this trade employment on the whole continued good, except in the wool-sorting section. There was very little either overtime or short time.

In the Bradford district much short time was reported in the wool-sorting section, but employment in the other principal departments continued good on the whole. In the Keighley district there was some decline as compared with a month earlier, while in the Halifax and Huddersfield districts little change was shown, and employment on the whole continued fairly good.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.		Per cent.
				Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Wool Sorting and Combing .. .. .	3,540	- 0.8	+ 24.5	11,909	- 1.5	+ 70.3
Spinning .. .. .	15,287	+ 2.2	+ 11.9	30,115	- 0.5	+ 46.9
Weaving .. .. .	5,411	- 1.8	+ 5.8	14,601	- 3.9	+ 32.4
Other Departments ..	2,073	+ 0.5	+ 13.2	7,007	- 0.1	+ 60.7
Not Specified .. .. .	2,436	+ 1.0	+ 4.5	6,410	+ 1.7	+ 43.2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>28,747</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 11.5</b>	<b>70,042</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 60.4</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Bradford District .. ..	13,978	+ 0.3	+ 14.4	34,967	- 1.0	+ 61.0
Keighley District .. ..	5,714	+ 2.0	+ 6.7	13,848	- 3.3	+ 65.6
Halifax District .. ..	2,821	+ 0.9	+ 3.0	6,072	- 0.2	+ 33.0
Huddersfield District ..	2,658	- 0.4	+ 18.0	7,988	- 0.6	+ 47.9
Other parts of West Riding .. .. .	1,289	+ 2.9	+ 8.9	3,085	+ 0.8	+ 50.9
<b>TOTAL WEST RIDING ..</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 11.5</b>	<b>65,060</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>+ 61.3</b>
Other Districts .. .. .	2,267	+ 1.7	+ 12.1	4,982	+ 1.1	+ 39.3
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>28,747</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 11.5</b>	<b>70,042</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 60.4</b>

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

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

Description.	Aug., 1920	July, 1920	Aug., 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				a Month ago.	Aug., 1913.
<b>Imports (less Re-exports):—</b>					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	734,083	765,616	108,522	- 31,533	+ 825,561
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	1,029	1,516	2,471	- 487	- 1,442
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:—</b>					
Wool tops (100 lb.) ..	20,918	16,113	37,037	+ 4,805	- 16,699
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb. ..	747	854	391	- 107	+ 358
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. ..	1,739	2,461	3,527	- 722	+ 1,788
Woolen tissues .. .. .	14,713*	19,556*	11,388†	- 4,843	-
Worsted tissues .. .. .	7,823*	8,313*	5,141†	- 495	-
Flannels and Delaines	531*	597*	744†	- 66	-
Blankets pairs .. .. .	69,999	118,626	66,675	- 48,627	+ 3,324

**HOSIERY TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during August was, on the whole, moderate, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. A considerable amount of short time was reported in the principal English districts.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.		Per cent.
				Month ago.	Year ago.†	
Leicester .. .. .	8,162	- 2.3	+ 2.6	18,236	- 7.0	+ 33.2
Leicester Country Dist.	2,447	+ 0.6	+ 9.9	5,241	- 1.3	+ 43.9
Nottingham and Derbyshire ..	4,324	- 0.6	+ 9.7	8,495	- 0.5	+ 48.7
Scotland .. .. .	2,733	- 1.6	+ 5.0	5,884	+ 4.5	+ 20.6
Other Districts .. .. .	317	+ 0.6	+ 12.8	516	+ 1.6	+ 43.7
<b>TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>17,983</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>+ 5.7</b>	<b>38,172</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>	<b>+ 38.2</b>

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment was reported as slack, and worse than the previous month and a year ago. Short time was general. In the Nottingham and Derby district much short and irregular time was reported in the power frame section, but in the hand frame section in this district the operatives were, with some exceptions, fully employed.

The exports of cotton hosiery in August, 1920, amounted to 115,784 dozen pairs, as compared with 173,275 in July, 1920, and 71,657 in August, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in August, 1920, amounted to 235,009 dozen pairs, as compared with 281,010 in July, 1920, and 217,465 in August, 1913.

**LINEN TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT in Ireland showed a further decline during August, and was generally slack. The scarcity of raw material continued and short time was again largely worked.

In Scotland employment was slack and worse than in the previous month; short time was worked in some mills, and at Bervie employment was affected by a dispute.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.		Per cent.
				Month ago.	Year ago.†	
Preparing .. .. .	5,002	- 1.2	+ 1.0	8,531	- 1.0	+ 29.3
Spinning .. .. .	9,509	- 1.9	+ 0.4	14,012	- 2.3	+ 30.0
Weaving .. .. .	10,030	- 4.0	+ 1.5	16,268	- 3.3	+ 25.7
Other .. .. .	4,796	- 1.4	+ 7.3	10,801	- 1.5	+ 39.6
Not specified .. .. .	2,209	- 1.0	- 0.2	3,593	- 2.8	+ 19.0
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>31,546</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>53,205</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>+ 29.5</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast .. .. .	13,471	- 0.5	+ 5.0	22,354	+ 1.2	+ 39.9
Other places in Ireland ..	9,087	- 4.8	+ 1.9	14,263	- 5.1	+ 35.9
<b>Total Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>22,558</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>36,617</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>+ 38.3</b>
Fifehire .. .. .	2,033	- 0.1	- 3.3	3,738	+ 2.9	+ 24.1
Other places in Scotland ..	6,761	- 3.2	- 3.0	12,435	- 6.7	+ 9.4
<b>Total Scotland .. .. .</b>	<b>8,794</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>16,173</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>+ 12.5</b>
England .. .. .	194	- 4.0	+ 7.8	415	- 6.1	+ 88.6
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>31,546</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>53,205</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>+ 29.5</b>

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

**Imports (less re-exports) of flax in August, 1920,** amounted to 2,363 tons, as compared with 2,539 tons in July, 1920, and 4,005 tons (of which 3,346 tons were from Russia) in August, 1913.

**Exports of linen piece goods in August, 1920,** amounted to 5,055,100 square yards, as compared with 9,369,100 square yards in the previous month, and 11,797,300 linear yards in August, 1913.

**JUTE TRADE.**

DURING August employment in Dundee and the surrounding district remained moderate. Short time was in operation at a number of works, and in some cases the operatives were only working alternate weeks.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.		Per cent.
				Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Preparing .. .. .	2,419	+ 1.3	+ 2.8	45.90	- 2.3	+ 23.8
Spinning .. .. .	2,631	- 0.0	+ 2.2	4,916	- 3.8	+ 33.4
Weaving .. .. .	3,258	- 0.3	+ 0.8	6,474	- 1.3	+ 19.8
Other and not specified ..	1,782	- 0.9	- 2.6	4,615	- 7.3	+ 16.7
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>+ 22.7</b>

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

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

Description.	August, 1920.	July, 1920.	August, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	August, 1913.
<i>Imports (less re-exports)</i>					
Raw silk lb.	62,604	56,605	117,256	+ 5,999	- 54,652
Thrown silk lb.	6,642	3,222	39,141	+ 3,420	- 32,499
Spun silk yarn lb.	32,205	53,363	50,996	- 21,158	- 18,791
Silk broadstuffs yds.	7,161,016	8,624,537	8,479,681	- 1,463,521	- 1,318,665
<i>Exports of British Manufactures:—</i>					
Spun silk yarn lb.	47,497	60,883	118,176	- 13,386	- 70,679
Silk broadstuffs yds.	696,614	816,899	1,127,587	- 120,255	- 430,943

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the lace trade during August was generally bad, except in Scotland, where it was moderate.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
<i>Levers</i>	1,529	- 6'4	3,467	- 9'6
<i>Curtain</i>	1,670	- 2'1	3,812	- 14'7
<i>Plain Net</i>	3,128	- 1'5	6,035	- 5'1
<i>Others</i>	1,029	- 0'8	1,768	- 7'6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,356</b>	<b>- 2'6</b>	<b>14,877</b>	<b>- 8'9</b>
<i>Districts.</i>				
Nottingham City	2,617	- 0'5	5,249	- 3'6
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts	635	- 11'1	1,574	- 15'9
Other English Districts	2,945	- 2'5	5,667	- 5'9
Scotland	1,159	- 2'6	2,387	- 20'2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,356</b>	<b>- 2'6</b>	<b>14,877</b>	<b>- 8'9</b>

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers' section, with an increasing amount of short time and unemployment; in the curtain section there was a decline compared with the previous month, and some short time was reported; the strike of operatives in the plain net section continued throughout the month. Employment in the Long Eaton district was generally bad and worse than in the previous month; short time was reported to be nearly general, and there was much unemployment. At Derby employment was bad and worse than in July, a considerable amount of short time being worked. With lacemakers in Scotland employment was only moderate, and a good deal of short time was reported.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment during August was fair on the whole. The dyeing trade showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. A shortage of coal and dyestuffs continued to be reported from some districts. 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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Bleaching	2,561	- 0'1	7,405	+ 2'8
Printing	802	+ 0'1	3,240	+ 7'7
Dyeing	13,197	- 2'7	54,328	- 2'3
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments	7,002	+ 1'0	23,311	+ 5'5
Not specified	1,370	+ 9'0	4,365	+ 0'7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,932</b>	<b>- 0'7</b>	<b>92,547</b>	<b>+ 0'4</b>
<i>Distr.:</i>				
Yorkshire	12,584	- 3'0	52,387	- 3'1
Lancashire	8,702	+ 1'0	29,788	+ 7'0
Scotland	1,612	+ 1'8	4,143	- 1'7
Ireland	484	+ 0'4	1,216	+ 9'7
Other Districts	1,550	+ 5'9	5,015	+ 0'8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,932</b>	<b>- 0'7</b>	<b>92,547</b>	<b>+ 0'4</b>

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

In the Bradford and Huddersfield districts employment was slightly worse than in July, and some short time was reported. In Lancashire it was fair on the whole. With silk dyers in the Macclesfield district it showed a decline as compared with the previous month, and was only fair. In the Nottingham and Leicester districts employment was slack generally, and a considerable amount of short time was worked. In Scotland and Ireland employment was good on the whole.

CARPET TRADE.

DURING August employment in this trade was fairly good on the whole.

Returns from firms employing 7,461 workpeople and paying £17,653 in wages in the week ended 28th August, 1920, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 18.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 28.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.\*

The exports of carpets, carpeting and rugs of wool in August, 1920, amounted to 547,600 square yards, or 209,100 square yards less than in July, 1920, and 247,400 square yards less than in August, 1913.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during August was fair on the whole, but showed a decline compared with the previous month; about one-fifth of the workpeople covered by the Returns were reported to be on short time. Employment in Ireland was affected by a dispute during the greater part of the month, but otherwise showed a slight improvement compared with July. A number of firms in London, Manchester, and Glasgow again reported a shortage of female labour.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
London	3,151	- 3'1	5,377	- 2'6
Manchester	1,751	- 2'5	3,362	- 5'3
Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire	2,149	+ 0'2	2,983	+ 11'3
South Western Counties	1,333	- 2'1	2,186	+ 1'4
Rest of England and Wales	737	- 2'3	1,108	- 4'7
Glasgow	1,878	- 3'0	3,084	- 9'1
Belfast	221	+ 2'3	297	+ 3'8
Rest of Ireland	172	+ 6'8	212	+ 3'9
<b>TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>11,892</b>	<b>- 2'0</b>	<b>18,599</b>	<b>- 1'8</b>

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further decline and was much worse than a year ago. No overtime was reported, and in almost every district there was a considerable amount of short time.

Trade Unions with 18,344 members reported 6.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 5.1 per cent. in July and 0.9 per cent. in August, 1919.

With skimmers, tanners and curriers employment was reported as very quiet, with a considerable amount of short time. With saddlers and harness makers and also with fancy leather workers employment was very slack and worse than in July, 1920, or in August, 1919.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING August employment continued very slack, and much short time was reported; in many districts large numbers of operatives were suspended from work for a week or more at a time, and factories were sometimes closed for more than the normal period at the summer holidays.

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

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>				
London	1,913	- 3'0	4,951	- 6'7
Leicester	10,530	- 0'7	27,425	- 2'8
Leicester Country District	2,544	+ 0'4	5,639	+ 0'6
Northampton	8,468	- 1'3	21,647	- 4'6
Northampton Country District	8,115	+ 2'6	16,979	+ 0'3
Kettering	3,182	- 9'1	7,835	- 14'5
Stafford and District	2,611	+ 0'8	6,918	- 1'2
Norwich and District	3,943	- 0'5	9,060	- 2'9
Bristol and District	1,270	..	3,038	+ 12'7
Kingswood	1,109	+ 5'9	2,591	+ 16'6
Leeds and District	1,747	+ 0'7	4,611	+ 1'0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,920	+ 12'8	10,292	+ 8'4
Birmingham and District	970	- 0'4	2,224	- 0'9
Other parts of England and Wales	3,180	- 2'2	7,228	+ 11'5
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>53,502</b>	<b>+ 0'2</b>	<b>130,236</b>	<b>- 1'2</b>
SCOTLAND	2,804	- 3'8	6,974	- 4'5
IRELAND	608	- 2'2	1,268	+ 13'8
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>56,914</b>	<b>- 0'0</b>	<b>138,478</b>	<b>- 1'3</b>

In the Leicester and Northampton districts employment during August was very slack, and showed a further decline as compared with a month earlier; much short time was reported in both districts. At Kettering employment was bad, and worse than in July. At Bristol and Kingswood there was some improvement as compared with the previous month. At Norwich much unemployment and short time were reported, and employment was worse than a month earlier and a year earlier. At Newcastle employment was fair; there was no unemployment and little short time. In Scotland employment was reported as bad at Maybole, quiet at Arbroath and at Aberdeen, fair at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, and good at Kilmarnock.

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1920, amounted to 89,966 dozen pairs, or 58,147 dozen pairs less than in July, 1920, and 57,867 dozen pairs less than in August, 1913.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during August was only moderate and showed a further decline. Returns from firms paying £9,086 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 28th August showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and of 1.8 per cent. compared with August, 1919.

Other Centres.—Employment in the majority of provincial centres showed a further decline during August, and short time was worked in some cases.

READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch was generally moderate, and worse than in July; nearly half the operatives covered by the Returns received worked short time during the month.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Leeds	6,115	- 3'0	9,787	- 9'6
Manchester	3,397	+ 0'6	7,068	- 0'9
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	2,722	- 3'2	4,566	- 6'5
Bristol	968	+ 1'5	1,684	+ 4'0
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	2,444	- 2'8	3,999	- 8
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,416	- 3'0	3,713	- 11'5
London	1,840	- 3'2	4,416	+ 3'6
Glasgow	1,040	- 2'0	2,122	+ 3'1
Rest of United Kingdom	1,416	- 2'4	2,329	- 10'7
<b>TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM.</b>	<b>22,358</b>	<b>- 2'3</b>	<b>39,759</b>	<b>- 4'9</b>

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

In London, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow employment was moderate; at Leeds it was slack, and about two-thirds of the workpeople were on short time.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING August employment in this trade showed a further decline. At Denton 50 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time, and employment was described as worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Stockport 30 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, and employment was reported as worse than a month ago and a year ago.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London showed a noticeable decline during August, and, on the whole, was only moderate. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,147 workpeople in the week ended 28th August showed a decrease of 13.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with July, 1920, and of 10.1 per cent. compared with August, 1919.

Employment with milliners in the West End varied, but on the whole, was fair.

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

In London employment remained only moderate, and short time was worked in several instances. Returns from firms employing 2,759 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 28th August showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with August, 1919. In Manchester employment was fair on the whole, and not so good as in July; a little short time was worked, and a scarcity of machinists was reported in a number of cases. Returns from firms employing 4,670 workpeople showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with July, but an increase of 8.5 per cent. compared with August, 1919.\* In Glasgow employment was reported to be fair generally, but some short time was worked. Returns from firms employing 739 workpeople showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 2.1 per cent. compared with August, 1919.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good generally, but a number of workpeople were on short time during the month. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 6,137 workpeople in their factories showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with July, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with August, 1919.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a further slight decline but was fairly good on the whole throughout August. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 98,106 workpeople of whom 1.4 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in August, as compared with 1.4 per cent. in July, and 0.8 per cent. in August, 1919.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment in this trade remained fairly good throughout August in the majority of districts, but at Nottingham short time continued to be worked. At Belfast, also, conditions were again bad.

Furnishing.—The decline noted in July continued throughout the ensuing month and employment, on the whole, was again only fair. Short time was reported at Nottingham, while Bristol and several other centres reported considerable slackness.

Coach Building.—In this trade employment remained good throughout the month. Overtime continued to be worked in several districts, and a demand for certain classes of skilled men was again reported from a few centres.

Coopering.—Employment in this trade was again good. There was a decline in the wet section of the trade at Liverpool, but in the dry and tight section employment improved.

Miscellaneous.—Employment showed a further falling-off with brushmakers, and was only moderate, a considerable amount of short time being worked. Short time was also reported from several centres for basket-makers and packing-case makers, with whom employment was only fair. In the majority of districts employment with wheelwrights and smiths remained fairly good.

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

**BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good during August, the standard of the previous month being well maintained. Overtime was reported in certain districts on urgent work. A scarcity of bricklayers, joiners and other skilled tradesmen was again reported from several districts.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers insured at 17th July, 1920.		Unemployment Books and Donation Policies lodged at 27th August, 1920.			Number of Men on Live Register of Employment Exchanges at 30th July, 1920.
	Number.	Per cent. age.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 30th July, 1920.	Per cent. age.		
				Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Carpenters ..	143,425	514	0.36	- 0.01	475	
Bricklayers ..	64,632	210	0.17	- 0.06	119	
Masons ..	29,058	283	0.98	- 0.03	241	
Plasterers ..	16,848	130	0.77	- 0.15	105	
Painters ..	121,938	2,327	1.91	- 0.39	2,568	
Plumbers ..	43,321	829	1.91	- 0.10	964	
Others skilled occupations	47,185	1,204	2.55	+ 0.05	—	
Navvies ..	122,973	2,579	2.10	- 0.13	1,696	
Labourers ..	349,581	11,286	3.23	- 0.16	8,571	
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>938,971</b>	<b>19,265</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>- 0.14</b>	<b>14,771</b>	
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ..	182,843	5,578	3.05	- 0.57	4,847	
Northern Counties	49,283	389	0.79	+ 0.07	240	
North Western ..	124,484	1,298	1.04	+ 0.10	1,087	
Yorkshire ..	70,113	510	0.73	+ 0.10	344	
East Midlands ..	31,336	394	1.26	+ 0.05	253	
West Midlands ..	62,753	613	0.98	+ 0.05	452	
S. Mid. & Eastern ..	89,591	1,484	1.68	- 0.15	1,153	
South Eastern ..	61,308	2,007	3.27	- 0.11	1,592	
South Western ..	89,100	2,380	2.67	- 0.07	1,614	
Wales ..	47,713	314	0.66	- 0.21	248	
Scotland ..	87,011	868	1.00	- 0.13	608	
Ireland ..	43,431	3,430	7.90	- 0.12	2,133	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>938,971</b>	<b>19,265</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>- 0.14</b>	<b>14,771</b>	
<i>Males</i> ..	<i>934,957</i>	<i>19,168</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>- 0.15</i>	<i>—</i>	
<i>Females</i> ..	<i>4,014</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>+ 0.60</i>	<i>—</i>	

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

**BRICK TRADE.**

BRICKMAKERS continued to be well employed during August. Employment remained good at Nottingham, Peterborough and Stourbridge and in the Eastern Counties, and had improved at Bridgwater.

Overtime was worked in a few cases, and shortages of labour and of materials were reported, mainly from the West Midlands.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	2,269	+ 1.0	7,910	+ 1.4	+ 63.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,210	+ 1.6	7,125	+ 0.0	+ 62.1
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,105	+ 0.5	4,047	+ 1.9	+ 48.1
Other Districts ..	644	- 1.8	2,251	- 7.4	+ 53.1
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>6,228</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>21,033</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 58.6</b>

**CEMENT TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT remained very good, and overtime was again largely worked, in spite of the use of additional labour.

Returns from firms employing 10,646 workpeople in the week ended 28th August, 1920, showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month.

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

Compared with August, 1919, there was an increase of 32.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 81.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.\*

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT during August in these trades was good generally. Reports of shortages of fuel, and of scarcity of labour (especially of glass blowers) were again fairly numerous.

A slight falling-off was reported in one or two instances by glass bottle makers, but they were mostly fully employed, as were flint glass makers and cutters—the Birmingham cutters continuing to work overtime to a considerable extent.

Employment with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham was well maintained, and it had improved with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it remained fair.

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle ..	7,714	+ 1.6	27,493	+ 2.5	+ 114.7
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) ..	2,162	+ 0.8	6,518	+ 0.2	+ 28.5
Other Branches ..	550	- 7.4	1,347	- 13.6	+ 33.6
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>10,426</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>35,358</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 87.2</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>					
North of England ..	794	+ 3.1	2,686	+ 2.1	+ 35.7
Yorkshire ..	4,444	+ 1.3	15,800	+ 4.0	+ 193.0
Lancashire ..	1,679	- 1.3	5,106	+ 1.4	+ 83.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	890	- 0.6	2,694	- 0.6	+ 26.8
Scotland ..	795	- 0.7	2,906	- 11.1	+ 22.7
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	1,814	+ 2.7	6,166	+ 1.8	+ 45.7
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>10,426</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>35,358</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 87.2</b>

The exports of glass bottles during August, 1920, amounted to 42,307 gross, or 11,311 gross less than in July, 1920, and 27,158 gross less than in August, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during August, 1920, amounted to 43,338 cwt., or 24,860 cwt. less than in July, 1920, and 34,130 cwt. less than in August, 1913.

**POTTERY TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in all branches of the pottery trade remained good during August. Shortages of fuel and of materials were reported by many firms, and in one or two cases were the cause of some short time being worked. More skilled labour was still needed by some employers.

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ..	1,988	+ 1.3	5,397	+ 0.1	+ 46.3
Earthenware Manufacture	10,971	- 0.1	27,211	- 1.7	+ 43.9
Other branches (including unspecified) ..	1,467	+ 2.0	3,395	+ 1.2	+ 73.7
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>14,426</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>36,003</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 46.7</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>					
Potteries ..	11,012	+ 0.1	26,725	- 1.4	+ 44.8
Other Districts ..	3,414	+ 0.2	9,278	- 0.7	+ 52.2
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>14,426</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>36,003</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 46.7</b>

The exports of hardware in August, 1920, amounted to 12,453 cwt., or 864 cwt. less than in July, 1920, and 10,345 cwt. less than in August, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in August, 1920, amounted to 2,485 tons, or 35 tons less than in July, 1920, and 486 tons less than in August, 1913.

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

**PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally was good during August, but there was a slight decline on the whole, compared with last month.

With letterpress printers in London employment was not so good as during the previous month and was rather worse than in August of last year, but a considerable amount of overtime was worked by compositors and readers. In the provinces a slight slackening was reported from some centres, but employment was good generally. In the lithographic printing trade, employment was generally fair and not quite so good as during the previous month. In some districts, however, it was reported to be good.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was generally good during August, and some overtime was occasionally worked. It remained about the same as during last month, but showed an improvement as compared with a year ago.

In the paper trade employment was good and a shortage of skilled workers was reported by certain employers in Scotland.

The following Table summarises the Returns from trade unions relating to employment in August :-

Trade.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1920.		Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	Aug., 1920.	July, 1920.	Aug., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	Per cent.	
						Month ago.	Year ago.*
Printing ..	79,439	1.5	1.2	1.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	
Bookbinding ..	14,020	0.6	0.6	2.7	..	- 2.1	

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 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Paper ..	13,445	+ 0.8	42,029	+ 0.2	+ 50.6
Printing ..	9,770	- 1.4	35,492	- 2.9	+ 32.5
Bookbinding ..	5,633	+ 2.2	13,967	+ 5.7	+ 45.7
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>28,848</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>91,478</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 42.3</b>

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

Description.	August, 1920.	July, 1920.	August, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	August, 1913.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Wood Pulp for paper making ..	121,295	115,804	80,140	+ 5,491	+ 41,155
Paper ..	1,220,867	1,424,768	1,131,897	- 203,901	+ 89,970
<b>Exports of Paper</b> ..	<b>197,513</b>	<b>211,628</b>	<b>280,171</b>	<b>- 14,115</b>	<b>- 82,656</b>

**FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during August remained fair on the whole, and much the same as in July, though the number of workpeople employed showed a slight decrease.

In the sugar refining industry little change was reported and employment was good.

In the cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery trades employment varied considerably in the different localities, but, on the whole, was fair and somewhat better than in July.

Employment with makers of jams and marmalade and biscuits and cakes remained fair generally; some overtime was worked, but in the case of biscuit and cake makers a little short time was also reported.

In the bacon and preserved meat and pickle and sauce trades employment again varied considerably, but was fair on the whole, though there was a decline compared with the previous month.

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

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

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Aug., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	7,567	- 1.9	27,215	- 3.5	+ 13.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	25,403	+ 1.2	65,430	+ 2.3	+ 40.0
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	13,009	- 2.0	29,556	- 4.5	+ 0.2
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	7,038	- 3.5	16,287	- 3.9	- 8.7
Bacon and Preserved Meats	3,591	- 9.5	9,110	- 10.9	+ 6.2
Sauces, etc. ..	679	- 6.3	1,096	- 4.6	+ 12.9
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>57,287</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>148,694</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>+ 16.6</b>

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in August, 1920, as compared with August, 1919.

Quantity of fish landed.	Value.	
	Aug., 1920.	Aug., 1919.
<b>Fish (other than shell) :-</b>		
England and Wales ..	1,111,621	+ 257,166
Scotland ..	876,065	- 217,995
Ireland ..	56,682	+ 13,943
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2,044,348</b>	<b>+ 53,114</b>
<b>Shell Fish</b> ..	<b>—</b>	<b>46,485</b>
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2,044,348</b>	<b>2,515,239</b>

*East and South Coasts.*—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good. At Hull employment showed a decline on the previous month; it was moderate with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby employment continued good, and showed a further improvement with fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair, but not so good as in July. At Great Yarmouth it was slack. In the Devon and Cornwall district employment continued fairly good.

*Scotland.*—Employment was good at Aberdeen and Macduff, moderate at Fraserburgh, and continued fair at Peterhead.

**AGRICULTURE. †**

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

THE cold and wet weather during August retarded harvest operations, especially in the western half of the country. Haymaking was very much protracted, and in many districts some hay was still uncut at the end of the month.

The labour situation showed little change as compared with the previous month, the supply usually being sufficient, with local shortages of both skilled and casual labour.

More skilled workers were wanted in a few districts of Yorkshire and in some of the Northern Counties. A scarcity of horsemen and cattlemen was reported from Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland, and in parts of these four counties more temporary labour was also needed, while in Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester there were local shortages of casual labour for the harvest. Skilled workers were in demand in certain parts of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and to a smaller extent in Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex, and in some of the Southern and South-Western Counties.

Skilled men were scarce in South Wales, while temporary workers were in demand in parts of Denbigh and Merioneth.

**SCOTLAND.**

Supplies, both of skilled and casual workers, were generally sufficient. A shortage of horsemen was, however, reported from South Ayr, while unskilled labour was in demand in that district and also in parts of Perth, Sutherland, Ross and Lanark.

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

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

London.—Employment showed a decline as compared with both the previous month and August, 1919, and though fair at some docks and wharves, was only moderate at others.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Principal Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th Aug. . . . .	8,124	2,610	10,764	7,671	18,435
14th " . . . . .	8,243	2,778	11,071	7,719	18,790
21st " . . . . .	8,423	2,774	11,197	7,818	19,015
28th " . . . . .	8,503	2,633	11,166	7,671	18,867
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Aug., 1920.	8,345	2,722	11,067	7,722	18,789
Average for July, 1920 . . . . .	8,597	3,328	11,835	8,356	20,191
Average for Aug., 1919 . . . . .	9,517	3,237	12,754	8,641	21,395

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in August was 1,738, compared with 1,880 in July and 2,382 in August, 1919.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne continued fairly good, but it declined somewhat on the Wear with steam packet men. It remained slack with harbour workers at Blyth, but had improved with transport workers. At Hartlepool employment continued good. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was still quiet. It showed an improvement at Grimsby, but at Hull it was slack.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was slack at Bristol, Manchester, and at Liverpool, where the decline reported last month continued. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 30th August was 18,394 compared with 19,800 in the four weeks ended 26th July, 1920, and with 21,955 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Leith employment continued fairly good, and some improvement was reported from Glasgow, Dundee and Ayr. At Belfast and Londonderry employment declined and was only moderate. It was described as good at Cork and fair at Limerick.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen in August continued fair on the whole throughout the month. The demand for men showed considerable fluctuation during the month at

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The preliminary statistics of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 27th August show that, compared with 30th July, there was an increase of 15,268 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. This increase is spread over all departments, men accounting for 3,388, women 6,140, and juveniles for 5,740. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 27th August was 64,605, compared with a weekly average of 61,006 during the preceding period. In the week ended 13th August 73,079 workpeople were registered by Exchanges—the largest weekly figure since 16th April. Increased registrations occurred in most of the Insured Industries, but principally in engineering and shipbuilding.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges for the four weeks ended 27th August, 1920:—

Week ended	Applications by			Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.			From Work-people.	From Employers.
6th August	51,883	17,238	13,197	299,491	79,935	
13th August..	73,079	23,102	18,033	311,351	78,345	
20th August..	86,077	22,701	17,534	311,117	78,982	
27th August..	67,332	21,329	16,296	316,070	76,198	
TOTAL ..	258,421	84,370	65,060			

The increase in the men's Live Register is almost equally

several ports, but the supply was always sufficient to meet all requirements, and in many cases was in excess of the demand.

On the Thames employment was fair, being best about the middle of the month. This period was also the best at some of the ports on the north-east coast, but at others the demand, after being moderate during the greater portion of the month, experienced a distinct revival towards the end. The embargo on coal for oversea shipment was again cited as the cause for some amount of slackness. At Hull and Goole employment was moderate. There was a further improvement at Southampton, where employment was described as good, the demand being very brisk during the last two weeks of the month; but at most of the Bristol Channel ports it remained moderate, although some improvement was experienced at Cardiff and Barry, seagoing carpenters being especially in demand at the latter port. At Liverpool employment remained fair, although not quite so good as in July, but it again improved at Glasgow, especially during the latter half of the month. There was a slight improvement at Dundee also, and at Leith employment was good during the early part of the month, but declined later. At Dublin and Belfast employment continued poor.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in August, 1920.					
	August, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eight months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1920.	August, 1919.	August, 1918.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,076	- 115	- 299	15,126	14,577	22,123
Sunderland .. .. .	335	- 143	- 58	2,204	2,222	3,083
Middlesbrough .. ..	638	- 44	+ 182	4,194	2,425	2,943
Hull .. .. .	1,615	- 137	+ 538	10,374	8,577	11,430
Grimsby .. .. .	74	+ 34	+ 13	165	367	996
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol .. .. .	864	- 112	- 47	9,152	5,582	8,854
Newport, Mon. .. ..	761	- 248	- 321	7,159	6,638	6,972
Cardiff .. .. .	3,555	+ 303	+ 753	23,944	25,441	33,945
Swansea .. .. .	352	- 179	+ 85	3,002	2,439	3,659
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool .. .. .	11,835	-3,009	- 630	96,103	98,537	136,820
London .. .. .	8,046	+ 388	+1,488	63,294	48,103	67,437
Southampton .. ..	7,017	+1,787	+5,274	37,076	18,165	37,886
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith .. .. .	548	+ 152	- 29	3,222	5,258	2,972
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. ..	205	- 137	+ 58	1,618	2,479	2,250
Glasgow .. .. .	2,330	- 546	- 217	18,183	15,799	36,351
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	—	- 102	- 46	614	580	626
Belfast .. .. .	227	- 252	- 216	2,729	1,945	1,663
TOTAL .. .. .	40,478	-2,980	+6,528	298,159	257,254	379,608

\* 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.

divided between the Insured and Uninsured Trades, the outstanding increases being in the engineering and ironfounding trades and amongst general labourers. In the case of women, the increase is spread over all trades, with the exception of agriculture, which shows a decrease. The daily average numbers of vacancies notified and vacancies filled show a decrease on the number recorded for the previous period.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the four weeks ended 6th August, 1920, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 6th August was 10,416, an increase of 529 or 5.4 per cent. over the previous period. Of this daily average, men accounted for 5,771, women for 2,575, and juveniles for 2,070. There were increases in the men's and juvenile departments of 1.4 per cent. and 36.4 per cent. respectively, but a decrease of 3.8 per cent. was recorded in the case of women.

In the men's department the increase was general to all the Insured Trades, the Uninsured Trades showing very little change. The principal increases occurred in shipbuilding and engineering, which showed increases of 8.5 per cent. and 5.7 per cent. respectively.

The decrease in the women's department occurred mainly in the Uninsured Trades, the largest percentage decreases being in food, drink, tobacco and lodging (25.3 per cent.), and in commercial and clerical (10.5 per cent.).

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the period ended 6th August was 3,770, as compared with 4,179 for the preceding period. Of this daily average, men accounted for 1,465, women for 1,432, and juveniles for 873. The decrease in the figure for men was 295, for women 107, and for juveniles 7. Of the total number of vacancies notified for men, 25.6 per cent. were in building, 13.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 13.4 per cent. in general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for women, domestic services accounted for 68.9 per cent., and agriculture for 10.6 per cent.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 6th August was 2,805, as compared with 2,933 during the previous month, and 3,913 during the corresponding period a year ago. The decrease occurred in the men's and in the women's departments, the decreases being 11.3 per cent. and 9.2 per cent. respectively. The juvenile department, however, recorded an increase of 17.6 per cent. Of the vacancies filled by men 20.3 per cent. were in building, 13.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 15.3 per cent. in general labourers. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 65.5 per cent. and agriculture for 11.0 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 74.4 per cent., as compared with 70.2 per cent. last month.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles 24,840 applications were received from boys, and 10,503 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 9,210, or 87.7 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, 22.4 per cent. were in the transport trade, 20.4 per cent. in engineering, and 10.1 per cent. in commercial and clerical. The number of applications received from girls was 22,947. The number of vacancies notified was 9,591, of which number 7,860 or 82.0 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled domestic service accounted for 20.8 per cent., commercial and clerical for 10.1 per cent., and dress for 9.0 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified among the more important trades was greatest in engineering (96.0 per cent.), the transport trades (84.5 per cent.), and building (80.9 per cent.). In the case of girls, of the vacancies notified the following percentages were filled: 97.4 in dress, 97.3 in agriculture, and 97.9 among general unskilled factory workers.

Of the total vacancies filled 5,949 or 33.4 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Tables show for men and for women the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th August, and the number remaining on the Live Register at 6th August in the principal groups of trades:—

Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building .. .. .	15,015	13,400	8,619	5,395
Construction of Works ..	1,983	1,911	1,630	1,474
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	27,947	41,835	4,413	3,467
Shipbuilding .. .. .	9,989	11,280	1,435	1,335
Construction of Vehicles ..	1,761	2,163	638	371
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	3,103	4,482	752	587
Domestic Service .. .. .	3,157	6,997	1,239	872
Commercial and Clerical ..	4,993	12,084	1,238	992
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	15,510	35,064	2,325	1,837
Agriculture .. .. .	2,811	5,760	2,084	1,527
Textiles .. .. .	2,667	4,361	501	383
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	2,428	5,940	278	228
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. .. .	1,307	2,999	349	208
General Labourers .. .. .	28,866	55,544	4,539	4,064
All other Trades .. .. .	10,665	21,013	3,647	3,834
TOTAL .. .. .	132,742	224,823	33,687	26,574

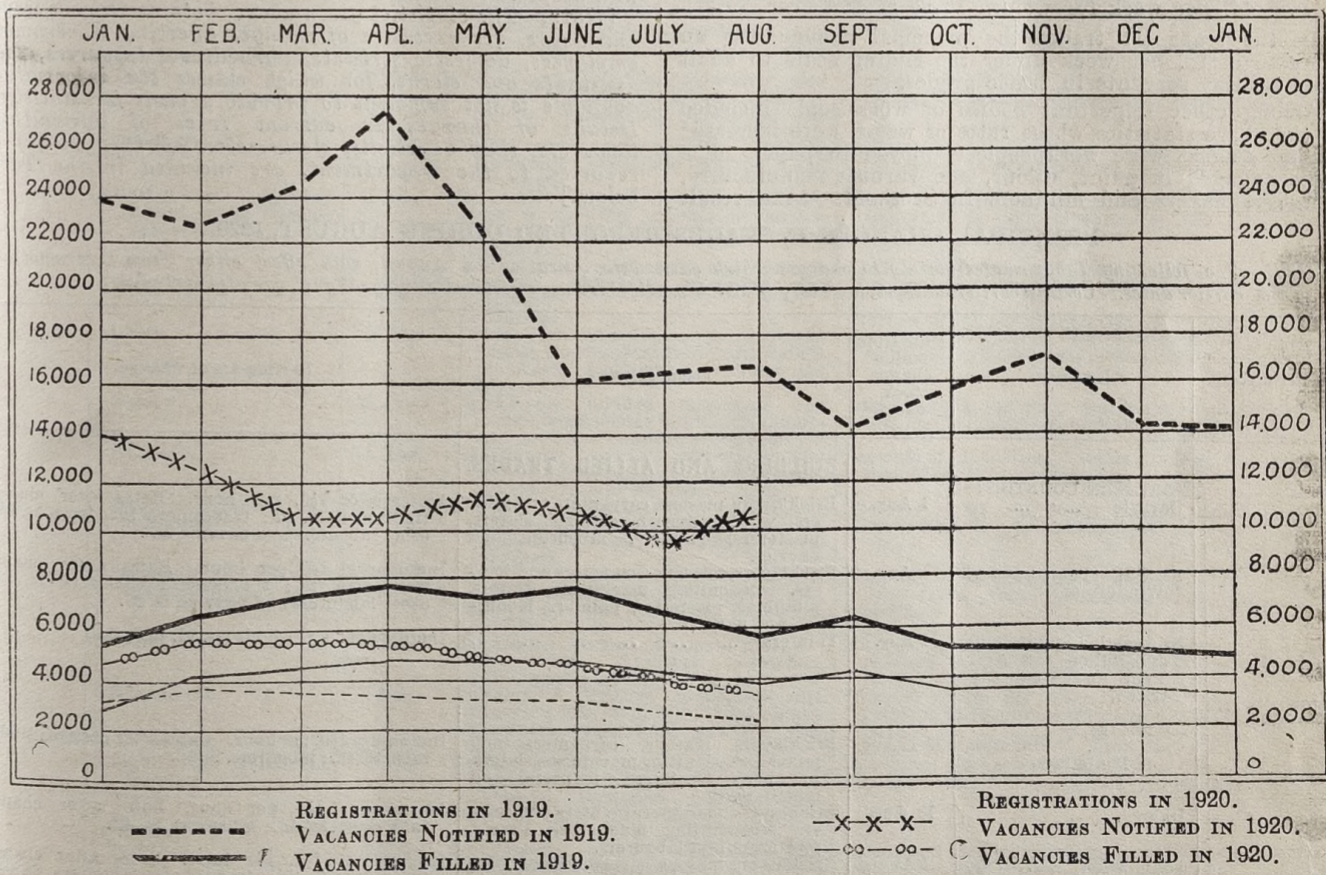
  

Women.				
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,370	1,499	346	283
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	1,352	1,685	264	224
Domestic Service .. .. .	30,020	18,163	22,667	13,693
Commercial and Clerical ..	3,128	3,929	1,130	716
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. .. .	790	770	551	332
Agriculture .. .. .	1,954	1,055	3,487	2,309
Textiles .. .. .	2,723	1,962	1,188	797
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	4,402	3,598	853	643
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. .. .	1,577	1,236	552	446
General Labourers .. .. .	6,356	7,130	198	157
All other Trades .. .. .	5,581	5,887	1,897	1,259
TOTAL .. .. .	59,233	46,694	32,933	20,879

\* 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 3,500.

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

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



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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in August, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of over £250,000 in the weekly wages of about 1,100,000 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 .. .. .	51,000	£ 22,400
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	163,000	53,200
Textile .. .. .	271,000	91,600
Transport .. .. .	471,000	49,800
Other .. .. .	141,000	35,700
TOTAL .. .. .	1,102,000	252,700

In the building trades the districts principally affected by increases in August were Lancashire, Cheshire, Gloucestershire and the South-West of England, the increases usually varying from 1d. or 1½d. to 3d. per hour. A new grading scheme was adopted for men employed by electrical contractors throughout England and Wales, resulting generally in increases during August of 2d. or 3d. per hour.

In the metal trades the principal changes in the iron and steel groups were those affecting steel melters in England and Scotland, blastfurnacemen and steel millmen, &c., in the West of Scotland, and iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, in all of which cases there were substantial increases under the operation of sliding scales. In the engineering group increases, usually of 1s. or 2s. per week, were given on the base rates in various districts, under a Decision issued by the Industrial Court. There was a general war advance of 5s. per week for men employed in electric cable manufacture.

The principal changes in the textile trades affected woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, to whom increases equivalent to 26·75 per cent. on the previous basic rates were given by adjustments in the basic rates and cost of living wage, and also further increases under the sliding scale, raising the cost of living wage from 145 per cent. to 155 per cent. (on the revised basic rates) for time-workers, from 119·78 per cent. to 128·04 per cent. for male pieceworkers and from 126·09 per cent. to 134·78 per cent. for female pieceworkers. The cost of living wage of workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing, &c., trades in Lancashire and Scotland was increased from 39s. 11d. to 46s. per week for men 21 years and over, and from 23s. 9d. to 27s. 4d. per week for women 18 years and over.

In the transport trades the principal change was an increase of 2s. per week under the sliding scale to adult male railway servants in traffic grades.

Among other important bodies of workpeople included in the above statistics whose rates of wages were increased during August were workpeople employed in paper mills, those engaged in paint, colour, and varnish manufacture, and dressmakers and milliners in Scotland. As a result

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1920.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b>				
Building	NORTHERN COUNTIES:— Carlisle .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers, 2s. 0½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s.
	Kendal, Penrith, and Windermere.	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 8½d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 8d.
	Newcastle, Sunderland, and other towns in Tyne and Wear districts.†	1 Aug.	Painters .. .. .	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.)
	YORKSHIRE:— Castletford, Normanton, and Pontefract.	13-15 Aug.	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. 1d.
	Ilkley .. .. .	13 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Todmorden .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers, 2s. 0½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s.

\* Including tramway, gas, electricity, and water undertakings (both of local authorities and private companies), and the road, sanitary and other services of local authorities.  
† Including Blyth, Gateshead, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Wallsend and Whitley Bay.

of the fixing or raising of minimum rates of wages under the Trade Boards Acts, increases were also granted to workers in Great Britain in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trades, the flax and hemp trades, the sugar confectionery and food preserving trades, and in the hair, bass, and fibre trades.

The above statistics are exclusive of the effects of the increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Boards, of which particulars are given in the Table following and in the article on pages 478-9.

Of the increases taking effect in August, 20, affecting 90,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 6, affecting 186,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 30, affecting 651,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 92, affecting 175,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 11 cases, involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Changes taking effect in January-August, 1920.

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building .. .. .	382,000	£ 37,000
Coal Mining .. .. .	1,181,000	721,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	62,000	45,700
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture .. .. .	208,000	189,200
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	1,200,000	425,700
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	382,000	178,400
Textile .. .. .	1,034,000	562,500
Clothing .. .. .	572,000	171,300
Transport (excluding Tramways) .. .. .	882,000	618,000
Printing, Paper, etc. .. .. .	170,000	87,500
Woodworking and Furniture .. .. .	80,000	47,000
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc. .. .. .	221,000	73,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	283,000	95,000
Miscellaneous Trades .. .. .	153,000	53,000
Public Utility Services* .. .. .	279,000	107,400
TOTAL .. .. .	7,089,000	3,579,800

Hours of Labour.

Changes in recognised hours of labour during August affected under 1,000 workpeople, whose working week was reduced by an average of about 5½ hours per week.

In the months January-August, 1920, the changes reported have affected about 515,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly four hours per week. The trades chiefly concerned have been the building trade, accounting for 270,000 workpeople, the clothing trades for 130,000 workpeople, and the textile trades for over 50,000 workpeople.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Building (continued).	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:— Ascam, Broughton, Coniston, Grange-over-Sands, and Ulverston.	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 11d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 10½d.
	Crowe, Knutsford, Middlewich, Lancaster, Sandbach, Tarporley, Winsford, and Over.	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 11d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 10½d.
	Dalton-in-Furness .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increases to rates of 2s. 4d. per hour for tradesmen, of 2s. 0½d. per hour for tradesmen's labourers, and of 2s. per hour for other labourers and navvies.
	Preston .. .. .	3 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers, 2s. 0½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s.
	Westhoughton .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers, 2s. 0½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s.
	Certain other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire.*	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers and hod carriers, 2s. 0½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s.
	Ardlington, Blackpool, Blackrod, Chester, Fleetwood, Frodsham, Helsby, Lancaster, Leyland, Longridge, Lytham, Morecambe, Ormskirk, and St. Annes-on-the-Sea.	1 Aug.	Plumbers .. .. .	Increase of 1½d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d.)
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— Bristol .. .. .	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, stone sawyers, scaffolders, engine drivers, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; stone sawyers, 2s. 0½d.; scaffolders and engine drivers, 2s.; labourers 1s. 11½d.
	Cheltenham .. .. .	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Cirencester .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.
	Glossop and District .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers, 2s. 0½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s.
	Gloucester .. .. .	1 July†	Plumbers .. .. .	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s.).
	Gloucester and Hereford.	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers; also plumbers at Hereford.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	Luton .. .. .	14 Aug.	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.
	Market Drayton .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
Stroud .. .. .	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11½d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.	
SOUTHERN COUNTIES:— Bath .. .. .	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 9½d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.	
Bovey Tracey .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painter and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.	
Bridgwater, Newton Abbot, and Weston-super-Mare.	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.	
Bridport .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.†	
Chard .. .. .	18 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d.) Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.	
Exeter .. .. .	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.	
Exmouth .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.	
Paignton, Taunton, and Torquay.	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.	
Plymouth and Devonport District.	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 2s.; other tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 10d.	
Swindon .. .. .	25 July†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.	
Teignmouth .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.	
Yeovil and Montacute District.	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.	
WALES:— Eala .. .. .	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 5d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 8½d.; general labourers, 1s. 8d.†	

\* Viz., Accrington, Adlington, Bacup, Blackburn, Blackpool, Blackrod, Burnley, Chester, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Fleetwood, Frodsham, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Helsby, Horwich, Lancaster, Leyland, Longridge, Lytham, Morecambe, Nelson, Ormskirk, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Rihton, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, and Whalley.  
† The change was arranged in August, with retrospective payment from the date shown.  
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

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

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† Grade A.—London and District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross), and Watford. Grade B.—Mersey district (including Birkenhead, Liverpool and Wallasey), Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Aberton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth, and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Darlington, West Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, Sheffield, Bristol, Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton districts (including Dudley, Rugby, Walsall, and Worcester). Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Chatham, Levenport, Luton, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, towns and districts (other than those specified in Grade B) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Sussex and Kent (outside London Area), Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. Grade D.—Other towns and counties in England and Wales.
‡ The changes were arranged in August, with retrospective payments from the date shown.
§ Revised piecework prices have been fixed, to conform with the conditions prevailing at the various quarries. The adoption of the revised rates, under an agreement dated 21st August, 1920, is estimated to have resulted in an average (approximate) increase of 1s. per head, per day, for both time and pieceworkers.

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

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

\* The base rate specified is subject to the addition (for timeworkers 21 years of age and over) of a war wage of 2s. 6d., and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on total earnings.
† This increase applies to those men who are members of the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of change. Includes sections for OTHER METAL TRADES and TEXTILE TRADES.

\* The new weekly rates are based on a week of 47 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours worked is less than 47. In the case of female workers under an arrangement previously made by the Wrought Hollow-Ware Employers' Association, the minimum rates specified to take effect from October, 1919, so far as members of that association were concerned.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of change. Includes sections for TEXTILE TRADES—(continued) and OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

\* The above percentage for timeworkers is paid on the full revised basic rates up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 53/475s. per week for basic rates up to 43s. 1/2d. and on rates above 43s. 1/2d. is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rate.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupation, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Textile Trades, Clothing Trades, and Shirtmaking.

\* In Hebden Bridge and District the increases shown apply to timeworkers; for pieceworkers the cost of living wage was increased as follows: from 113 per cent. previously granted to 130.5 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 102.5 per cent. to 118 per cent. for hand cutters; from 88 per cent. to 99 per cent. for men, and from 97 per cent. to 111.5 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Clothing Trades, Transport Trades, Carting Industry, and Agriculture.

\* The increase was arranged in August, with retrospective payments from the date shown. † The change took effect under an Agreement between the Scottish Retail Garment Makers' and Millinery Trades' Federation and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, except in the case of Aberdeen, where an Agreement was made between the Aberdeen Drapery and Clothing Trades' Association and the above Union.



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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Agriculture, Papermaking, Printing and Allied Trades, Woodworking and Furniture Trades, and Sawmilling.

\* The above rates are to be increased by 3s. per week for each dog which the workman is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed. † The first increase was granted as the result of an Agreement and the second increase as the result of an Arbitration to which the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, the National Union of Printing and Paperworkers, and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers were parties.

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

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

\* The change took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour, and Varnish Trade. † In the case of qualified youths, higher rates up to 2s. per week in excess of the minima may be paid to those from 14 to 19 years and up to 4s. per week to those 20 years of age.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Button Making, Hair, Bass, and Fibre Trade, Seed Crushing and Oil Milling, and Other Trades and Occupations.

\* The increase was arranged in August with retrospective payment from the date shown. † The increase took effect under an Agreement made between the Co-operative Hours and Wages Board (South Wales and Monmouthshire) and the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Engineers on fishing vessels, Public Utility Services, Electricity Undertakings, and Local Authority Services.

\* A full list of the towns in which the increases have been granted is not yet available, but it is known that the revised rates have been adopted for the employees of the following undertakings:—Grade I—Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham and Stapleford. Grade II—Grantham, Kettering, Loughborough and Rushden Districts.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES (continued)</b>				
Local Authority Services (continued)	Edinburgh and District.	1 June*	Water Trust's employees (excluding water officers and inspectors).	Increases of 3s. per week, making total advances over pre-war rates of 38s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, for employees in town and workmen in filters; and of 31s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, for employees in country districts. (See Decision No. 459 on p. 518).
	Dublin (County Council) Blackrock (Co. Dublin)	9 July*	Water officers and inspectors	Increase of 11s. 6d. per week, making rate 90s. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Dublin (County Council) Blackrock (Co. Dublin)	7 Aug.	Roadmen and labourers	Increase of 7s. per week (43s. to 50s.).†
	Dublin (County Council) Blackrock (Co. Dublin)	28 Aug.	Council employees	Increase of 12s. per week to men and of 7s. 6d. per week to women. Rates after change: men, 70s. to 86s.; women, 20s. to 47s. per week.
Local Authority Services (continued)	Kilkenny	16 June	Labourers and carters	Increase of 2s. per week (40s. to 42s.).
	Wicklow (County Council)	8 July	Roadmen, surfacemen, sweepers, labourers, etc.	Increase to rates of 70s. per week for foremen, blacksmiths and engine drivers; of 47s. 6d. per week for quarrymen and road "spreaders," of 45s. per week for sweepers and men engaged in tarring, and of 40s. per week for surfacemen and labourers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1920

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building	Bridport	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (46½ to 44)‡
	Bala	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 4 hours per week in summer and winter (48 to 44)‡
	Tenby	4 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer and winter (47 to 44)‡
Jewellery, etc.	Aberdeen	1 July	Watchmakers and jewellers	Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47).‡
Clothing	Scotland	1 August	Women and girls employed as dress-makers and millinery assistants in retail establishments.	Maximum week of 48 hours adopted, subject to no alteration being made where 44 hours previously worked.‡
	Atherstone	21 May	Felt hat makers	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.‡
Baking and Confectionery, Local Authority Services.	Drogheda	28 Aug.	Tablehands, ovenmen and apprentices	Decrease of 2 hours per week (50 to 48).‡
Baking and Confectionery, Local Authority Services.	Dublin (County Council)	7 August	Roadmen and labourers	Decrease of 7 hours per week (54 to 47).‡

TRADE DISPUTES.‡

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

**Number, Magnitude, and Duration.**—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August was 139, as compared with 147 in the previous month, and 91 in August, 1919. In these new disputes over 33,000 workpeople were directly, and nearly 4,000 indirectly, involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, nearly 44,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 123 disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in August was thus 262, involving about 86,000 workpeople, as compared with over 90,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in July, 1920, and about 272,000 in August, 1919, when a dispute was in progress in the Yorkshire coal mining industry, involving 150,000 workpeople.

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 by these workpeople during August:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in Aug.	Aggregate Loss of Working Days during Aug.
	Started before 1st Aug.	Started in Aug.	Total.		
Building	24	19	43	3,000	39,000
Mining & Quarrying	7	20	27	18,000	124,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	25	24	49	12,000	109,000
Textile and Clothing	17	13	30	24,000	244,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	15	7	22	3,000	36,000
Other Trades	25	38	63	22,000	176,000
Employees of Public Authorities.	10	18	28	6,000	40,000
Total, Aug., 1920.	123	139	262	86,000	768,000
Total, July, 1920.	118	147	265	90,000	808,000
Total, Aug., 1919.	101	91	192	272,000	3,293,000

Of the 768,000 working days lost in August by all disputes in progress, about 546,000 were lost by disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about 222,000 by disputes which began in the month.

\* The change was arranged in August, with retrospective payment from the date shown  
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

§ Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except where 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.

**Causes.**—Of the 139 new disputes, 81, directly involving nearly 22,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 19, directly involving about 6,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 20, directly involving over 6,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving over 2,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 13, directly involving over 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 75 new disputes, directly involving over 24,000 workpeople, and 46 old disputes, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 19, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 38, directly involving over 11,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 64, directly involving nearly 17,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 22 other disputes, directly involving over 6,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.||

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Aug., 1919.			Jan. to Aug., 1920.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work-involved Days in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work-involved Days in progress.
Building	113	20,000	431,000	198	38,000	634,000
Mining and Quarrying.	196	868,000	7,188,000	180	230,000	1,086,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	133	240,000	4,377,000	184	128,000	1,982,000
Other Metal	97	60,000	1,016,000	97	69,000	787,000
Textile	40	488,000	8,047,000	103	38,000	737,000
Clothing	58	15,000	173,000	69	39,000	927,000
Transport	97	83,000	267,000	115	54,000	371,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	41	20,000	541,000	86	23,000	822,000
Other Trades	185	96,000	942,000	237	71,000	1,039,000
Employees of Public Authorities.	79	15,000	163,000	98	24,000	201,000
TOTAL	1,039	1,885,000	23,145,000	1,367	711,000	8,566,000

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

Occupations and Locality.*	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.*	Result.*
	Directly.	Indirectly.†				
<b>BUILDING TRADES:—</b> Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, labourers, etc.—Cheltenham.	500	..	14 Aug.	5	Dissatisfaction with rates of wages proposed for Cheltenham under the "grading" scheme for the South-Western Area.	Rates proposed accepted. (See also p. 501.)
Bricklayers, joiners, navvies, labourers, etc.—Coventry (near).	450	..	26 Aug.	3	Against withdrawal of walking time allowance, stated to have been paid in violation of local working rules.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Colliery deputies, miners, etc.—Pontefract (near).	42	1,281	23 Aug.	8	Dispute respecting interpretation of agreement as to week-end work, and refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>SHIPBUILDING:—</b> Shipwrights and drillers—Southampton.	1,000	..	18 Aug.	10	Against employment of joiners on certain work claimed by shipwrights.	Work in question stopped, pending arbitration; subsequently an award was issued fixing line of demarcation of work.
Shipwrights, drillers, hole-cutters, riggers, etc. (ship repairing)—Mersey.	3,000	..	26 Aug.	..	For advance in wages to £6 per week.	No settlement reported.
<b>TEXTILE TRADES:—</b> Bleachers, etc.—Bolton.	431	..	16 June	44	Against proposed reduction in piece rates of certain employees.	Workpeople accepted employers offer of arbitration made prior to the strike.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES:—</b> Dressmakers, milliners, etc.—Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Falkirk, and Stirling.	900	..	27 May	76†	For advance in wages .. ..	Modified advance granted. (See also p. 507.)
Shirt and collar cutters and other workpeople in shirt and collar industry—Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Coleraine, and other towns.	312	17,000	12 June	60	For advance in wages .. ..	Modified advance granted, pending negotiations. (See also p. 507.)
Laundry workers—Hull .. ..	300	..	28 June	39	For advance in wages and other concessions.	Work resumed pending negotiations. Subsequently a modified advance in wages was granted.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES (See also under LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES below):—</b> Pitwood dischargers—Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry.	400	..	3 Aug.	9	Refusal of employers to give effect to a new wages tariff until overtime rates had been fixed.	Overtime rates fixed and included in tariff.
Tram and bus drivers, conductors and washers—Bristol.	1,080	..	7 Aug.	1	Against issue of a notice interpreted as forbidding men in uniform to enter public houses, or to smoke at the end of journeys, and on account of various other grievances.	Notice amended so as not to apply to men off duty, and certain other concessions granted.
Dock workers (general cargo work) and crane-men—Swansea.	1,500	50	9 Aug.	4	Lock-out following refusal of certain men to load a particular vessel unless paid at the rate of 21s. per day.	Vessel to be loaded on piece-work basis. Further stoppages to be discontinued. Local negotiating committee to be set up, under the recent national agreement, for review of the above piece-work rate and the consideration of any future questions arising.
Seamen, firemen, etc. (on cross channel vessels)—Clyde and Irish Ports.	598	..	14 Aug.	10	Dispute respecting wages and the manning of vessels.	Certain concessions granted. (See also p. 520.)
<b>OTHER TRADES:—</b> Compositors and machinemen—Manchester and Liverpool.	3,500	..	28 Aug.	..	For advance in wages of 10s. per week in excess of amount granted under recent national settlement.	No settlement reported.
Umbrella, walking stick, etc. workers—Stroud, Glos.	383	26	19 June	58	Strike at one firm for the recognition of the Workers' Union in connection with a demand for advance in wages, followed on 1st July by lock-out at other firms.	Work resumed on employers' terms by the number of workpeople required.
Preserve, etc., workers (Co-operative Society)—Manchester (near).	1,408	..	10 July	34	For advance in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Hotel and restaurant employees—Blackpool.	1,000	..	4 Aug.‡	3	For advance in wages and recognition of Trade Union.	Trade Union recognised and modified advances in wages granted. (See also pp. 511 and 520.)
Employees in various departments of Co-operative Society—Newcastle-on-Tyne and Bristol.	2,000	..	16 Aug.	7	Dissatisfaction with employers' offer of advance in wages to certain classes of employees who had been excluded from a recent settlement.	Amended offer accepted and definite scale rates to be established for the classes of employees in question.
Waitresses, cashiers, counter and kitchen employees—London.	800	..	17 Aug.	3	For reinstatement of a kitchen employee who had been dismissed for wearing a Trade Union badge while on duty.	Strikers resumed work on employers' terms or were replaced by other workpeople.
Aerated water employees—Dublin	440	..	24 Aug.	8	For advance in wages and reduction in working hours.	Modified advance granted. (See also p. 508.)
Farm workers—East Yorkshire.	1,000	..	26 Aug.	12	For advance in harvest wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:—</b> Electric cable jointers, street box examiners, labourers, etc.—Liverpool.	333	16	17 May	82	For advance in wages .. ..	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Permanent way and electric power station employees, tramway drivers, conductors, cleaners, etc.—Newport, Mon.	165	247§	15 July¶	22¶	Strike of permanent way employees for advance in wages to 2s. 1d. per hour (builders' labourers' rate), followed by sympathetic stoppage of electric power station employees.	Wages of permanent way employees advanced to 1s. 8d. per hour as from 1st May, with guaranteed working week of 47 hours, subject to confirmation by Joint Industrial Council (Tramways).
Tramway motormen, conductors, shed fitters, permanent way employees, etc.—Brighton.	323	..	5 Aug.	4	For regrading of local tramway undertaking, meaning an advance in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Tramway motormen, conductors, car washers, pavions and labourers—Southampton.	400	..	15 Aug.	8	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee.	Case to be referred to Joint Industrial Council (Tramways) for settlement.
Permanent way and electric power station employees, tramway drivers and conductors, scavengers, school caretakers and other municipal employees—Cardiff.	2,000	..	16 Aug.	11	Dispute arising out of wages claim by permanent way employees. Other workpeople struck in sympathy and subsequently put forward wages demands of their own.	Partial settlement effected in the case of labourers on tramways; other demands to be subject of negotiations.
Paviors, sett dressers, permanent way employees, etc.—Glasgow.	1,000	..	30 Aug.	3	For building trade rate of wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.

**STOPPAGES OF WORK NOT CAUSED BY TRADE DISPUTES.**—In addition to the trade disputes shown, a one-day stoppage of work, involving large numbers of workpeople in various industries in Scotland, occurred on 25th August, in protest against the increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act.

\* 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.

† Except in Aberdeen, the dispute was settled 30th June.

‡ At one hotel a section of the staff struck on 1st August.

§ In addition, large numbers of workpeople in private employment were rendered idle owing to lack of electric power.

¶ Electric power station employees struck on 27th July and resumed work on 30th July.

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 August, 1920, was 37. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were reported during the month, one in the electric accumulator works and one in the pottery industry.

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

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

Table with columns for (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, and (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Rows include Smelting of Metals, Plumbing and Soldering, etc.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.†

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during August, 1920, was 232, as compared with 252 in the previous month and 199 a year ago.

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

Table showing distribution of fatal accidents by trade. Columns include RAILWAY SERVICE, MINES, QUARRIES, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, and ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.

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

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The number of persons relieved on one day in August, 1920, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 138 per 10,000 of the population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on a month ago, and of 14 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with August, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 26,703 (or 11.4 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 7,932 (or 7.4 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 18,771 (or 14.8 per cent.).

Table showing Paupers on one day in Aug., 1920. Columns include Selected Urban Areas, ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Rows list various districts and their respective indoor, outdoor, and total pauper counts.

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

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE: DISEASE DUE TO NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT DURING TWELVE MONTHS PREVIOUS TO DISABLEMENT: DOCK LABOURER HANDLING HIDES: ANTHRAX: BURDEN OF PROOF.

With regard to certain diseases named in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and known as "Industrial Diseases," the Act provides that where a workman is certified to be suffering from any such disease and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which he was employed at any time within the twelve months previous to the date of his disablement or suspension from work, he or his dependants shall be entitled to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident giving a right to compensation.

A workman was foreman of a gang of dock labourers employed by a shipping company in loading and unloading ships. In the month of November, 1919, he died of anthrax. In the course of his work during the twelve months before he contracted the disease he had been employed in handling hides and skins as well as many other kinds of goods.

The judge held that if the dependants were entitled to the benefit of the burden of proof, the employers had not rebutted the presumption that the disease was due to the nature of the employment; but if they were not entitled to the benefit of such burden of proof, they had not proved that the disease was due to the nature of the employment.

The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge was wrong in confining his attention to the question whether the actual job on which the deceased was employed at or immediately before disablement was handling hides; that the Act relates to the general nature of the workman's service, and that in this case the workman was employed in the process of handling hides or skins at or immediately before disablement within the meaning of the Act; and that his dependants were entitled to the benefit of the presumption in their favour unless the employers succeeded in proving that the disease was not due to the nature of the employment.

The appeal was accordingly allowed. Meadows v. Ellerman Line, Ltd.—Court of Appeal—26th July, 1920.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

RIGHT OF PERSON TO DISPOSE OF HIS LABOUR AS HE WILLS: WORKMAN NOT MEMBER OF CRAFT UNION DOING SKILLED WORK: DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDERS OF EMPLOYER TO CEASE WORK: DISPUTE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF GENERAL UNION AND MEMBERS OF CRAFT UNION.

The Trade Disputes Act, 1906, provides 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.

Four carpenters in the employment of a manufacturing company were members of a general workers' trade union, but were not members of any craft or skilled union. They

were put on to the roofing of some offices, in course of construction by their employers, to fix wooden trusses which had already been prepared by other carpenters who were members of one or other of two craft unions. These latter objected to the four in question doing this work on the ground that it was work which should only be done by workmen who were members of one of the craft unions, and they resolved to strike unless the four were taken off the job. The officials of the two craft unions were, however, very anxious to avoid a strike as there had quite recently been an extensive strike which had brought great suffering to their members and their families. It was accordingly arranged between the officials of the two unions and the employers that the non-members of their unions should be instructed not to proceed with the work. The strike notices were in consequence withdrawn. The four carpenters, however, refused to come off the job until their case had been fully heard, and they resumed the work in hand in disobedience to their instructions. When the other carpenters found the four still at the work they thought they had been unfairly dealt with by the employers, and they immediately struck. The four were then dismissed, and the others returned to work.

One of the four carpenters subsequently brought an action in the High Court against two of the craft men, one official of each of the unions, claiming an injunction restraining the defendants from wrongfully interfering with his employment and his right to dispose of his labour as he willed.

The judge held that the four carpenters knew they were disobeying orders when they resumed work, that the strike was the spontaneous act of the other men, and that it was not instigated by the defendants, who had no power to call a strike. He also decided that the defendants had not combined or conspired to threaten, intimidate, or coerce the employers into dismissing the plaintiff, and were guilty of no actionable wrong. The action was therefore dismissed.—Green v. Fisher and another.—Chancery Division—9th July, 1920.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT 1919.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

GAS PRODUCER FIREMEN, &C.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour, National Union of General Workers v. Steel Ingot Makers' Association. Decision—With respect to the gas producer firemen concerned employed on open-hearth steel plants at Consett and Newburn works, effect to be given to the proposals of the employers, which were offered by them at a conference on 12th May, 1920, except that the basic melters' sliding scale is to apply in place of the acid melters' sliding scale; claim for an advance to metal gang workers employed at Newburn not established; the Court's decision to take effect from 6 a.m. on 2nd May, 1920. Issued 23rd August. (459)

SEMI-SKILLED MEN AND LABOURERS.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association. Decision—Claim for advance of 1d. per hour granted to moulders and dressers on 1st April, 1920, to be extended to the semi-skilled men and labourers of the above Confederation not established. Issued 25th August. (463)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

STAMPERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSMEN, &C.—United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—Claim for an advance of 5s. a week to stampers, hydraulic pressmen and furnacemen in stamping shops, and also for an advance of 2s. a week to strikers, not established. Issued 4th August. (426)

MACHINEMEN, SMITHS' HELPERS, &C.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Smith and Pearson, Ltd., Dublin. Decision—The machinemem, smiths' helpers,

**Industrial Court.—Continued.**

labourers, &c., aged 21 years and over, employed in the manufacture of iron fencing, gates, railings, &c., to receive an advance of 3s. a week; claim for advance to lads under 21 years of age not established; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter. Issued 4th August. (427)

**SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURE.**—The Workers' Union v. the Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Decision—The prescribed rate for the women timeworkers concerned, 18 years of age and over, is 5½d. an hour plus 11s. a week, and for the girl timeworkers concerned under 18 years of age rates varying from 2½d. to 4½d. an hour, according to age, plus 5s. 6d. a week; piece prices to be so arranged for pieceworkers as will enable every woman or girl of ordinary ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over her time rate, plus 11s. a week in the case of women 18 years of age and over and 5s. 6d. in the case of girls under 18 years of age; for such prescribed rates, rates in excess by 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week for women and girls respectively were substituted by Order No. 260 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919). There is no prescribed rate applicable to probationers. Issued 4th August. (428)

**FITTERS, TURNERS, ERECTORS, &c.**—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Great Western Railway Company, Wolverhampton. Decision—Claim by fitters, brass fitters, turners, erectors, patternmakers, smiths and copper-smiths in the employ of the Company for an advance of 3s. a week not established. Issued 5th August. (431)

**FITTERS, TURNERS, ERECTORS, &c.**—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Great Western Railway Company, Worcester. Decision—Claim by fitters, brass fitters, turners, erectors, patternmakers, smiths and copper-smiths in the employ of the Company for an advance of 3s. a week not established. Issued 5th August. (432)

**FITTERS, TURNERS, ERECTORS, &c.**—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Great Western Railway Company, Newton Abbot. Decision—Claim by fitters, brass fitters, turners, erectors, patternmakers, smiths and copper-smiths in the employ of the Company for an advance of 3s. a week not established. Issued 5th August. (433)

**MACHINIST-PNEUMATIC RIVETER.**—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. London and North Western Railway Company, Crewe. Decision—The man concerned is only entitled to the rate applicable to the work on which he is actually employed so long as he remains graded as a machinist. The Court recommend the parties to meet and consider whether, having regard to the fact that the man had occasionally been employed as a holder-up when the grading scheme was arranged in April, 1914, he is not entitled to be regraded. Issued 5th August. (434)

**BOILERMAKERS.**—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Great Western Railway Company. Decision—Claim for certain advances to boiler-smiths employed in the Company's running sheds, also angle-iron smiths and boiler examiners, platers, patchers, riveters, caulkers, tubers, wagon platers, constructional platers and wagon riveters, holders-up and pneumatic drillers on boiler work, employed in the Company's workshops at Swindon, Wolverhampton, Worcester and Newton Abbot, not established; the Court (at the hearing) were also asked to settle a matter in dispute between the parties as to whether a man employed partly as a tuber and partly as a boiler-maker's helper by the Company at Laira, near Plymouth, should be considered sufficiently skilled to receive the rate of a skilled man; the Court's decision is that the rate of the man concerned be increased from 33s. to 38s. a week. Issued 5th August. (436)

**STEEL WORK ERECTORS.**—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Kennan & Sons, Ltd., Armstrong and Main, Ltd., Smith and Pearson, Ltd., represented by the Dublin Constructional Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—The Award No. 237 of the Industrial Court of 6th April, 1920 (Ironfounders Employers' Association—Ireland) was a future award within the meaning of Clause 7 of the agreement arranged between the parties on 29th March, 1920, and the time rate advances granted by this award should be paid to the steelwork erectors concerned over the rates of 1s. 11d. and 1s. 8d. an hour fixed by the agreement. Issued 5th August. (437)

**GAS METER MAKERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS.**—National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers v. Engineering and the National Employers' Federations. Decision—(1) The advance of 15 per cent. granted under Decision No. 180 to piece-workers to be calculated, in the case of the gas-meter makers concerned on the 17½ per cent. advance granted on the 9th January, 1919, and the further 12½ per cent. applicable from 3rd April, 1919; it is not to be calculated on the advance of 22½ per cent. granted on 22nd June, 1917. (2) In the case of the sheet-metal workers employed on piece-work in Coventry, the increase of 20 per cent. granted in February, 1918, comes within the category

of piece price advances referred to in the Court's decision No. 180A on which the 15 per cent. should not be calculated. Issued 6th August. (438)

**CRANE DRIVERS, &c.**—Workers' Union v. Admiralty. Decision—Claim for a rate of 37s. a week for crane drivers, locomotive drivers, stokers and firemen employed in H.M. Dockyards, not established. Issued 17th August. (447)

**SMITHS AND IRON FITTERS.**—The National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers v. T. W. Palmer & Co., Merton Abbey, Surrey. Decision—Agreement approved by Court that the smiths and ironfitters in the firm's employ should be paid the rate agreed upon by the union and the National Master Heating Engineers, namely, 2s. 3½d. an hour on and after the 12th of July last. Issued 17th August. (448)

**STRIKERS.**—United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—From the first pay after 31st July, 1920, the base rates of the men concerned employed at Dundee to be advanced by 2s. a week, which advance is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 17th August. (449)

**ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES (SPECIAL DISTRICT CASES).**—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other Trade Unions named in the Schedule attached to the decision v. the Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Claim submitted under agreement of February, 1917, whereby the rates of wages regarded as unduly low are brought forward at periodical hearings for consideration. Decision—Advances in base rates given to different classes of workmen in various districts as specified in the decision in the cases of certain members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Engineering Unions, General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers, Chester and District Engineering Trades Joint Committee (representing the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Electrical Trades Union, the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners), the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union. Issued 18th August. (450)

**WOMEN WORKERS.**—Birmingham and Wolverhampton District Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers v. Engineering and the National Employers' Federations. Decision—(1) Clause 9 of Decision No. 358 has no practical effect until rates have been actually fixed by a Trade Board and confirmed by Order of the Minister of Labour in the manner provided by the Trade Boards Act; it does exclude from the operation of the Court's decision any case where the worker is employed on work for which a minimum rate fixed by a Trade Board is payable as a matter of legal obligation. (2) The question whether any particular work comes within the scope of minimum rates fixed by a Trade Board, turns upon the legal construction of the Trade Board notice, and is not one upon which the Court can pronounce. • Decision No. 358 would not apply in cases where the failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate would render the employer liable to penalty under the Trade Boards Act. Issued 20th August. (451)

**BOILERMAKERS.**—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—From the first pay after 31st July, 1920, the base rates of the platers, riveters and caulkers concerned, employed in Dundee, to be increased by 2s. a week, which advance is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 20th August. (452)

**ENGINEERS.**—Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Engineering Unions v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—Claim that the Dublin rate be raised to the Belfast rate, not established. Issued 20th August. (455)

**PLUMBERS' BRASSWORK MAKERS (WOMEN).**—National Federation of Women Workers v. Deane and Beal, Ltd., Croydon. Decision—The prescribed rate for the women concerned, engaged in the manufacture of brass cocks and taps, gas brackets and other plumbers' brasswork, is the relevant rate laid down for timeworkers under Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918, Nos. 546 and 1073, which is, for women 18 years of age and over, 5½d. an hour, with the addition of 11s. a week; there is no substituted rate. Issued 23rd August. (456)

**Industrial Court.—Continued.**

**WATCHMEN.**—Workers' Union v. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast. Decision—Claim that day and night watchmen employed by the firm should be paid the same hourly rate as shipyard labourers not established. Issued 23rd August. (457)

**MOTOR ACCESSORY WORKERS.**—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Fk. Ashby & Co., Stirchley, Birmingham. Decision—The prescribed rates for the workers concerned are the rates laid down in Part II. of Order No. 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918) and the war advances contained in Orders Nos. 546 and 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918). No rate has been substituted therefor. Issued 27th August. (468)

**ENGINEERS AND MACHINEMEN—DUNDEE.**—Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Engineering Unions v. Engineering Employers' Federation. Decision—The claim that the rate paid in Dundee be raised to the rate paid in Edinburgh has not been established. Issued 31st August. (469)

**ENGINEERS AND MACHINEMEN—ABERDEEN.**—Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Engineering Unions v. Engineering Employers' Federation. Decision—The claim that the rate paid in Aberdeen be raised to that paid in Dundee has not been established. Issued 31st August. (470)

**ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.**—Coventry and District Engineering Joint Committee v. Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (Coventry and District Association). Decision—The 12½ per cent. advance on piecework prices granted by agreement in 1915 comes within the category of piece prices advances referred to in Award No. 180 of the Industrial Court on which the 15 per cent. should not be calculated, and in cases where the 12½ per cent. has been merged or forms part of the piece price the 15 per cent. should be so applied as not to be calculated on the 12½ per cent. Issued 31st August. (471)

**CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.**—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. London and District Association of Engineering Employers, representing the General Electric Company, Ltd., Siemens Brothers' Dynamo Works, Ltd., and the British Thomson-Houston Company, Ltd., London. Decision—The clerical staff and counter salesmen to be paid minimum rates, varying, in the case of male employees, from 25s. at 16 years of age to 65s. at 23 years of age, and, in the case of female employees, 20s. at 16 years of age to 47s. 6d. at 21 years of age; claim for advance to workpeople in the stores and packing department not established. Issued 2nd September. (475)

**Clothing Trades.**

**GLOVE AND HOSIERY TRADE.**—National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Harrott & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. Decision—There is no prescribed or substituted rate applicable to any of the workpeople concerned. Issued 25th August. (464)

**ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**—Army Clothing Employees' Union v. Army Council. Decision—The claim that an advance of 5s. to men granted in November, 1919, should be extended to male employees under 18 years of age, has not been established. The women concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 3s. a week (except in the case of office cleaners). Issued 26th August. (467)

**Transport Trades.**

**CARTERS.**—The United Vehicle Workers v. the Preston Farmers' Trading Society. Decision—Award (No. 225) of the Industrial Court (Carting Industry—England and Wales), dated 31st March, 1920, does not constitute a substituted rate applicable to the men concerned. Issued 20th August. (453)

**MOTOR AND LORRY DRIVERS.**—The United Vehicle Workers v. John Crook & Sons, Preston. Decision—Award (No. 225) of the Industrial Court (Carting Industry—England and Wales), dated 31st March, 1920, does not constitute a substituted rate applicable to the men concerned. Issued 20th August. (454)

**CARTING INDUSTRY.**—Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association v. Scottish Carting Contractors' and Horse Owners' Federation. Decision—From the first pay after 20th August, 1920, the men concerned, 18 years of age and over, to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week; decision to remain in force until one month's notice is given by either side, such notice to be given on or after 1st December, 1920. Issued 25th August. (460)

**COALING LABOURERS.**—The Workers' Union v. The Admiralty. Decision—The coaling labourers concerned in the employ of the Admiralty to receive an advance of 5s. a full ordinary week with effect as from the beginning of the pay period immediately following 31st May, 1920. Issued 31st August. (472)

**Paper, Printing and Kindred Trades.**

**PAPER-MAKING TRADE.**—National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, Amalgamated Society of Paper Makers v. Employers' Federation of Paper Makers. Decision—Minimum rates fixed for various grades of workers, male and female, and certain working conditions established relating to overtime, Sunday work, holidays, &c. In the case of boys and youths the rates fixed vary from 5d. an hour at 14 years to 1s. 5d. at 20 years of age, and girls and women 4½d. an hour at 14 years to 10½d. an hour at 18 years and over. The minimum hourly rates applicable to adult male workers are as follows:—Class 1, 2s.; Class 2, shift workers, 1s. 9d., day workers, 1s. 7½d.; Class 3, shift workers, 1s. 7½d., day workers, 1s. 5½d. Piecework prices should be fixed to yield not less than 20 per cent. above the rate fixed for timeworkers of the same grade or age. The rates for mills in Scotland, the West of England and Ireland shall be, in the case of adult male workers, 1d. per hour less, and, in the case of juniors and women, ½d. per hour less. The new rates to operate from first pay period after 28th July. Issued 31st August. (473)

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**

**SAW MILL EMPLOYEES.**—Railway Committee of Craft Unions, Eastleigh, v. London and South Western Railway Company, Eastleigh. Decision—The full war wage to be calculated on the normal working week of 44 hours; the decision to take effect as from the first pay after the introduction of the two-shift system. Issued 23rd August. (458)

**WOOD CARVERS.**—National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association v. John P. White & Sons, Ltd., Bedford. Decision—Claim for advance of 3d. per hour to wood carvers concerned not established. Issued 25th August. (462)

**SAW MILLERS' LABOURERS.**—Public Works and Constructional Operatives' Union v. North Staffordshire Saw Millers' Association. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 1d. per hour raising their present rate to 1s. 6d. an hour. This decision to take effect as from 1st August, 1920. Issued 26th August. (465)

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

**HEAVY CHEMICAL WORKERS.**—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. the United Alkali Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Decision—Claim for a rate of 18s. a shift for top men, bottom men and lime men, and 2s. an hour for greasers' men employed at the High Works Mechanical Bleach Plant, and a wage of 16s. a shift for men employed on the electrical soda plant, and an extra man on each shift in the cell room, not established; the Court add that, if possible, improvements should be made in the equipment and staff arrangements in order to minimise risk of accidents, &c., and an increase of wages should not be regarded as a satisfactory alternative; the Court also suggest that the Factory Inspection Department of the Home Office might be consulted as to whether such improvements are possible. Issued 7th August. (440)

**GLASS BOTTLE MAKERS.**—The United (Machine) Glass Bottle Makers' Society v. the Higham Glass and Bottle Co., Ltd. Decision—The glass bottle workers, stokers, labourers, takers-in, takers-out, women sorters, warehouse women, &c., to receive as from 29th July, 1920, an advance of 15 per cent. calculated on the prices obtaining as a result of the new scale inaugurated in August, 1919, any bonuses or allowances given since December, 1919, to merge in this advance. Issued 10th August. (443)

**ENGINE DRIVERS AND ELECTRICIANS' ASSISTANTS, &c.**—The Electrical Trades Union v. Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers. Decision—The engine drivers, stokers, motor attendants, switchboard attendants and electricians' assistants concerned who are special to electrical work and employed solely in the power house to be considered as electrical workers and the parties to meet and agree rates of pay. Issued 25th August. (461)

**EXPLOSIVES TRADE.**—National Federation of General Workers v. Explosives Trades Employers' Association. Decision—The claim made for advance in wages for adults and juniors, and percentage increase to piece-workers, has not been established. Issued 2nd September. (474)

**Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.**

**PRESERVED PROVISION TRADE.**—The National Union of General Workers, the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, the National Federation of Women Workers v. Maconochie Brothers, Ltd. Decision—From the first pay after 28th May, 1920, male workers 21 years of age and over and female workers 18 years of age and over to receive advances of 7s. 6d. and 6s. a week respectively; minimum weekly rates fixed for full-time workers ranging from 13s. at under 15 years of age to 59s. 6d. and 35s. at

**Industrial Court.—Continued.**

21 years of age and over for male and female workers respectively; minimum rates also fixed for learners, ranging from 19s. to 33s. a week; pieceworkers' rates to be such as to enable every worker of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. above the corresponding time rate; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours, time-and-a-half after first two hours, time-and-a-half from stopping time Saturday to Saturday midnight, and double time from Saturday midnight until 6 a.m. Monday, each day to stand by itself provided the full week of 47 hours has been worked; any advances given since the first pay after 28th May, 1920, to merge in the advances specified above. Issued 4th August. (429)

**Public Utility Services.**

**WATERWORKS EMPLOYEES.**—National Union of Corporation Workers v. Edinburgh and District Water Trust. Decision—The men concerned, other than water officers and inspectors, to receive an advance of 3s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings on which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be calculated; this advance to take effect from the date of expiration of the last agreement between the parties; no order made with regard to water officers and inspectors. Issued 7th August. (439)

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF.**—The National Association of Local Government Officers v. Plymouth Corporation. Decision—The advances proposed by the Establishment Committee of the Corporation in the case of the town clerk, borough treasurer, education secretary, electrical engineer, water engineer and gas engineer should be granted, but not as permanent increases, but should be regarded as due to and dependent upon the abnormal conditions now prevailing. Issued 10th August. (442)

**WORKMEN ON PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS—LONDON AREA.**—The Trade Unions' Section of the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area, the National Union of General Workers v. the Local Authorities and Public Works Contractors' Section of the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area. Decision—The rate at present payable to labourers in the several districts to be increased by 2d. an hour; corresponding advances to be made to stone dressers, rammers, concrete levellers, screeders, steamroller drivers, platelayers, tarpot men and sett dressers. Issued 10th August. (444)

**CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.**—Mr. F. White, representing certain members of the Clerical, Technical and Administrative Staff of the Council v. Ilford Urban District Council. Decision—Questions as to the application of Decision No. 276 of the Industrial Court of 24th April, 1920 (Clerical, Technical and Administrative Staff—Ilford Urban District Council), to the engineer and surveyor, electrical engineer, and education secretary interpreted as follows:—(1) £200 of the salary of £1,300 a year granted to the engineer and surveyor by Decision No. 276 is in respect of his duties as fuel overseer. (2) Of the salary of £650 now payable to both the electrical engineer and education secretary concerned, £50 to be merged in the bonus calculated by the application of Civil Service Award No. 84. Issued 10th August. (445)

**OFFICIAL STAFF.**—The National Association of Local Government officers v. The Malvern Urban District Council. Decision—That the current Civil Service scale of war bonuses, as laid down in the recommendations under the Whitley Committee of 8th May, 1920, be applied to the full-time officials, and to come into operation on 1st September, 1920; these recommendations to be extended to certain part-time officials, the parties to agree as to the proportion of the full working week assignable in each case to the work done for the Council; the bonus payable shall be in such proportion of the bonus paid to a full-time official in a similar post. Issued 6th September. (476)

**Miscellaneous Trades.**

**FEMALE PACKERS.**—National Federation of Women Workers v. Phillips Patent, Ltd. (London). Decision—The prescribed rate for the women and girls concerned employed in the packing of rubber soles and heels, the sorting of nails, etc., is that paid by the firm on 11th November, 1918, for the same class of work as that on which such workers are now engaged. Issued 5th August. (430)

**ISSUERS.**—National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway Co., Swindon. Decision—From the pay week commencing 29th March, 1920, the issuers concerned employed in the stores department of the company to be classified in three groups rated at 5s., 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. a day. Issued 5th August. (435)

**CLERKS.**—The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds. Decision—From the first pay in August certain minimum rates fixed for the clerks concerned, ranging from 20s. and 19s. at 14 years of age to 80s. and 50s. at 25 years of age for men and

women respectively; senior clerks, clerks engaged on work requiring technical knowledge, and heads of departments, etc., to receive 25 per cent. over and above the highest minimum in the scale; the decision not to affect adversely any of the clerks concerned. Issued 9th August. (441)

**NAVIES AND LABOURERS.**—National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union v. John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., represented by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors. Decision—From 1st July, 1920, the base rate of the workmen concerned engaged upon the work of laying water mains in North Wales for the Birkenhead Corporation to be increased to 1s. 9½d. per hour. Issued 13th August. (446)

**WOMEN WORKERS.**—Workers' Union v. Vulcan Manufacturing Co., Wolverhampton. Decision—The prescribed rates of wages of the classes of the women concerned employed in the manufacture of toe and heel tips are the wages paid on 11th November, 1918, and that no rates have been substituted therefor. Issued 26th August. (466)

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

**MINERS.**—Derbyshire Miners' Association v. Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association. Difference—Concerning the interpretation of Mr. Stoker's Report dated 27th March, 1920. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Explanation of the recommendation regarding the setting of bank bars in cases where no provision for extra payment therefor had been made in the price list. Issued 12th August, 1920. W.A. 4434.

**Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.**

**COKE OVEN WORKERS, &c.**—National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers v. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. Difference—Application on behalf of (1) men employed at the Coke Ovens, Dowlais Works, for the same rates and conditions as are applicable at Rhymney, McLaren or Tredegar Coke Ovens, (2) Washerymen, Coke Workers and Bye-Product Workers employed at Cwmbran Works for a revision of base rates to conform with those agreed between the National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers and the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coke Oven and Bye-Product Works Association. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. A. Willis (chairman), Mr. G. Pate, O.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Right Hon. W. Brace, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative). Award (by the Chairman). Claims not established. Issued 3rd August, 1920. W.A. 3815/3.

**CLERKS.**—The two sides of the Welsh Iron and Steel Clerks' Conciliation and Joint Wages Board. Difference—Application for certain wages and other working conditions. Court of Arbitration—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. F. J. Taylor (Employers' Representative), and Mr. H. W. Samuel (Workpeople's Representative). Award—Minimum salaries fixed in detail:—*Juniors* (from 16 to 21 years of age): 35s. to 85s. per week according to age, juniors doing the work of seniors to be paid correspondingly. *General Clerks*: Rate of £4 10s. per week, rising by annual increments for the first five years at the rate of 5s. per week, and afterwards 6s. to the rate of £8 15s. *Chief Clerks*: Rate of £8 per week, rising by annual increments at the rate of 7s. 6d. per week to £10 12s. 6d. *Females*: To receive the above scale with an abatement of one-fifth thereof. Other conditions fixed. Claim on behalf of Heads of Departments for a scale of £9 10s. per week, rising to £13 5s. per week not conceded. Effective as from the commencement of the first full pay following the 30th June. Issued 9th August, 1920. W.A. 3853/2.

**GASPRODUCER FIREMEN.**—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Steel Ingot Makers' Association. Difference—Application for an increase and other working conditions. Court of Arbitration—Sir W. Robinson (Chairman), Mr. M. L. Simpson (Employers' Representative), and Mr. W. Dodgson (Workpeople's Representative). Award—The agreement between the parties concerned dated 28th April, 1920, affecting Gasproducer Firemen in North East Coast to be put into operation. Effective as from 6 a.m. on Sunday, 29th February. Issued 20th August, 1920. W.A. 3228/4.

**Revision of Award.**

In connection with the award of an *ad hoc* Board of Arbitration, a summary of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 401 (BLASTFURNACEMEN, &c.—W.A. 1213/2), an agreement has been arrived at which, with the concurrence of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., modifies the award.

**Single Arbitrators and Ad Hoc Boards.—Continued.**

The words "certified ascertainment of all qualities of Northamptonshire Pig Iron (other than Basic Iron)" should be substituted for the words "the mean selling price of iron, calculated in a specified manner" in the summary of the award.

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

**FITTERS AND DRILLERS.**—Southampton branches of the Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Southampton branches of the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights' Association section of the Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers. Difference—Application as to the demarcation of work. Arbitrator—Mr. D. C. Cummings. Award—Fitters shall line off, fit and fasten cargo winches to Z bars and other similarly constructed seatings when without wood packing. Drillers shall drill all holes in connection therewith. Effective as from 6th September, 1920. Issued 27th August, 1920. W.A. 4296/2.

**Clothing Trades.**

**TAILORS, &c.**—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses v. Omagh Master Tailors. Difference—Application for an increase. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C. Award—Advance granted of 1d per hour on the time log. The parties are not to assume that this is a substitute for their statutory obligations under any order of a Trade Board. Effective (by agreement) from date of resumption of work. Issued 26th August, 1920. W.A. 4575/2.

**Boot and Shoe Trade.**

**BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.**—The two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Difference—Application for certain working conditions. Arbitrator—Mr. G. Sedgwick. Award—(1) Each parcel of skins when given out to be cut shall be considered a separate contract. When the cutting out of the skins is completed, and the product be given in by the clicker, such shall be deemed the termination of that contract, and further responsibility on the part of the clicker ceases, either as regards any parcel of skins cut out before or if given out after a contract has been completed as stated above. (2) When whole cut Court Patent Shoes and Gibson Patent Shoes are cut out from the same leather both are to be considered as one quality. No "Runner in." (3) Definition given of the award term "Runner in." Issued 20th August, 1920. W.A. 2289/6.

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

**TURNERS.**—National Society of Pottery Workers v. Potters' Federation, Ltd. Difference—Application for increase of time wages for turners. Arbitrator—Sir R. Lodge. Award—Claim not established. Issued 30th August, 1920. W.A. 720/5.

**Public Utility Services.**

**ELECTRICIANS.**—Electrical Trades Union v. Southampton Corporation (Electricity Department). Difference—Application as to the service money due under the award of Mr. C. Doughty, dated 20th September, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award (by agreement)—The grade of one man specified is that of junior charge engineer and he commenced to work in this grade on January 1st, 1917, and therefore at the date of the award (W.A. 3095) and on the date of its coming into operation he was entitled to an increase of 4s. a week above the minimum rate and as from 1st January, 1920, to an increase of 6s. a week above the minimum rate. The grade of another man specified is that of junior charge engineer and he commenced to work in this grade on 9th January, 1919, and therefore became entitled to an increase of 2s. a week on 9th January, 1920. Two certain men are employed in the grade of switchboard attendants and have been so employed since they became 18 years of age and entitled to the further increases above the minimum rate accordingly. The bonus payable to men over 18 years of age on reaching the age of 18 years was applicable to one of these men. This bonus now amounts to 35s. 6d. a week. This sum is made up by calculating the bonuses under the award of 25th August, 1917 (I.C. 5122), and the subsequent bonuses under the various subsequent awards of the Committee on Production. The other man concerned is now employed as a charge engineer and he is entitled to no additional increase of wages. Effective as from the dates when they first accrued due. Issued 19th August, 1920. W.A. 2265/2.

**NAVIES, LABOURERS, &c.**—National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. Corporation of Sheffield. Difference—(1) Application for the present building trades rates of wages to navies and labourers at Ewden Valley Water Works, and (2) for the building trade rates of wages for street masons and paviors, (3) the question of retrospec-

tive payment to bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and painters. Court of Arbitration—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. (Chairman), Sir Henry Holloway (Employers' Representative), and Mr. F. W. Lindley (Workpeople's Representative). Award—Claims 1 and 2 not established (Mr. Lindley dissenting). The rates increased to 1s. 9d. per hour for navies and labourers, and 2s. 1d. per hour for street masons and paviors; (3) the advance already granted to bricklayers, &c., should be effective as from the 13th December, 1919. Issued 20th August, 1920. W.A. 2060/2.

**LABOURERS.**—The two sides of the Provincial Council for South Wales and Monmouthshire under the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (manual workers). Difference—Application for an increase. Arbitrator—Sir William Robinson. Award—Men concerned to be paid 1s. 8d. per hour. Effective as from 6th May. Issued 23rd August, 1920. W.A. 3842/2.

**STREET CLEANERS.**—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Omagh Urban District Council. Difference—Application for an increase. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton. Award—Advance granted of 5s. per week. The question of a weekly half-holiday had been arranged between the parties. Effective (as agreed) from 23rd July. Issued 26th August, 1920. W.A. 4574/2.

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

**MINERS.**—Derbyshire Miners' Association v. Chesterfield and District Small Collieries Association. Difference—Whether the terms of Mr. Stoker's report of 27th March, 1920, were applicable to each of the collieries belonging to the Companies party to the hearing; and, if not, in what respect those terms should be varied in the case of any of these collieries. Investigator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Report—The parties had agreed that the award dated 27th March should be applied subject to a deduction of ten per cent. Effect should be given to this agreement in so far as it comes within the terms of reference, as being appropriate, fair and equitable in the circumstances. In the case of clay producing collieries it was recorded that the agreement should be given effect to at once or as from such date as the parties should arrange. As regards other collieries it was understood that the agreement should be effective as from 4th September, subject to certain conditions. Issued 4th August, 1920. W.A. 4330.

\*The recommendations of this Report were adopted by the Coal Controller and issued by him as his decision on the claims in so far as they related to collieries within the jurisdiction of the Coal Mines Department.

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

**BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.**—United Operative Masons and Granite Workers' Union v. Peterhead Master Builders' Association. Difference—Application concerning the Bye-Laws and an increase in wages. Agreement—The Bye-Laws, with certain amendments, agreed upon. A further meeting to be held to discuss other claims. Agreed 13th August, 1920. W.A. 2550.

**Mining and Quarrying.**

**LABOURERS.**—Workers' Union v. Sand Glass and Foundry Materials (Amalgamation), Ltd., Doncaster. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Rates of day labourers advanced to 1s. 9d. per hour inclusive, and youths aged 15, 16, 17 and 18 to 21 years, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. per hour respectively. Other conditions fixed. Agreed 13th August, 1920. W.A. 4407.

**GYPSUM QUARRYMEN AND PLASTER OF PARIS OPERATIVES.**—National Union of General Workers v. The Gotham Co., Ltd., J. W. Shepherd and Cafferata & Co. (Nottingham). Difference—Application for increases and other working conditions. Agreement—Conditional on, and as from the date of resumption of work, adult time workers to receive advance of 4s. per week, mining pieceworkers 7d. per ton, making the new rates 64s. per week and 3s. 9d. and 3s. 10d. per ton. Provision made for the cost of living fluctuations. Other conditions fixed. Agreed 16th August, 1920. W.A. 4389.

## Textile Trades.

**HOSIERY WORKERS.**—United Garment Workers' Union v. Messrs. Seddon and Sons, Vauxhall Mills, Wigan. Difference—Application for increase. Agreement—The Dress-making and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board rates and conditions to apply (with the addition that automatic knitters earning 8½d. per hour should receive an advance of 1s. per week) until such time as a Trade Board for the Hosiery Industry is set up. All strikers to be reinstated and to restart as and when required by the firm. Agreed 23rd August, 1920. W.A. 4084.

## Fig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

**BLASTFURNACEMEN.**—Workers' Union v. New Westbury Iron Company, Limited, Westbury, Wilts. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—Advance granted of 2d. per hour for a 47-hour week. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half afterwards. Three dismissed men to receive a week's wages in lieu of notice. Agreed 31st August, 1920. W.A. 4214.

**COKE WORKERS (WOMEN).**—National Federation of Women Workers v. Crown Coke Co., Ltd., Consett. Difference—Application for increased wages. Agreement—Bonus on output or a flat rate advance granted, the latter to be based on a certain output. Agreed 2nd September, 1920. W.A. 4326.

## Clothing Trades.

**MACHINISTS.**—Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters v. Messrs. E. Wootton, Limited, Hat Manufacturers, Bedworth, near Nuneaton. Difference—Application for certain wages. Agreement—Bonus for male piece-workers to be increased from 33½% to 57½%. Other conditions fixed. Effective as from 10th September, 1920. Agreed 3rd September, 1920. W.A. 4684.

## Transport Trades.

**CARTERS.**—Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association v. Scottish Carting Contractors and Horse Owners' Federation. Difference—Application for an increase of £1 per week. Agreement—Advance granted of 5s. per week, boys under 18 years 2s. 6d. per week. The remainder of the demand to be referred to arbitration. Agreed 16th August, 1920. W.A. 4484.

**SAILORS AND FIREMEN.**—National Sailors' and Firemen's Union v. Messrs. G. & J. Burns, Ltd., and the Laird Line, Ltd., Shipowners, Glasgow. Difference—Application for certain working conditions. Agreement—Increase granted for a "turn round sail" of 5s. for deck-hands, 7s. 6d. to firemen and below men. In the case of Dublin boats 6s. to be given to deck hands. No stoppage of work to take place in future unless all efforts to effect a settlement by negotiation shall fail. Effective as from the 6th August. Agreed 24th August, 1920. W.A. 4532.

## Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

**MARGARINE WORKERS.**—Amalgamated Engineering Union, United Order of General Labourers, National Union of General Workers, National Amalgamated Workers' Union, Transport Workers' Union, Electrical Trades Union, Packing Case Makers' Union, National Association of Coopers and the National Federation of Women Workers v. Messrs. Van den Bergh, Ltd., Fulham, S.W. Difference—Working conditions on the re-opening of works. Agreement—The firm, having pointed out that co-operation amongst their employees would largely increase the production per individual, stated that they were prepared that the saving in cost of labour per ton produced effected by such co-operation should be passed on in its entirety to the workpeople. An immediate advance of 2s. per week, which was to be merged in the advances due under the proposed output bonus scheme, was granted to women. Other conditions fixed. Agreed 11th August, 1920. W.A. 3869.

**DRIVER MECHANICS, &c.**—United Vehicle Workers' Union v. Messrs. G. F. & A. Brown and Sons, Limited, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Nantwich. Difference—Application for an increase in wages. Agreement—The following minimum rates fixed:—

	Minimum rates.	Increase over former rates.
Driver Mechanic	75s.	5s.
Driver	75s.	25s.
Driver's mate	65s.	5s.
Driver's mate	65s.	30s.
Carter	65s.	10s.

In the case of the first man an additional 5s. granted. Agreed 13th August, 1920. W.A. 4334.

**SAWYERS, ETC.**—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Slade and Bullock, Limited, Wholesale Confectioners, Dewsbury. Difference—Application for certain rates. Agreement—Sawyers: All male time workers, 21 years and over, to be paid a mini-

mum time rate of 1s. 9d. an hour, for a 47-hour week. **Pipe Fitters:** The weekly rate for this class of work to be £3 16s. 9d., which includes all awards in the Engineering Industry, and is payable to male workers, 21 years and over. **Casemaker:** Advance granted of 5s. per week, making the wages 68s. per week. Other working conditions fixed. Effective on the pay day in the week following the date of this agreement and to remain in force for a period of four months. Agreed 13th August, 1920. W.A. 4442.

## Public Utility Services.

**COUNCIL EMPLOYEES.**—National Union of General Workers v. Hexham Urban District Council. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Industrial Council, the two advances of 3s. were granted from their respective dates. Agreed 18th August, 1920. W.A. 4443.

**GASWORKERS.**—Municipal Employees' Association v. Neath Urban District Council. Difference—Application for an output bonus scheme. Agreement—Bonus granted of 2d. on every thousand cubic feet of gas produced above 15,000 cubic feet per shift. Agreed 31st August, 1920. W.A. 4297.

## Miscellaneous Trades.

**WAITERS AND WAITRESSES.**—United Catering Trade Union v. the Hotel Proprietors' and Managers' Association, Blackpool. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Minimum rate fixed at 13s. 6d. per week upon which the following increases will be based:—33½ per cent. up to 30s. and 20 per cent. over 30s. An Advisory Committee to be appointed consisting of four on either side to consider any dispute or question which may arise under this agreement, and to put forward any proposals for future conditions and rates of pay to be observed by both parties. Other working conditions fixed. Agreed 6th August, 1920. W.A. 4345.

**GRAVE-DIGGERS, GARDENERS, &c.**—British Funeral Workers' Association v. Proprietary Cemeteries Companies' Association. Difference—Application for increases. Agreement—Grave-diggers to receive £3 15s. per week, assistant grave-diggers £3 8s., and qualified gardeners £3 3s. A joint committee of three from each side to be formed to consider the question of the general workers, their grades and rates of pay. Any advances given thereby to date from the same time as the increases given to grave-diggers, &c., i.e., week ending 16th July. Agreed 9th August, 1920. W.A. 2905.

(This agreement settles certain points outstanding from the agreement dated 12th July, mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August.)

**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL OPERATIVES (WOMEN).**—National Federation of Women Workers v. Mawson Company Ltd., Newcastle. Difference—Application for increased rates. Agreement—Rates are advanced by 15 per cent. The rules agreed to on 22nd October, 1919, numbers 2 to 8 inclusive, to remain in force. Other conditions fixed. Effective from 4th September, 1920. Agreed 3rd September, 1920. W.A. 4185.

## COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

## Bristol Joint District Board.

A difference having arisen between the East Bristol Collieries, Ltd., and certain workmen in their employ, and the parties being themselves unable to settle it, the matter was referred to the Chairman of the Joint District Board for the Bristol District under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, for decision. The question in dispute was whether a certain gang of workpeople did, during a particular period, do their utmost to secure the output recognised for the Colliery and Seam at and on which they were then working.

In his award, dated 3rd August, Colonel Russell J. Kerr found, in fact, that the men concerned did not do their utmost to secure the recognised output, and accordingly were not entitled to the minimum rates under the Act. W.A. 4537.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made Orders, as set out below, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied or fixed by the following Trade Boards. These rates become effective as from the dates

specified, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour and all persons employed in the trade coming within the scope of the respective Trade Boards. Where, however, as respects any employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by that employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified.

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

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

Further particulars regarding the minimum rates of wages set out below 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.

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

ORDER, DATED 6TH AUGUST, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES, AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR MALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE FROM 16TH AUGUST, 1920.

The minimum rates confirmed are set out below:—  
I.—General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for Male Workers.

	General Minimum Basis Time-Rate.	Piece-Work Rate.
	per hour.	per hour.
(A) Measure Cutters, Stock Cutters, Knife Cutters, Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers Off, Machinists and Passers:—	s. d.	s. d.

(1) Workers (other than those specified in (2) and (3) below):—

Measure Cutters	1 9	1 10½
Stock Cutters or Knife Cutters	1 7	1 8½
Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers-off, Machinists or Passers	1 7	1 8½

(2) Workers employed in the London District, i.e., the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts:—

Measure Cutters	1 11½	2 0½
Stock Cutters or Knife Cutters	1 9½	1 10½

(3) Workers engaged wholly or mainly upon the making of Heavy Cotton Clothing:—

Measure Cutters	1 8	1 9½
Stock Cutters or Knife Cutters	1 6	1 7½
Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers-off, Machinists or Passers	1 5	1 6½
Under Pressers or Plain Machinists	1 3	1 4½

(C) Warehousemen:—

(1) Workers of 24 years of age and over, with not less than two years' experience as a Warehouseman after the age of 22

(2) Workers of 23 years of age and over, with not less than one year's experience as a Warehouseman after the age of 22

(D) Packers:—

(1) Workers of 24 years of age and over, with not less than two years' experience as a Packer after the age of 22

(2) Workers of 23 years of age and over, with not less than one year's experience as a Packer after the age of 22

(E) Warehousemen and Packers of 22 years of age and over, with less than one year's experience as a Warehouseman or Packer respectively

	1 5	1 6½
	1 3½	1 5
	1 4	1 5½
	1 3	1 4½
	1 2	

Porters of 22 years of age and over	s. d.
And all other Male Workers of 22 years of age and over, not included within any of the classes of workers specified in this Section	1 2
(F) Workers under 22 years of age:—	
Workers under 15 years of age	0 3
Workers of:—	
15 and under 16 years of age	0 3½
16 and under 17 years of age	0 4½
17 and under 18 years of age	0 5½
18 and under 19 years of age	0 8
19 and under 20 years of age	0 9
20 and under 21 years of age	0 10½
21 and under 22 years of age	0 11½

Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate. per hour. s. d.

(G) Workers specified in (E) and (F) above

1 3½

## II.—Overtime Rates.

The Overtime Rates fixed are as follows:—

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

(i) For overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays:

(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 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 in respect of whom piece-work basis time-rates have been fixed, are piece-rates, each of which would yield to an ORDINARY worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rates applicable WITH THE ADDITION of an amount equal to the FULL, ONE-HALF of, or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of male workers of 22 years of age and over, or of the general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers under 22 years of age, according as the worker would have received DOUBLE-TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively 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.

The Board have also added a proviso that where it is the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of on Saturday, these overtime rates are to apply to workers as if in these provisions as to overtime the words Saturday and Sunday were interchanged.

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

ORDER, DATED 7TH AUGUST, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES FIXED FOR HAND MACHINE BRAIDING AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED IN THEIR APPLICATION TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 13TH AUGUST, 1920.

The overtime rates for male and female workers employed on piece-work for which General Minimum Piece-Rates have been fixed are as follows:—

The appropriate general minimum piece-rate with the addition of:

(i) For first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, an amount equal to ONE QUARTER, and

(ii) For overtime after the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays and for all overtime on Saturday, an amount equal to ONE-HALF, and

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, an amount equal to the FULL piece-work basis time-rate which would be applicable to the worker if he or she were employed on piece-work for which no general minimum piece-rates had been fixed.

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 is also to be paid where on any day (not being a Sunday or

Customary Public or Statutory Holiday) the number of hours worked exceeds 9, or in the case of Saturday exceeds 5, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.

**Button-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).**

ORDER, DATED 9TH AUGUST, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES AND A PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATE FIXED FOR FEMALE HOME-WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 14TH AUGUST, 1920.

**I.—General Minimum Piece-Rates for certain classes of Female Home-workers.**

**Carding Linen Buttons and Metal Trouser Buttons.**

	For Workers to and from whose homes work is delivered and collected by the Employer. Per 100 gross of buttons.	For Workers collecting work from and delivering work to the factory, workshop, or warehouse. Per 100 gross of buttons.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. For cards containing not more than 1½ dozen buttons per card	12 6	13 3
2. For cards containing more than 1½ dozen buttons per card—		
(a) Covered-back buttons	10 9	11 6
(b) Open-back buttons	10 3	11 0

The general minimum piece-rates set out above apply to the actual workers and not to the middlewomen or middlemen, and are to be paid on the basis that the employer provides the cotton for sewing the buttons.

**II.—Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for certain classes of Female Home-workers.**

For all female home-workers, other than those employed on carding linen buttons and metal trouser buttons ... 8½d. per hour

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

ORDER, DATED 26TH AUGUST, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIOUS AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 30TH AUGUST, 1920.

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

**(A) Female Workers:**

	General Minimum Time-rates. Per hour.	Piece-Work Basis Time-rates. Per hour.
Female Workers including home-workers (other than learners) ...	8½d.	9½d.

**General Minimum Time-rates for Female Learners.**

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at			
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st 6 months	6 6	7 6	11 0	1st 3 months 14 0
2nd "	11 0	12 3	16 0	2nd " 19 9
3rd "	14 0	16 6	21 9	3rd " 25 3
4th "	16 6	20 6	28 9	4th " 28 9
5th "	19 9	25 3	—	—
6th "	21 9	28 9	—	—
7th "	26 9	—	—	—
8th "	28 9	—	—	—

The General Minimum Time-Rate for Female Learners under 14 years of age is 6s. 6d. per week of 48 hours.

**(B) Male Workers:**

	General Minimum Time-rates. Per hour.	Piece-Work Basis Time-rates. Per hour.
(a) Special or Measure Cutters or Pattern Cutters or Pattern Takers who are employed as such during the whole or a substantial part of their time and who have had not less than five years experience after 19 years of age. Provided that the experience of Special or Measure Cutters shall include three years' experience in Measure Cutting	1 9	1 10½

(b) Cutters, other than those specified in Sub-section (a) of this Section, of 22 years of age and over who are employed during the

	General Minimum Time-rates. Per hour.	Piece-Work Basis Time-rates. Per hour.
whole or a substantial part of their time in Cutting and who have had not less than five years' experience in Cutting	1 7	1 8½

For the purpose of this Section the term "Cutting" shall be deemed to include the operations of Hooking-up, Folding, Marking-in or Marking-out, and Dividing.

	General Minimum Time-rates. Per hour.	Piece-Work Basis Time-rates. Per hour.
Workers of 22 years of age and upwards	1 4	1 0
" 21 and under 22 years of age	1 0	1 0
" 20 " 21 "	0 10½	0 9
" 19 " 20 "	0 9	0 7½
" 18 " 19 "	0 6	0 6
" 17 " 18 "	0 5	0 5
" 16 " 17 "	0 4	0 4
" 15 " 16 "	0 3	0 3

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

**(A) Workers employed on Time-work:**

- (a) For overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays:—
  - (i) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
  - (ii) Second two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
  - (iii) After first four hours, DOUBLE TIME.
- (b) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (c) 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) Workers employed on Piece-work:**

In respect of each hour of overtime worked rates equivalent to the FULL, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of Female workers (including home-workers) and Male Cutters (as specified in I (B) above) or equivalent to the FULL, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of all other Male Workers and Female Learners, IN ADDITION to piece-rates, each of which would yield to an ORDINARY Worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate or the general minimum time-rate as the case may be, according as the overtime rates payable under the provisions of II (A) above, if the worker had been employed on Time-work, would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

**Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).**

ORDER, DATED 28TH AUGUST, 1920, CONFIRMING CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIOUS AND FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND THE CANCELLATION OF A CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATE FOR FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1920.

I.—The General Minimum Piece-Rates are varied for Pan work and for Hand Finishing in the case of male workers, and for Hand Drawing in the case of female workers.

General minimum piece-rates are fixed for male workers for Pan work, for Machine Pan work in Bristle or Mixtures, for Hand Drawing on Machine work, and for certain classes of Limers and Nailed Stock; and for female workers for Hand Drawing.

**II.—Overtime Rates.**

Overtime rates, in substitution for the general minimum piece-rates mentioned above, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board to be the normal number of hours of work, calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 12th April, 1920.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).**

ORDER, DATED 28TH AUGUST, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AS VARIOUS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS, AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIOUS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

**I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.**

- (1) For Male workers of 21 years of age and over:—
  - (a) Workers of at least 3 months' experience in working one or other of the following machines who are employed during the whole of their time in operating:
    - (i) Power Sole Stitchers or both Power Sole Stitchers and Blake (or Richardson) machines, 80s. per week of 48 hours.
    - (ii) Blake or Richardson machines, 75s. per week of 48 hours.

(b) Workers other than those in (a) above when employed in operating:—

- (i) Power Sole Stitchers, 1s. 8d. per hour.
- (ii) Blake or Richardson machines, 1s. 6½d. per hour.

(2) For Male workers employed as Pressmen who are responsible for cutting and costing, 75s. per week of 48 hours.

**II.—Overtime Rates.**

The Overtime Rates for these classes of male workers are calculated on the rates set out above in the same manner as the overtime rates already in operation set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Orders, dated 12th November, 1919, and 8th April, 1920.

The Overtime Rates for male and female piece-workers employed on work to which general minimum piece-rates are applicable are as follows:—

The appropriate general minimum piece-rates WITH THE ADDITION OF:—

- (i) For overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays:
  - (a) First two hours, 4½d. per hour.
  - (b) After first two hours, 9d. per hour.
- (ii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, 1s. 6d. per hour.

The Trade Board have, for the purpose of the overtime rates, declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on Saturday, 4; on Monday, 8; on any other week-day, 9.

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

ORDER, DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

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

	Per hour.
(a) Male Workers.	
Workers of 21 years of age and over	1 4½
" 20 and under 21 years of age	1 2
" 19 " 20 "	0 11½
" 18 " 19 "	0 9
" 17 " 18 "	0 8
" 16 " 17 "	0 7
" 15 " 16 "	0 6
" under 15 years of age	0 4½
(b) Female Workers.	
Workers of 18 years of age and over	0 9
" 17 and under 18 years of age	0 7½
" 16 " 17 "	0 6½
" 15½ " 16 "	0 5½
" 15 " 15½ "	0 5
" under 15 years of age	0 4

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.

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

	Per hour.
Workers of 18 years of age and over	0 10
" 17 and under 18 years of age	0 8½
" 16 " 17 "	0 7½
" 15½ " 16 "	0 6½
" 15 " 15½ "	0 6
" under 15 years of age	0 5

**III.—Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers.**

- (a) For all hours worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
  - (b) For all hours worked in excess of four-and-a-half on Saturdays, notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 47, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
  - (c) For all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week—
    - (i) For the first two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
    - (ii) After the first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.
- The Trade Board have, for the purpose of these Overtime rates, declared the normal number of hours of work to be:— In any week, 47; on Saturday, 4½.

**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.

**Hat, Cap, and Millinery Trade Board (Ireland).**

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 9th August, 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, as set out below:—

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

	Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates. Per hour.	Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates. Per hour.
(a) Female workers (other than learners) employed in the Retail Branch:—		
(i) Homeworkers	0 8½	0 9½
(ii) Workers of 22 years of age and over (employed within the areas of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Londonderry) of not less than 3 years' experience after learnership	0 9½*	0 10½
(iii) Workers of 22 years of age and over of not less than 3 years' experience after learnership other than those employed within the areas specified in (ii) above	0 9	0 10
(iv) Workers other than those specified in (i), (ii) and (iii) above	0 8½	0 9½
(b) Female workers (other than learners) excluding those employed in the Retail Branch:—		
(i) Workers other than Home-workers, Knife Cutters and Blockers	0 8	0 9
(ii) Knife Cutters and Blockers	0 11	1 0
(iii) Homeworkers	0 8	0 9
(c) Proposed General Minimum Time-rates for all female learners.		

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at			
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
1st 6 months	2½	3	4	1st 3 months 5
2nd "	3	4	5	2nd " 6
3rd "	4	5	6	3rd " 7
4th "	5	6	7	4th " 8
5th "	6	7	8	—
6th "	7	8	9	—
7th "	8	9	10	—
8th "	9	10	11	—

**(d) Male Workers:—**

	Proposed General Minimum Time-rates. Per hour.	Proposed Piecework Basis Time-rates. Per hour.
Workers of 22 years of age and upwards	1 2	1 0
" 21 and under 22 years of age	1 0	1 0
" 20 " 21 "	10½	9
" 19 " 20 "	9	7½
" 18 " 19 "	7½	6
" 17 " 18 "	6	5
" 16 " 17 "	5	4
" 15 " 16 "	4	3
" under 15 years of age	3	—

Male workers commencing employment in the Hat, Cap and Millinery trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of 6 months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of 6 months at 8½d. per hour. On the expiration of one year's service in the trade, these workers are to receive the rates to which they are entitled under the above provisions.



II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers (all ages) whether engaged on time- or piece-work:—

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

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

The Board also propose to provide that where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of on Saturday these overtime rates are to apply to workers as if in these provisions as to overtime the words Saturday and Sunday were interchanged.

Where the employer requires attendance on any day on which it is not the established practice of the employer to require attendance the Board propose that all time worked on such day (not being a Sunday or Customary Public or Statutory Holiday) shall be paid for at time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter.

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

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 16th August, 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, as set out below:—

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

Table with 3 columns: Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates (Per hour s. d.), Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates (Per hour s. d.), Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates (Per hour s. d.).

(a) Male Workers:—

- (i) Cutters (employed wholly or mainly in cutting) of not less than 5 years' experience in Cutting in the Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing trade ... 1 6 1/2 ... 1 8

NOTE.—"Cutting" includes, for the purpose of this notice, the operations of Hooking-up, Folding, Marking-in or Marking-out and Dividing.

(ii) All other male workers:—

- Workers of 22 years of age and upwards ... 1 1 1/2
Workers of 21 and under 22 years of age ... 0 11 1/2
Workers of 20 and under 21 years of age ... 0 10
Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age ... 0 8 1/2
Workers of 18 and under 19 years of age ... 0 7 ... 1 3 1/2
Workers of 17 and under 18 years of age ... 0 5 1/2
Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age ... 0 4 1/2
Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age ... 0 3 1/2
Workers under 15 years of age ... 0 2 1/2

(b) Female Workers:—

- (i) Female workers including homeworkers (other than learners) in the Factory Branch of the trade ... 0 8 ... 0 9

(ii) All other female workers:—

- (1) Homeworkers ... 0 8 ... 0 9

- (2) Workers of 22 years of age and over of not less than 3 years' experience after learnership in the Retail Bespoke Dress-making trade who

Table with 2 columns: Per hour s. d., Per hour s. d.
are employed as fully qualified Bodice, Skirt, Gown or Blouse Hands ... 0 10 1/2 ... 0 11 1/2
(3) Workers other than those specified in (1) and (2) above ... 0 8 1/2 ... 0 9 1/2

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Learners.

Table with 5 columns: Period of employment after the age of 14 years, 14 and under 15 years of age, 15 and under 16 years of age, 16 and under 21 years of age, 21 years of age and over. Includes rows for (i) FEMALE LEARNERS in the Factory Branch of the Trade and (ii) FEMALE LEARNERS in all other branches of the trade.

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

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

- (i) For male and female workers employed on time-work.
(1) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(2) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Saturdays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays (or the weekly short-day substituted therefor), TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(3) For all time worked on Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.
(4) 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.

(ii) For male and female workers employed on piece-work. In respect of each hour of overtime worked IN ADDITION to payment at piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker, not less than the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, a sum equivalent to the whole, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate according as the overtime rate payable would have been DOUBLE-TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively under the above provisions if the worker had been employed on time-work.

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

The Board also propose to provide that where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of on Saturday these overtime rates are to apply to workers as if in these provisions as to overtime the words Saturday and Sunday were interchanged.

Where the employer requires attendance on any day on which it is not the established practice of the employer to require attendance the Board propose that all time worked on such day (not being a Sunday or Customary Public or Statutory Holiday) shall be paid for at time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter.

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.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 19th August,

1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers of 21 years of age and over in the Coffin Furniture section of the trade as follows:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

Male Workers of 21 years of age and over:—

Table with 2 columns: Per week of 47 hours s. d., Per week of 47 hours s. d.
(a) Dressers and Stampers: Workers of Grade I ... 80 0, Grade II ... 87 6, Grade III ... 93 6
(b) Polishers and Planishers (including Wheelers): Workers of Grade I ... 81 6, Grade II ... 90 6, Grade III ... 95 6
(c) Workers employed on packing, rough warehousing and despatching or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of Coffin Furniture from any metal by any process:—
(i) Workers of less than one year's experience ... 56 6
(ii) Workers of not less than one and less than five years' experience ... 63 6
(iii) Workers of not less than five years' experience ... 69 6

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

Rates 12 1/2 per cent. above the proposed general minimum time-rates, as set out above (in place of 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time-rates at present in operation).

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates (in substitution for the above general minimum time-rates in respect of hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work) calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 21st May, 1920.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 21st August, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as follows:—

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

Table with 3 columns: Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates (Per hour s. d.), Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates (Per hour s. d.), Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates (Per hour s. d.).

(a) FEMALE WORKERS:—

- Workers of 18 years of age and upwards ... 0 7 1/2
" 17 and under 18 years of age ... 0 6 1/2
" 16 " 17 " ... 0 5 1/2
" 15 " 16 " ... 0 4 1/2
" under 15 years of age ... 0 3 1/2

(b) MALE WORKERS:—

- Workers of 22 years of age and upwards ... 1 1 1/2
" 21 and under 22 years of age ... 1 0
" 20 " 21 " ... 0 10 1/2
" 19 " 20 " ... 0 9 1/2
" 18 " 19 " ... 0 8 1/2
" 17 " 18 " ... 0 7
" 16 " 17 " ... 0 5 1/2
" 15 " 16 " ... 0 4 1/2
" under 15 years of age ... 0 3 1/2

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

(A) Workers employed on time-work:—

Overtime rates in substitution for the above minimum rates, calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 22nd April, 1920.

(B) Workers employed on piece-work:—

In respect of each hour of overtime worked IN ADDITION to payment at piece-rates, each of which would yield in the circumstances of the case to an ORDINARY worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate applicable, a sum equivalent to the whole, to ONE-HALF or to ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate according as the overtime rate payable would have been DOUBLE-TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively if the worker had been employed on time-work.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 25th August, 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates for female workers as set out below:—

General Minimum Time-Rates.

- (a) All female workers of 18 years of age and upwards employed in the Weaving Branch, 9d. per hour.
(b) Preparing, Spinning and Allied Branches of the trade:—
(i) For Female Workers (all ages) of the following classes employed in the Preparing Branch of the Trade:—

Table with 4 columns: Operatives, Workers employed within a radius of 10 statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast, Workers employed within the County of Cork, Workers other than those specified in Cols. I. and II. of this Section. Includes rows for Spreaders and Carders, Rovers, Drawers and Cleaners, Doffers, Learners.

(ii) For Female Workers (all ages) of the following Classes employed in the Spinning Branch of the Trade:—

Table with 4 columns: Operatives, Workers employed within a radius of 10 statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast, Workers employed within the County of Cork, Workers other than those specified in Cols. I. and II. of this Section. Includes rows for Spinners and Twisters, Piecers, Layers, Doffers, Learners.

(iii) For Female Workers (all ages) of the following Classes:—

Table with 4 columns: Operatives, Workers employed within a radius of 10 statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast, Workers employed within the County of Cork, Workers other than those specified in Cols. I. and II. of this Section. Includes rows for Machine Yarn Driers, Reelers and Wet Winders, Hank Winders.

(iv) For all other Female Workers employed in Branches of the Trade other than the Weaving Branch:—

Table with 4 columns: Operatives, Workers employed within a radius of 10 statute miles from the City Centre, Belfast, Workers employed within the County of Cork, Workers other than those specified in Cols. I. and II. of this Section. Includes rows for Under 18 years of age, Over 18 years of age.

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

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 26th August, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for home-workers (other than hand-loom weavers) and for apprentices, and to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates for hand-loom weavers as set out below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

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

- (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.

(i) Male workers:—

Table with 2 columns: Per hour s. d., Per hour s. d.
When employed at 21 years of age and over ... 1 6
When employed at 20 and under 21 years of age ... 1 3
When employed at 19 and under 20 years of age ... 1 1
When employed at 18 and under 19 years of age ... 0 11
When employed at 17 and under 18 years of age ... 0 9

(ii) Female workers:—

Table with 2 columns: Per hour s. d., Per hour s. d.
When employed at 18 years of age and over ... 0 9 1/2
When employed at 17 1/2 and under 18 years of age ... 0 8 1/2
When employed at 17 and under 17 1/2 years of age ... 0 7 1/2

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

(i) Male workers:—

Table with 2 columns: Per hour s. d., Per hour s. d.
When employed at 21 years of age and over ... 1 5 1/2
When employed at 20 and under 21 years of age ... 1 3
When employed at 19 and under 20 years of age ... 1 1
When employed at 18 and under 19 years of age ... 0 11
When employed at 17 and under 18 years of age ... 0 9

(ii) Female workers:—

Table with 2 columns: Per hour s. d., Per hour s. d.
When employed at 18 years of age and over ... 0 9 1/2
When employed at 17 1/2 and under 18 years of age ... 0 8 1/2
When employed at 17 and under 17 1/2 years of age ... 0 7 1/2

(C) (i) For all other male workers:—	Per hour.	s. d.	
		s.	d.
Workers of 21 years of age and over ...	1	2	0
" 20 and under 21 years of age ...	0	10	0
" 19 " 20 " "	0	8	½
" 18 " 19 " "	0	7	½
" 17½ " 18 " "	0	6	½
" 17 " 17½ " "	0	6	0
" 16½ " 17 " "	0	5	½
" 16 " 16½ " "	0	4	½
" 15½ " 16 " "	0	4	0
" 15 " 15½ " "	0	3	½
" 14½ " 15 " "	0	3	0
" under 14½ years of age ...	0	3	0

(ii) For all other female workers:—	Per hour.	s. d.	
		s.	d.
Workers of 18 years of age and over ...	0	8	½
" 17½ and under 18 years of age ...	0	7	½
" 17 " 17½ " "	0	6	½
" 16½ " 17 " "	0	6	0
" 16 " 16½ " "	0	5	½
" 15½ " 16 " "	0	4	½
" 15 " 15½ " "	0	4	0
" 14½ " 15 " "	0	3	½
" under 14½ years of age ...	0	3	0

NOTE.—The rates at present in operation are for male workers of 21 years of age and over and for female workers of 18 years of age and over specified in classes (A) and (B) above, and for all other male and female workers of the ages set out under (C) above, and do not apply to Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers), to homeworkers or to apprentices.

The rates proposed above are to apply also to homeworkers and to apprentices, but not to Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers).

II.—General Minimum Piece-Rates are proposed for Hand-loom Weavers.

### III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

(i) For the classes of workers set out in (A), (B) and (C) above—

#### (A) Workers employed on Time-work—

- (i) For the 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 appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, or the general minimum time-rate, as the case may be, WITH THE ADDITION OF ONE-QUARTER, ONE-HALF, or the FULL piece-work basis time-rate or general minimum time-rate, as the case may be, for the periods specified respectively in A (i), A (ii) and A (iii) above.

(ii) For Hand-loom Weavers (other than Home-workers)—

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

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

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

### Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 27th August, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates in their application to certain classes of female workers in the County Borough of Bootle, and to fix overtime rates for certain classes of female workers employed on time-work in that area.

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

- (a) For female workers of 18 years of age and over, 30s. per week of 48 hours.
  - (b) For female workers of 16 and under 18 years of age, 26s. per week of 48 hours.
- The rates proposed above are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours, and are to be subject to a proportionate reduction according as the number of hours spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment in any week is less than 48.

#### II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

For the above classes of female workers employed on time work in the area specified above—

- (a) For overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
  - (b) For overtime 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 to be:

In any week, 48; on any day (other than Saturday), 8½; on Saturday, 4½.

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

### Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 27th August, 1920, to fix a general minimum time-rate of 8½d. per hour and a piece-work basis time-rate of 9d. per hour for female workers (including home-workers) other than learners.

### Laundry Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 30th August, 1920, to fix a general minimum time-rate of 32s. per week of 48 hours for female workers of 18 years of age and over.

### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 31st August, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates in their application to certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix general minimum time-rates, a piece-work basis time-rate and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers and general minimum piece-rates for male weavers employed on weaving canvas.

The principal rates proposed are set out below:—

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

(a) Female Workers:	Per week.	s. d.
(i) Spinners and card-cutters of 18 years of age and over ...	36	0
(ii) Winders and warpers of 18 years of age and over ...	36	0
(iii) All other female workers:		
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

(b) Female Learners:

- (i) Learners employed in weaving, warping, winding or spinning.

Workers commencing learnership at:	Per week.	s. d.
18 years of age and over ...	28	0
17 and under 18 years of age ...	25	0
16 " 17 " "	22	0
15 " 16 " "	19	0

Provided that the above General Minimum Time-Rates for Learners shall be payable only in respect of one period of learnership not exceeding six months.

(ii) Learners employed in card-cutting.

During first six months of employment as Learners.	During second six months of employment as Learners.	
Per week.	Per week.	
s. d.	s. d.	
Workers commencing learnership at:—		
18 years of age and over ...	30	0
17 and under 18 years of age ...	27	0
16 " 17 " "	24	0
15 " 16 " "	21	0

Provided that the above General Minimum Time-Rates for Learners shall be payable only in respect of one period of learnership not exceeding twelve months.

A learner who has completed any one of the periods of learnership specified above shall cease to be regarded as a learner, and shall receive not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate for workers other than learners.

(c) Male Workers:

Male workers of 21 years of age and over:	Per week.	s. d.
(i) Tenters with a recognised full charge ...	70	0
(ii) Under-tenters:		
During first year of employment, at or over the age of 21 years, as an under-tenter ...	48	0
During second and third years of employment, after the age of 21 years, as an under-tenter ...	54	0
For all subsequent employment as an under-tenter ...	60	0
(iii) Dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) ...	65	0

The weekly rates set out in (a), (b), and (c) above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are to be 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 normally employed of 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:—

- (i) The weekly wage payable for such shorter normal working week shall be not less than the weekly rates set out above.
- (ii) The weekly rates set out above 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.—Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rate.

For female workers of all ages, 9d. per hour.

### III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

(A) Male and Female Workers employed on Time-work:—

Overtime rates, in substitution for the above minimum rates in respect of all hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade, calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 27th July, 1920.

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

(i) Female Workers:—

In respect of each hour of overtime worked IN ADDITION to piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, THE WHOLE, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, according as the overtime rate payable under the provisions of the Minister's Order, dated 27th July, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF, or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

(ii) Male Workers:—

In respect of each hour of overtime worked IN ADDITION to the general minimum piece-rate applicable, or where no general minimum piece-rate has been fixed, to piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate, THE WHOLE, ONE-HALF or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate general minimum time-rate, according as the overtime rate payable under the provisions of the above-mentioned Order, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been DOUBLE TIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.

### REGULATIONS.

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

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power him hereunto enabling, has, in Regulations dated 26th August, 1920, varied the Regulations dated 15th January, 1920, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) to the following extent and in the following way:—

(i) The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 14 of the above Regulations:—

"Every member of the Board shall have one vote provided that the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy-Chairman, may, if he thinks it desirable and shall at the request of more than half of the members representing employers or of more than half the members representing workers, take a vote of the representative members by sides, and in such case the vote of the majority of members of either side present and voting shall be the vote of that side. In such a division the appointed members shall not vote, but in the event of the division resulting in a disagreement between the two sides the question shall be decided by a majority vote of the appointed members. The Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy-Chairman, may take the vote of the appointed members and declare the result in such way as he may deem fit."

### NEW TRADE BOARDS.

#### Toy Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 17th August, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Toy Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920, namely:—

The Toy Trade, that is to say, the manufacture of articles intended for the amusement of children, including dolls, metal, wooden or other hard toys, soft toys, books made from textile materials, requisites for table games, bricks, blocks, puzzles, balls, Christmas crackers, Easter eggs, masks or drums,

including also:—

- (a) The assembling of parts of any of the above-mentioned articles.

(b) The operations of storing, boxing, packing, labelling or despatching, and all other warehousing or packing operations incidental to the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned articles.

but excluding:—

- (a) The manufacture of toys when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of other articles, so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers.
- (b) The manufacture of sports requisites.
- (c) The manufacture of toy perambulators, toy wheelbarrows, toy scooters, nursery yachts, toy cycles, toy cars, toy horses, dolls' houses, or other similar toys when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of perambulators, invalid carriage or folding push cars, so as to form a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers.
- (d) The manufacture from ceramic materials of dolls or dolls' parts, dolls' china, marbles or similar articles when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of other pottery.
- (e) The making of articles from sugar confectionery.
- (f) The making of hollow-ware, including boxes and canisters, from sheet iron, sheet steel or tinplate, or any operations incidental thereto.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—

Mr. W. Addington Willis,  
Mr. W. G. Gardyne, and  
Miss Hilda Cashmore.

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

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. W. Addington Willis to be Chairman, Mr. W. G. Gardyne to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Toy Trade Board (Great Britain)."

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 16th August, 1920, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the Milk Distributive Trade in Scotland as specified in the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920, namely:—

1.—(a) The wholesale or retail sale of fresh milk when carried on as a main or distinct business or as a distinct branch or department of a business;

(b) the sale of food or drink for consumption on the premises or of other goods when any such sale is carried on in association with and as a subsidiary part of such business, branch or department as aforesaid, if such sale involves the employment of workers who are principally employed in the sale specified in (a) above.

2.—(a) The following operations when incidental to the sales specified in 1 above:—

- (i) boxing, parcelling, labelling, weighing, measuring, checking, bottling, unpacking, packing;
- (ii) collecting, delivering, despatching, horsekeeping, cleaning vehicles;
- (iii) portering, lift or hoist operating, time-keeping, storing, stock-keeping, warehousing, cleaning premises;
- (iv) pasteurising, cooling, separating of milk;
- (v) cleaning utensils or receptacles;
- (vi) blending, testing, sampling;
- (vii) other incidental operations.

(b) Clerical work or canvassing when incidental to and carried on in conjunction with the work specified in 1 above;

but excluding any operations in—

- (a) the transport of goods by common carriers;
- (b) any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;
- (c) post office business;
- (d) agriculture within the meaning of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—  
Mr. James MacDonald, Advocate,  
Mr. W. G. Gardyne,  
Miss E. F. Shephenson.
- (2) Fifteen members representing employers and fifteen members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. James MacDonald, Advocate, to be Chairman, Mr. W. G. Gardyne to be Deputy-Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland)."

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 5th August, 1920, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the Milk Distributive Trade in Ireland as specified in the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920, and set out under "Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland)" above.

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—  
Mr. John H. Robb, B.L.,  
Mr. J. C. Nolan Ferrall, and  
Lady Russell.
- (2) Eight members representing employers and eight members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade, and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. John H. Robb, B.L., to be Chairman; Mr. J. C. Nolan Ferrall to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be Secretary of the Trade Board. The Trade Board will be known as "The Milk Distributive Trade Board (Ireland)."

#### The General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

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

1. The collecting, sorting or grading of the following materials—rags, waste paper, paper stock, woollen, worsted, cotton, jute, flax, hemp or other textile waste, textile clippings or cuttings, used bags, sacks or sacking, scrap rubber, scrap iron or other scrap metal, fur cuttings, rabbit skins, bones or fat, used tins, broken glass or earthenware;
2. The collecting, sorting or grading of the following articles when collected, sorted or graded in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of the waste materials specified above—discarded clothing (including head-gear or foot-gear), discarded textile articles, old ropes, used bottles or used jars;
3. The following operations when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of any or all of the waste materials specified in 1. above—the ripping of worn clothes for rags, the picking of old ropes, the trimming of paper salvage, the washing of

used bottles or used jars, the washing of used tins, the breaking of scrap metal, the drying of rabbit skins, the making or repairing of sacks or bags, the willowing, pulling, scouring, carbonising, or putting down mixings of textile waste;

4. The operations of receiving, packing, compressing, teagling, craning, despatching or warehousing when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any of the above-mentioned operations;

but excluding:—

- (a) Any of the above-mentioned operations when carried on in the establishment in which waste materials are produced or in which they are used as raw materials for further manufacture;
- (b) The making or repairing of sacks or bags when carried on in a factory or workshop engaged solely or mainly in the making or repairing of sacks or bags;
- (c) The collecting, sorting, grading or drying of rabbit skins when carried on in an establishment in which such operations are the main or principal business or when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department engaged in the manufacture of hatters' fur;
- (d) (1) the collecting, sorting or grading of cotton waste when carried on in an establishment in which such operations are the main or principal business;
- (2) Any of the operations included in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above (other than the operations specified in paragraph (d) (1) above) when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any establishment of the kind specified in sub-paragraph (1) above.

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—  
Mr. E. H. C. Wethered,  
Mr. G. W. Daniels,  
Miss E. Austin.
- (2) Twenty-eight members representing employers and twenty-eight members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. E. H. C. Wethered to be Chairman, Mr. G. W. Daniels to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board. The Trade Board will be known as "The General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain)."

#### The General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 27th August, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board in Ireland for the branch of the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1920, which is set out in these Regulations, and as set out above under "The General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—  
Mr. John H. Robb, B.L.,  
Mr. Edward J. Riordan,  
Mrs. Lilian Porter.
- (2) Eight members representing employers and eight members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. John H. Robb, B.L., to be Chairman, Mr. Edward J. Riordan to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Ireland)."

#### 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 1. 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 17th August, 1920, in the case of I.; and within forty-two days from the 20th August, 1920, in the case of II.

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.—Made-up Textiles Trade.

The Made-up Textiles Trade, that is to say:—

1. The making from woven fabrics of any of the following articles, or the repairing thereof:—

Tarpaulins; tents; marquees; rick, cart or wagon covers; nose-bags; oilskin clothing or headgear or linings therefor; flags made of more than one piece; baths, basins, buckets, beds, cots, hammocks, ground sheets or similar articles; girths and articles known in the trade as horse-clothing.

2. The making of any of the following articles from fabrics of the kind specified in paragraph 1 above, or the repairing thereof, when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making or repairing of any of the articles mentioned in the said paragraph:—

Rope-bound coal and coke sacks; haversacks or knapsacks; outside and inside blinds or awnings; flags made of one piece; bunting decorations.

including:—

- (A) The following operations when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the operations specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, viz., operations known in the trade as:—

- (i) the dyeing, oiling, tarring, chemically treating, or otherwise proofing of the fabrics mentioned in paragraph 1 and the preparation of dressings therefor;
- (ii) cutting, sewing, finishing, stencilling or branding by hand or machine;

(B) The following or similar operations performed by hand or machine when incidental to and carried on in association with or in conjunction with the operations specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above:—

- (i) the splicing or braiding of rope, cord or twine;
- (ii) the making of fittings of leather or webbing, including the assembling of metal or other parts;
- (iii) the sewing or attaching to any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 1 or 2 above of:—  
(a) rope, cord or twine;
- (b) leather, webbing or metal or fittings made thereof;

(C) The warehousing of, the packing of, and similar operations in regard to any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the operations specified in the said paragraphs;

(D) 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 sub-paragraph (C) above;

but excluding:—

- (i) the making of haversacks and knapsacks when made in association with or in conjunction with the making of and as part of military web equipment;
- (ii) the making of folding or deck chairs;
- (iii) the making or repairing of horse clothing, girths and nose-bags when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making or repairing of leather saddlery or harness;
- (iv) the making or repairing of rubberised articles;
- (v) the making or repairing of tarpaulins or of rope-bound coal and coke sacks in an establishment, business, branch or department in which the making of sails is the main or principal business of the establishment, business, branch or department;
- (vi) the printing by hand or machine of flags or parts thereof;

- (vii) the operations mentioned in sub-paragraph (C) 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 corn sacks, flour sacks, coal sacks, sugar sacks, cement bags, sand bags, nail bags, potato bags, seed bags, and similar sacks or bags;
- (viii) operations performed by workers directly employed by railway companies;
- (ix) operations included in the Trade Boards (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order, 1919;
- (x) operations included in the Trade Boards (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods) Order, 1920;
- (xi) operations included in the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919, but not specifically mentioned in this Order.

#### II.—Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade.

The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade, that is to say:—

1. The preparation throughout of ostrich or fancy feathers from the natural condition to the finished feather product.

2. The making of artificial flowers, fruit, foliage, grasses, mosses, seeds or pods from paper, wax, textile materials, porcelain, glass, plaster, metal, composition, rubber, leather, raffia, celiphane and similar materials.

3. The preservation of natural flowers, foliage, grasses, mosses, ferns, seeds or pods.

4. The making of hats of any of the articles specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, when made in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in those paragraphs.

5. The making of feather garments (including neckwear and muffs), feather trimmings for dresses, feather fans or feather mountings of any description when made in or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in the preparation of ostrich or fancy feathers.

6. The cleaning, dyeing or renovating of any of the articles specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, when carried on as a main business or in association with or in conjunction with any business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in those paragraphs.

7.—A. Any of the following and similar operations or processes known in the trade as:—

- (i) The sorting, stringing, washing, bleaching, dyeing, beating, scraping, laying-up, sewing, curling, finishing, sticking, twisting, mounting of ostrich or fancy feathers;
- (ii) Pattern-making, dyeing, stiffening, waterproofing, waxing, cutting, stamping, shading, veining, goffing, mould making, mounting, in connection with the manufacture of artificial flowers, fruits, foliage, grasses, mosses, seeds or pods;
- (iii) The dyeing, preserving, painting, varnishing, or decorating of natural flowers, foliage, grasses, mosses, ferns, seeds or pods.

B. The making of any of the articles specified in paragraph 2 above, by needlework processes when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with a business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in that paragraph.

C. The making or mounting of any of the articles specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, for cakes or cracker ornaments, except when made or mounted in or in association with or in conjunction with an establishment or business or branch or department or workroom which is mainly engaged in the making of crackers.

D. The mounting (whether singly or in festoons or garlands) or assembling of any of the articles specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, for the purposes of decoration when mounted or assembled in a business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in these operations.

E. The warehousing of, the packing of, and similar operations in regard to any of the articles specified in paragraphs 1 to 5 above, when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with a business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in any of the operations specified in paragraphs 1 to 5 above.

But excluding:—

8.—A. The making of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 2 above, in a business or establishment or branch or department or workroom which is mainly engaged in the manufacture of the materials specified in that paragraph, and not of the articles therein specified.

B. The preparation, making or preservation of any of the articles specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, when carried out in a business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in the manufacture of stationers' sundries.

C. The stiffening or preparation of textile materials for the making of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 2 above when carried on in a business or establishment or branch or department or workroom mainly engaged in the preparation of textile materials for other purposes.

D. The making of any of the articles specified in paragraph 2 above wholly from metal, or the mounting thereof when so made, or the making or mounting of plaster flowers, fruit or foliage, except when made or mounted—

- (i) for funeral tokens, wreaths or crosses;
- (ii) in association with, or in conjunction with, the making of any of the articles specified in paragraph 2 from any of the other materials specified therein;
- (iii) for cake or cracker ornaments as specifically mentioned in the operations and processes included in the trade.

E. The making from rubber of any of the articles mentioned in paragraph 2 above, or the mounting thereof when so made, where carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with a business or establishment or branch or department, or workroom mainly engaged in the manufacture of other rubber articles.

F. All operations covered by the following Orders:—

- (i) The Trade Boards (Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1913.
- (ii) The Trade Boards (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order, 1919.
- (iii) The Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919.
- (iv) The Trade Boards (Toy) Order, 1920.

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

#### APPOINTMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

In connection with this Bill the Secretary of State for Home Affairs has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider whether it is desirable that the Factory and Workshop Acts should be amended so as to allow women and young persons to be employed on the system of two-day shifts, and if so, what should be the length of the shifts and the time for beginning and ceasing work. The following are the members of the Committee:—

- Mr. T. W. H. Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P.;
- Mr. W. A. Appleton, C.B.E.;
- Mrs. D. Coleman, M.D.;
- Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B.;
- Miss F. Durham;
- Mr. F. W. Mallalieu, M.P.;
- Miss Julia Varley.

Mr. Inskip is Chairman of the Committee, and Miss F. I. Taylor Secretary.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

#### DECISION BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decision by the Umpire on the question whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

2464X. Workmen engaged in digging gravel in connection with the manufacture of concrete bricks and tiles. (Application 509X.)

NOTE.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

### WELFARE OF WORKERS IN TEXTILE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, ETC.

#### PROPOSED HOME OFFICE ORDER.

THE Home Secretary gives notice that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions), Act, 1916, of making Orders for securing the welfare of the workers employed in factories or workshops, he proposes to make an Order for securing the welfare of the workers employed in all textile factories and workshops, all print works and bleaching and dyeing works, and rope works in which the process of spinning the fibre is carried on.

Copies of the draft Order and the Notice may be obtained on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

If any difficulties in regard to any of the provisions contained in the Order are anticipated by employers in any section of the trades affected by the Order, the Chief Inspector of Factories will be glad, if so requested, to receive a small deputation representing the employers in the section in question, with a view to discussing the matter in detail.

Any formal objections to the proposed Order must be sent to the Secretary of State at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, within 21 days from 3rd September, 1920. The objection must be in writing, and must state—

- (a) the requirements in the draft Order objected to;
- (b) the specific grounds of objection; and
- (c) the modifications asked for.

Where any objection is made jointly on behalf of a number of occupiers, the names of the occupiers and their addresses must be stated, or, if the objection is made by an association of occupiers on behalf of its members, the number of the members affected by the Order.

### COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

#### EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES AS MANAGER AND UNDER-MANAGER, AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYOR OF MINES.

An Examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 24th November, 1920, at Edinburgh; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on the 25th November.

Candidates must, on or before the 2nd October, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

W. W. WARE,  
Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations.

### APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

#### AUGUST, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Bishop's Waltham (Hants)	Dr. C. P. Hemming, Bank Street, Bishop's Waltham.	Surgery, Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Bothwell (Lanark)	Dr. J. A. Walls, The Lindens, Bothwell.	Surgery, Main Street, Bothwell, Weekdays (except Wednesday), 9.30-10 a.m.
Cardenden (Fife)	Dr. A. Walker, Craigherran, Bowhill, Cardenden.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Harrow (Middlesex)	Dr. W. S. Darby, 354, Station Road, Harrow.	Wednesday, 9-9.45 a.m.
Okehampton (Devon)	Dr. C. C. Court, Darley House, Okehampton.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Sheffield (Bedford)	Dr. F. Kinneer, Arlesey, Hitchin.	Surgery, Weekdays, 8.30-9 a.m.
Sleaford (Lincoln)	Dr. A. C. Giles, Lafford Holme, Sleaford.	Surgery, Market Place, Sleaford, Monday, 10-11 a.m.
Wombwell (York, West Riding)	Dr. W. C. Jardine, Stonehurst, Wombwell, Barnsley.	Surgery, Tuesday, 9-10 a.m.
Yarmouth (Norfolk)	Dr. V. H. Blake, 5, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth.	Weekdays, 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 AUGUST.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, No. 12. Including figures received during June and July, 1920. Labour, price movements, production, &c. Supreme Economic Council. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

Coal Output (Monthly Statistics). Period ended 19th June, 1920. [H.C. 33-VI.: price 1d.] Weekly Statistics. To 31st July, 1920. [H.C. 28-V.: price 1d.] Board of Trade.

Railway Statistics, No. 6. Four weeks ended 20th June, 1920. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]

Profiteering Acts, 1919 and 1920. (1) Report by the Standing Committee on the Investigation of Prices into the Prices, Costs and Profits at all Stages of the Biscuit Trade. [Cmd. 856: price 1d.] (2) Report by the Standing Committee on the Investigation of Prices into the Prices, Costs and Profits of the Manufacture of Yorkshire Tweed Cloths. [Cmd. 858: price 2d.]

Housing Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies up to 26th June, 1920. [Cmd. 883: price 1s.]

Public Works Loan Board. Forty-fifth Annual Report, 1919-20. Advances for housing, small holdings, allotments, &c. [H.C. 130: price 6d.]

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1918. Part D, Building Societies. [S.O. publication: price 10s.]

Firemen in Professional Fire Brigades, Committee on the Hours, Pay and Conditions of Service. Minutes of Evidence. [Cmd. 876: price 1s. 6d.]

Report of the Committee on the Employment of Women on Police Duties. Home Office. [Cmd. 877: price 3d.]

Report on the Administration of National Health Insurance in Scotland during the Years 1917-19. [Cmd. 827: price 9d.]

Unemployment Insurance. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting Claims to Benefit. Vol. III, Nos. 1001-1500. Up to 25th July, 1918. Ministry of Labour [S.O. publication: price 3s.]

Report from the Select Committee on Pensions. [H.C. 185/1920.]

Industrial Fatigue Research Board, Reports, No. 6. The Speed of Adaptation of Output to Altered Hours of Work. No. 7. Individual Differences in Output in the Cotton Industry. [S.O. publications: price 1s. and 6d., respectively.]

International Labour Conference. Draft Conventions and Recommendations. With an Introduction. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]

British Empire Forestry Conference. Resolutions passed at the Meeting held in London on 22nd July, 1920. [Cmd. 865: price 3d.]

Dominions and Foreign Trade and Economic Conditions. (1) Reports of the Department of Overseas Trade.

(a) Economic Survey of certain Countries specially affected by the War at the close of 1919. [S.O. publication: price 3s.] (b) Report on the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade with China, 1919. [Cmd. 853: price 9d.] (c) Report on the Economic, Financial and Industrial Conditions of Holland, 1919. [Cmd. 872: price 1s.] (d) Report on the Economic and Industrial Situation of the Argentine Republic, 1919. [Cmd. 895: price 6d.] (e) Report on the Trade of Australia, 1919. [Cmd. 906: price 6d.] (2) Colonial Reports—Annual. No. 1038, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-21: price 1d.] No. 1039, St. Helena, 1919. [Cmd. 508-22: price 1d.]

Despatch to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate relating to Native Labour. [Cmd. 873: price 4d.]

### BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics. (1) Agricultural Statistics, 1917-18. Vol. II. (2) Wholesale and Retail Fortnightly Prices to 31st May, 1920. (3) Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, April, 1920.

CANADA.—The Labour Gazette, July, 1920. Industrial conditions—the labour market, strikes, prices; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; women in industry in Nova Scotia; labour organisation in Canada in 1919, &c. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.] SASKATCHEWAN.—The Public Service Monthly, July, 1920. The labour situation, vital statistics, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) The Official Year Book, 1918. Government Statistician. (2) Apprenticeship in Industries. Report to the New South Wales Board of Trade. (3) The Industrial Gazette, May and June, 1920. Declaration of

the New South Wales Board of Trade as to the living wage for adult male employees in the South Coast area, 11th May; prices, dislocation in industries, employment and unemployment; arbitration proceedings, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

TRINIDAD.—Wages Committee, 1919-20. Report of Committee to Consider and Report on the Rates of Wages paid to Labour in the Colony, and to Examine into the Economic Position of the various Classes of Workers with a view to Recommending Rates of Wages suited to Present Conditions. [Port-of-Spain: Government Printing Office.]

NEW ZEALAND.—Census of 15th October, 1916. Part XII, Households. Government Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) The South African Journal of Industries, July, 1920. Output of the mines, trade openings, &c. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.] (2) Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics, July, 1920. Labour and wages, cost of living, wholesale and retail prices, &c. Office of the Census and Statistics. [Johannesburg: Argus Printing and Publishing Co.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—Problems of Labour and Industry in Great Britain, France and Italy. Report of the European Commission of the Conference Board. [Boston, Massachusetts.]

UNITED STATES.—NEW YORK.—(1) The Bulletin, July, 1920. The labour market, compensation decisions, &c. State Industrial Commission. (2) Special Bulletins of the Department of Labour, No. 98, July, 1920. Court decisions on Workmen's Compensation Laws enacted in 1920. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.] MASSACHUSETTS.—(1) Massachusetts Industrial Review, Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1920. Employment, labour disputes, productivity of labour, cost of strikes in 1919, &c. (2) Thirteenth Annual Report on the Public Employment Offices, 1919. Department of Labour and Industries. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.]

FRANCE.—(1) Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, March-April, 1920. (Journal of the Ministry of Labour.) Employment in January, disputes in March and April, retail prices in France in first quarter, 1920. Ministry of Labour. [Paris.] (2) Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, July, 1920. (Quarterly Statistical Journal of the General Statistical Bureau.) Wholesale and retail prices in various countries, retail prices of various articles of food in French towns. General Statistical Office. [Paris: Alcan.] (3) Comptes, Rendus Statistiques, Parts 4 and 5, 1920. Statistics as to crops, mineral output, population, &c., of Alsace-Lorraine. Statistical Office of Alsace and Lorraine.

BELGIUM.—(1) Bulletin Trimestriel, June, 1920. Quarterly statistics as to movement of population, imports and exports, production, savings banks, labour disputes, &c. Central Statistical Bureau. [Brussels.] (2) Bulletin de Documentation Economique, Nos. 116, 117, 124 and 130, 1920. Collection of documents and texts of measures relating to reconstruction, supplies, industrial questions and production. Ministry of Economics. [Brussels.] (3) Revue du Travail, 15th and 31st July, 1920. Employment in June, analysis of Bill as to old age insurance, report on unemployment—its causes and remedies, labour disputes in June, 1920, retail prices, April, 1914, and June, 1920. (4) Statistique des Accidents du Travail. Industrial accidents for 1908. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.]

GERMANY.—Reichs-Gesetzblatt (Gazette of Laws), Nos. 97, 138, 140-153 (inclusive), and Index to issues for 1918 and 1919. Ministry of the Interior. [Berlin.]

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.—(1) Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Verwaltung, August, 1920. (Official organ of the Austrian Department for Social Affairs.) Text of laws and orders, statistics and reports as to social insurance, relations between employers and workpeople, &c. [Vienna: Deuticke.] (2) Staatsgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich (Gazette of Laws), Nos. 78, 81-86 (inclusive), 1920, and Index to issues for 1919. [Vienna.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29, August, 1920. Statistics as to activities of employment exchanges in August. Central Federation of Employment Exchanges. [Berne.] (2) Mouvement de la Population de la Suisse, 1918. Statistics as to births, marriages and deaths in 1918. (3) Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz, 1919. (Statistical Year Book of Switzerland for 1919.) Statistics as to employment exchanges in 1919, wages per hour in various industries, trade unions in 1918, wholesale and retail prices. Federal Bureau of Statistics. [Berne: Francke.] (4) Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Fédérales (weekly). Issues from 28th July-18th August.

HOLLAND.—(1) *Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland*. No. 292: *Statistiek van de Voortbrenging en het Verbruik der Nederlandsche Nijverheid in 1913*. (Statistics of production and consumption in 1913 and 1916.) No. 293: *Justitieele Statistiek, 1917*. (Statistics as to civil and criminal law.) No. 296: *Statistiek van de Toepassing der Kinderwetten, 1917*. (Statistics as to execution of laws for the protection of children.) (2) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1920*. (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Bureau.) Unemployment in January, labour disputes in June, collective agreements, retail prices. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.]

ITALY.—*Bollettino della Emigrazione, April-May, 1920*. (The organ of the Commission on Emigration.) Reports and texts of laws, decrees, &c., in various countries relating to emigration. [Rome.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Norsk Lovtidende, Nos. 1-54 and Part I of Section 2*. Text of law extending the operation of law as to compulsory arbitration in labour disputes, also of law as to works councils. [Christiania: Grondahl.] (2) *Overenskomster med fremmede stater, No. 3, 1920*. Texts of treaties between Norway and other countries. [Christiania.] (3) *Ulykkesforsikringen for Industriarbeidere, 1917*. Statistics as to insurance against industrial accidents. National Insurance Institute. [Christiania: Aschehoug.]

SWEDEN.—*Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, 1920*. (The organ of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Advances in wages in various trades, 1913-1919, cost of living in April. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: Norstedt & Söner.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Social Forsorg, July and August, 1920*. (Journal of the Industrial Insurance Board, Unemployment Inspector, &c.) Text of the Decree of the Ministry of the Interior amending law of 6th July, 1916, as to accident insurance, law as to unemployment pay to fishermen of

28th June, 1920, law as to work in bakeries of 9th June, 1920. Industrial Insurance Board. [Hellerup.] (2) *Statistiske Efterretninger, 4th, 17th, 19th and 21st August*. (Journal of the Danish Statistical Department.) Unemployment in June, 1920, cost of living in July, 1920, retail prices at same date, wages in various industries, 31st March, 1920, unemployment in July. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen: Gyldendal.]

RUSSIA.—*Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia*. Issued by the International Labour Office. Information procurable up to March concerning working hours, wages, unemployment, social insurance, trade unions, nationalisation of industry, &c. [London: Harrison & Sons.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—*Ceskoslovensky Statisticky Vestnik, August, 1920*. Journal of the Czechoslovak Statistical Department. [Prague.]

SPAIN.—*Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, July*. Tables of hours and daily rates of pay in various industries, by districts, industrial accidents during 1918, labour disputes in May, 1920. Institute of Social Reforms. [Madrid: de los Rios.]

PORTUGAL.—*Boletim da Previdencia Social*. (Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department.) May-December, 1919. Cost of living during period 1913-October, 1919; retail prices, January-June, 1919; Decree of 10th May, 1919, creating a compulsory sickness insurance scheme, &c. Labour Department. [Lisbon.]

ARGENTINE.—*Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, June, 1920*. Monthly journal of the National Department of Labour. [Buenos Aires.]

BRAZIL.—*State of St. Paul; Boletim do Departamento Estadual do Trabalho, No. 33, 1919*. (Journal of the State Labour Department.) Employment in third quarter of 1919, wages of workpeople in various occupations. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. [Sao Paulo.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1920.

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Automatic Telephone Apparatus: Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London.—Batteries and Cells: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., London.—Beef Suet, Refined: Globe Refining Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wiles & Lewis, Ltd., St. Albans.—Boom Defence Gear: Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London.—Cartridges: Eley Bros., London; Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chain, Rigging: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Conduit Tubing and Accessories: Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; I. Birch & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Brotherton, Ediswan Tubes & Conduits, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Duck Shorts for Boys: F. Lane, London.—Drums, Steel: B. Noakes & Co., London.—Files, Recutting and Sharpening: Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—Gold Lace: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London; S. Simpson, Preston.—Hawsers, Steel Wire: J. Crawhall & Sons, Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Hydraulic Fixed Rivetting Machine: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London.—Jam, Plum: C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London; Jam, Greengage: J. Keiller & Sons, Ltd., London.—Locks and Lock Furniture: G. Hunt, Junr., Willenhall; A. Marston & Co., Ltd., Willenhall; J. Mattox & Sons, Wednesfield; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Motors, Rewinding: Electromotors, Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Generator Set, Erection of: G. E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., London.—Overcoats, Seamen's: Eastwood Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London; Lubelski & Sons, Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds; A. Polikoff, London.—Pellets, Air Rifle: Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.—Primers for Cartridges: King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Positive Plates: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London.—Saw Bench, Electrically driven: A. Ransom & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Selector Board and Panels: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheet Pipe and Lead: A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Birmingham; James & Rosewall, Plymouth; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London.—Sheets and Plates, Zinc: Ash & Lacy, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London.—Solder, Silver: Lees & Sanders, Ltd., Birmingham.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons, London; C. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Ratcliff & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tin in Block: James & Shakespeare, Ltd., London.—Tools, Engineers' and Shipbuilders': J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; J. F. Brindley & Sons, Sheffield; W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Cannock, Staffs; F. G. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Provident Steel & Tool Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock, Staffs.—Tumblers: Webb's Crystal Glass Works, Ltd., London.

## ADMIRALTY (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT).

Cast-iron Filters, Valves, &c., for Jamaica: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorkshire.—Felting Roofs, No. 1 Smithery, Portsmouth: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

## WAR OFFICE.

Ammonia, Liquor: 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: J. Watkinson & Son, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Cloth, Scarlet: Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Dursley; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud.—Cloth, Insulating: The Loco. Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cordage: Belfast Ropework 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: Gjers, 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, E.; S. Bowley & Son, 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, Linseed, Raw: 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. Collinstown: 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.

## WAR OFFICE (ARMY CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT).

Acids, Various: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London.—Badges, Silver: S. J. Ross, London, W.C.—Ball Bearings: Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., London.—Bearing Caps, repairs to: Myers & Co., London.—Belts, Gymnasia: D. Power & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Blocks for Electrical Cells: Siemens, Bros., & Co., Woolwich.—Boilers, etc.: Deane & Beal, Ltd., London.—Boots, Magazine: Adams Bros., Raunds; Nicholls & Sons, Ltd., Kettering.—Brake Linings: Ferodo Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith.—Brushes, Blacking: Aldrich Bros., Diss, Norfolk; J. Taylor, Ulverston; The United Institution for the Blind, Leeds; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester.—Brushes, Distemper: Vowles & Sons, Broad Weir, Bristol.—Carbide of Calcium: Thorn & Hoddle, London, S.W.—Carbon Steel: J. Brown & Co., Sheffield.—Clothing, Miscellaneous: J. Hammond & Co., Newcastle; Myers & Co., London.—Corrugated Steel Sheets: John Summers & Sons, London, E.C.—Covers, Dish, Wire: W. H. Carter & James, Ltd., Birmingham.—Crucibles: Doulton & Co., Lambeth.—Disinfectant: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Silvertown, London, E.; Jeyes Sanitary Compound Co., Plaistow, E.; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Middleton, Lancs.; Phoenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Sanitas Co., Ltd., Limehouse, E.—Electric Cells: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ponders End, Middlesex; Fullers United Electric Co., Essex; Siemens Bros., Woolwich.—Felt, Roofing: J. McNeill & Co., London.—Felt, Sheet: Long Meadow Mills, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Files: W. Tzack Sons & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—Gold Lace: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—Iron, Pig: Gjers, Mills Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; North Lincolnshire Iron Co., Scunthorpe.—Kettles, Tea: J. & J. Siddons, West Bromwich.—Lamps, Table, Punkah: J. Hinks & Sons, Birmingham.—Linoleum: Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fifeshire.—Mosquito Curtains: Maple & Co., Ltd., London.—Motor Spares: A. E. C., Ltd., London, E.; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Magneto Ltd., Birmingham; J. Tylor & Sons, London, N.; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Oil, Lubricating: F. How & Co., Ltd., London; Russell Oil & Chemical Co., Ltd., London.—Oxygen: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London.—Paint, ground in oil: Brimsdown Lead Co., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Gross Sherwood & Hald, Ltd., Barking.—Pans, Frying: J. Sankey & Sons, Bilston.—Pantaloons: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London.—Pneumatic Tubes: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Beldam Tyre Co. (1920), Ltd., Brentford; Capon Heaton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Ranges, Kitchen: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Larbert.—Ribbon, Medal: J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Cliff & Tong, Failsworth; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry; G. Kenning & Co., London; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Shoes, Magazine: Adams Bros., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall, Ltd., Raunds.—Soda Crystals: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.—Steel Angle: Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Frodingham, Lincs.; Motherwell Iron & Steel Co., Motherwell.—Steel, Bright Drawn: Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steel, Flat: S. H. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Port Talbot Steel Co., Port Talbot, Wales.—Steel, Round: H. Bessemer & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.; S. H. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Rounds, Flats & Squares: Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Table Glass: Johnson, Jorgensen Flint Glass Co., Clerkenwell, E.C.; R. Johnston & Co., Sweden; T. Webb & Corbett, Stourbridge.—Valves, Wireless Telegraphy: General Electric Co., London.—Vat Casks: W. Ryan & Co., Bromley-by-Bow.—Wrought Iron: S. H. Burrows & Sons, Sheffield.

Periodical Services: Aldershot (Wellington Lines): Boulton & Paul, Aldershot.—Aldershot (North): T. Carr, Halifax.—Brentwood (Warley Barracks): A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.—Brighton (Preston Barracks): A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.—Chatham: Jones, T. H., Farnborough.—Curragh: Holdsworth, F.

Shipley, Yorks.—Colchester (Cavalry Barracks): Mellows & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Dublin, South: Holdsworth, F., Shipley, Yorks.—Hyde Park Barracks: M. McCarthy, Clapham Park.—Leith Barracks: W. & J. Brown, Leith.—Millbank Hospital: Farrow, H., London, N.W.—Pimlico: Douglas Halse & Co., Woolwich.—Windsor (Victoria Barracks): A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.

Supply of Stores: Chatham: Rochester, Chatham & Gillingham Gas Co., Rochester.—Dublin (Portobello Barracks): W. & L. Crowe, Ltd., Dublin.

Reinstatement: Curragh: Fleming Bros., Vass, Co. Kildare.

Dismantling: Maadi: L. & P. Costa, Heliopolis.

Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: Burscough, Southport and Seansbrick: J. Whittle, Ormskirk.—Kildare Barracks: H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.—Lancaster: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford.—Lincoln: J. F. Bush, Nottingham.—Newcastle: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks.—Ormskirk: R. Taylor & Son, Ormskirk.

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Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Baldwin & Sons, King's Norton; Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Maryhill, near Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Yates, Duxbury & Sons, Bury; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; Empire Paper Mills Co., Ltd., London; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Denton, near Manchester; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; and Wakefield; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Manchester; Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.; J. Wild & Sons, Radcliffe; Wood & Sloane, Ltd., Liverpool.—Printing, Ruling and Binding, &c.: 10,000 Books (P. 1022), 2,000,000 Telegram Forms: John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. 2,500 Books (Q. 33): Hudson & Stracey, Watford. 5,844,000 Forms (L.T. Ex. 28), 6,096 Diaries (1921), Jobwork Printing—Groups 189, 190, 193 and 194 (1920), 3,000,000 Post Office Forms (No. 3D), 237,250 Postal Order Requisition Forms, 10,000 Rough Note Books: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Square, Old Bailey, E.C. 120, Coldharbour Lane, S.E., and 24, Great New Street, E.C. 2,500 Books (S. 161), 100,000 Books (Form Med. 40), 7,000 Books (P. 1038), 1,500 Books (M.P.L.C. 17): John Corah & Son, Loughborough. 100,000 Books (Form Med. 40): C.W.S. Printing Works, Stockport. 10,000 Pads (various): G. F. Tomkin, Leytonstone. 200,000 Forms (P. 31): John L. Young, Ltd., Nottingham. Command Orders for G.O.C. at Portsmouth: W. H. Barrell, Ltd., Portsmouth. Jobwork Printing—Group 191 (1920): Howard & Jones, Ltd., 26/8, Bury Street, E.C., and Baldwin's Place, Holborn. Jobwork Printing—Group 192 (1920): Haycocks, Ltd., 70, Dean Street, W.1. Binding 5,995 copies "Channel Pilot" (Part 1), 1,000 copies "Mining Law" (Vol. 1) (Nigeria), 1,540 vols. "Public General Acts," 22,000 Portfolios: J. Adams, London, E.C. Binding 1,200 Cash Books, 4,000 Books (P. 1160), 500 A.B. 224, 20,000 Ships' Blue Books, Printing, &c., 600 Books (O.A.P. No. 3), 3,500 Pads, 2,000,000 Forms (M.O.D. 3D): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton and Newton-le-Willows. 6,500 Portfolios, Binding 7,000 Books (D. 17): Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 3,500 Books (D. 191): Swiss & Co., Deptford. Mounting 1,050 Diagrams: Norton & Gregory, Ltd., London, S.W. 5,000 Books "Mines and Quarries" (Form 44), 8,000 Army Books 97, Binding 1,000 Books (D. 475D): Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. 13,000 Certificates of Milk Record: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. 350,000 Index Cards: A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd., Oswaldtwistle. 400,000 Forms (M.P.F. 80): A. H. Saxton (Printers), Ltd., Erdington, Birmingham. 64,000 Files (various), 800 Guard Books, 500,000 Forms (A. 36/C), 1,200 Army Book 1200, 50,000 Pensions Forms, 1,000 Books (D. 277), 6,250 Portfolios, 3,000 Books "Index to Register of Births," Binding 10,500 Books (D. 475 B), 2,500 Books (D. 475 C): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 6,250 Portfolios: T. Shackleton & Co., Manchester. Binding 10,000 Books "Mind and Method in Modern Minor Tactics," 7,000 Handbooks "Wireless Telegraphy" (1920), 7998 Tide Tables: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 1,500 vols. "Mediterranean Pilot": Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E. 14. 3,000 Shorthand Note Books: Fish, Hall & Co., London, E.C. 2,000 Books (A.B. 125): J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Jobwork Printing—Group 188 (1920): J. H. Foy & Son, London, N.W. 1,500 Pads (Army Form G. 996), 4,000 Pads (P. 1054): H.M.S.O. Press, Hare Street, E. 15,500 Measurement Books, 1,200 Seamen's Saving Bank Pass Books: J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent. Binding 2,000 Record Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 16,000 Books "Visual Contour Atlas," 1,050 vols. "Pacific Islands Pilot": Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. 24 sets "Summary of Forwarded Telegrams": Charles & Son, London, S.E. 350 Books (P. 1008): G. Hargreaves, Cheetham, near Manchester. 1,000 Assessment Covers: John B. Barber, Lancaster. 5,000 Forms (D. 257): Crypt House Press, Gloucester.

60,000 Books (Dis. A): Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C. 4,000,000 Unemployment Cards: Sutley & Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E. Command Orders, &c., for G.O.C. at Plymouth: Hiorns & Miller Devonport. Binding 4,000 Army Book 3: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., London, S.E.—Miscellaneous: Blotting Pads: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Card Cases: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Envelopes (Thin Buff): Butt Bros. & Cooke, Ltd., Manchester; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Chapman & Co., London, S.W. Labels, Manila: Fisher, Clark & Co., Boston, Lines; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Lose Leaf Binders: Straker Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; Presswork, Ltd., London, W.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Loose Leaf Metals: British L.L. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. H. Hare & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Strawboards: W. Collins & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Tracing Linen: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Insertion of Advertisements in the "Illustrated Official Journal of Patents" and the "Trade Marks Journal": Walter Judd, Ltd., London, E.C.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telegraphic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Baskets, Trolley: W. H. Sharp & Sons, Lowtown, Pudsey.—Bearers, Cable: A. T. Cantwell, Southall, Middlesex.—Blowers, Root: Thwaites Bros., Ltd., Bradford.—Boxes, Packing: Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boxes, Tool, Jointers: Wm. Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Brackets, Iron, F. W. Male & Son, Wolverhampton.—Braid: W. Hughes & Son, London, E.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraphic Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Lydbrook, Glos.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Sailcloth: Andrew Lawson, Ltd., Arbroath.—Caps, Lamp: Charles A. Apperly (Karabon), Stroud, Glos.—Carriers for Cycles: Middlemores (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Cases, Packing: W. Bridgewater & Son, Birmingham; G. Dingwall & Son, Ltd., London, W.; J. Thompson, Birmingham.—Cloth: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds.—Cords for Telephones: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Conveyance of Mails: Mr. Howard Treacy, Castlereagh; Mr. F. Peel, Alfreton; Mr. S. M. Shaw, Leicester.—Cotton: Fred Taylor & Sons, Radcliffe, Manchester.—Couplings, Cast Iron: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Ducts: James Oakes & Co., Jacksdale, Notts.—Insulators: Joseph Bourne & Sons, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire; Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doultou & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.—Ironwork for Parcel Post Receptacles: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Lamps, Glow: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Locks and Keys: H. Mitchell, London, N.W., and Willenhall.—Nails: T. Parish & Son, Halesowen; H. Rudge, Halesowen.—Outfits, Repair, for Cycles: Empire Manufacturing Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Paint: W. R. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Pins and Cotters: Thomas Parish & Son, Halesowen.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore.—Plates, Earth: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Plugs for Telephones: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Poles: J. T. Brooker, Ltd., Dorking.—Puttees: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—Ratchets and Tongs: George Plumpton, Ltd., Warrington, G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Saddles, Galvanized: A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sets, Charging: P. S. Doherty & Co., London, S.W.—Sheets, Canvas: Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.—Shovels: E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield, Sheffield.—Slides, Brass, for Belts: Alfred Bullows & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Spindles for Insulators: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.—Staples: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Stayblocks and Staygards: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland.—Tube, Galvanized Iron: Edwin Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Valves, Thermionic: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Enamelled and Flameproof: Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Wire, Steel, Galvanized: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Wood Wool: J. & W. Baldwin (Aston), Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—Large Manholes: London-Bristol-Newport (S. Mid. District): Kettle & Son, 264-266, Gladstone Street, Peterborough; Manchester-Oldham: J. F. Hodge & Co., Rednal, near Birmingham.—Laying Conduits, &c.: Palmers Green-North Junction Underground: O. C. Summers, 111-113, York Road, Camden Road, N.; Camberwell, Southwark, &c., disconnected:

O. C. Summers, 111-113, York Road, Camden Road, N.; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone disconnected: O. C. Summers, 111-113, York Road, Camden Road, N.; Willesden, Wembley, &c., disconnected: O. C. Summers, 111-113, York Road, Camden Road, N.; City of London, disconnected: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.; New Cross Road, S.E., Underground: John Mowlem & Co., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.; London-Dorking (Section III): John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.; New Bridge Street-Byron House, Fleet Street: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.; St. Pancras disconnected: D. R. Paterson, Ltd., 3, Hamilton Street, Camden Town, N.W.; London-Bristol-Newport (South Wales) Section II: Westminster Public Works Co., Ltd., 100, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; Chiswick-Hammersmith Western Junction: W. Iles, 6, South Avenue, Southend-on-Sea; London-Bristol-Clifton (S.W.) Section I: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen Street, S.W.—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Joining Cable: Leeds-York: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; Slough-Reading: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—Secondary Cells: Leeds Automatic Telephone Exchange: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Tottenham: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Sub-contractors—Batteries, Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; Charging Machines, Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Bolton: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Sub-contractors—Batteries, Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; Charging Machines, English Electric Co., Ltd., W.C.; Southampton: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Sub-contractors—Batteries, Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; Ringing Apparatus, Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Grimsby: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Smethwick (Birmingham): British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; Lancaster: British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; Sub-contractors—Batteries, Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; Starting Switches, Bry, Markham & Reiss, Walthamstow, N.E.; Voltmeter and Ammeter, Elliot Bros., Lewisham, S.E.; Machine, Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

## INDIA OFFICE: STORES DEPARTMENT.

Acidum Citricum: Kembal, Bishop & Co., London, E.C.—Acidum Salicylicum: W. J. Bush & Co., Hackney, N.E.—Ammonii Bromidum: Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Ammonii Chloridum: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., High Street South, East Ham, E.—Asbestos Cloth: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Binoculars: A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Bolts: Nettlefold & Sons, London, W.C.; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Boxes: Chubb & Son's Lock & Safe Co., London, E.C.—Briq Presses: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Buffers: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Callipers: Buck & Hickman, London, E.; G. Hatch, Ltd., London, E.C.—Canvas, Sail: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Cells: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chaff Cutters, Parts of: Richmond & Chandler, Ltd., Manchester.—Cooking Apparatus: Adams & Son, London, W.C.—Copaiba: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.—Diesel Engine Gear: Mirlees, Bickerton & Day, Hazel Grove, near Stockport.—Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Engines, Traction: Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Ferri et Ammonii Citras: Boots' Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Files: Patent File & Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ford Motors, Parts of: Ford Motor Co. (England), Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Generating Set: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Harmonic Ringers: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Helmets: P. Ayers & Co., London, S.W.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hexamine: Carnegie Bros., London, E.C.—Hose, Canvas: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Hydrargyrum Purif, &c.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Idoformum: T. Morson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Iodum: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Irons: Branding: Arnold Bros., Birmingham.—Iron, Pig, Silicon: Giers, Mills & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Jacks: W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Lead, Pig: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lift: Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London, S.E.—Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi: Parke, Davis & Co., London, W.—Machines, Linotype: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Printing: Hewitt Bros., London, W.C.—Measures, Glass: Johnson & Jørgensen Flint Glass Co., London, E.C.—Microphones: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Mill, Stag, Ball: Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Mirrors, Heliograph: T. Cooke & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—

Motor Car: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., London, W.—Muslin: A. Stockwell & Co., Manchester.—Oil, Castrol: C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Oleum Cajaputi: Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Oleum Morrhuæ: Evans, Sons, Lercher & Webb, Ltd., E.C.—Paper Tape: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Perforators: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—Pipes, Cast-iron: Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock; Stanton Ironworks Co., Stanton; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Staveley.—Pipes for Tube Wells: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Points and Crossings: Anderson Foundry Co., Glasgow.—Potassii Iodidum: T. Morson & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rivets: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Rivets, Duralumin; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Roofingham: R. I. Clark & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Rubbers, Leather: J. Haigh & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Scales: De Grave, Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Screws: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C.—Shafts: Steel: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel, Cast: J. H. Andrew & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel, Mild: Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Shropshire.—Steel, Spring: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., The Ickles, near Sheffield.—Tablets: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; Parke, Davis & Co., London, W.—Tape, Cotton: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean, near Stoke-on-Trent; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.—Theodolites: Troughton & Simms, Charlton.—Tickets: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tractor Parts: Mann's Patent Steam Cart & Wagon Co., London, E.C.; R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Newcastle.—Truss Bars: Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Salford, Birmingham.—Twine: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.—Tyres, Solid: Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham; Henley's Tyre & Rubber Co., London, E.C.; G. Spencer, Moulton & Wood Milne Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Vacuum Brake Gear: Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co., Slough.—Varnish: R. I. Clark & Co., London, W.C.; R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon.—Vices: Marsons (1912), Ltd., Birmingham.—Wagons: Clayton & Shuttleworth, Lincoln.—Wheatstone Transmitters: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., London, W.C.—Wheels: North British Loco. Co., Glasgow.—Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wire, Iron: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wires, Electric: F. Smith & Co., Ltd., Salford.—X-Ray Cubicle: Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Anvils, Axes, Tools, Weighing Machines, &c.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Arsenite of Soda: A. C. Chemical Co., Ltd., Tonbridge.—Asbestos Cement Slates: Messrs. Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Asbestos Sheets and Hook Bolts: The British Fibre-ment Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bars, &c., Iron: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bends, &c., G.I.: Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Blankets: Messrs. Hepworths & Haley, Dewsbury.—Boilers: Messrs. J. Neilson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bolts and Fastenings: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts: Messrs. C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Imperial Works, Darlaston.—Brake Blocks: Messrs. Pease & Partners, Ltd., 90, Cannon Street, London, E.C.—Bridge Spans: The Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Buoy, Steel Mooring: Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, S.E.—Calico: Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Calico, Grey: Messrs. Cottrill & Co., Manchester.—Camp Equipment: Messrs. Silver & Edgington, London, S.W.—Canvas: The Edinburgh Prices Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Canvas: Messrs. Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Carriages and Mail Vans: The Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Carriage Stock: The Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cells, "Lux": The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis, Motor Lorry: The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Coke: Messrs. Compton & Hardes, London, E.C.—Columns, Water: Messrs. Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield.—Crane, Loco. Type: Messrs. T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds.—Disinfectant, Steam: Messrs. Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dredger, Twin Screw Pump Hopper: Messrs. Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, N.B.—Drill, Khaki: Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Manchester; Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Messrs. J. Booth Broadhurst, Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Messrs. G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; Messrs. J. Kenyon & Son, Bury, Lancs.—Drugs, &c.: The Society of Apothecaries, London, E.C.; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, E.—Engine, Towing: Messrs. Clarke, Chapman &

Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Engine Turntable: The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.—Engines, Marine: The Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Engines, Portable Steam: Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Fire Engine, Motor: Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fittings for Points and Crossings: The Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Messrs. C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Founts, Stock: The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.—Generator, Motor: Messrs. Crompton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Guns, Vickers, &c.: War Department, Woolwich.—Hose, Canvas: Messrs. J. Morris & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Iron, Pig: Messrs. Wm. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale, near Nottingham.—Jib for Steam Crane: Messrs. Stothert, Pitt, Ltd., Bath, London, E.C.—Linotype Machine, &c.: Messrs. Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine, &c., Planing: Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—Machines, Weighing: Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Material for Points and Crossings: The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., London, E.C.—Meters, Water, &c.: Motor Cycles and Sidecars: The Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Nails, Wire: Messrs. R. D. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil, Fuel: Messrs. Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Liverpool.—Oil, Gas Engine: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Packing, &c.: The Beldam Packing & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint: Messrs. Foster, Mason & Harvey, London, S.E.; The Red Hand Compositions Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Locke, Lancaster & W. R. Johnson & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Paints, &c.: Messrs. Griffiths Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Paper: Messrs. C. Baker & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Piles: Messrs. C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Pipes, C.I.: The Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Pipes, C.I., &c.: Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees; Messrs. Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., near Dudley, Worcs.; The Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Pipes, Hose: Messrs. Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Pipes, &c., W.I.: Messrs. J. Russell & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Plates, &c., Mild Steel: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pontoon Ferry: Messrs. Rennie, Ritchie, Newport Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Wivenhoe, Essex.—Post Boxes, Private: Messrs. Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Powder, Blasting: Messrs. Curtiss & Harvey, Ltd., London, E.C.—Printing Machinery: Messrs. Waide & Saville, Ltd., Otley.—Printing and Publishing Flora of the Malay Peninsula: Messrs. L. Reeve & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Pumps and Fittings, Steam: Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Putties, Blue: Messrs. T. & J. Tinker, Huddersfield; Messrs. Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—Quinine: Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Rails and Fishing Plates, Steel: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Rice: Messrs. J. A. Anderson & Co., London, E.C.—Rifles: War Department, Weedon.—Rivets: The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury, Staffs.—Rollers, Motor Road: Messrs. Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rollers, &c., Steam Road: Messrs. Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rope: Messrs. Hawkins & Tipson, London, E.—Rubber Tyres, Solid: The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Saddle: Messrs. D. Mason & Sons, Birmingham.—Safes: Messrs. Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Serge: Messrs. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; Messrs. J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddonfoot, Yorks.—Serge, Blue: Messrs. J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield.—Sheets, Expanded Metal: Messrs. Wm. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—Sleepers and Keys, Steel: The Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Solvent, Hayhoe's: Messrs. A. P. Hayhoe & Co., Cambridge.—Spares, A.B.C. Coupler: The A.B.C. Coupler Ltd., London, S.W.—Spares for Albion Motor Rollers and Vans: The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Spares for Barges: Messrs. Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley, N.B.—Spares, Loco.: Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Spare Parts for Meters: Messrs. Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green, near Birmingham.—Stationery: Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Bars, Mild: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel and Ironwork, &c.: Messrs. Powers & Deane, Ransomes, Ltd., London, E.—Steel Plates, Chequered: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Round Bar: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sheets: The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—Steel Sheets, Galvanized and Corrugated, &c.: Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd., London, E.C.—Switchboard Cables, &c.: The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tank and Staging, Water: Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., London, S.W.—Tarpaulins: Messrs. J. McIlwraith & Co., Govan.—Telegraph Ironwork: Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Messrs. Bullers, Ltd.,

London, E.C.—**Telephone Materials:** Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Telephones, Magneto Wall:** The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tent Duck, Flax:** Messrs. Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Messrs. Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Dundee.—**Tents, &c.:** Messrs. Silver & Edgington, London, S.E.—**Track, &c., Light Railway:** Messrs. F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Track, &c., Tramway:** Messrs. R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Trucks, Bogie:** Messrs. G. R. Turner, Ltd., Notts.—**Trusses, Steel Roof:** Messrs. Armstrongs & Main, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tubes, Boiler:** Messrs. Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Smethwick, near Birmingham.—**Tubes, Water:** Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Type, &c.:** Messrs. F. Ullmer, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tyres, Band:** Messrs. G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Underframe for Passenger Stock:** Messrs. Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon & Financing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Vacuum Brake Fittings:** The Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Varnish:** Messrs. R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon.—**Wagon Covers:** Messrs. J. T. Inglis & Son, Dundee.—**Wagons, Tipping:** The Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, N.; Messrs. G. R. Turner, Ltd., Notts.—**Waste, Cotton:** Messrs. R. Garside, Manchester.—**Wheels and Axles:** The Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—**Wire, Binders, &c., Copper:** The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.

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