

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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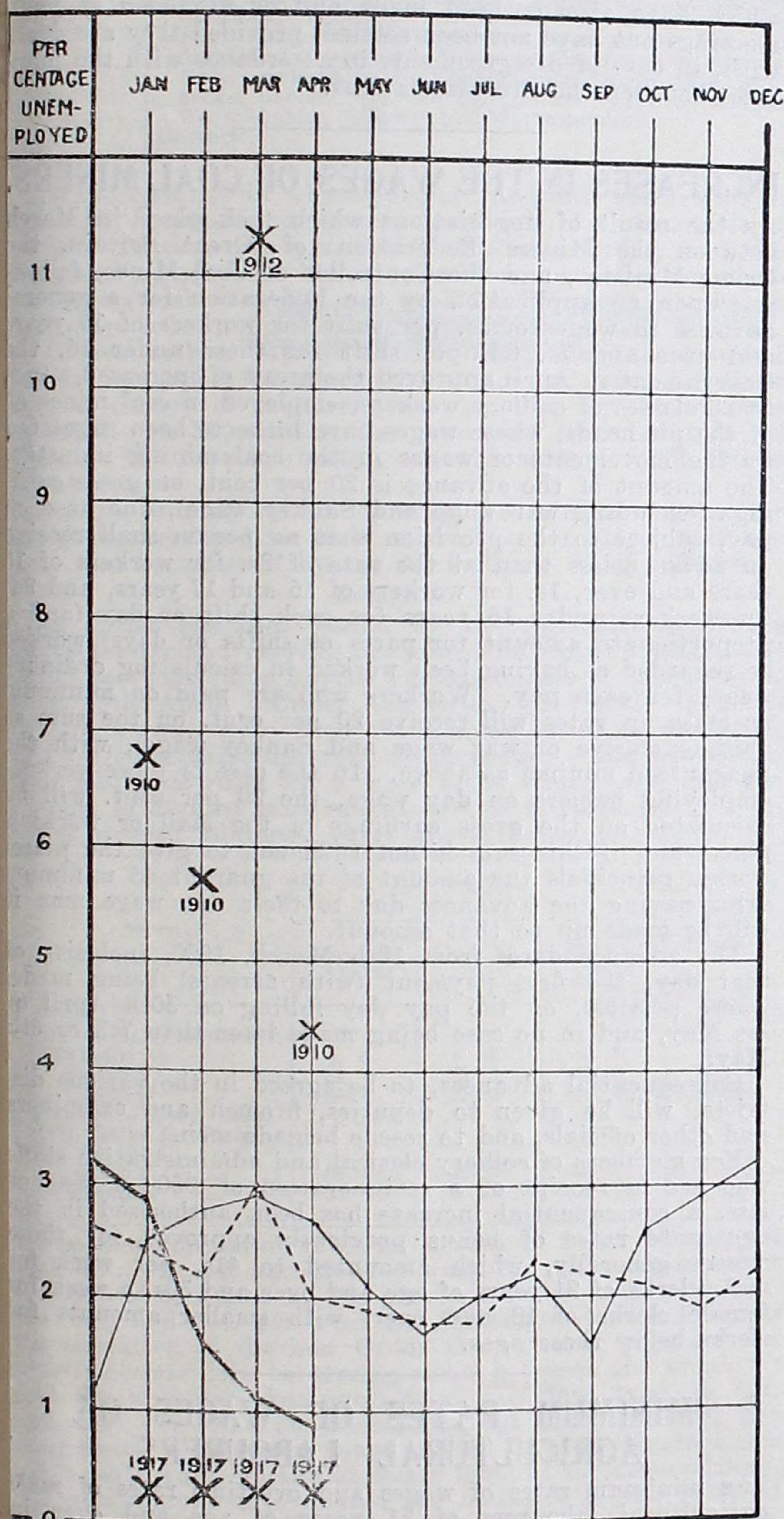
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× 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 APRIL.

Employment.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole in April, and was slightly better than in March. The percentage unemployed among workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in industries covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts fell from 3.63 on 26th March to 2.80 on 30th April, and the percentage unemployed among the members of certain trade unions (mainly of skilled workmen) from which statistics are obtained declined from 1.1 to 0.9. The number of men and women on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 337,854 at 1st April to 325,915 at 30th April.

The improvement in employment indicated by the foregoing figures was mainly due to the reduction in the number of unemployed in the engineering trades and, to a smaller extent, in the building trades, in which very few skilled men are now unemployed. In other trades the position was usually about the same in April as in March; in the boot and shoe trades and at jam factories, however, employment showed some decline in April.

Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes beginning in April was 134. In addition, 84 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople directly or indirectly involved in all these disputes, new or old, was about 140,000, as compared with about 134,000 in the previous month, and about 106,000 in April, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all trade disputes during the month was about 880,000 days, as compared with 788,000 days in March, 1920, and 473,000 days in April, 1919.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

In the industries for which statistics are available, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in April, with effect from that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of £1,200,000 in the weekly wages of three and three-quarter million workpeople. The mining, metal and transport groups of trades accounted for three and a quarter millions of this total, increases being given, under national arrangements, to coal miners, engineers and shipbuilders, railway traffic workers and carters. In addition, the minimum rates of wages of agricultural labourers were raised in England and Wales and in Ireland. Changes in hours of labour affected over 14,000 workpeople, whose normal weekly working time was reduced by an average of nearly 4½ hours.

Retail Prices and Rents.

The general level of retail prices (including food, clothing, fuel and light, &c., as well as rents) at 1st May was about 141 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, taking the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same qualities of each article at the present time as before the war.

WAGES IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A CRITICAL position arose in the Cotton Spinning Industry during the past two months, as the result of an apparent deadlock in wages negotiations between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing-Room Operatives on the other. At the same time a dispute was apprehended in the matter of wages claims made on behalf of weavers to the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association by the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation.

The great majority of the operatives in the cotton industry are paid on a piece-work basis, according to the lists recognised for the various branches of the trade. At the beginning of the war, wages were generally 5 per cent. above list prices. During and after the war, advances have been given amounting to 140 per cent. on the list prices, and the hours of work have been reduced from 55½ to 48 per week.

At the end of March and the beginning of April claims for advances were formulated by the different sections of the operatives as follows:—

Spinners.—Claim for an advance of 60 per cent. on current rates and for payment at full spinning rates for annual summer holidays.

Card and Blowing-Room Operatives.—Claim that new standard rates be instituted amounting to double the present list rates, and an advance be paid of 75 per cent. on the new rates. (This would be equivalent to an advance of approximately 65 per cent. on current rates.)

Weavers.—Claim for an advance of 60 per cent. on current rates.

PREPARING AND SPINNING BRANCHES.

In the spinning and card and blowing-room branches of the industry it appeared that negotiations between the employers' and operatives' associations were not successful, and consequently the services of the Ministry of Labour were sought by the operatives with a view to reaching a settlement. Meetings between the parties concerned were held at Manchester on the 29th and 30th April, presided over by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry. At these meetings considerable concessions were made by both sides, but no agreement was reached. Eventually, as the result of further negotiations conducted with the assistance of the Permanent Secretary, meetings were held on the 5th and 6th May, at the latter of which the following agreement was signed:—

“At joint conferences between representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing-Room Operatives, under the chairmanship of Sir D. J. Shackleton, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour,

held for the purpose of considering the operatives' claims for advances of wages,

It was agreed to recommend the following terms of settlement to the respective organisations for acceptance:—

1. That an advance of seventy per cent. (70%) on the standard piece price list rates of wages be paid on and after the pay day in the week ending Saturday, May 15th.

2. That the advance in the case of all classes of workpeople who are not paid on the basis of a standard piece price list shall be in the proportion which the above seventy per cent. advance on list prices bears to the current wages.

3. That in addition to the above seventy per cent. there be paid to strippers and grinders, blowing-room men, and the leading man in the cotton room a further advance equivalent to ten per cent. on the wages realised after the addition of the aforesaid seventy per cent.

[*Example.*—If when the seventy per cent. has been added the wages amount to £4, then the wage to the men mentioned in this clause would be £4 plus ten per cent. on £4.]

Where practicable this ten per cent. equivalent shall be arranged by an alteration in the basis of the standard piece price list.

4. With these advances the rates of wages shall remain unchanged for a period of 12 months from the date of their coming into operation. On the expiration of such 12 months either side desiring an alteration shall give to the other side one month's notice of the desired alteration.

In the event of no arrangement on the wages question being arrived at between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation the above recommended terms of settlement are of no effect and become null and void.”

The agreement was signed by representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and countersigned by Sir David Shackleton on behalf of the Ministry of Labour.

WEAVING BRANCH.

On May 7th an agreement was signed by representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association

and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, the text of which is as follows:—

1. That an advance of 70 per cent. on the standard piece price list rates of wages, with an advance, in the case of those classes of workpeople who are not paid on the basis of a standard piece price list, in the proportion which the above 70 per cent. advance on list prices bears to current wages, be paid on and after the pay day in the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1920, but this advance shall not apply to tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers, and loom overlookers.

2. In the case of the above-mentioned tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers, and loom overlookers, that an advance of 55 per cent. on the standard piece price list rates of wages, with an advance, in the case of those classes of workpeople who are not paid on the basis of a standard piece price list, in the proportion which the above 55 per cent. advance on list prices bears to current wages, be paid on and after the pay day in the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1920.

3. With these advances the rates of wages shall remain unchanged for a period of twelve months from the date of their coming into operation. On the expiration of such twelve months, either side desiring an alteration shall give to the other side one month's notice of the desired alteration.

4. No sectional or district applications for an alteration in the rates of wages shall be made during the period covered by this agreement, but this condition shall not apply in the case of applications already made for a revision of the winding list and the reed and pick clause of the uniform list of prices for weaving, or to the applications which have already been made and/or discussed at joint meetings but have not been settled, provided they are dealt with, in case of disagreement, in accordance with the joint rules between the two associations.

INCREASES IN THE WAGES OF COAL MINERS.

As the result of negotiations which took place in March between the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the Prime Minister, and the Controller of Coal Mines, following upon an application by the Federation for a general advance in wages of 3s. per shift for workers of 16 years and over and 1s. 6d. per shift for those under 16, the Government in April approved the grant of increased wages to all classes of colliery workers, employed in coal mines or at the pit heads, whose wages have hitherto been regulated by the movements of wages in the coal mining industry. The amount of the advance is 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage), due at each pay, subject to the provision that no person shall receive an advance less than at the rate of 2s. for workers of 18 years and over, 1s. for workers of 16 and 17 years, and 9d. for workers under 16 years for each shift or day (and a proportionate amount for parts of shifts or days) worked or regarded as having been worked in calculating ordinary wages for each pay. Workers who are paid on minimum or make-up rates will receive 20 per cent. on the sum so paid (exclusive of war wage and Sankey wage), with the guaranteed minima as above. In the case of piece-workers employing helpers on day wage, the 20 per cent. will be calculated on the gross earnings of the stall or working place, and if this sum is not sufficient to give the piece-worker principals the amount of the guaranteed minimum after paying the advances due to their day wage men it will be made up to that amount.

The advance dates from 12th March, 1920, inclusive of that day, the first payment (with arrears) being made, where possible, on the pay day falling on 30th April or 1st May, and in no case being made later than 7th or 8th May.

Consequential advances, to be agreed in the various districts, will be given to deputies, firemen and examiners and other officials, and to rescue brigade men.

For members of colliery clerical and administrative staffs who are in receipt of a remuneration of £500 a year or less, a consequential increase has been authorised in the aggregate rates of bonus previously approved for those classes generally, which amounted to 41s. per week for male clerks of 21 years of age and over and 30s. a week for female clerks of 18 and over, with smaller amounts for clerks below those ages.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

THE minimum rates of wages and overtime rates of male agricultural labourers of 21 years of age and over in England and Wales, and of all classes of agricultural labourers in Ireland, have been varied by Orders of the Agricultural Wages Boards recently issued. Particulars of the revised rates are given below.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales the minimum rates of wages of male agricultural labourers of 21 years of age and over are varied as from 19th April. The main feature of the Order is that it fixes a minimum rate for ordinary labourers of 42s. per week in 35 counties, in which the rate was

previously 36s. 6d., 37s., 37s. 6d., or 38s. per week, whilst in the remaining counties, where rates of 38s. 6d. and over were formerly in force, the minimum rate is increased by 4s. per week. In the case of Cheshire, the matter is under consideration, but a revised minimum rate has not yet been fixed.

No variation is made in the number of hours in respect of which the minimum rates for ordinary labourers are payable, and they remain at 50 per week in summer and 48 per week in winter. The overtime rates are increased to 1s. 1d., 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 2d. per hour for week-days, and to 1s. 3½d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 5d. per hour for Sundays.

The following Table shows the minimum rates fixed by the new Order for ordinary labourers 21 years of age and upwards. 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 farmer:—

Minimum Rate per week.	Counties.
s. d.	
46 6	Durham and Northumberland.
45 6	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.
45 0	Yorkshire.
44 6	Lincolnshire and Middlesex.
44 0	Cumberland, Furness and Westmorland.
43 6	Kent, Lancashire (except Furness) and Surrey.
42 6	Essex, Hertfordshire, Staffordshire and Sussex.
42 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.
	Cheshire.

In the counties in which special minimum rates were in force for horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds, &c., increases of various amounts are granted by the new Order, and the rates now range from 48s. 6d. per week for under-horsemen in Gloucestershire to 60s. per week for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness. In Gloucestershire, Merioneth and Montgomery the hours of labour in respect of which the minimum rates for these special classes of labourers are payable have also been modified. In 34 counties the minimum rates, and in all counties the overtime rates, are the same for all classes of labourers.

Notices of proposal to increase the minimum rates for female workers and for male workers under 21 years of age have also been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board.

IRELAND.

An Order has been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland varying the minimum rates of wages and fixing overtime rates for the various classes of labourers as from 19th April. Under the Order previously in force minimum rates were fixed for a week of 54 or 60 hours, and varied in three different area groups. The new Order fixes minimum rates for a week of 54 hours only, and the country is divided into two groups of areas only.

The revised minimum rates are as follows:—

	Males.			Females of over 18 years.
	Over 20 years.	18 to 20 years.	16 to 18 years.	
Minimum Rates for a week of 54 hours:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I	32 6	29 0	19 6	19 6†
Group II	30 6	27 6	18 0	17 0†
Inclusive Weekly Minimum Rates for Ploughmen etc.:—‡				
Group I	36 0§	32 0	22 6	—
Group II	33 6§	30 0	21 0	—

The above minimum rates for a week of 54 hours compare with 27s., 24s. 6d. and 22s. per week for male workers over 20 years of age fixed by the previous Order, and with 16s., 13s. 6d., and 12s. per week for female workers. Prior to the operation of the new Order the rates of payment for overtime were left to arrangement between the employer and the workman, but such rates are now fixed at 7½d. and 6½d. per hour on week-days and 11d. and 10d. per hour (with a minimum payment of 2s.) on Sundays for adult male workers, and at lesser amount for other classes.

The minimum rates quoted are inclusive of the value of certain allowances, including house, garden, potatoes, milk, grass, turf, timber, and board and lodging, the maximum values of which have been fixed by the new Order at slightly higher amounts in some cases than those previously in force.

• A revised rate has not yet been fixed. The existing minimum is 42s. 6d.
† Female workers employed solely in milking who milk not less than 6 cows at one milking receive a minimum of 9d. in Group I and of 8d. in Group II for each milking. When less than 6 cows are milked the minimum payment is 6d. in Groups I and II.

‡ These rates cover Sunday work and all other work done by ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen and male milkers.

§ These rates also apply to herds who are under contract to give constant service, and are payable throughout the year.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

In addition to the Councils of which the establishment was announced in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1920, the following have since held their first meetings:—Cooperage (28th April); War Office Industrial Establishments (12th May). The Joint Industrial Council for the Soap and Candles Industry, originally set up in July, 1919, has been recognised by the Ministry of Labour.

The principal wage agreements negotiated this year, additional to those reported in March, are as follows:—

Asbestos.—At a meeting of the Council held on 11th March, 1920, it was agreed that women's wages should be reckoned as a basic rate of 4½d. per hour with an increase or decrease of ½d. for each rise or fall of 10 per cent. in the cost of living, the change in the rate to come into operation at the same time and in the same way as for men, i.e., on the first full week's pay following the quarterly meeting of the Council.

The Council, on 11th March, also concluded an agreement giving to all employees of six months' service and over a week's holiday per annum; employees who have served 51 consecutive weeks with their firm to receive 48 hours' pay at day rates, those with 26 weeks but less than 51 weeks' service to receive 24 hours' pay.

Basket Making (Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee).—On 3rd March, 1920, the employers conceded the workers' claim for an advance of 15 per cent. on making prices in the list for Government work, with the proviso that the new rates should not apply to work on contracts accepted before 14th January, 1920.

Clay.—The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee agreed on 13th April the following advances:—8s. for men of 21 and over; 5s. for men aged 18-21; 3s. for boys; 5s. for women of 18 and over; 3s. for women under 18. The agreement to take effect from 18th April, and to remain in force for six months. The question of overtime is under consideration by the Negotiating Committee.

Cocoa and Confectionery.—The Sugar Confectionery Panel of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee submitted a draft of a new working agreement for minimum rates to the meeting of the Committee held on 20th April, 1920.

The agreement was accepted in so far as it related to minimum wages, subject to a suitable clause being drawn up by a special Committee dealing with general advances. Wages of men over 21 are increased from 52s. to 59s. 6d. a week, and of women over 18 by 6s. to 35s. a week. The rates for juvenile workers are: Under 15 years of age, 13s.; 15-16, 17s.; 16-17, 22s.; 17-18, 27s.; 18-19, 35s.; 19-20, females, 35s., males, 42s.; 20-21, females, 35s., males, 50s.

Coir Matting.—At a Council meeting held on 30th April, the following rates were adopted:—*Piece-work:* A schedule yielding 1s. 5½d. an hour for men and 9½d. an hour for women. *Time-workers* (21 years and over): Men, 1s. 3d. an hour; women, 8½d. an hour.

Rates for operatives under adult age were also fixed. It was further agreed that the new rates should become payable as from the first pay day after the 1st May, if they are accepted by the respective trade unions and employers' associations, and that the introduction of these rates should not be allowed to depress any wages now being earned.

Chemicals.—On 30th March the Council agreed unanimously to a resolution, of which the following are the main items:—

- (1) A general alteration in the wages of members of unions represented on the Council by an advance in the time-rates of 1½d. per hour and of 15 per cent. on present piece-work rates.
- (2) The advance in time-work to apply to all male workers aged 21 and over other than apprentices, and the advance of piece-rates to apply to all male piece-workers irrespective of age.
- (3) The advance to take effect as follows:—
 - (a) ¾d. per hour or 7½ per cent., as the case may be, as from the beginning of the pay period immediately following 31st March, 1920.
 - (b) A further ¾d. per hour or 7½ per cent., as the case may be, as from the beginning of the pay period immediately following 31st May, 1920.
- (4) Male time-workers under 21, with the exception of those receiving the full adult rate, to receive an advance as follows:—
 - (a) On reaching age 19, ½d. per hour.
 - (b) On reaching age 20, a further ½d. per hour.
 - (c) On reaching age 21, a further ½d. per hour.
 No advance to be given to workers under 19.
- (5) In addition to the above advance, a payment of 10s. to each day-man and 13s. to each shift-man in lieu of any ante-dating of the general advance. These payments not to be made to workers under 21, nor to workers not in the employ of the respective firms for at least three weeks during the month of March, 1920.

Cooperage.—At the first meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for this industry, on 27th April, agreement was

reached on an advance in the day-rate of 4d. an hour and an increase of the piece-rate by 20 per cent., the agreement to operate as from the first pay day following 10th May.

Electricity Supply.—At a Council meeting on 16th April, 1920, it was resolved to advise all District Councils to recommend to all undertakings in their areas to pay to their manual workers (except those whose wages are regulated by the movements of the wages of similar workers in other industries) an increase of 3s. a week from the first full pay period after 31st March and an additional 3s. a week after 31st May.

Gas Mantles.—An agreement was arrived at by this Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee on 12th March, 1920, of which the following are the main items:—

- (1) The minimum rates for girls to be 3d. per hour for workers aged 14 and under 15, and for other workers as follows:—

Age.	Learners.		Experienced.
	First four months.	Second four months.	
15 and under 16 ..	3d.	3½d.	4d.
16 " " 17 ..	4d.	4½d.	5d.
17 " " 18 ..	5d.	5½d.	6½d.
18 and over	6d.	7d.	8d.

- (2) The piece-rates to be so arranged as to enable the piece-worker of average ability to earn 25 per cent. above the hourly time-rate to which she would otherwise be entitled.
- (3) The minimum time rate for men 21 years of age and over to be 1s. 0½d. per hour.
- (4) The working week to be 48 hours actual working time, i.e., stoppages for tea and other meals shall not be included in the 48 hours. Time-and-a-quarter rates to be paid for all time worked after 48 hours, except where any time lost during the week is at the direction of the employers, or is due to proved sickness.
- (5) The above agreement to come into operation on the 4th March, 1920, and to operate for 12 months from that date, with the proviso that, if the economic conditions change to the extent of at least 20 per cent. either way, according to the statistics of the LABOUR GAZETTE, either party can raise the subject for discussion and variation.

Heating and Domestic Engineering.—At a meeting on the 13th April, the Council approved the Wages Consolidation and District Wages Agreement arrived at between the National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers and the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers, viz.:—

For Heating and Domestic Engineers (Pipe-fitters).
(Working hours, 47 per week.)

Grade.	District.	Rates of Wages, per hour.	
		For six months commencing from week with the first pay day in April, 1920.	For six months commencing from week with the first pay day in October, 1920.
A.	London	s. d. 1 11	s. d. 2 0
B.	1. Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Walsall and all towns between; together with the Potteries District, Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth and Burton-on-Trent.	1 10	1 11
	2. Lancashire and Cheshire	1 10	1 11
	3. Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 10	1 11
C.	1. Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, not included in B. 1, above.	1 9	1 10
	2. The Cities of Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff, Bristol and Norwich.	1 9	1 10
D.	All other districts	1 8	1 9

These rates consolidate all war wage advances and the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings.

Hosiery.—At a meeting held on 15th April the Council decided that a bonus of 1s. 3d. in the shilling be paid to all workers, including warehousemen, clerks, etc., represented by the operatives' federation. The award came into operation on the 7th May, and will continue until the new price lists, which are being prepared, are ready. This agreement replaces all previous bonus awards of the Council.

Optical Instruments.—This Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee has now succeeded in establishing minimum rates for both metal workers and glass workers,

a task in which it has been occupied for some six months past. The metal workers' agreement was concluded on 10th December, 1919; its main features are:—Minimum rate in London district for skilled workmen above the age of 22, with not less than five years in the trade 1s. 11d. per hour; outside London, 1s. 10d. The Court of Arbitration award of 5s. increase to form part of the minimum rate, in so far that no man shall get a smaller increase in wages than 5s. per week on the rates existing on 1st September, 1919. No further demand for an increase to be made during the ensuing 12 months unless the cost of living index has increased more than 15 per cent. above the figure for November, 1919. Agreement is also concluded on the recognition of Shop Committees, the 47-hour week, holidays, overtime rates, proportion of boy labour, and employment of female and unskilled labour.

The agreement regarding glass workers was concluded by the Council on 10th March, subject to ratification by the constituents of both sides. This ratification having been secured, the agreement was finally adopted on 14th April the new rates to be payable as from 1st May, 1920. The rates run, according to processes, from 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 1d. per hour for London; in the Provinces, 1d. less. The general provisions are similar to those of the metal workers' agreement.

The Committee has also defined minimum rates for women, and agreed schedules of operations on processes on which women or unskilled male labour may be employed.

Wrought Hollow-ware.—The following rates of pay were adopted by the Council at a meeting held on 12th April:—

Labourers over 21—£3 minimum, plus advance of 3s. as from first pay day in April, and a further 3s. on first pay day in June.

All other grades—men over 21 to receive 6s. advance in two instalments, as above; women over 18 to receive an immediate advance of 3s. a week as from first pay day in April; girls under 18 to receive an advance of 1s. 6d.; youths to receive immediate advances according to age, viz.: 14-18, 2s. a week 18-21, 3s. a week.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

UNDER the original scheme of Out-of-Work Donation for ex-members of H.M. Forces, donation was payable for a maximum period of 39 weeks (or in the case of disabled men, 46 weeks) within the period of twelve months following the date of personal demobilisation or from the 25th November, 1918, in the case of persons whose engagements were terminated or who were discharged or transferred to the Reserve before that date.

In November, 1919, it was decided to extend the payment of out-of-work donation to ex-members of H.M. Forces who had drawn the maximum amount of donation under the original scheme or whose policies had become invalid by reason of the lapse of the period of twelve months since personal demobilisation or discharge. This extension (the Special Extension Scheme, No. 1) provided for the payment of donation for a period not exceeding nine weeks between the 25th November, 1919, and the 31st March, 1920. Merchant seamen, who had hitherto been eligible for donation only as civilian workers, were subsequently included in this scheme.

It has recently been decided further to extend the payment of donation to ex-members of H.M. Forces and merchant seamen who would otherwise cease to be eligible for donation on the 31st March, 1920, or at any later date, and the Special Extension Scheme No. 2 now in operation provides for the payment of donation for a maximum period of 12 weeks (72 days) between the 1st April, 1920, and the 31st July, 1920.

The rates of donation payable under this scheme are as follows:—

- (a) Ex-members of H.M. Forces—
 - (i.) Men, 20s. per week (3s. 4d. per day).
 - (ii.) Women, 15s. per week (2s. 6d. per day).
- (b) Merchant seamen—
 - (i.) Men, 20s. per week (3s. 4d. per day).
 - (ii.) Women, 15s. per week (2s. 6d. per day).
 - (iii.) Boys of 15 years and under 18, 10s. per week (1s. 8d. per day).
 - (iv.) Girls of 15 years and under 18, 7s. 6d. per week (1s. 3d. per day).

No supplementary donation is payable in respect of dependent children.

Policies for the Special Extension period No. 2 are issued the Mercantile Marine, during the present war who are required to be satisfied that the applicants—

- (a) Have given actual service in H.M. Forces, or in the Mercantile Marine, during the present war for a period of at least three calendar months;

(b) have been employed in each of not less than ten weeks since the date of the Armistice (November 11th, 1918);

(c) are (i.) capable of work, (ii.) genuinely seeking whole-time employment, and (iii.) unable to obtain work.

The condition (b) above may be waived if the applicant satisfies the Committee—

(a) That owing to sickness, accident or disability he was not capable of work for a substantial part of the period which had elapsed since 11th November, 1918, or since demobilisation;

(b) That the conditions are not fulfilled owing to reasons over which he had no control and directly arising from his service with H.M. Forces; and

(c) That he was normally in employment, i.e., employed in each of not less than 20 weeks during the 12 months prior to the date on which he joined H.M. Forces.

Applicants making a fresh claim on a policy issued for a special extension period are required to complete a waiting period of six days before they become eligible for the payment of donation.

In the following Table the claims to benefit under the out-of-work donation schemes at 30th April are analysed by industries:—

Industries.	Number claiming out-of-work donation at 30th April, 1920.		
	Under Original Scheme.	Under Special Extension Scheme.	Total.
INSURED INDUSTRIES.			
Building and Construction of Works ..	5,140	2,649	7,789*
Shipbuilding	2,842	1,393	4,235
Engineering and Ironfounding	22,607	6,743	29,350
Construction of Vehicles	1,204	335	1,539
Sawmilling, Packing Case Making, etc.	1,041	298	1,337
Ammunition	24	10	34
Chemicals, etc.	355	89	444
Iron and Steel production	500	147	647
Metallurgical Manufacture	1,953	436	2,389
Brick, Tile, etc.	119	25	144
Other Insured Industries	907	222	1,129
Total, Insured Industries	36,692	12,345	49,037
UNINSURED INDUSTRIES.			
Agriculture	7,504	1,762	9,266
Conveyance of Men, Goods, etc. ..	31,776	12,562	44,338
Mines and Quarries	1,036	460	1,496
Textiles	3,888	939	4,827
Commercial	12,012	2,903	14,915
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	4,002	790	4,792
Dress	4,670	1,034	5,704
Domestic Service, etc.	7,680	1,957	9,637
General Labourers	36,648	16,795	53,443
Other Uninsured Industries	16,551	3,180	19,731
Total, Uninsured Industries ..	125,767	42,382	168,149
Grand Total	162,459	54,727	217,186

Compared with the totals at 26th March, 1920, the number claiming donation at 30th April shows a decrease of 36,513 as regards the original scheme and an increase of 6,073 as regards the Special Extension Scheme. The decrease on the total figure accordingly amounts to only 30,440 as compared with 51,513 for the previous month. Since the Armistice 4,305,090 men have been discharged or demobilised from the Forces, and the total number of applicants at 30th April represents only 5.0 per cent. of this total.

RE-SETTLEMENT.

The Committee on the Re-employment of Ex-Service men, to which reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (see page 172), has been actively considering the adoption of methods for securing the employment of those ex-Service men who still remain unemployed. The Committee have communicated with Local Employment Committees requesting that each Committee should appeal to the associations of employers, trade unions and ex-Service men's organisations in its area to make a special effort to secure the re-employment of ex-Service men to the utmost possible extent, special stress being laid upon the importance of enlisting the co-operation of employers in every possible way. A scheme is also now in operation whereby, when an ex-Service man who registers at an Employment Exchange for employment is willing to enter the service of his pre-enlistment employer, a special letter is sent by the Exchange to the employer asking if he would be prepared to re-instate the man.

The records of the Employment Exchanges show that in Great Britain 21,102 non-disabled ex-Service men were found employment by the Exchanges during the five weeks ended April 9th. No separate figures can be given in respect of non-disabled and disabled men in Ireland, but in the same period 707 ex-Service men of both classes were found work by the Employment Exchanges in Ireland.

The number of non-disabled ex-Service men who were on the Live Register of the Exchanges at 30th April was 55,509.

* Of this total approximately 2,300 belonged to skilled branches of the trade.

DISABLED MEN.

During the month of April satisfactory progress was made with the national scheme for the employment on a percentage basis of disabled ex-Service men. The number of firms to whom certificates had been issued up to the end of the month amounted to 15,045. These firms employ an aggregate of 2,278,000 workpeople, of whom 132,318 are disabled men. The number of disabled men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges when the national scheme was launched on 15th September, 1919, was 41,616. On the 23rd April, despite discharges from hospitals, &c., which had taken place in the interim, to say nothing of the dislocation of industries caused by strikes, &c., the number had decreased to 21,166. During this period the total number of disabled men added to the books of the Exchanges was 95,399, making a total of 137,015 to be dealt with, so that it will be seen that 115,849 have ceased to be registered for employment. Steady and continuous efforts have been made ever since the scheme was launched to ensure its success by means of public meetings, press publicity and personal canvass of employers. Arrangements have also been made for the exhibition in cinemas throughout the country of slides and films advocating the adoption of the scheme. In some districts the films have proved so attractive that cinema managers have offered to exhibit others of a similar nature.

An intensive canvass of employers is now being carried out throughout the country by the Local Employment Committees attached to the Employment Exchanges and by the officers of the Employment Department. Reports from practically every district in the country show that Live Registers at the Exchanges are steadily decreasing. There are, of course, exceptions, especially in districts where local industries are of a heavy nature and where light jobs suitable for disabled men are hard to find. There are also a certain number of men whose injuries are so severe as to make them extremely difficult to place. This inevitable problem has, however, been foreseen, and is now being considered by the Ministry of Labour in conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions. It is notable, however, that the number of such cases is not as large as was originally expected. For some months, for instance, great difficulty was experienced in placing men with amputated arms and legs, but the experience of the Exchanges in placing such men has latterly been very encouraging.

As a result of the special efforts which are being made 4,745 disabled ex-Service men were placed in their first employment after discharge from the Forces during the five weeks ended 9th April, 1920, whilst in 366 cases the men have been placed a second or subsequent time. Of 21,736 disabled men on the Live Register, 5,250 were leg and foot cases; 4,013 were arm and hand cases. Lung and heart disabilities accounted for 3,469 cases. Although 7,185 fresh applicants were registered during the month, the Live Register of disabled men shows a decrease of 4,156 as compared with the total at 5th March, 1920.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

An important phase of the work of Employment Exchanges is that of arranging for assistance to be granted in respect of apprenticeships interrupted by the war. The total number of ex-Service men for whom arrangements for assistance under this scheme had been completed up to 26th April, 1920, was 34,016, of whom 12,434 were in engineering, 5,661 in building, 4,700 in printing and allied trades, and 2,120 in shipbuilding.

LABOUR FOR NEW INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYERS desiring to start new works are frequently finding difficulty in deciding the most suitable area in which to locate a factory owing to uncertainty as to the labour supply.

Arrangements have accordingly been made by the Ministry of Labour Employment Department to make available to such employers the information in the possession of the Department as to the relative supply and demand for labour in various localities.

In particular, the Ministry already have detailed information as to those districts in which there is a surplus of labour, and the information in question includes particulars of the numbers, skill and qualifications of the classes of workpeople who may be available.

The information in question has been compiled very largely with the help of Local Employment Committees who have been appointed to advise and assist the Minister of Labour with regard to the administration of the Employment Exchanges, and who have a real interest in co-operating with the Minister of Labour to do everything possible to reduce unemployment in their area by collecting information likely to induce employers to start new works.

Employers requiring such information are requested to communicate with the Ministry of Labour, Employment Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1., stating as precisely as possible the points on which information is desired; the proposed district and the nature of the works contemplated should be given. All such enquiries will be regarded as confidential.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR STATISTICS.

TRADE UNIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOUR DISPUTES, CHANGES IN WAGES, RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

Unemployment.—At the end of 1918 there were in the Commonwealth 394 trade unions, the aggregate membership being 581,755. Eleven of these unions had a membership of over 10,000 each. Unemployment figures are available only for unions with an aggregate membership of 308,000: the percentages of unemployed in these for the first three quarters of 1919 were 6·5, 8·5 and 6·2 respectively. (These figures indicate the proportion of members out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.)

Labour Disputes.—In the third quarter of 1919 industrial disputes in Australia had resulted in a loss of 1,871,790 working days, making a total of about 3,314,000 for the first nine months of the year. For the whole of 1918 the figure was 580,853 days. New South Wales was responsible for more than half the time lost in the first three quarters of 1919—i.e., for 1,854,000 working days. Queensland, with less than half the population of Victoria, was responsible for almost as great a loss of working time. More than half the time lost in the third quarter of 1919 was lost by seamen and dockers, and a third by miners and quarrymen.

Changes in Wages.—The following table shows the number of persons who have benefited by changes in rates of wages in recent years and the aggregate weekly increase in the wages bill caused by such changes:—

Period.	Persons Affected.	Weekly Aggregate Increase.
First six months of 1919 ...	152,000	£50,000
Year 1918	361,600	£85,260
„ 1917	293,000	£81,000
„ 1916	492,500	£143,000
„ 1915	197,500	£52,000
„ 1914	125,200	£30,700
„ 1913	166,000	£37,700

Average Weekly Wages.—The average weekly wage for all classes of adult male workers in the six capital towns of the Commonwealth in the middle of 1919 was 68s. 7d., the highest rate (at Brisbane) being 71s. 6d., and the lowest (at Hobart) 62s. 9d. Excluding agriculture and shipping, an average week of 47·82 hours was worked, for an average rate of 1s. 5½d. an hour.

The corresponding average for women was 32s. 9d., 48·31 hours being worked weekly for a rate of 8½d. an hour.

The largest increase since 1914 was secured for men in Queensland (36 per cent.), and for women in New South Wales (25·5 per cent.).

Retail Prices.—The cost of food, groceries and house rent, taken together, was in 1918 about the same in Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart; it was about 8 per cent. less at Brisbane and Perth, and about 6 per cent. dearer at Sydney.

By the last quarter of 1919 the middle group was composed of Adelaide, Brisbane and Melbourne; Perth was about 7 per cent. cheaper and Sydney 7 per cent. dearer, while Hobart was 4 per cent. dearer than the middle group.

The Table below exhibits the percentage increase in retail prices of food and groceries from July, 1914, to December, 1919, (a) for the capital town of each State, and (b) for five leading towns in each State:—

State.	Increase in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to Dec., 1919.	
	Capital Town of each State.	Five Principal Towns of each State
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Queensland	86·4	83·8
New South Wales	65·0	83·8
Tasmania	59·7	60·5
Victoria	56·1	55·6
South Australia	45·8	46·0
Western Australia	28·1	26·8

SWISS MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

As stated in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for January last (p. 11) the Swiss law of 27th June, 1919, a summary of which was given under the above heading, was to be submitted to a general referendum. This was held on 21st March and, according to a report to the Foreign Office made on 24th March by H.M. Minister at Berne, resulted in a narrow majority for the rejection of the measure.

FOOD PRICES AND EARNINGS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1914-1919.

THE December, 1919, issue of the *Labour Market Bulletin* published by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Industrial Commission, reports that the December index number of the retail cost of food, computed by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, was 99 per cent. above that of June, 1914, an over 2½ per cent. higher than that of November. The average weekly earnings of factory workers of the State was 26·32 dollars, an increase of 95 cents, or more than 3 per cent., over the previous month, and 4·25 dollars, or 19 per cent., over February, 1919, the low month of the year. The highest point of factory workers' earnings does not appear to have been reached, as the majority of industries showed at least a slight increase in December. It is not deemed probable, however, that earnings will continue to rise at the rate of the last few months, as special circumstances, such as the settlement of labour troubles with considerable increase in wage rates, were responsible for large part of the November and December gains in average earnings.

A general survey of the movements in the earnings of factory workers during 1919 reveals abrupt decreases in many industries during the first months of the year, due chiefly to the elimination of overtime work, which has been prevalent during 1918, and to part-time work in some cases. The low mark for weekly earnings was reached in most of the chief industry groups in January, February or March. The decline in the metal industries continued to June. After the first quarter of the year numerous increases in rates of pay were reported, but for a few months these were largely offset by reductions in the number of regular working hours.

The largest gains of the month in workers' earnings were in the silverware, cotton textile, and printing industries. These gains are the result of increased activity in the silverware industry; a 12½ per cent. increase in wage rates as from 1st December, following the settlement of labour troubles, in the cotton textile industry; and the 6 dollars weekly increase to journeymen in the printing industry. Other increases in wage rates in December were reported by firms manufacturing varnishes, paper, woollen cloth, knitted goods, finished cotton cloth, and men's clothing.

Reduced weekly earnings in the cement industry were due to the coal shortage in the early part of December; the sugar shortage caused reduced earnings in sugar refineries; and seasonal conditions were responsible for lower earnings in brick, miscellaneous, canvas and leather goods, and fur goods. Work in beverages production was on the decline in December, as shown by reduced earnings as well as by fewer employees.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings in December, 1919, as compared with the same month in the years 1914 to 1918 in representative factories in New York State and City. Salaries of employees in the offices are included, as well as the wages of workpeople in the shops. It is pointed out that though the salaries of office employees are generally higher than the weekly earnings of the workpeople, the salaried staffs represent so small a percentage of the whole that the effect of their inclusion on the computation of the total average earnings is negligible.

Year.	New York State.	New York City.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1914	12·56	12·81
1916	15·51	14·93
1917	17·71	16·61
1918	23·18	22·11
1919	26·32	27·58

WAGES IN NORWAY, 1914 TO 1919.

THE Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau has recently published a report* giving the results of an investigation into wages and salaries in various industrial and other occupations in Norway during the period from 1914 to April, 1919. Owing to the fact that the increases in the various occupations vary within wide limits, the compilers of the report have refrained from stating a single figure indicating the rise in the general level of money wages in the period under review. The various trades and occupations are, therefore, dealt with separately.

It appears that, generally, handicraftsmen and other similar industrial workers in town and country have had their wages increased by almost 200 per cent. during the five years 1914-1919. The wages of laundry workers have increased by about 130 per cent., those of domestic servants by about 150-160 per cent., the increase being greater in rural parts than in towns. The wages of farm labourers were on an average about three times as high as formerly.

* Lönninger, 1919. Statistical Central Bureau, Christiania, 1919. Aschehoug & Co., 1919.

In the making of State roads the increase in earnings was about 170 per cent., in State railway construction 128-210 per cent. on piecework, and 104-292 per cent. on rates per day.

Municipal workers' earnings have been increased by from 200 to 300 per cent., largely owing to bonuses in respect of the high cost of living and dependants.

Figures published by the Norwegian Employers' Association show that in the period 1914 to January, 1919, the increase in hourly earnings of factory operatives amounted in the export industries to 167 per cent., in other industries to 175 per cent., and in handicrafts to 148 per cent.

Incomes of the subordinate grades of men civil servants have been increased since 1914 by 160 to 170 per cent., and those of women clerks by 125 to 150 per cent., owing to the payment of cost of living bonuses.

Among non-manual workers in private businesses increases since 1914 have varied greatly, but the typical increase appears to be one of about 150 per cent.

It is pointed out by the compilers of the Report that the data collected in the course of this enquiry are not sufficient to show the increases in wages which have taken place in all the more important occupations. Factory operatives, for example, have been included to a very small extent only; data relating to agricultural workers, etc., have been collected from only a few districts, while as regards non-manual workers only those in the larger offices, factories, etc., have been included. So far as they go, however, the results are accepted as indicating that wages have increased in a greater proportion than the cost of living for the great majority of manual workers, for a good proportion of public servants of the lower salary grades, and for non-manual workers in private employment.

The above considerations refer to the period ending April, 1919, when the cost of living in Norway had risen 162 per cent. above the 1914 figure. Since then the cost of living has risen further, and by July, 1919, it was 180 per cent. Under new collective agreements concluded in April and May, 1919, wages have been considerably increased for large numbers of factory workers and handicraftsmen. The employers' association state that the average increase in hourly earnings from 1914 to July, 1919, amounted to 241 per cent. for factory workers, and to 202 per cent. for handicraftsmen. The increase is stated to be partly due to higher rates per hour granted to prevent loss in earnings in consequence of the reduction in working hours from 55½ to 48 per week. During the same period the average weekly earnings rose by about 217 per cent.

WAGES OF PRUSSIAN MINERS, 1914 to 1919.

THE average sum earned per shift by men employed in the mining industry in Prussia during the last quarter of 1919, and the percentage increase in earnings during the war, i.e., as compared with those of the second quarter of 1914, are shown in the following Table, the various mining districts being distinguished:—

Nature of Minerals and Mining Districts.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.	
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.			
	Net Earnings per shift last Qr. of 1919.†	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift last Qr. of 1919.†	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift last Qr. of 1919.†	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
Coal.						
Upper Silesia ..	23 0	380·7	17 2	390·7	15 6	387·7
Lower Silesia ..	20 7	432·8	19 1	455·9	17 7	464·7
Dortmund ..	27 2	346·8	20 2	354·4	19 1	344·9
Saarbrücken (State Mines) ..	24 3	384·8	19 6	381·1	18 10	396·6
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	26 7	398·5	19 6	310·4	16 4	302·7
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ..	29 9	392·3	21 6	338·1	18 4	322·7
Lignite.						
Halle ..	18 8	354·9	17 8	401·1	17 5	406·3
Rhine, Left Bank ..	22 4	389·0	18 11	338·3	22 5	458·2
Copper.						
Mansfeld ..	17 11	374·9	16 10	351·5	15 9	345·4
Other Metalliferous Ores.						
Oberharz ..	18 10	364·6	17 9	352·0	14 1	346·9
Siegen ..	22 3	349·3	18 0	342·3	16 4	309·9
Nassau-Wetzlar ..	16 4	347·8	14 2	314·7	13 5	305·1
Rhine, Right Bank ..	18 10	325·1	14 7	276·1	14 7	320·1
Rhine, Left Bank ..	16 4	350·1	13 1	320·2	12 7	319·0
Salt.						
Halle ..	18 7	301·3	15 7	284·0	14 8	286·0
Clausthal ..	18 2	271·5	16 2	292·4	14 8	276·8

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 14th April, 1920.

† The earnings shown in the table represent the amounts that result from converting the mark into English currency at the parity rate (1 mark=11·8d.).

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

If the number of men employed in each district and in each of these three groups be taken into consideration, the average increase for Prussia as a whole is computed to be about 360 per cent. for hewers and trammers, 366 per cent. for other underground workers, and 364 per cent. for surface workers. The average increase for all men together would be about 363 per cent.

[At the end of 1919 the index number of the general level of retail food prices in Germany, based upon the estimated weekly food requirements of a working-class family of four persons, was computed by Herr Richard Calwer in the journal *Die Konjunktur* to have reached a figure 356 per cent. above that of July, 1914.]

THE FRENCH METAL INDUSTRY: RESUMPTION OF WORK IN THE INVADIED DISTRICTS.

THE results of an enquiry into the above subject, undertaken by the Department of Industrial Reconstruction in the Invaded Districts, are summarised in the *Journal Officiel* for 10th April. The metal works investigated may for convenience be grouped into two classes, (a) those engaged in ore reduction or in processes immediately following including blast furnaces, puddling works, steel works, rolling mills, iron works, copper foundries, zinc works, &c.; and (b) foundries, engineering works, wire mills, hardware factories, &c. All these were particularly flourishing in the invaded districts before the war. In the ten departments concerned there were situated 33 per cent. of all establishments of the first class in France, and 15 per cent. of the second class. As regards persons employed in these departments, the first group of works gave occupation to 35 per cent. of the total in all similar establishments in France, and the second group to 25 per cent.

The actual number of persons employed in works of the first category before the war was 37,056, and in those of the second 112,353. On 1st March, 1920, the corresponding totals were 8,408 and 39,618. The present staffs consequently form 22·6 per cent. and 35·2 per cent. respectively of those formerly employed, or, taking both groups together, 32·1 per cent. of the pre-war total. Corresponding figures for certain recent dates, showing the increasing resumption of work in each of the two groups of establishments, are given in the following Table:—

Date.	Proportion of pre-war (1914) Staff employed.	
	Blast-furnaces, etc. (a) Group.	Foundries, etc. (b) Group.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1st October, 1919	14·9	20·6
1st January, 1920	17·2	28·5
1st February, 1920	20·6	30·4
1st March, 1920	22·6	35·2

In the second group, works engaged in making iron goods, wire, &c., were giving employment at the date of the enquiry to 10,797 persons, as compared with 39,612 in 1914 (27·3 per cent. resumption); foundries and engineering works were employing 24,783, as against 64,598 in 1914 (38·3 per cent.); copper foundries, bronze works, &c., to 4,038, as compared with 8,143 in 1914 (about 50·0 per cent.).

STATE GRANTS TO UNEMPLOYMENT SOCIETIES IN DENMARK: AMENDMENT OF LAW.*

THE Law of April 8th, 1914 (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1915, p. 120), which regulated the grant of State subsidies to recognised Unemployed Benefit Societies in Denmark, has now been revised in certain particulars by a Law dated 5th January, 1920.

With regard to workpeople "without means," who alone may benefit by the State grants to Unemployment Societies, the new Law retains the definition which distinguishes these as persons possessing property not exceeding £278 if the person is unmarried, or £556 if married; but an addition now provides that if such property consists of real estate, the limits may, on the proposition of the Unemployment Inspector and of the Unemployment Society, be extended by the Home Office so that the values may be not more than £444 and £834 respectively.

* *Social Forsorg*, March, 1920. (The monthly journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance Council, the Unemployment Inspector's Department, &c.) Published at Hellerup.

An important change is made with regard to the relation of the Unemployment Inspector to the Benefit Societies. Hitherto his duties have been those of an inspecting authority only, but the new Law gives him a position in the direct administration of the societies. Under the former Law the societies themselves decided whether an unemployed person claiming benefit was entitled thereto, but the new Law provides that all questions of this character shall be decided by the Unemployment Inspector, from whose decision appeal may be made to the Unemployment Committee and, if necessary, to the Home Office. Thus the new Law states that benefit is to be refused to a member who declines to accept work offered by his society or the Municipal Employment Exchange (and considered by his society to be suitable work) until the Unemployment Inspector has decided that there is good ground for the refusal. The provision in the old Law that unemployment benefit is not to be granted to members who are affected by strikes or lock-outs is retained in the new Law, which contains a further clause under which benefit is to be refused to persons taking part in a dispute which is contrary to a collective agreement, or who (1), having regard to occupation, skill and place of residence, are able to take the work which is the subject of the dispute, and (2), provided that they may be regarded as bound by the agreement, decline such work; and this without regard to the position taken up by their trade union in respect to the dispute. The Permanent Arbitration Court is to decide whether the dispute is illegal. Benefit is also to be refused to a member who, during two years before the period of unemployment, has not been in work for at least ten months, except in trades where the Home Office notifies that there is "exceptional" unemployment.

The new Law permits Unemployment Societies to raise the maximum daily out-of-work benefit from 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. in the case of members with dependants, and from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. for other members. It became operative on 1st January last and is to be subject to revision in the Parliamentary Session of 1921-22.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION FOR HUNGARIAN COAL MINERS.

A DECREE has been issued by the Hungarian Government Commissioner of Coal Mines obliging coal-miners under penalty of fine and imprisonment to continue in their present occupation until further notice. Miners may be allowed to transfer from one colliery to another, and those who have land of their own may receive furloughs in rotation so far as the work of mining permits. The object of the Order is to prevent miners from undertaking agricultural work during the summer months, the need for coal production for industrial purposes being paramount.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.

NORWAY (Factories, &c.).

A RECENT issue of *Sociala Meddelanden*, the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, contained the text of the law passed in Norway in July, 1919, under which the 48-hour week was introduced from 1st January, 1920. The law applies to:—

I. (a) Factories and works where handicrafts or other industrial occupations are carried on, provided that such works have the character of factories, or that use is made in them of steam or other power. (The Act does not apply to works where a motor of not more than one horse-power is in use); (b) Stone quarries, chalkpits, &c., where at least 5 persons are employed; (c) Mines, ore-dressing works, smelting works, &c.; (d) Works where explosives are manufactured or used.

II. (a) Works where handicrafts or other industrial occupations are carried on, provided that at least 5 persons are regularly employed, and that such persons are employed by the owner of the business in his workshop or in some place other than the worker's home; (b) ice-cutting works.

The following occupations are also to be covered by the Act to the extent which the King may direct after a report has been made by the Commission of Labour: (c) establishments employing warehousemen and packers, or which employ workmen on building sites, in warehouses, or on steamship wharves, &c.; (d) works employing building trade operatives where, as a rule, at least 5 workers are employed, the installation of water and gas mains and sewers, the construction of roads, railways, harbours, telegraph and telephone installations, and similar undertakings.

Normal working hours are not to exceed 8½ per diem, and 48 per week. In mines the hours are reckoned from "bank to bank." In mines, &c., where Saturday is generally free,

the hours may be 9½ per diem, but not more than 48 per week. Normal working time must fall between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. Work performed beyond ordinary hours is to be reckoned as overtime. Generally, overtime is prohibited, but it is permitted in emergencies, to avoid deterioration of goods, &c., in periods of unforeseen pressure, and the like. It must not exceed a maximum of 10 hours per week unless special permission is obtained. In no case is overtime to exceed 30 hours for any worker in four consecutive weeks. It is forbidden for workers under 18.

With regard to continuous processes, the King may approve an arrangement of shifts which will allow to each worker an average working week of 48 hours with an uninterrupted rest period of 24 hours a week.

In the case of workers of 18 years and over employed in loading and unloading the working time may not exceed 192 hours in four weeks.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (AGRICULTURE).

A recent despatch from H.M. Representative at Prague transmits a statement furnished by the Czecho-Slovakian Ministry for Foreign Affairs as to the forty-eight hour working week in agriculture in that country, introduced by the general Eight Hours Act of 19th December, 1918.

The law, which has been in operation since 13th January, 1919, enacts that the actual working hours of persons regularly employed in agriculture or forestry, who are not members of the household of the employer, and who receive daily, weekly or monthly wages, shall not exceed 8 hours in 24, or 48 per week. The regulations issued under the law and dated 11th January, 1919, prescribe, however, that hours may be arranged otherwise, on condition that the total number worked in four weeks shall not exceed 192. When extra work is necessary, in case of *force majeure*, or accidents, or in the public interest, or for other imperative reasons, the communal authorities may permit an increase in the hours of work during not more than four weeks of the year and by not more than two hours a day. Should the need for extra work continue beyond four weeks, authorisation may be given for a further period of 16 weeks. In all overtime is not to extend beyond 20 weeks, or 240 hours in the year. This limitation, however, does not apply to emergency work, especially repairs, where danger to life, health and the public interest is involved, but only for a limited period when work is unavoidably necessary for technical reasons, and if such work cannot be performed within the usual hours. No official permission shall be necessary for the initiation of this work, but it must be notified to the communal authority if the work lasts longer than three days. Night work (*i.e.*, work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.) is permitted in agriculture, viticulture and fruit growing, if such work cannot be completely or satisfactorily carried out during the day. All work performed after the prescribed hours is to be reckoned as overtime and specially remunerated.

SWITZERLAND (POSTAL AND TRANSPORT WORKERS).

The hours of work of persons employed on the Federal railways in the postal, telegraph and telephone administration and in transport and communication undertakings carried on under concessions from the Confederation are to be fixed in accordance with a Decree issued by the Swiss Federal Council on 6th March.

In general, the daily duration of actual work must not exceed eight hours on an average in a group of 14 working days or less. This may extend to nine in posts which simply require the presence of the person employed, but where there is little actual work. (Such posts are to be designated in the administrative regulations for carrying out the law.) The hours of work must in no case exceed ten in any single "on duty" period.

The daily "on duty" period must not exceed 13 hours on an average in a group of 14 consecutive working days, or 13½ if the employee's home is near his place of work. The average must be reduced to 12 when circumstances permit.

During six weeks following on confinement women must not be employed in the transport and other services included in the present law.

The administrative regulations to be issued by the Federal Council may contain special provisions limiting the employment of women.

The law also makes provision concerning nightwork and the number of days of rest to be granted during the year, and lays down the period of annual leave for employees. Further details, including the date upon which the present law comes into force, are to be laid down in the administrative regulations.

The period within which a demand for a referendum may be made expires on 22nd June, 1920.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st MAY, 1920.*

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Food	...	...	...	146%
All Items included	...	...	...	141%

FOOD.

There was a large rise in the index number of retail prices of the principal articles of food between 1st April and 1st May, viz., from 135 to 146 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. This increase is due to the advance in the prices of flour and bread resulting from the reduction of the subsidy. The rise in the average price of flour amounted to 7d. per 7 lbs. and that in the average price of bread to 3d. per 4 lbs. There was also a slight increase in the average prices of potatoes and bacon, while on the other hand, milk and fish averaged about 10 per cent. cheaper on 1st May than on 1st April.

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

Article	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated)			Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (—) at 1st May, 1920, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st May, 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	0 9½	1 8	1 8½	+ 0 11	+ 0 ½
Thin Flank	0 6½	1 3	1 3	+ 0 8½	..
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	1 8	1 3½	+ 0 8½	— 4½
Thin Flank	0 4½	1 2½	0 9½	+ 0 5	— 5
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 8½	1 9½	+ 0 11	+ 0 ½
Breast	0 6½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 0 7	+ 0 ½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	1 9	1 3	+ 0 8½	— 6
Breast	0 4	1 1	0 6	+ 0 2	— 7
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	2 3	2 6½	+ 1 7	+ 3½
Flour per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	1 11	+ 1 0½	+ 7
Bread per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9	1 0½	+ 0 6½	+ 3½
Tea	1 6½	2 8	2 11½	+ 1 4½	+ 3½
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 7	0 10	+ 0 8	+ 3
Milk per quart	0 3½	0 8½	0 9	+ 0 5½	+ 0 ½
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	2 6 ½	3 0½	+ 1 9½	+ 6½
Salt	1 2	2 6 ½	3 0½	+ 1 10½	+ 6½
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	0 8½	1 8	1 8½	+ 0 11½	+ 0 ½
Margarine	0 7½	1 2	1 2	+ 0 6½	..
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 6½	0 3½	+ 0 2	— 3
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	1 2½	+ 0 9½	+ 6½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st May, 1920, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at	
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st April 1920.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	107	116	111	103	111
Thin Flank	134	124	129	126	128
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	117	115	116	175	116
Thin Flank	107	97	102	206	102
Mutton, British—					
Legs	104	107	106	102	105
Breast	118	101	109	106	109
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	126	111	119	206	118
Breast	50	45	47	217	46
Bacon (streaky)†	173	166	170	142	157
Fish	101	94	97	167	120
Flour	113	122	118	52	53
Bread	118	114	116	55	63
Tea	92	89	90	73	90
Sugar (granulated) ..	403	372	387	241	386
Milk	154	162	158	141	185
Butter—					
Fresh	146	155	151	107	149
Salt	155	159	157	112	156
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)†	138	134	136	130	130
Margarine	98	93	96	97	96
Eggs (fresh)	189	159	174	412	181
Potatoes	227	165	196	59	178
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	150	142	146	133	135

* The increase of 14s. 2d. per ton of coal took place on 12th May and is not included in the statistics, which relate to 1st May.

† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the Returns quote the price for another kind locally representative.

‡ Government butter, except in Ireland.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

Increases in *rents* of working-class dwellings have been limited by the Increase of Rent Restriction Acts, and, for the same accommodation, rents generally are the same as before the War, except in so far as higher rents have resulted from increased rates. On the basis of the available information it is estimated that the increase in working class rents on this account averages about 15 per cent. of the pre-war rents.

As regards the prices of *clothing*, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, so far as possible. Owing, however, to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the War, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price-changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices of clothing. From information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, it is estimated that the level of prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged between 320 and 330 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was about 75 per cent., at 1st May.* For gas the increase (allowing for rebate) was nearly 60 per cent., for lamp oil about 200 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 250 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items, have, however, relatively small influence in the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which, taken as a whole, the average increase is estimated at about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 120 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st May, 1920, is about 141 per cent.†

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

The general increase of 141 per cent. at 1st May compares with an increase of 132 per cent. at 1st April. The corresponding figures for earlier dates in 1915-20 are shown in the following Table:

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

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

* See Note (*) in previous column.

† If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase on the prices of July, 1914, is about 6 per cent. less.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

ITALY.

Rome.*

The general level of food prices in Rome shows an increase of 0.2 per cent. in March, 1920, as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 200 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessities (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in March shows an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with February, and an increase of 196 per cent. as compared with the pre-war level.

The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children, and it is assumed that the standard of living was identical throughout the period covered.

SWITZERLAND.†

According to figures compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st March shows a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 1st December, 1919, but an increase of 136.9 per cent. as compared with 1st June, 1914. If certain other necessities (fuel, lighting, soap) be included, retail prices fell by 0.1 per cent. as compared with 1st December, but were 144.4 per cent. above the pre-war level. The following table shows the extent to which each of the categories of food, etc., has increased (or decreased) in price during the intervals referred to:—

Article or Group of Articles	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in cost of Identical Quantities on 1st March, 1920, as compared with	
	1st Dec., 1919.	1st June, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Milk, butter, cheese	+ 3.5	+ 94.0
Edible fats and oils	—11.7	+ 177.9
Bread, flour and cereals.. ..	— 0.6	+ 111.6
Peas, beans, lentils and rice ..	+ 3.1	+ 216.2
Meat	— 1.2	+ 186.9
Eggs	—20.4	+ 290.0
Potatoes	+ 8.3	+ 85.7
Sugar and honey	+26.3	+ 253.2
Coffee, tea and chocolate	+ 5.1	+ 96.2
All foods	— 0.2	+ 136.9
Other necessities (fuel, lighting and soap)	+ 1.0	+ 216.2
All above Articles	— 0.1	+ 144.4

The foregoing computations are based on the assumption that the pre-war standard of consumption of the various articles has been maintained.

BELGIUM.

In the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1919, and later months summaries have been given of the periodical investigations carried out by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies for the purpose of ascertaining the movements in the general level of retail prices of food and other necessities. Hitherto the enquiries have been confined to Brussels, Antwerp and the Midland district (La Louvière) but they have now been extended to such a number of centres (61) that their final results may be considered as applying to the country generally. The list of commodities for which prices are supplied is almost identical with that utilised in the earlier local investigations (see page 280 of July LABOUR GAZETTE), but house-rent is no longer included. The figures are unweighted as before.

In each of the 61 localities from which returns are received the price of each article in April, 1914, is taken as equal to 100 and a corresponding index number is calculated representing the price at the latest date. A simple mean of the indices for all articles is then computed giving the general index number of the locality.

The index number for each of the nine provinces is calculated similarly by combining the indices of the various localities, and finally the general index for the whole country is obtained by taking the simple mean of the nine provincial indices.

According to figures published in the *Revue du Travail* for 31st March, the general index number for 15th February shows an increase in the retail prices of necessities of 320 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. Taking twelve principal centres only,† on 15th February the rise for articles of prime necessity (almost entirely food)

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

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies.

‡ The communes of Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, with populations of over 100,000; Malines and Bruges (50,000 to 100,000); Namur and Mons (25,000 to 50,000); Hasselt and Arlon (10,000 to 25,000); Audenarde and Avelais (less than 10,000)

ranged from 323 to 341 per cent.; for less necessary articles from 266 to 301 per cent.; and for clothing, fuel and lighting from 298 to 322 per cent.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).*

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in March, 1920, shows a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 104.9 per cent. compared with 1913. The cost of the food budget is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietetic standard throughout the period covered.

UNITED STATES.†

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in March remained the same as in the preceding month, but shows an increase of 14 per cent. as compared with March, 1919, and an increase of 96 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In the computation of the general level, the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review.

CANADA.‡

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in March, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows an increase amounting to 1.8 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, and an increase of 115.4 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be considered, the March figures show an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 76.6 per cent. as compared with those of July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (115 per cent.) on the one hand, and the total family expenditure (77 per cent.) on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house rent in March, according to the Canadian statistics, was only about 18 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war.

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

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

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

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

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

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.						Latest figures available.	
	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
UNITED KINGDOM ..	32	61	104	110	109	146*		May '20
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	320		Feb. '20
Denmark	28	46	66	87	112	151		Jan. '20
France (Paris)‡ ..	22	32	83	106	161	239		Mar. '20
" (other Towns)‡	23§	42§	84§	144§	188§	220		1st Qr. '20
Holland (Amst'rd'm)	..	..	42	76	110	105		Mar. '20
Italy (Rome)	5¶	11	37	103	106	200		Mar. '20
" (Milan) .. .. .	..	..	..	225	210	306		Mar. '20
Norway .. .. .	..	60	114¶	179	189	198		Mar. '20
Spain	6**	13**	27**	51**	30**	30		Sept. '19
Sweden†	24	42	81	168	210	191		Mar. '20
Switzerland	19††	41††	78††	122††	150††	137		Mar. '20
United States ..	2¶	9	43	64	86	96		Mar. '20
OVERSEA DOMINIONS								
Australia	31	30	26	33††	47	63		Mar. '20
Canada	5	14	57	75	86	115		Mar. '20
India (Calcutta) ..	8	10	16	31¶	51¶	61		Apr. '20
New Zealand	13	19	27	39	44	62		Mar. '20
South Africa	7	16	28	34	39	83		Mar. '20

* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom in the table relate to food only. For all items the increase is 141 per cent. (See p. 233.) † 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. ** Figures for six months, April to September. †† Figures for June.

GERMANY.

Employment in March.—The *Reichsanzeiger* of 4th May reports as follows, concerning the conditions of employment during the month of March last:—

"The political events which occurred during the middle of the month, the resultant general strike and consequent disturbances did not fail to have an effect on the condition of the labour market. The improvement which was evident in February and which continued during the first weeks of March was interrupted. The coal output, instead of being increased, by means of the extra shifts on which such great hopes were centred, decreased for the time to an almost negligible quantity; in almost all branches of industry there were periods of stagnation and stoppages of work, chiefly in the districts affected by the disturbances. Also, after the immediate consequences had been overcome in the chief districts, there still remained a great deal of unrest both among workers and employers."

According to returns from 34 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 4,938,540 in March, 95,287 or 1.9 per cent. were unemployed. This represents a reduction by about one-third as compared with February, when 141,357 members or 2.9 per cent., were unemployed out of a total of 4,858,951. Compared with the month of March in the previous year, in which the percentage was 3.9, this represents a reduction by one-half. In the larger Unions the percentage of unemployment was as follows (the percentage for February is given in brackets):—Textile workers, 2.9 per cent. (6.4 per cent.); building workers, 2.9 per cent. (4.1 per cent.); factory workers, 1.6 per cent. (2.5 per cent.); transport workers, 1.5 per cent. (3.2 per cent.); metal workers, 1.1 per cent. (1.4 per cent.) There was an increase of the percentage of unemployment among woodworkers and Municipal and State workers: in the case of the first from 1.1 per cent. in February to 1.4 per cent. in March, in the second case from 1.2 per cent. in February to 1.5 per cent. in March.

The number of unemployed persons in receipt of assistance from public funds continued to decrease in the month of March. According to the report of the Demobilisation Commissioner there were, on April 1st, 331,116 such persons as against 368,011 on March 1st. The figures for April 1st include 259,675 men (285,568 in the previous month) and 71,441 females (82,443 in the previous month). The number of dependants on April 1st was 313,196 as against 349,627 on the corresponding day of the previous month.

Returns from Employment Exchanges show that, on the whole, there was a reduction in the number of applicants for vacancies. In March there were 162 male and 83 female applicants for every 100 vacancies as against 174 and 91 respectively in the previous month. The development, however, was by no means uniform in the separate branches of industry. Only in the spinning industry and the building trades was there any considerable reduction of unemployment.

According to returns from 5,380 Sickness Insurance Societies, the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid (and who are therefore assumed to be in work), increased from March 1st to April 1st by 99,611 or 1 per cent. The male membership increased by 1.2 per cent., and the female membership by 0.7 per cent.

SWEDEN.

Employment in January.—According to data published in No. 3 of *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department of Social Affairs), of the members of Swedish trade unions making returns to the Department for Social Affairs concerning unemployment, 6.7 per cent. were out of work on 1st January last, as compared with 3.8 per cent. on the first day of the preceding month and 7.3 per cent. on 1st January, 1919. The figure for the most recent date is stated to be provisional and subject to possible revision.

NORWAY.*

Employment in February.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of February in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for February, 1919. The figures show an increase in the proportion out of work at the latest date as compared with January, but no change as compared with February, 1920. Among metal workers, who are most largely represented, unemployment in February was at the same level as in January, but was about half that recorded for February, 1919.

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Feb. 29, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1920.	Feb. 28, 1919.	Feb. 29, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1920.	Feb. 28, 1919.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	885	890	834	10.1	11.5	9.6
Carpenters, &c.	1,480	1,470	1,525	3.4	6.4	6.2
Painters (Christiania) ..	751	735	450	5.2	9.8	8.4
Metal workers	10,191	10,164	9,425	1.3	1.3	2.5
Boot and shoemakers ..	1,008	1,034	1,036	0.8	0.9	3.0
Printers	2,522	2,515	2,451	0.4	0.3	0.2
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	896	892	889	0.8	1.0	2.0
Cabinetmakers	618	610	670	1.0	1.5	3.3
Bakers (Christiania) ..	550	450	464	*38.2	3.1	2.2
Total	18,901	18,760	17,744	2.9	2.4	3.0

DENMARK.†

Employment in March.—According to returns made to the Danish Statistical Department by the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 294,834 workpeople 6.7 per cent. were unemployed on 26th March as compared with 9.6 per cent. on 27th February. The following Table gives the percentage of unemployment in various industries in Copenhagen and in the provinces on these dates. (Comparative figures for the end of March, 1919, are not available):—

Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 26th March, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed	
		27th Feb., 1920.	26th March, 1920.
Copenhagen:—		Per cent.	Per cent.
Building trades	14,793	14.3	7.9
Other industries	64,589	3.0	2.7
Commercial employment ..	14,115	0.9	0.9
General labourers (trades not specified)	31,070	4.3	3.1
Total	124,567	4.3	3.3
Provinces:—			
Building trades	22,334	23.7	14.3
Other industries	59,213	4.9	4.3
Commercial employment ..	14,460	1.2	1.1
General labourers (trades not specified)	74,260	19.5	13.1
Total	170,267	13.4	9.2
Grand Total.. ..	294,834	9.6	6.7

CANADA.‡

Employment in January.—Returns relating to unemployment in January were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,428 labour organisations, having a total membership of 173,161. For all occupations represented, 4.28 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 4.98 per cent. in December, 1919, and 3.94 in January, 1919.

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

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting on 31 Jan., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
		Jan., 1920.	Dec., 1919.	Jan., 1919.
All trades reporting.. ..	173,161	4.28	4.98	3.94
PRINCIPAL UNIONS.				
Building and construction ..	27,624	11.77	12.06	16.29
Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores ..	11,115	0.84	2.10	1.42
Metals, machinery, and conveyances ..	21,473	4.11	3.72	3.21
Textiles, carpets and cordage	2,221	0.18	0.36	11.50
Clothing and laundering	1,791	1.34	0.12	3.22
Food, tobacco and liquors	4,240	7.90	11.32	8.24
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	4,614	0.39	0.44	1.19
Steam railways	49,277	1.90	1.59	1.78
Street and electric railway employees..	6,694	0.18	0.62	0.33
Navigation, seafaring, dock labour, etc.	6,152	13.13	29.37	6.78
Teamsters and chauffeurs.. ..	3,047	0.75	2.89	2.98
Pulp, paper and fibre	4,600	0.54	0.62	2.23
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	8,917	1.31	1.08	0.70

* Preliminary figure.

† *Statistiske Erteretninger*, 23rd April, 1920. Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in April was good generally and slightly better than in March.

Trade Unions, mainly of skilled workmen, with a net membership of 1,560,904, reported 0·9 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 1·1 per cent. a month earlier.

In industries in which workpeople are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed on 30th April, 1920, calculated from the number of unemployment books and Out-of-Work Donation policies lodged, was 2·80, as compared with 3·63 on 26th March, 1920.

The number of men on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 30th April, 1920, was 276,939, a decrease of 13,533 on the total at 1st April; the number of women was 48,976, an increase of 1,594 on the total at 1st April. The number of vacancies unfilled at April 30th, was 37,885 for men and 48,066 for women, the corresponding figures at 1st April being 35,965 and 50,552.

Employment at coal mines continued good. There was a slight increase in the total number of workpeople employed in April, as compared with March, and a considerable increase as compared with a year earlier. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 5·76 in April, as compared with 5·72 a month earlier. Employment continued good at iron and shale mines and fair at tin mines. It was fairly good generally at lead and zinc mines. At quarries employment was good on the whole.

In the pig-iron industry employment continued good and the number of furnaces in blast was increased during April. Employment at iron and steel works also remained good. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades employment continued to improve and in the tinplate trade and most of the other metal trades it was good. In many cases the metal group of trades was affected by shortages of fuel and various metal material (castings, steel bars and plates, etc.).

In the cotton, silk, hosiery, lace, carpet and jute trades employment continued good. In the woollen and worsted trades it was good on the whole, though the short time in the wool sorting department continued. In the linen trade it continued good in Scotland, but slack in Ireland. In the textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades employment was fairly good. In the leather trades it was fairly good on the whole. In the boot and shoe trades employment was only fair and a considerable amount of short time was reported. Employment continued fair on the whole in the readymade tailoring trade and fairly good in the bespoke trade; with dressmakers and milliners in London and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades it was also fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade, the corset trade and, on the whole, in the felt hat trade, employment continued good.

In the brick trade employment was good and better than in March; men in the cement trades continued fully employed. In the building trade employment continued good; bricklayers and carpenters were very difficult to obtain and there was a marked reduction in the number unemployed of all other important classes of labour in the building trades. Employment in the woodworking and furnishing trades continued good on the whole, but with packing-case makers it was only fair. In the pottery and glass trades employment remained good, though hampered, especially in the Potteries, by shortage of fuel and raw materials. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good, and in the food preparation trades it was fairly good on the whole, but there was a notable decline in the state of employment at jam factories.

The demand for skilled agricultural workers in April was less keen than a few months ago, though in several counties men to take charge of cattle and horses were in request. Casual labour was usually sufficient and sometimes in excess of the demand, though there were local shortages. In the fishing industry employment declined slightly and varied from good on the north-east coast of England to bad at some Scottish ports. With seamen employment continued moderate on the whole and the supply of men was equal to or in excess of the demand at all the principal ports. With dock and riverside labourers employment ranged from fair to good.

The general position, as indicated in the above paragraphs, is shown in further detail in the general statistical Tables in the following columns and in the detailed reports on the principal industries which follow them.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The following Table shows the number of persons insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1916, and the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged* at 30th April, 1920.

Trade.	Numbers Insured at April 16th, 1920.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 30th April, 1920.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Buildings and Works Construction:						
Carpenters ..	137,750	{ + }	137,750	497	—	497
Bricklayers ..	61,160		61,160	204	—	204
Others ..	689,853		689,853	17,757	131	17,888
Shipbuilding ..	326,669	5,575	332,244	9,248	276	9,524
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,182,984	203,550	1,386,534	45,876	9,712	55,588
Vehicle Construction	224,307	15,225	239,532	3,298	304	3,602
Sawmilling ..	15,124	788	15,912	1,196	21	1,217
Other Insured ..	41,541	205	41,746	290	4	294
Total under Act of 1911	2,675,032	229,699	2,904,731	78,366	10,448	88,814
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	196,911	8,172	205,083	1,500	690	2,190
Tinplate Manufacture ..	15,729	3,688	19,417	104	16	120
Wire Manufacture ..	23,002	8,079	31,081	225	135	360
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. ..	15,072	12,771	27,843	155	191	346
Brass ..	21,446	7,643	29,089	204	83	287
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc. ..	25,828	9,699	35,527	241	83	324
Hardware, Hollowware ..	75,013	47,880	122,893	1,077	1,069	2,146
Tools, Files, Saws, Implem'ts, Cutlery	17,345	6,634	23,979	167	68	235
Clocks, Plate, Jewellery ..	10,198	7,166	17,364	386	28	414
Needles, Pins, Type-founding Dies, etc	4,940	7,306	12,246	61	37	98
Electrical Scientific etc. Apparatus and Appliances ..	40,001	22,399	62,400	1,357	485	1,842
Miscellaneous Metals	3,112	5,080	8,192	288	65	353
Ammunition and Explosives ..	49,773	82,034	131,807	2,256	4,199	6,455
Chemicals ..	103,555	26,327	129,882	1,449	861	2,310
Leather and Leather Goods ..	41,450	21,704	63,154	1,083	434	1,517
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials ..	38,966	8,387	47,353	360	180	540
Sawmilling, Machine Woodwork and Wooden Cases†	65,777	18,163	83,940	1,241	707	1,948
Rubber and Manufactures thereof ..	40,694	30,296	70,990	780	616	1,396
Other Insured ..	48,778	85,079	133,857	1,422	3,195	4,617
Total under 1916 Act	837,590	418,507	1,256,097	14,356	13,142	27,498
TOTAL, INSURED INDUSTRIES ..	3,512,622	648,206	4,160,828	92,722	23,590	116,312

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Trade. (For fuller headings see Table above.)	Percentage Unemployed at 30th April, 1920.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 26th March, 1920.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Building ..	2·04	2·63	2·04	— 0·70	— 1·35	— 0·71
Works Construction	2·35	4·49	2·36	— 0·67	— 3·76	— 0·70
Shipbuilding ..	2·83	4·95	2·87	— 0·61	— 1·09	— 0·62
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	3·88	4·77	4·01	— 1·09	— 1·49	— 1·15
Vehicle Construction	1·47	2·00	1·59	— 0·62	— 0·50	— 0·61
Sawmilling ..	7·91	2·66	7·65	— 1·01	+ 0·06	— 0·95
Other ..	0·70	1·95	0·70	— 0·06	— 0·63	— 0·07
Total Insured under Act of 1911 ..	2·93	4·55	3·06	— 0·85	— 1·42	— 0·90
Iron and Steel ..	0·76	8·44	1·07	— 0·34	— 0·53	— 0·34
Tinplate ..	0·66	0·43	0·62	— 17·35	— 7·72	— 15·56
Wire ..	0·98	1·67	1·16	— 0·17	+ 0·18	— 0·11
Anchors, Chains, etc.	1·03	1·50	1·24	— 0·42	— 0·35	— 0·40
Brass ..	0·95	1·09	0·99	— 0·02	— 0·22	— 0·07
Copper, Tin, Lead, &c.	0·93	0·86	0·91	— 0·14	— 0·32	— 0·19
Hardware ..	1·44	2·23	1·75	— 0·39	— 0·45	— 0·42
Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	0·96	1·03	0·98	— 0·06	— 0·15	— 0·09
Clocks, Plate, etc. ..	3·79	0·39	2·38	+ 0·55	— 0·19	+ 0·24
Needles, Pins, Dies, &c	1·23	0·51	0·80	— 0·41	— 0·01	— 0·17
Electrical, etc. App.	3·39	2·17	2·95	— 1·05	— 0·62	— 0·86
Miscellaneous Metals	9·25	1·28	4·31	— 1·92	+ 0·17	— 0·40
Ammunition and Explosives ..	4·53	5·12	4·90	— 1·69	— 0·59	— 0·98
Chemicals ..	1·40	3·27	1·78	— 0·42	+ 0·01	— 0·36
Leather ..	2·61	2·00	2·40	— 0·18	— 0·42	— 0·25
Brick, etc. ..	0·92	2·15	1·14	— 0·2	— 0·53	— 0·28
Sawmilling, etc.†	1·89	3·89	2·32	— 0·31	+ 0·02	— 0·26
Rubber ..	1·92	2·03	1·97	— 0·47	+ 0·08	— 0·21
Other ..	2·92	3·76	3·45	— 0·49	— 0·65	— 0·64
Total Insured under Act of 1916 ..	1·71	3·14	2·19	— 0·74	— 0·49	— 0·67
TOTAL, INSURED INDUSTRIES ..	2·64	3·64	2·60	— 0·83	— 0·82	— 0·83

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

† 4,356 females in these occupations have been included in the totals for males.

‡ Excluding workpeople insured under the Act of 1911.

TRADE UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,560,904 reported 14,729 (or 0·9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of April, 1920.

Trade.	Member-ship at end of April, 1920, excluding those serving in H.M. Forces.	Percentage Unemployed at end of April, 1920.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	97,916	208	0·2	+ 0·1	— 1·2
Coal Mining	180,186	220	0·1	..	— 0·1
Engineering and Ship-building.	528,213	8,322	1·6	— 0·5	— 1·3
Miscellaneous Metal ..	83,684	437	0·5	..	— 1·3
Textiles:—					
Cotton	107,936	1,649	1·5	..	— 3·5
Woollen and Worsted	11,651	127	1·1	+ 0·2	— 0·3
Other	114,707	990	0·9	— 0·1	— 8·3
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	93,200	573	0·6	— 0·2	— 2·6
Furnishing	33,542	95	0·3	+ 0·1	— 0·6
Woodworking	55,803	197	0·4	..	— 2·0
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe	94,641	926	1·0	+ 0·1	+ 0·6
Other Clothing	95,961	715	0·7	— 0·1	— 0·5
Leather	18,101	144	0·8	..	— 1·1
Glass	1,363	1	0·1	..	— 0·4
Pottery	39,190	50	0·1	..	— 2·9
Tobacco	4,810	75	1·6	+ 0·3	+ 1·5
Total	1,560,904	14,729	0·9	— 0·2	— 1·8

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in April derived from Returns furnished by Employers is summarised in the Tables given below:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for April, 1920.	April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	603,271	5·76	+ 0·04	+ 0·16
Iron "	16,931	5·61	— 0·29	— 0·17
Shale "	3,172	6·00	..	+ 0·04
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	—	273	+ 10	+ 4
		Mills Working		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	28,500	499	+ 3	+ 62
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	124,959	695,508	+ 0·1	+ 10·4

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.§		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton	106,188	+ 0·5	+ 25·1	253,259	+ 1·4	+ 45·0
Woollen	19,272	+ 0·3	+ 8·6	49,749	+ 1·7	+ 34·8
Worsted	35,549	+ 0·8	+ 9·5	81,766	+ 1·4	+ 37·4
Linen	31,312	— 0·1	+ 6·5	49,302	+ 2·6	+ 44·0
Jute	10,597	+ 0·7	+ 11·3	21,269	+ 7·1	+ 34·3
Hosiery	22,250	+ 1·2	+ 8·2	45,710	+ 0·9	+ 43·2
Lace	8,384	+ 0·4	+ 32·3	19,003	+ 2·7	+ 89·7
Other Textiles ..	15,363	+ 1·1	+ 20·4	31,727	+ 1·3	+ 54·6
Bleaching, etc. ..	25,523	+ 0·4	+ 18·8	91,917	+ 1·5	+ 56·6
Total	274,438	+ 0·6	+ 16·7	643,702	+ 1·7	+ 45·5
Boot and Shoe	60,363	+ 0·8	+ 8·5	159,808	+ 11·7	+ 39·7
Shirt and Collar ..	15,751	+ 1·6	+ 14·5	24,965	+ 3·9	+ 40·0
Readymade Tailoring	25,894	+ 0·4	+ 1·4	49,286	+ 0·8	+ 14·8
Paper Manufacture	13,721	+ 0·5	+ 29·4	39,896	+ 2·1	+ 72·4
Printing and Book-binding.	16,128	+ 0·1	+ 18·1	47,744	— 0·1	+ 43·7
Pottery	14,896	+ 1·6	+ 15·3	33,427	+ 2·3	+ 40·0
Glass	12,452	+ 0·8	+ 29·8	38,535	+ 1·8	+ 64·9
Brick	7,224	+ 3·7	+ 24·5	22,689	+ 8·7	+ 57·3
Cement	9,150	+ 1·7	+ 42·9	31,589	+ 1·7	+ 72·5
Food Preparation	68,352	— 1·1	+ 8·5	166,563	+ 2·5	+ 44·5
Total	243,931	+ 0·4	+ 12·5	614,550	+ 4·5	+ 44·0
Tin Mining	1,979	— 0·1	— 6·7	5,220	+ 2·3	+ 12·9
Lead and Zinc Mining.†	854	+ 2·4	— 12·9	2,517	+ 5·6	+ 3·0
Grand Total	521,202	+ 0·5	+ 14·5	1,265,989	+ 3·1	+ 44·5

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures.

† Based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

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

‡ Including some barytes and fluor-spar mining, carried on in conjunction with lead and zinc mining.

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

[NOTE.—The numbers given in the following Tables represent the numbers of workpeople 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 April continued good. At the collieries making Returns in April there was an increase of 0·4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month, and 6·8 per cent. on a year ago.

Of the 603,271 workpeople included in the Returns for April, 350,037 (or 58·0 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 199,413 (or 33·1 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more but less than 12 days.

The average number of days (5·76) worked per week for the whole of the United Kingdom showed a slight improvement on the previous month and was considerably better than a year ago.

The notable increase (·77 days per week) in Scotland as compared with last year is accounted for by the fact that the May Day holiday came into the period (ending 3rd May, 1919) under review at that date.

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

District.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fort-night ended 24th Apr., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th Apr., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Days.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Northumberland ..	41,565	+ 0·0	5·42	— 0·06	+ 0·05
Durham	110,126	+ 0·8	5·59	+ 0·03	+ 0·14
Cumberland	6,577	+ 1·2	5·91	+ 0·04	+ 0·41
South Yorkshire ..	58,840	+ 0·8	5·86	+ 0·03	+ 0·04
West Yorkshire ..	27,428	+ 0·7	5·91	+ 0·02	+ 0·07
Lancashire and Cheshire	56,212	+ 0·1	5·98	+ 0·04	+ 0·01
Derbyshire	37,745	+ 0·3	5·77	..	— 0·09
Notts and Leicester ..	36,524	+ 0·2	5·52	+ 0·02	+ 0·07
Staffordshire	31,262	+ 0·8	5·93	+ 0·01	+ 0·12
Worcester, Warwick and Salop	11,183	+ 1·0	5·93	+ 0·07	+ 0·20
Gloucester and Somerset	5,507	— 4·8	5·95	— 0·03	— 0·01
North Wales	8,319	+ 0·2	5·90	— 0·05	+ 0·78
South Wales	119,335	+ 0·4	5·96	+ 0·12	+ 0·14
ENGLAND & WALES	550,623	+ 0·4	5·79	+ 0·04	+ 0·10
West Scotland	23,626	+ 0·3	5·20	— 0·08	+ 0·62
Lothians	2,837	+ 2·0	5·22	— 0·11	+ 0·48
Fifeshire	25,744	— 0·1	5·63	+ 0·02	+ 0·95
SCOTLAND ..	52,207	+ 0·2	5·41	— 0·03	+ 0·77
IRELAND ..	441	+ 1·6	5·10	+ 0·06	+ 0·55
UNITED KINGDOM	603,271	+ 0·4	5·76	+ 0·04	+ 0·16

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 24th April, 1920, was provisionally returned at 17,140,278 tons. In the four weeks ended 27th March it was 19,504,901 tons. Production in April was affected by the Easter holidays.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during April, 1920, amounted to 2,251,080 tons, or 556,525 tons less than in March, 1920, and 4,354,134 tons less than in April, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good at iron and shale mines, fair at tin mines, and was fairly good generally at lead and zinc mines. At the quarries employment was good on the whole, except in so far as operations were hindered by wet weather. A continued shortage of quarrymen was reported.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to mines and open works at which 16,931 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 24th April, 1920, show a decrease in the total number employed of 0·3 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 3·2 per cent. on a year ago.

The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 5·61, compared with 5·90 in the previous month,

* 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.

and 5.78 a year ago. In the following Table the Returns received are summarised by districts:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fort-night ended 24th April, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 24th April, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with	
		Month ago	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,484	+ 0.6	+ 4.3	5.98	..	..
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,032	— 1.1	+ 2.5	5.04	— 0.96	— 0.43
Scotland	692	— 0.7	+ 5.5	5.12	— ..	+ 0.03
Other Districts ..	3,723	— 1.1	+ 1.6	5.72	— 0.04	— 0.20
All Districts ..	16,931	— 0.3	+ 3.2	5.61	— 0.29	— 0.17

Shale.—The Returns received from firms employing 4,783 workpeople in the fortnight ended 24th April, 1920, show that the number employed was 0.9 per cent. greater than in the previous month, but 5.1 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 6.00, the same as for April, 1919, and an increase of 0.03 compared with March, 1920.

Tin.—Returns from tin mines employing 1,979 workpeople at the end of April, show that the number employed was 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.7 per cent. less than in August, 1919. The total amount paid in wages at these mines was £20,880 in four weeks in April, 1920, an increase of 2.3 per cent. on a month earlier, and of 12.9 per cent. on a year earlier.

Employment was again fair in the Camborne and Redruth districts, and a further improvement was reported. At St. Just employment declined to fair.

Lead and Zinc.—Returns have been received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, etc.) employing 854 workpeople in April. These returns show that the number of workpeople employed at the end of April, 1920, was 2.4 per cent. more than in March, 1920, but 12.9 per cent. less than in April, 1919, while the total amount paid in wages to all workpeople employed at these mines was £10,068 in four weeks in April, 1920, an increase of 5.6 per cent. on a month earlier,† and of 3.0 per cent. on a year earlier.

Employment in the Welsh mines continued to be fairly good generally. In Derbyshire conditions were fair, an improvement being reported from Darley Dale. In Cumberland and Durham employment was good on the whole. In the Scottish districts it continued good, and miners were in demand.

QUARRYING.

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

	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.		
	Fort-night ended 24th April, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 24th April, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Limestone	4,526	— 0.5	+ 7.7	5.53	+ 0.15	— 0.26
Sandstone	1,219	— 0.8	+ 27.9	4.97	— 0.49	— 0.27
Granite	2,015	+ 4.6	+ 4.8	5.27	— 0.29	— 0.46
Slate	2,541	+ 1.1	+ 39.6	5.75	+ 0.06	— 0.21
Basalt	788	+ 3.5	+ 29.6	5.48	+ 0.29	+ 0.56
Whinstone	381	+ 4.1	+ 12.9	5.80	+ 0.19	+ 0.50
All Quarrying ..	11,473	+ 1.1	+ 16.5	5.48	— 0.11	— 0.21

Limestone.—Employment continued good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement, and fairly good at other quarries. Some time was again lost on account of wet weather.

Sandstone.—Employment was good generally at building and paving-stone quarries, and fairly good at other quarries. A scarcity of skilled quarrymen was frequently reported.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, etc.).—Employment continued good on the whole at quarries producing road making material, and fairly good at quarries for paving setts.

Slate.—Employment was again fairly good in North Wales.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment continued good generally at basalt quarries; at whinstone quarries it was fairly good, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

China Clay.—Employment was good at St. Austell and Lee Moor.

* See note * at foot of page 237.

† Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during April. At the works covered by the Returns received, 273 furnaces were in blast at the end of April as compared with 263 in March, and 269 in April, 1919. Some firms reported a shortage of fuel, and a scarcity of labour was also reported from a few districts.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in April on a	
	April, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES—					
Cleveland	67	66	71	+ 1	— 4
Cumberland and Lancs. ..	29	26	28	+ 3	+ 1
S. and S. W. Yorks.	10	10	10	..	..
Derby and Nottingham ..	31	31	31	..	..
Leicester, Lincoln and North- ampton	30	29	26	+ 1	+ 4
Staffs. and Worcester	28	28	27	..	+ 1
South Wales and Monmouth ..	11	11	11	..	..
Other Districts	5	4	4	+ 1	+ 1
	211	205	208	+ 6	+ 3
SCOTLAND	62	58	61	+ 4	+ 1
TOTAL	273	263	269	+10	+ 4

The imports of iron ore in April, 1920, amounted to 748,418 tons, or 107,826 tons more than in March, 1920, and 51,388 tons more than in April, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in April, 1920, amounted to 61,615 tons, or 3,765 tons less than in March, 1920, and 39,798 tons less than in April, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works remained good throughout April. Many firms, however, continued to be handicapped by shortage of fuel, while supplies of steel and scrap material were often inadequate. There was still a considerable scarcity of skilled workmen, puddlers being particularly in demand.

At works employing 124,959 workpeople, to which the returns relate, the volume of available employment (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) during the week ended 24th April, 1920, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. on the previous month and of 10.4 per cent. on April, 1919. The average number of shifts* per man employed was 5.57, the same as in the previous month: this compares with 5.60 in April, 1919.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		
		Month ago.		Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	14,347	- 1.6	+14.9	80,939	- 1.6	+15.8
Crucible Furnaces	598	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	3,195	- 2.0	+25.2
Bessemer Converters	1,201	- 7.3	+ 2.6	6,366	- 7.3	- 3.1
Puddling Forges	7,990	- 0.5	+ 8.6	41,338	- 0.3	+ 8.5
Rolling Mills	40,882	- 0.3	+21.4	217,298	- 0.5	+20.7
Forging and Pressing	4,879	+ 2.2	+ 3.0	27,351	+ 2.5	+ 6.0
Founding	12,425	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	73,203	+ 1.2	+ 2.3
Other Departments	13,234	+ 5.6	+ 4.8	76,486	+ 5.7	+ 4.8
Mechanics, Labourers	29,403	- 0.9	+ 6.3	169,332	- 1.0	+ 4.1
TOTAL	124,959	+ 0.2	+11.1	695,508	+ 0.1	+10.4
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Durham	14,203	+ 1.1	+16.5	78,427	+ 1.1	+14.8
Cleveland	11,782	+ 1.2	+19.1	67,127	+ 1.7	+17.8
Sheffield and Rotherham	29,701	+ 1.0	+ 9.7	169,208	+ 1.0	+11.6
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	4,334	+ 1.4	+ 9.6	24,362	+ 2.1	+10.8
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	9,783	- 7.2	- 2.2	52,964	- 7.2	- 0.9
Staffordshire	11,225	+ 1.3	+12.0	60,171	- 0.2	+ 7.7
Other Midland Counties	5,102	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	28,824	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
Wales and Monmouth	13,791	+ 2.1	+21.3	75,045	+ 1.3	+22.9
Total, England and Wales	99,924	+ 0.3	+11.6	556,128	+ 0.2	+11.8
Scotland	25,035	- 0.5	+ 9.1	139,380	- 0.4	+ 4.9
TOTAL	124,959	+ 0.2	+11.1	695,508	+ 0.1	+10.4

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were operated, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals and it is not intended to imply that the full number of shifts shown was worked by all the men employed.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a further improvement during April. The effects of the moulders' dispute were still felt in certain districts, but short time due to this cause was infrequent and at many centres conditions were stated to have become normal.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 16th April, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 30th April.

Division.	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 30th April, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 30th Apr., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with 26th Mar., 1920.
London	172,742	11,586	6.71	— 0.98
Northern Counties ..	110,321	4,534	4.11	— 1.78
North-Western	238,792	7,310	3.06	— 1.57
Yorkshire	158,210	4,377	2.77	— 0.97
East Midlands	66,497	1,601	2.41	— 0.77
West Midlands	194,035	5,107	2.63	— 0.83
S. Midlands and Eastern ..	81,545	3,205	3.93	— 0.91
S.E. Counties	40,451	2,582	6.38	— 0.81
South-Western	64,032	5,170	8.07	— 1.64
Wales	31,012	517	1.67	— 0.79
Scotland	197,420	6,824	3.46	— 0.93
Ireland	31,477	2,775	8.82	— 1.83
UNITED KINGDOM ..	1,386,534	55,588	4.01	— 1.15
Males	1,182,984	45,876	3.88	— 1.09
Females	203,550	9,712	4.77	— 1.49

Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued to improve, although shortage of materials was still experienced. On the Tees it was good generally.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good or fairly good, being better than in March. It was good at Crewe, where overtime was worked.

The improvement at Leeds continued, although the supply of castings was still not adequate. At Wakefield the previous month's standard was well maintained, while at Huddersfield and Bradford employment remained good. At Sheffield employment continued to improve, and was about as good as before the moulders' dispute. In the Nottingham and Derby districts a further improvement was reported, although short time continued to be worked at Grantham.

At both Birmingham and Wolverhampton employment was good, workpeople employed in motor car and cycle manufacture being very busy. At Norwich, Bedford and Luton it remained fairly good. A slight decline was reported from Ipswich, but at Ohelmsford conditions improved.

In the Southern and South-Western Counties employment continued fair generally, while in South Wales an improvement was experienced, despite some shortage of castings.

At Glasgow conditions approximated very closely to those of the previous month, and in the East of Scotland there was a slight improvement. At Belfast employment continued to be moderate, and at Cork, fair.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was good on the whole during April, and showed a slight improvement as compared with March.

On the Tyne and Wear employment was moderate with caulkers, rivetters and platers, but good in other branches. A shortage of material caused some loss of time, but ship joiners worked overtime in most yards. At Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton employment was again good on new work, but only fair on repair work.

At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe employment continued to be good. It was fairly good on the Thames, but not quite so good as in March. A considerable amount of overtime, however, was worked by barge builders. At Southampton employment was reported as fair. At the South Wales ports employment was only fair, and not so good as in the previous month. On the Mersey it was reported to be good with drillers and painters and very fair with shipwrights.

Employment on the Clyde was good on the whole, and with some branches better than in March. With joiners it was stated to be very good. It remained good with shipwrights at Dundee, and fair with painters at Leith. At Belfast employment was fairly good, and with shipwrights at Cork it was fair.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 16th April, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 30th April:—

Division.	Number Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 30th Apr., 1920*	Percentage Unemployed at 30th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 26th March, 1920.
London	14,022	412	2.94	+ 0.07
Northern Counties ..	74,369	1,519	2.04	— 0.20
North-Western	48,751	868	1.78	— 0.90
Yorkshire	9,838	149	1.51	— 0.98
East Midlands	2,638	29	1.10	— 0.05
West Midlands	1,027	45	4.38	+ 0.04
South Midlands and Eastern ..	4,432	93	2.10	— 0.71
S.E. Counties	5,411	194	3.59	+ 0.44
South-Western	30,653	2,132	6.96	— 1.00
Wales	12,613	437	3.46	— 0.88
Scotland	99,752	2,095	2.10	— 0.73
Ireland	28,738	1,551	5.40	— 1.05
UNITED KINGDOM ..	332,244	9,524	2.87	— 0.62
Males	326,669	9,248	2.83	— 0.61
Females	5,575	276	4.95	— 1.09

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued good. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month showed an increase of 3 compared with the previous month, and of 62 compared with April, 1919. A general shortage of all classes of mill labour was again reported. The supply of fuel and of steel bars was in many cases reported inadequate; transport delays were also reported to have resulted in some amount of irregular working.

Works.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		At end of April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate	78	— 1	— 1	392	— 2	+ 33
Steel Sheet	12	..	..	107	+ 5	+ 29
TOTAL	90	— 1	— 1	499	+ 3	+ 62

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1920, amounted to 69,157 tons, or 3,873 tons more than in March, 1920, but 40,639 tons less than in April, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in this group of trades was again good, slight depressions which took place in a few sections being more than counterbalanced by improvements in others. Trade unions with 83,684 members had 0.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, 1920, the same proportion as in March.

Brasswork.—Employment continued good generally. At Birmingham it was reported as fairly good, a little short time being caused by a dispute which occurred towards the end of the month.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Blackheath, Halesowen and Darlaston employment remained good with nut, bolt and rivet makers. At Birmingham also it continued good with shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers, a little overtime being reported.

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

Tubes.—Employment was again good at Wednesbury and Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley employment continued good with anchor smiths and fairly good with block chain makers; with cable chain makers it improved to fairly good. At Dudley it remained good with anvil and vice makers. At Wednesbury there was a decline to fairly good with axle and spring makers.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued good as a whole; in London and Birmingham, however, it was only fair, a considerable amount of short time being worked at the latter place.

Wire.—Although conditions were only fair at Norwich and Brighouse, employment on the whole was good.

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

Hollow-ware.—In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade employment was good, an improvement on the whole compared with March, although some short time was worked owing to shortage of materials. In the Wolverhampton cast-iron hollow-ware and the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades it remained good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was again good generally; a scarcity of moulders and other classes of labour was reported, and a fair amount of overtime was worked. At Leeds there was some short time owing to a continued shortage of material and fuel.

The exports of hardware during April, 1920, amounted to 8,920 cwts., or 256 cwts. more than in March, 1920, but 15,256 cwts. less than in April, 1913.

The export of hollow-ware during April, 1920, amounted to 1,885 tons, or 531 tons more than in March, 1920, but 1,250 tons less than in April, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, and was better than a year earlier. A shortage of coal was again reported. There was a shortage of juvenile labour in the preparatory departments, and some employers in the weaving districts reported a shortage of weavers.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	12,806	+ 0.7	+16.2	27,321	+ 1.4	+27.8
Spinning	25,054	+ 0.7	+17.8	55,674	+ 2.2	+37.0
Weaving	48,847	+ 0.3	+32.5	115,620	+ 1.5	+58.3
Other	9,860	+ 1.3	+27.6	29,263	+ 0.9	+40.7
Not specified ..	9,621	+ 0.5	+20.4	25,381	- 0.6	+34.7
TOTAL	106,188	+ 0.5	+25.1	253,259	+ 1.4	+45.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	5,169	+ 0.1	+17.0	11,834	+ 0.4	+47.5
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,440	+ 0.6	+17.5	11,993	+ 2.3	+44.8
Oldham	8,206	+ 1.0	+17.5	21,344	+ 2.8	+33.8
Bolton and Leigh ..	17,754	+ 1.1	+16.0	39,242	+ 1.3	+23.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden ..	10,928	+ 0.3	+19.6	26,622	- 0.1	+41.9
Manchester	6,960	+ 0.9	+28.2	15,058	+ 0.4	+52.1
Preston and Chorley ..	8,695	+ 0.1	+22.8	20,033	+ 0.0	+38.8
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ..	14,696	- 0.1	+62.4	36,543	- 0.2	+95.5
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ..	14,751	+ 0.2	+32.9	41,257	+ 3.0	+50.6
Other Lancashire Towns	5,318	+ 0.5	+21.1	10,892	+ 4.4	+26.7
Yorkshire Towns ..	3,418	+ 1.4	+14.0	8,191	-	+39.7
Other Districts ..	4,853	+ 1.9	+11.6	10,250	+ 3.6	+46.2
TOTAL	106,188	+ 0.5	+25.1	253,259	+ 1.4	+45.0

In the Oldham district employment continued good with spinners and weavers, and was better than in April, 1919; there was still a shortage of workpeople in the carding department. In the Bolton district employment was reported as very fair with cardroom workers and as good with spinners and weavers. In the weaving districts of Preston, Blackburn and Burnley employment generally continued good, and was much better than a year earlier.

The quantities of raw cotton imported (less re-exports) and of manufactured goods exported in April, 1920, in comparison with the quantities for March, 1920, and April, 1913, are given in the following table:—

Description.	April, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on	
				A month ago.	April, 1913.
<i>Imports (less Re-exports):—</i>					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	1,799,577	2,124,452	834,329	- 324,875	+ 965,248
<i>Exports of British Manufacture:—</i>					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	11,100	10,072	18,579	+ 1,028	- 7,479
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,968	1,908	1,870	+ 60	+ 98
Cotton piece goods	423,818†	397,139†	587,553†	+ 26,679†	..

* 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 April employment in this trade continued good. In the Huddersfield and heavy woollen districts the operatives continued fully employed, and overtime and night work were reported to be common. At Leeds employment in the cloth mills continued good, and overtime was regularly worked by men in the willeying and fettling branch. In the flannel districts of Lancashire employment continued good, and was better than last year; there was an acute shortage of female labour, especially weavers. In Scotland also there was a considerable demand for female labour, including weavers and darners.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	505	- 0.8	+ 5.6	1,477	- 0.2	+ 33.6
Spinning	4,991	+ 0.6	+ 9.4	12,955	+ 1.3	+ 35.6
Weaving	7,402	+ 0.5	+ 7.3	17,504	+ 1.9	+ 35.4
Other Departments ..	5,434	- 0.2	+ 1.1	15,159	+ 2.8	+ 35.7
Not Specified	940	+ 1.4	+ 4.8	2,654	- 3.0	+ 23.6
TOTAL	19,272	+ 0.3	+ 8.6	49,749	+ 1.7	+ 34.8
Districts.						
Huddersfield District ..	1,914	- 0.5	+ 4.6	6,054	- 0.5	+ 22.6
Leeds District	2,013	+ 0.4	+ 5.2	5,645	+ 1.0	+ 28.1
Dewsbury and Batley District	2,255	+ 0.2	+14.8	6,478	- 0.1	+ 39.8
Other Parts of West Riding	2,050	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	5,773	+ 0.8	+ 23.4
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	8,232	+ 0.1	+ 7.0	23,950	+ 0.3	+ 27.8
Scotland	5,333	- 0.2	+ 9.1	12,552	+ 0.9	+ 34.8
Other Districts	5,702	+ 1.2	+10.6	13,247	+ 5.3	+ 49.3
TOTAL	19,272	+ 0.3	+ 8.6	49,749	+ 1.7	+ 34.8

WORSTED TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued good on the whole during the month. The operatives in the wool sorting department were still irregularly employed, owing to the shortage of labour in the combing and spinning departments.

In the Bradford district employment on the whole continued good, and the supply of female labour, especially weavers, was unequal to the demand. In the Keighley, Halifax, and Huddersfield districts employment showed little change as compared with a month earlier, and on the whole continued good.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,437	- 0.4	+20.4	13,796	+ 0.2	+53.3
Spinning	18,339	+ 1.4	+ 9.4	34,062	+ 1.4	+35.8
Weaving	6,373	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	16,155	+ 2.3	+22.7
Other Departments ..	3,883	+ 1.5	+11.8	11,433	+ 1.9	+39.2
Not Specified	2,517	- 0.3	+11.6	6,320	+ 0.8	+56.6
TOTAL	35,549	+ 0.8	+ 9.5	81,766	+ 1.4	+37.4
Districts.						
Bradford District ..	17,030	+ 1.3	+ 8.6	41,110	+ 1.7	+37.6
Keighley District ..	5,325	-	+ 7.9	11,812	+ 2.0	+38.6
Halifax District ..	3,492	+ 0.2	+ 9.4	6,899	- 0.9	+29.8
Huddersfield District ..	3,635	+ 1.0	+15.1	9,255	+ 1.8	+44.7
Other parts of West Riding	2,696	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	5,439	+ 1.2	+28.6
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	32,178	+ 0.9	+ 9.2	74,515	+ 1.5	+38.8
Other Districts	3,371	+ 0.4	+13.2	7,251	+ 0.7	+44.4
TOTAL	35,549	+ 0.8	+ 9.5	81,766	+ 1.4	+37.4

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

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

Description	Apr., 1920	Mar., 1920	Apr., 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on	
				a Month ago.	April, 1913.
<i>Imports (less Re-exports):—</i>					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	478,258	407,812	679,943	+ 70,446	—201,685
Woollen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	1,215	1,674	2,903	— 459	— 1,688
<i>Exports of British Manufacture:—</i>					
Centals of wool tops 100 lb.	16,724	13,375	38,222	+ 3,349	— 21,498
Woollen yarn 1,000 lb.	323	264	584	+ 59	— 261
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	2,068	2,613	4,716	— 545	— 2,648
Woollen tissues ..	17,579*	18,049*	6,028†	— 470*	—
Worsted tissues ..	7,818*	6,221*	4,656†	+ 1,597*	—
Flannels and Delaines	372*	473*	448†	— 101*	—
Blankets pairs	76,547	56,461	72,586	+20,096	+ 3,961

HOSIERY TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good during April, and, on the whole, was better than a year earlier.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	10,253	+ 1·4	+ 5·0	23,191	+ 3·8	+43·0
Leicester Country Dist.	2,419	+ 1·6	+11·5	4,938	+ 1·8	+45·1
Notts and Derbyshire ..	5,257	+ 0·8	+10·2	9,446	— 4·8	+41·2
Scotland	3,171	+ 0·8	+10·3	5,989	— 0·9	+36·4
Other Districts	1,150	+ 0·9	+17·2	2,146	+ 0·2	+75·9
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	22,250	+ 1·2	+ 8·2	45,710	+ 0·9	+43·2

At Leicester, and in the surrounding district, employment continued good, and showed little change as compared with March; a few firms reported a shortage of female labour. In the Nottingham and Derby district employment continued generally good in the power-frame section, but some irregular time was reported, the supply of yarn being still deficient; in the hand-frame section the operatives were fully employed.

The exports of cotton hosiery in April, 1920, amounted to 162,597 dozen pairs, as compared with 163,228 in March and 45,064 in April, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in April, 1920, amounted to 199,486 dozen pairs, as compared with 211,899 in March and 149,978 in April, 1913.

LINEN TRADE.

OWING to the continued shortage of raw material, short time was still generally worked in Ireland. Employment on the whole showed little change compared with a month earlier, but was somewhat better than in April, 1919.

In Scotland generally employment was good, and on the whole was about the same as a month earlier.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	5,169	— 0·2	+ 3·0	8,133	+ 2·3	+ 53·0
Spinning	9,893	+ 0·7	+ 2·6	13,240	+ 3·8	+ 52·2
Weaving	10,074	— 1·5	+ 9·5	15,725	+ 1·8	+ 36·9
Other	4,648	+ 0·9	+12·9	9,764	+ 4·5	+ 48·3
Not specified	1,528	+ 1·3	+ 6·9	2,440	— 4·6	+ 13·5
TOTAL	31,312	— 0·1	+ 6·5	49,302	+ 2·6	+ 44·0
DISTRICTS.	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Belfast	13,099	— 0·3	+ 7·4	19,945	+ 2·5	+ 59·0
Other places in Ireland..	9,556	+ 0·4	+ 8·5	13,586	+ 2·1	+ 58·2
Total, Ireland ..	22,655	+ 0·0	+ 7·9	33,531	+ 2·3	+ 58·7
Wiltshire	2,077	— 2·4	— 6·8	3,388	— 2·3	+ 6·1
Other places in Scotland	6,379	— 0·0	+ 6·3	12,020	+ 4·6	+ 23·6
Total, Scotland ..	8,456	— 0·6	+ 2·7	15,408	+ 3·0	+ 19·3
England.. .. .	201	+ 5·2	+14·2	363	+12·7	+103·9
United Kingdom ..	31,312	— 0·1	+ 6·5	49,302	+ 2·6	+ 44·0

* 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 April, 1920, amounted to 1,754 tons, as compared with 733 tons in March, 1920, and 10,770 tons (of which 8,947 tons were from Russia) in April, 1913.

Exports of linen piece-goods in April, 1920, amounted to 10,718,000 square yards, as compared with 10,372,000 square yards in the previous month and 18,549,000 linear yards in April, 1913.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING April employment in Dundee and the surrounding district continued good, and was much better than a year ago. There was still a shortage of female labour.

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

Departments.	Number of workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	2,515	+ 0·5	+15·2	4,684	+ 4·2	+34·0
Spinning	2,785	+ 0·7	+ 8·2	5,063	+13·7	+36·6
Weaving	3,400	+ 1·4	+14·9	6,890	+ 9·6	+44·2
Other and not specified..	1,897	— 0·4	+ 5·0	4,632	+ 0·1	+20·0
TOTAL	10,597	+ 0·7	+11·3	21,269	+ 7·1	+34·3

The following Table summarises the imports (less re-exports) of raw material, and the exports of jute yarn and piece goods in April, 1920, in comparison with March, 1920, and April, 1913:

Description.	April, 1920.	Mar., 1920.	April, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on	
				A month ago.	April, 1913.
<i>Imports (less Re-exports) of Jute (tons)</i>	25,677	27,780	7,241	— 2,103	+ 18,436
<i>Exports of British Manufacture:—</i>					
Jute yarn lbs.	2,006,200	3,897,900	3,486,100	—1,891,700	— 1,479,900
Jute piece goods, including jute carpets and rugs.	144,439†	160,097†	155,347†	— 15,658†	—

SILK TRADE.

DURING April employment in this trade continued good and, on the whole, was better than a year earlier. In the Macclesfield and Congleton districts the operatives continued fully employed; at Leek employment on the whole was fair, but some short time was reported. In the West Riding there was still a shortage of labour, and employment generally continued good. In the Eastern Counties employment was good at all the principal centres, but some short time was worked at Braintree.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	1,036	+ 0·9	+13·0	1,388	+ 1·3	+54·2
Spinning	2,324	+ 0·1	+11·1	5,165	+ 0·6	+55·0
Weaving	2,327	+ 2·2	+ 7·6	4,153	+ 2·9	+43·8
Other	1,579	+ 0·8	+18·3	3,180	+ 3·2	+48·7
Not specified	545	+ 1·1	+11·7	1,159	+ 1·8	+27·2
TOTAL	7,811	+ 1·0	+11·7	15,045	+ 1·9	+47·9
DISTRICTS.	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,662	+ 0·2	+11·1	6,080	+ 3·1	+51·4
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,868	+ 1·0	+17·0	3,543	+ 0·6	+45·4
Eastern Counties	1,992	+ 1·7	+ 7·1	3,613	+ 2·4	+40·7
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,289	+ 1·8	+13·0	1,809	— 0·2	+56·9
TOTAL	7,811	+ 1·0	+11·7	15,045	+ 1·9	+47·9

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

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

Description.	Apr., 1920	Mar., 1920	Apr., 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on	
				A month ago.	Apr., 1913.
<i>Imports (less re-exports)</i>					
Raw silk lb.	56,881	128,176	29,603	— 71,295	+ 27,278
Thrown silk lb.	23,890	66,847	38,454	— 42,957	+ 14,564
Spun silk yarn lb.	40,020	32,669	61,670	+ 7,351	— 21,650
Silk broadstuffs yd.	9,254,190	10,408,094	8,767,257	— 1,153,904	+ 486,933
<i>Exports of British Manufactures:—</i>					
Spun silk yarn lb.	43,151	59,387	88,435	— 16,236	— 45,284
Silk broadstuffs yds.	863,282	798,650	814,119	+ 64,632	+ 49,163

LACE TRADE.

DURING April employment continued good in this trade, and was considerably better than in April, 1919. A shortage of yarn and of coal was reported.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers	2,157	—0·5	+43·1	5,361	+0·1	+107·9
Curtain	1,652	—0·7	+25·8	4,292	+8·1	+ 76·7
Plain Net	3,503	+2·0	+30·2	7,401	+2·0	+ 85·8
Others	1,072	—1·0	+29·6	1,949	+1·1	+ 89·8
TOTAL	8,384	+0·4	+32·3	19,003	+2·7	+ 89·7
<i>Districts.</i>						
Nottingham City ..	2,935	—0·4	+23·8	5,807	—0·9	+ 65·3
Long Eaton and other out-lying Districts ..	1,094	—1·7	+48·2	3,145	—1·7	+122·9
Other English Districts..	3,485	+2·1	+37·1	7,679	+3·3	+ 98·0
Scotland	870	—0·7	+26·8	2,372	+17·4*	+ 95·4
TOTAL	8,384	+0·4	+32·3	19,003	+2·7	+ 89·7

In the Nottingham district the operatives in the curtain and plain net sections continued fully employed; in the levers section some irregular time was reported, but employment on the whole continued good. In the Long Eaton district employment was fairly good and better than a year earlier; a shortage of labour was reported. In Scotland employment generally continued good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment during April continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with a month earlier. A considerable number of Returns reported insufficient supplies of coal and of dyestuffs.

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

Trades.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching	2,478	+ 0·3	+18·3	6,481	— 0·9	+63·9
Printing	721	— 0·3	+17·0	2,455	— 2·5	+57·8
Dyeing	13,471	+ 0·4	+20·1	55,761	+ 1·3	+56·4
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments ..	7,531	+ 0·4	+18·1	23,212	+ 2·8	+56·7
Not specified	1,322	+ 1·0	+11·7	4,008	+ 4·6	+47·8
TOTAL	25,523	+ 0·4	+18·8	91,917	+ 1·5	+56·6
<i>Districts:</i>						
Yorkshire	12,959	+ 0·3	+19·4	54,836	+ 1·4	+53·7
Lancashire	8,491	+ 0·9	+19·3	26,385	+ 1·5	+66·0
Scotland	1,676	— 0·7	+16·6	4,135	— 2·4	+51·1
Ireland	604	+ 0·8	+37·2	1,295	+ 7·7	+125·6
Other Districts ..	1,793	+ 0·1	+11·9	5,266	+ 5·3	+38·7
TOTAL	25,523	+ 0·4	+18·8	91,917	+ 1·5	+56·6

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

In the bleaching section employment was fairly good on the whole, and about the same in March; some overtime was reported in the lace section. In the printing section employment continued good, and on the whole was much better than in April, 1919. With woollen and worsted dyers employment continued fairly good, but some short time was reported. With cotton dyers employment was fairly good, and showed a further slight improvement as compared with a month earlier. With hosiery dyers and trimmers in the Leicester district employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month earlier. In the Nottingham district some short time was reported by hosiery trimmers, but overtime by hosiery dyers.

CARPET TRADE.

In this trade employment during April continued good, and was better than a year earlier. The supplies of raw material were not equal to the demand, and there was a shortage of certain classes of female labour.

At Kidderminster employment was reported as fairly good, and as better than last year. In the West Riding employment was good, and a shortage both of raw material and of labour was reported. In Scotland employment generally continued good.

Returns from firms employing 7,552 workpeople in the week ended 24th April, and paying £16,682 in wages, showed an increase of 1·2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 30·9 per cent. in the number employed and of 61·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

The exports of carpets, carpeting and rugs of wool in April, 1920, amounted to 515,700 square yards, or 20,700 square yards more than in March, 1920, but 162,100 square yards less than in April, 1913.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade employment during April continued good, and was better than a year ago. About half the Returns received reported an insufficient supply of female labour, the deficiency being most marked in London, Manchester and Glasgow.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4,065	+ 1·1	+18·0	6,730	+ 3·9	+37·6
Manchester	1,835	+ 1·4	+13·6	3,520	+ 4·6	+37·7
Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	2,177	+ 2·9	+19·7	2,939	+ 5·5	+49·3
South Western Counties	1,524	+ 2·9	+15·5	2,210	+ 4·0	+44·1
Rest of England and Wales	879	+ 0·7	+16·7	1,284	+ 3·8	+31·8
Glasgow	2,217	+ 2·8	+16·2	3,599	+ 2·2	+32·7
Londonderry	1,904	+ 0·6	+ 7·4	3,062	+ 1·8	+53·7
Belfast	765	— 0·3	+ 0·9	1,158	+ 3·9	+29·5
Rest of Ireland ..	385	— 0·3	+ 6·9	463	+12·7	+48·9
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	15,751	+ 1·6	+14·5	24,935	+ 3·8	+40·0

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during April was fairly good on the whole. Trade unions with 18,101 members reported 0·8 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, compared with 0·8 per cent. in March and 1·9 per cent. in April, 1919.

Skinners, tanners and curriers were not so well employed as during March, and short time was reported from several districts, including Bermondsey.

With saddlers and harness-makers employment was only fair, and a further decline was reported from Walsall.

In the fancy leather trade employment continued good.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment was fair on the whole during April, but there was a further decline in some districts and employment generally was not so good as a year ago. A considerable amount of short time was reported.

At Leicester, employment was moderate and not so good as a month ago; much short time was reported. At Northampton and in the surrounding district employment was also slack. At Kettering there was a decline as compared

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

with a month ago, but employment on the whole continued fair. At Norwich and Stafford employment continued good; at Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds it was slack with much short time. In Scotland generally employment was fairly good.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
ENGLAND AND WALES:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,324	+ 0·3	+ 8·8	6,150	+ 7·0	+24·4
Leicester	10,986	+ 0·0	+ 6·7	32,758	+13·4	+37·9
Leicester Country District	2,689	— 0·9	+ 0·2	6,629	+ 4·6	+19·4
Northampton	7,924	+ 1·8	+10·7	23,910	+18·0	+52·9
Northampton Country District	8,497	+ 0·1	+ 7·6	21,633	+13·2	+38·3
Kettering	3,170	+ 0·6	+ 7·8	8,965	+10·7	+46·9
Stafford and District ..	2,654	+ 1·8	+15·2	6,939	+16·7	+73·2
Norwich and District ..	4,399	+ 2·7	+14·5	10,590	+15·9	+44·5
Bristol and District ..	1,587	+ 0·8	+ 6·5	3,613	+10·2	+21·1
Kingswood	1,642	— 1·0	+ 4·9	3,769	+11·5	+ 5·8
Leeds and District ..	2,193	+ 0·1	+ 5·8	5,630	+10·6	+32·8
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,431	+ 2·5	+12·8	11,502	+ 3·2	+60·2
Birmingham and District	987	+ 2·9	+15·4	2,242	+16·0	+38·4
Other parts of England and Wales	3,303	+ 0·8	+ 3·4	6,784	+ 1·7	+20·5
ENGLAND AND WALES	56,786	+ 0·8	+ 8·5	151,114	+11·9	+39·7
SCOTLAND	2,929	— 0·1	+ 9·9	7,353	+ 9·2	+36·8
IRELAND	648	+ 2·2	+ 8·9	1,339	+ 5·8	+64·9
UNITED KINGDOM	60,363	+ 0·8	+ 8·5	159,806	+11·7	+39·7

The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1920, amounted to 75,446 dozen pairs, or 12,369 dozen pairs less than in March, 1920, and 41,889 dozen pairs less than in April, 1913.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—During April employment continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with a year earlier. Returns from firms paying £15,548 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 24th April showed an increase of 2·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and of 19 per cent.* compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Sheffield, Nottingham, Edinburgh and Belfast, as fair at Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow, and as slack at Cork.

READY-MADE.

During April employment in this branch continued fair, and on the whole showed little change compared with a month earlier. A considerable amount of short time was reported in London, Leeds and the Midlands. About a third of the firms from whom Returns were received reported an insufficient supply of women and girls.

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

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Indoor Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	6,789	+ 0·8	+ 9·8	12,756	+ 2·0	+32·3
Manchester	3,361	+ 1·4	+ 3·1	7,209	+ 0·3	+27·8
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire.	2,621	+ 3·2	+ 2·7	4,836	+ 5·4	+20·9
Bristol	1,524	+ 1·7	+11·5	2,326	— 3·1	+ 9·1
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol).	2,581	— 1·0	+10·0	4,607	+ 1·2	+24·6
South Midland and Eastern Counties.	2,536	+ 1·5	+ 6·2	4,436	— 5·9	+22·8
London	3,100	— 1·4	—28·6	6,782	+ 5·6	—24·3
Glasgow	1,676	— 3·8	+ 1·3	3,387	— 4·4	+11·9
Rest of United Kingdom	1,707	— 0·8	+18·6	2,947	— 0·8	+32·7
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM.	25,894	+ 0·4	+ 1·4	49,286	+ 0·8	+14·8

At Leeds employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. Many firms were not working

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

full time because manufacturers were restricting output for stock in view of the continued high price of material. At Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow employment on the whole was fairly good. In London employment generally was worked, and employment was not so good as a year ago owing to the diminution of army work.

FELT HAT TRADE.

DURING April employment on the whole continued good in this trade, but some short time was still reported. At Denton about 10 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on overtime at the end of April, but about 25 per cent. were on short time owing to the scarcity of female labour for the trimming of stiff hats. At Stockport employment showed a slight decline compared with the previous month, and a little short time was reported. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London was fairly good during April, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. There was some shortage of skilled labour. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,020 dressmakers in the week ended 24th April, showed an increase of 4·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with March, and of 16·1 per cent. compared with April, 1919. With milliners in the West End employment continued fairly good; a shortage of skilled labour was reported.

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

In London employment on the whole continued fairly good during April. Returns from firms employing 4,111 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 24th April showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 11·4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 4,700 workpeople in the week ended 24th April showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8·3 per cent. compared with April, 1919.

In Glasgow returns from firms employing 2,035 workpeople in the week ended 24th April showed an increase of 1·0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4·7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during April was fairly good, and slightly better than in April, 1919.

The supply of female labour, especially skilled machinists, continued insufficient in all the above three centres.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good in this trade, though a little short time was reported owing to a shortage of materials. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 6,421 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 24th April, showed an increase of 1·4 per cent. in the number employed compared with March, and of 14·7 per cent. compared with a year earlier; some shortage of labour was reported.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was again good during April, and, taken as a whole, the level of the previous month was well maintained. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 89,345 workpeople, of whom 0·3 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in April, as compared with 0·3 per cent. in March, and 1·8 per cent. in April, 1919.

MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.—Employment in this trade continued fairly good and showed a slight improvement on the preceding month in some districts. Overtime was worked at a few centres.

FURNISHING.—All classes of workpeople in this trade continued to be well employed generally, although at Norwich the strike which commenced in March was still in progress. Overtime was reported from several centres.

COACH BUILDING.—Except at Plymouth, where a dispute was in progress, employment in this trade remained good. A shortage of skilled men was reported from several districts, including Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Derby, and Gloucester. Overtime was worked in some districts.

COOPERING.—In this trade employment continued good, overtime being again reported from several centres. Practically no unemployment or short time was reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Employment remained good on the whole with brushmakers, being very similar to the previous month. It improved to good generally with basketmakers and remained fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths. A certain amount of short time was reported for packing-case makers, but, on the whole, employment continued fair in this trade.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good during April, a further slight general improvement being noticeable. A shortage of skilled mechanics, especially of carpenters and joiners and bricklayers, was again reported from many districts where new constructional work had been undertaken. The seasonal improvement with painters continued, and there was also a marked general improvement with plasterers and labourers. Overtime was worked in exceptional circumstances in certain districts. Bad weather was responsible for a certain amount of lost time.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Unemployment Books and Donation Policies lodged at 30th April, 1920.			Number of Men on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at 30th April, 1920.
		Number.	Percentage.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), as compared with 26th March, 1920.	
Carpenters ..	137,750	497	0.36	- 0.18	416
Bricklayers ..	61,160	204	0.33	- 0.19	187
Masons ..	28,001	466	1.66	- 0.58	317
Plasterers ..	16,105	218	1.35	- 0.94	193
Painters ..	118,940	1,116	0.94	- 1.07	974
Plumbers ..	42,357	941	2.22	- 0.43	1,050
Others skilled occupations.	45,599	1,022	2.24	- 0.47	—
Navvies ..	111,777	3,120	2.79	- 0.78	2,231
Labourers ..	327,074	11,005	3.36	- 1.05	8,455
ALL OCCUPATIONS	888,763	18,589	2.09	- 0.70	13,823
DIVISIONS.					
London ..	175,072	4,195	2.40	- 1.27	3,619
Northern Counties ..	46,768	467	1.00	- 0.48	199
North Western ..	117,600	1,024	0.87	- 0.48	880
Yorkshire ..	65,943	443	0.67	- 0.16	275
East Midlands ..	29,460	284	0.96	- 0.35	175
West Midlands ..	59,626	674	1.13	- 0.29	393
S. Mid. & Eastern ..	83,469	1,658	1.99	- 0.55	1,298
South Eastern ..	57,998	1,304	2.25	- 0.67	1,129
South Western ..	84,310	3,015	3.58	- 0.88	2,109
Wales ..	43,708	349	0.80	- 0.28	214
Scotland ..	82,438	938	1.14	- 0.93	655
Ireland ..	42,371	4,238	10.00	- 0.62	2,877
UNITED KINGDOM	888,763	18,589	2.09	- 0.70	13,823
Males ..	884,407	18,458	2.09	- 0.69	—
Females ..	4,356	131	3.01	- 1.85	—

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally during April although interfered with in some districts by bad weather. It was good at Nottingham, Birmingham, Stourbridge, and Peterborough. In Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire there was a further improvement. Brickmakers continued to be fairly well employed in Denbigh and Flint, but at Bridgwater employment was only moderate and was affected by a strike. A shortage of skilled labour was reported by some firms in the West Midland district, and overtime was worked in a few cases; a shortage of fuel was occasionally reported.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	2,243	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	7,536	+ 6.8	+ 35.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,529	+ 4.0	+ 43.3	7,452	+ 7.9	+ 78.6
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,277	+ 8.9	+ 14.7	4,372	+ 13.6	+ 52.0
Other Districts ..	1,175	+ 3.9	+ 40.6	3,329	+ 8.9	+ 85.0
Total ..	7,224	+ 3.7	+ 24.5	22,689	+ 8.7	+ 57.3

CEMENT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally and a considerable amount of overtime was worked both in the Thames and Medway district, and in other centres. A scarcity of fuel was reported in a few cases and there was some shortage of labour.

Returns from firms employing 9,150 workpeople in the week ended 24th April showed an increase of 1.7 per cent.

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

in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with April, 1919, there was an increase of 42.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 72.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

The exports of cement during April, 1920, amounted to 41,058 tons, or 181 tons less than in March, 1920, and 21,350 tons less than in April, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during April, very little variation being noticeable as compared with the previous month. A shortage of labour, especially of skilled men in the glass bottle making trade, was reported by several firms; in some cases, the supply of fuel and other materials was stated to have been inadequate.

Glass bottle makers continued to be well employed in all the principal districts.

With flint glass makers and cutters employment was reported as good, and overtime continued to be worked by cutters in the Birmingham district. Plate glass bevellers at Birmingham, and pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, and sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens were well employed throughout the month.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle.. ..	9,099	+ 0·6	+ 37·9	29,370	+ 1·6	+ 77·7
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	2,518	+ 1·0	+ 14·8	7,213	+ 1·8	+ 36·9
Other Branches	835	+ 2·2	+ 3·9	2,002	+ 4·2	+ 25·0
TOTAL	12,452	+ 0·8	+ 29·8	38,585	+ 1·8	+ 64·9
DISTRICTS.						
North of England ..	840	— 1·4	+ 24·3	2,544	+ 3·2	+ 73·2
Yorkshire	6,015	+ 0·3	+ 30·9	19,015	+ 1·5	+ 75·3
Lancashire	1,551	+ 1·6	+ 48·4	4,390	+ 3·1	+ 101·7
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	923	+ 2·6	+ 13·7	2,753	+ 1·1	+ 44·9
Scotland	1,125	— 0·1	+ 18·9	3,620	+ 0·5	+ 52·8
Other parts of the United Kingdom	1,998	+ 2·1	+ 31·4	6,263	+ 2·2	+ 35·0
TOTAL	12,452	+ 0·8	+ 29·8	38,585	+ 1·8	+ 64·9

The exports of glass bottles during April, 1920, amounted to 43,462 gross, or 3,837 gross less than in March, 1920, and 42,012 gross less than in April, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during April, 1920, amounted to 54,476 cwts., or 17,719 cwts. more than in March, 1920, but 37,476 cwts. less than in April, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trade during April, and a few firms reported a scarcity of labour. Many employers again complained of a shortage of fuel, and of raw materials, and short time was sometimes worked in consequence. The strike among stoneware pottery operatives in Scotland continued throughout the month.

	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year* ago.
BRANCHES.						
China Manufacture ..	1,799	+ 0.6	+13.9	4,179	+ 1.0	+23.5
Earthenware Manufacture ..	11,302	+ 1.6	+13.3	25,355	+ 2.7	+40.2
Other branches (including unspecified)	1,795	+ 2.5	+32.3	3,893	+ 1.5	+61.3
TOTAL	14,896	+ 1.6	+15.3	33,427	+ 2.3	+40.0
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	11,673	+ 1.3	+13.9	25,023	+ 0.7	+35.0
Other Districts	3,223	+ 2.5	+20.6	8,404	+ 7.6	+57.3
TOTAL	14,896	+ 1.6	+15.3	33,427	+ 2.3	+40.0

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in April, 1920, amounted to 356,117 cwts., or 85,120 cwts. more than in March, 1920, but 23,254 cwts. less than in April, 1913.

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

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during April in the paper, printing and book-binding trades generally was good, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. It was much better than in April of last year.

In the *paper* trade employment was reported to be good, and considerably better than in April, 1919. In several cases employers are still experiencing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of fuel and raw materials, and in a few instances a scarcity of labour was mentioned.

With *letterpress printers* employment was good, especially in London, where a further improvement took place and a considerable amount of overtime was worked: in the provinces there was little change, overtime being occasionally worked.

In the *lithographic* printing trade employment continued good generally, and overtime was reported from a few provincial centres, including Glasgow.

A number of employers in the printing trades complained of a shortage of paper.

Employment in the *bookbinding* trade was good, and showed a further slight improvement. Some overtime was worked both in London and in the provinces.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		April, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing	72,083	0·7	0·9	2·4	— 0·2	— 1·7
Bookbinding	12,350	0·6	0·9	3·6	— 0·3	— 3·0

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

	Number of Workpeople			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 28th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Paper	13,721	+ 0·5	+29·4	£ 39,896	+ 2·1	+72·4
Printing	10,443	+ 0·2	+17·8	35,115	— 0·1	+43·0
Bookbinding	5,685	— 0·0	+18·5	12,629	— 0·2	+45·8
TOTAL	29,849	+ 0·3	+23·0	87,640	+ 0·9	+55·5

The following Table summarises the imports of wood pulp and the imports and exports of paper in April, 1920, in comparison with March, 1920, and April, 1913:—

Description.	April, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on	
				A month ago.	April, 1913.
Imports:					
Wood Pulp for paper making tons	71,528	64,798	60,361	+ 6,730	+ 11,167
Paper cwts.	876,626	873,290	1,087,235	+ 3,336	— 210,609
Exports of Paper .. cwts.	164,440†	163,773	305,896	+ 667	†

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during April was fairly good.

In the sugar refining industry employment continued good. Reports from the cocoa, chocolate and confectionery trades and the biscuit and cake making trades disclosed much variation in the state of employment, ranging from bad to good. Both overtime and short time were reported by many firms in these groups. Makers of jam and marmalade stated that output was affected by the shortage and increased cost of sugar, and a certain amount of short time was worked as a result.

In the bacon and preserved meat trades employment was fairly good, and in the pickle and sauce trades it was good on the whole.

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

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.
† This total includes about 11,000 cwts. of paper, which, previously to 1920, was classified with another group of articles. The corresponding figure for March, 1920, was 12,000 cwts.
‡ Comparison is affected by the circumstances referred to in note.†

Trade.	Number of workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	7,728	Per cent. + 3·1	Per cent. + 0·4	£ 28,314	Per cent. + 9·3	Per cent. + 28·3
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	33,081	— 1·2	+17·0	78,656	+ 3·0	+ 77·1
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	14,319	— 1·0	+ 9·7	32,976	+ 1·3	+ 33·5
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	7,536	— 4·4	— 9·9	14,082	— 8·0	+ 1·7
Bacon and Preserved Meats	4,830	— 2·6	+ 2·4	10,933	+ 1·0	+ 23·0
Pickles and Sauces, etc. .	858	+ 1·2	— 2·9	1,602	+ 0·8	+ 17·0
TOTAL	68,352	— 1·1	+ 8·5	166,563	+ 2·5	+ 44·5

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, there being a decline on the whole compared with the previous month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in April, 1920, as compared with a year ago and with April, 1913:—

	Quantity of fish landed.			Value.		
	April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on		April, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on	
		April, 1919.	April, 1913.		April, 1919.	April, 1913.
Fish (other than shell):—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
England and Wales ..	996,206	+377,227	+ 143,231	1,531,740	— 15,769	+ 1878,334
Scotland	331,024	+ 117,779	— 17,358	409,633	— 40,047	+ 253,696
Ireland	38,997	— 43,069	+ 23,440	32,701	— 45,074	+ 27,247
Total	1,366,227	+ 451,939	+ 149,312	1,980,074	— 100,890	+ 1,159,277
Shell Fish	—	—	—	66,501	+ 8,442	+ 27,009
Total Value	—	—	—	2,046,575	— 92,448	+ 1,186,286

East and South Coasts.—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good. At Hull, Grimsby and Lowestoft conditions remained good, except with fish-curiers at Lowestoft, who were only fairly well employed. At Great Yarmouth employment declined. In Devon and Cornwall employment continued fairly good on the whole, but bad weather conditions seriously hindered operations during the middle part of the month.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment was again good. At Peterhead it remained fair with fishermen and good with fish-curiers, and improved to fair with fish dock labourers. At Fraserburgh there was an improvement to fair with fish dock labourers, but conditions with fishermen and fish-curiers continued to be bad. At Macduff there was a further decline, employment being moderate with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish-curiers.

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

WEATHER conditions during April were adverse to field-work in all parts of the country, and despite some improvement during the last week, cultivation was backward in most districts at the end of the month.

The supply of casual labour was almost everywhere sufficient, and in some districts in excess of the demand, partly owing to the small amount of work available during the month. In parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, however, a shortage of casual workers for potato planting was experienced, and more labour was wanted in northern Derbyshire and in parts of Denbigh, Brecon and Cardigan.

The demand for skilled workers, although not so keen as a few months ago, still continued locally in a large number of counties. Stockmen especially were wanted in Yorkshire, Shropshire and Stafford, as well as in Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester. Horsemen were also scarce in the three latter counties and in several areas in Lincoln and Norfolk. A shortage of cattlemen was reported in Buckingham, Oxford and Berkshire.

SCOTLAND.

Weather conditions during April were rather more favourable to cultivation in the northern and inland districts than in the remainder of the country, but in the latter half of the month heavy rainfalls were more or less general, and work fell into arrears to some extent. Except in South-West Aberdeen, Ross and Dumfries, the supply of skilled workers was generally adequate. Shortages of casual labour were reported from North-West Aberdeen, from South-East Lanark and from Renfrew.

* 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 was fair during April but showed a slight decline on the whole, as compared with the previous month. It was much better than in April, 1919. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in April, 1920, as compared with the previous month, and with a year earlier:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
3rd April ..	9,199	3,933	13,132	9,164	22,296
10th " ..	9,382	3,582	12,964	9,096	22,060
17th " ..	9,573	3,629	13,202	9,396	22,598
24th " ..	10,209	3,624	13,833	9,383	23,216
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Apr., 1920.	9,638	3,674	13,312	9,277	22,589
Average for Mar., 1920	9,884	3,904	13,788	9,373	23,161
Average for Apr., 1919	7,166	2,431	9,597	7,701	17,298

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in April was 2,616, compared with 2,609 in March, and 2,076 in April, 1919.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment was fairly good, being slightly better than during the previous month. It was good at Hartlepool, and fairly good at Middlesbrough and Stockton. It remained good at Hull, and was fair on the whole at Grimsby. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it continued fair, and showed very little variation as compared with the previous month.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment at Plymouth was stated to be very fair. It was fair at the South Wales ports. It was also fair at Liverpool and Manchester, showing some improvement over March at the former port; the average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 26th April, 1920, was 21,603 compared with 21,768 in the four weeks ended 29th March, and with 17,309 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment showed little change from the previous month, but an improvement was reported from Dundee and Ayr. Employment showed a decline at Belfast, but an improvement at Cork. At Limerick and Waterford it was fair.

SEAMEN.

THERE was no marked change in the state of employment among seamen during April, and it remained moderate on

the whole, the supply of men equalling or exceeding the demand at all the principal ports. The revival experienced in certain districts towards the end of the preceding month was not maintained after the Easter holidays, and a certain amount of slackness was also attributed to the congestion of shipping at some ports owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining coal. There was again considerable unemployment amongst coloured ratings.

On the Thames employment was fairly good. At ports on the north-east coast a shortage of coal caused congestion, and employment continued quiet, although a slight improvement was experienced in some districts. At Hull it remained good, and a little improvement was noted at Goole. At Southampton and the Bristol Channel ports the previous month's improvement was not maintained, a slight decline being experienced. Similar conditions prevailed at Liverpool and Glasgow, where, however, some improvement occurred towards the end of the month. At the majority of ports on the east coast of Scotland employment remained very quiet, although a little improvement was noted at Leith. There was a slight decline at Cork, and at Dublin employment remained quiet; but at Belfast employment improved and was fairly good.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped.					
	Apr., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Three months ended.		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Apr., 1920.	Apr., 1919.	Apr., 1918.
ENGLAND & WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports	1,686	− 79	− 189	6,793	5,521	9,697
Sunderland	271	− 81	+ 11	1,136	1,193	1,214
Middlesbrough	478	− 7	+ 325	1,566	773	1,267
Hull	1,314	+ 154	+ 352	4,457	3,493	5,197
Grimsby .. ..	..	..	− 22	..	148	214
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol	1,078	− 771	+ 494	5,051	2,395	3,548
Newport, Mon.	540	− 562	− 117	3,716	3,245	4,013
Cardiff	2,646	− 238	− 354	11,602	13,014	16,589
Swansea	357	+ 195	+ 89	1,572	1,279	1,475
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool	10,623	− 703	− 737	44,899	51,610	63,933
London	6,850	− 2,512	+ 1,657	30,841	20,697	31,928
Southampton	3,049	− 1,148	+ 1,229	14,554	6,027	16,572
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	405	+ 116	− 1,122	1,351	2,481	1,720
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	225	− 17	− 657	750	1,012	1,001
Glasgow	2,212	+ 41	+ 200	8,661	6,477	16,056
IRELAND:						
Dublin	9	− 5	− 39	240	352	210
Belfast	423	+ 52	+ 166	1,418	753	753
TOTAL	32,171	− 5,565	+ 1,286	138,607	120,470	175,396

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE preliminary statistics of the work of Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended April 30th, show a decrease of 13,519 in the number of Men on the Live Register. A slight increase is recorded in the Women's Department, and Juveniles show an increase of 4,257.

The decline amongst men is most pronounced in the engineering and ironfounding trades, but considerable decreases occurred in the building, shipbuilding and transport trades and amongst general labourers.

Vacancies notified show a decrease of 9,018, and vacancies filled a slight increase as compared with the figures for the previous four weeks. The low figures for applications and vacancies filled for the week ending 9th April, are accounted for by the Easter Holidays.

The following table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended April 30th, 1920:—

Week ended	Applications by		Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.		From Work-people.	From Employers.
9th April ..	58,015	24,008	17,800	355,818	104,986
16th April ..	73,443	31,946	23,165	359,139	105,302
23rd April ..	65,840	29,858	21,941	355,163	103,330
30th April ..	62,358	29,120	20,540	348,745	102,504
TOTAL ..	259,656	114,932	83,446	—	—

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the five weeks ended 9th April, 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 (10,611) during the five weeks ended 9th April, showed a decrease of 252, or 2·3 per cent. below the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 6,467, women for 2,428 and juveniles for 1,716. The decrease was confined to men and women, the percentage decreases amounting to 5 per cent. in the case of men and 7 per cent. in the case of women; in juveniles an increase of 17 per cent. was recorded.

The daily average number of applications from men showed a decrease in almost every industry, the chief exception being the metal trades, where an increase of 45 per cent. was recorded. The principal decreases occurred in the building, engineering and ironfounding and transport trades. Of the total applications, 19 per cent. were from men in the engineering and ironfounding trades, 14 per cent. in transport trades, 11 per cent. in building trades, and 20 per cent. from general unskilled factory workers.

There was a general decline in applications from women, notably amongst domestic servants, workers in dress and clerical workers. Of the total, 52 per cent. were from domestic servants, 8 per cent. from clerical workers and 12 per cent. from general unskilled factory workers.

Vacancies notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers for the period ending 9th April, 1920, amounted to 5,495 as compared with 5,551 for the previous period. Of this daily average 2,438 were for men, 1,901 for women and 1,156 for juveniles. Amongst men a decrease of 6 per cent. was recorded, but amongst women and juveniles there were increases of 1 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 28 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 18 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 7 per cent. in the transport trades and 13 per cent. for general labourers. Among women the greatest increases in the daily average of vacancies notified were in domestic service and dressmaking; about 72 per cent. of the notifications were for domestic service and 6 per cent. for the dressmaking trades.

Vacancies filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 9th April, was 3,622 as compared with 3,802 during the previous month, and 4,954 during the corresponding period a year ago. In the men's department there was a decrease of 9 per cent. and in the women's department a decrease of 4 per cent.: the total for juveniles shows an increase of 6 per cent. Of the total vacancies filled for men 24 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 18 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 8 per cent. in the transport trades and 17 per cent. for general labourers; whilst for women, 68 per cent. were in domestic services and 5 per cent. in the dressmaking trades. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 65.9 as compared with 68.5 per cent. during the previous month.

With reference to juveniles, 24,438 applications were received from boys and 15,260 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 11,139 or 73 per cent. were filled, 2,523 being in the transport trades, 2,477 in engineering, 869 in commercial occupations and 562 in building. The number of applications received from girls was 21,899 and the number of vacancies notified for girls 15,965. Of the vacancies notified, 10,031 or 63 per cent. were filled, 1,921 being in domestic service, 1,597 in dress, 1,052 in commercial occupations and 895 in textiles.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified in the case of boys was greatest in metal manufacture (87 per cent.), engineering (83 per cent.), general labourers (83 per cent.), building (72 per cent.) and in the transport trades (69 per cent.). In the case of girls the largest percentages were for general factory workers (92 per cent.), in dressmaking (71 per cent.) and in commercial occupations (78 per cent.).

Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles 6,507 or 31 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 5 weeks ended 9th April, and the number remaining on the Live Register at 9th April, in the principal groups of trades:—

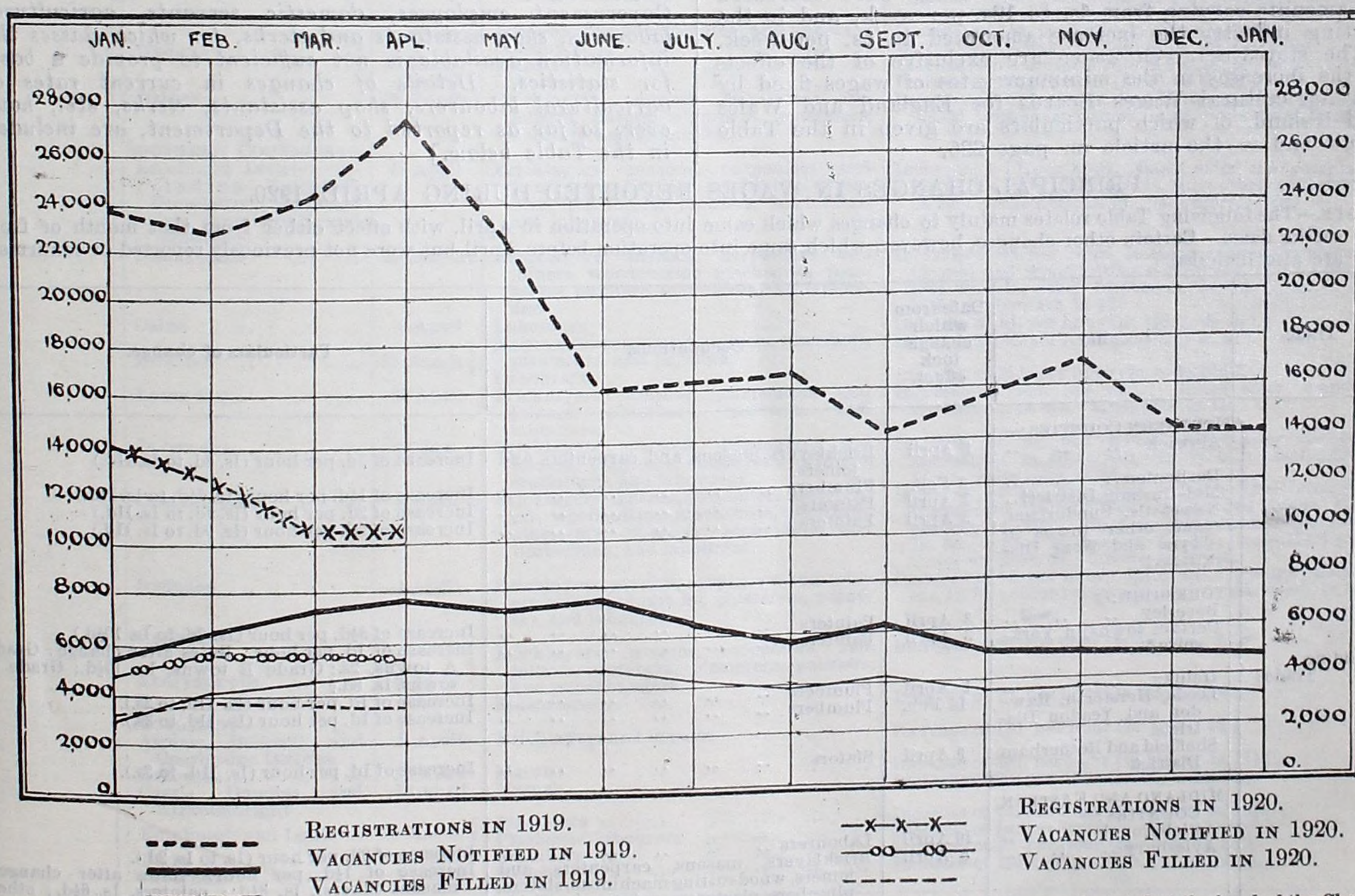
Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from workpeople.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	15,970	11,958	15,762	9,298
Construction of Works	2,793	2,562	2,978	2,501
Engineering and Ironfounding.	33,078	49,848	11,796	8,750
Shipbuilding	8,717	8,394	3,055	2,656
Construction of Vehicles	1,600	1,648	2,018	927
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	8,600	4,136	1,448	1,069
Domestic Service	5,545	12,351	2,199	1,572
Commercial and Clerical	8,420	18,553	2,223	1,797
Conveyance of Men, Goods, etc.	24,391	50,052	4,926	3,963
Agriculture	5,342	11,080	2,573	1,965
Textiles	3,796	5,786	1,267	965
Dress (including Boots and Shoes).	3,030	6,457	721	532
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	2,601	5,456	437	340
General Labourers	34,922	65,385	8,821	7,990
All other Trades	15,802	31,714	5,596	3,966
TOTAL	174,607	285,380	65,820	48,291

Women.				
Engineering and Ironfounding	1,279	1,213	932	817
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	1,992	916	672	578
Domestic Service	33,914	19,311	36,882	19,188
Commercial and Clerical	5,409	6,758	1,573	1,142
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	1,168	680	649	571
Agriculture	457	319	448	179
Textiles	2,853	1,677	2,767	1,311
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	2,856	2,004	2,997	1,503
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	2,006	1,251	646	466
General Labourers	7,560	6,808	475	435
All other Trades	6,070	5,783	3,289	2,138
TOTAL	65,564	46,720	51,330	28,328

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period was 5,124.

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.]

Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the increases in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in that month, with effect either from April or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of nearly £1,200,000 in the weekly wages of three and three-quarter million workpeople. In addition, the minimum rates for agricultural labourers throughout England, Wales and Ireland were raised as the result of Orders made by the Agricultural Wages Boards.

Apart from agriculture, the principal groups of industries affected are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Mining	1,223,000	731,000
Metal	1,500,000	258,000
Clothing	246,000	75,000
Transport	555,000	66,000
Other	228,000	60,000
TOTAL	3,752,000	1,190,000

The principal changes included above affected workpeople in the coal mining, and engineering and shipbuilding industries, and in the railway service. Coal miners obtained an increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings, excluding War wage and "Sankey" wage, subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day for those 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift for those of 16 or 17, and of 9d. per shift for those under 16. Similar increases were applied to ironstone miners, cokemen and by-product workers and shale miners in certain districts. In the engineering and shipbuilding industries increases were granted amounting to 3s. a week or 3d. per hour for adult time workers and to 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers, and similar increases were granted to railway shopmen and to men employed in various metal trades (including light-castings, sheet metal, gas meter, and wire), and those employed in chemical manufacture. Railway traffic employees, except engine drivers, firemen and cleaners, received an increase, under sliding scale arrangements, of 1s. per week as from 1st April, and engine drivers, firemen, and cleaners received three increases of 1s. each per week, dating respectively from November and December, 1919, and March, 1920.

In addition to the above, industries which were more or less generally affected by changes operating in April were boot and shoe making, carting, and the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc. and pottery, and the following trades in which new minimum rates were fixed under the Trade Boards Acts:—rope, net and twine, wholesale mantle and costume, fur, boot and shoe repairing, and brush and broom. In the boot and shoe making trade the previous minimum time rates were increased by amounts varying from 4s. to 12s. per week, and in the carting industry the increase amounted to 5s. per week.

The statistics given above are exclusive of the effects of the increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Boards for England and Wales and Ireland, of which particulars are given in the Table below and in the article on page 226.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1920.

[NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in April, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain other changes, however, which came into operation before April but were not previously reported or confirmed, are also included.]

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building Trades	NORTHERN COUNTIES:—			
	Alnwick	5 April	Bricklayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.)
	Darlington	9 Feb.	Plumbers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.)
	Mid-Durham District† ..	1 April	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.)
	Newcastle, Sunderland, and other towns in Tyne and Wear Districts.‡	3 April	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.)
	YORKSHIRE:§			
	Beverley	3 April	Painters	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d.)
	Certain towns in Yorkshire.§	3 April	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 2s.; Grade B towns, 1s. 10½d.; Grade C towns, 1s. 8d.‡
	Halifax	1 April	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Leeds, Horsforth, Rawdon and Yeadon Districts.	14 Feb.	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Sheffield and Rotherham District.	9 April	Slaters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:—			
	Attleborough	10 April	Labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.).
	Aylesbury	8 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 8½d.; painters, 1s. 6½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; scaffolders, 1s. 6d.; labourers 1s. 5d.

* See note in italics in second column.

† Including Bishop Auckland, Blackhill, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Durham, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham Harbour, Spennymoor, and West Stanley Districts.

‡ Including Blyth, Gateshead, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Wallsend, and Whitley Bay.

§ Grade A.—Batley, Bingley, Bradford, Brighouse, Fursley, Cleckheaton, Colne Valley, Dewsbury, Elland, Guiseley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Menston, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Stanningley, Wakefield, and Yeadon.

Grade B.—Barnsley, Doncaster, Harrogate, Ilkley, Knaresborough, Mexborough, Otley, Scarborough, and Selby.

Of the increases taking effect in April, 33, affecting 1,347,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 14, affecting 15,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 21, affecting 492,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 180, affecting 1,898,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives or took effect under Orders of Trade Boards or, in the case of coal miners, after negotiations between the Government and the workers' representatives. In 21 cases, involving 11,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Changes Taking Effect in January—April, 1920.

The following Table summarises the effect of all the changes in this period for which particulars are available:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	207,000	67,000
Coal Mining	1,181,000	717,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	51,000	24,000
Pig Iron Manufacture	32,000	9,500
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	154,000	51,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	1,184,000	211,000
Other Metal	209,000	66,000
Textile	222,000	38,000
Clothing	300,000	96,000
Transport	700,000	193,000
Printing, Paper, etc.	108,000	25,000
Woodworking and Furniture ..	42,000	18,500
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc.	164,000	36,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	118,000	32,000
Other Miscellaneous	75,000	25,000
Public Utility Services	83,000	20,000
TOTAL	4,830,000	1,629,000

Hours.

The changes during April in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 14,000 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by an average of nearly 4½ per week. Of these, two changes, affecting 1,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation, and the remaining eight cases, affecting over 13,000 workpeople, by direct negotiation. In three cases, involving 1500 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

In the first four months of 1920 the changes reported have affected 280,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly four hours per week. The trades chiefly concerned have been the clothing trades, accounting for 100,000 workpeople, the building trade for 97,000 workpeople, and the textile trades for nearly 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 APRIL, 1920—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building Trades (continued).	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES—(continued).			
	Berkhamsted District ..	10 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 7d.; other tradesmen, ls. 8d.; labourers, ls. 5d.
	Biggleswade and District	5 March	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and painters.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 8d.; other classes, ls. 9d.*
	Boston	28 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 1d. to ls. 3d.).*
	Bristol	1 April	Plumbers employed by master plumbers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 6d.; other tradesmen (except plumbers), ls. 7d.; labourers, ls. 4d.
	Cheltenham	1 April	Masons, carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (ls. 10d. to ls. 11d.).
	Chesterfield	13 March	Painters	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 6d.
	Colchester	5 March	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (ls. 7d. to ls. 8d.).
	East Dereham	24 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and painters.	Increase of 3d. per hour (ls. 4d. to ls. 7d.).
	East Hertfordshire† ..	1 April	Labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 5d.; other tradesmen, ls. 6d.*
	Ely	1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (ls. to ls. 3d.).*
	Gloucester	1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 7d.; other tradesmen, ls. 8d.; scaffolders, ls. 6d.; labourers, ls. 5d.
	Gornal, Sedgely, and Coseley Districts.	9 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 5d.; other tradesmen, ls. 6d.; labourers, ls. 2d.
	Henley-on-Thames ..	22 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, scaffolders and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 8d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 6d.
	Hereford	1 April	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: plasterers, ls. 9d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; scaffolders, ls. 7d.; labourers, ls. 6d.
	New Bradwell, Newport Pagnell, Stony Stratford and Wolverton.	24 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 5d. to ls. 8d.).
	North Walsham and Mundesley-on-Sea	12 March	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and painters.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 8d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 6d.
	Peterborough	1st pay day in April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 8d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 6d.
	Saffron Walden	17 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 5d.; other tradesmen, ls. 6d.
	Spalding	20 March	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers ls. 6d.; labourers, ls. 3d.
	Stroud	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), ls. 10d.; painters, ls. 8d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; scaffolders, ls. 7d.; labourers, ls. 6d.
	Thetford	2 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and painters.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 5d.; other tradesmen, ls. 6d.
	Wellingborough	2 April	Labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. to ls. 2d.).
	Wisbech	2 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, ls. 8d.; painters, ls. 7d.; plasterers' labourers, ls. 5d.; other labourers, ls. 5d.
	Witney	20 March	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (ls. 6d. to ls. 7d.).
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES:—			
	Ascot and District (including Bracknell, Cremona, Sunningdale, Sunninghill, and Winkfield).	17 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 5d.; other tradesmen, ls. 6d.; scaffolders, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 3d.*
	Basingstoke	27 March†	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers) and woodcutting machinists, ls. 8d.; painters, ls. 6d.; other tradesmen, ls. 7d.; scaffolders, ls. 5d.; labourers, ls. 4d.
	Calne	6 April	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (ls. 1d. to ls. 2d.).
	Dawlish	29 March	Masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 3d. to ls. 5d.).
	Lyme Regis	30 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. to ls. 2d.).
	Sevenoaks	31 Jan.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 1d.
	Southampton	2 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and timbermen, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: mechanics, ls. 6d.; painters, ls. 5d.; scaffolders, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 3d.
	Swindon	1 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: machinists (spindle, four-cutter, and tenon machines), ls. 9d.; other machinists, and painters, ls. 8d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; scaffolders and timbermen, ls. 6d.; labourers, ls. 5d.
	WALES:—			
	Aberystwyth	5 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and paperhangers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 7d.; other tradesmen, ls. 8d.; labourers, ls. 5d.
	SCOTLAND:—			
	Airdrie, Bellshill, and Coatbridge District.	5 April	Bricklayers and masons	Increase of 3d. per hour (ls. 4d. to ls. 7d.).*
	Arbroath	30 April	Masons	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 2d. to ls. 4d.).*
	Castle Douglas and Kirkcudbright	10 April	Masons	Increase of 1d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 1d.).
	Edinburgh and Leith ..	15 March	Plasterers	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 8d. to ls. 11d.).
	Elgin	8 April	Plasterers' labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 6d. to ls. 8d.).
	Inverness	26 April	Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (ls. 10d. to ls. 10d.).
			Masons	Increase of 1d. per hour (ls. 6d. to ls. 8d.).

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

† Including Bayford, Braughing, Brickenden, Broxbourne, Cheshunt, Cole Green, Colliers' End, Eastwick, Essenden, Gilston, Great Amwell, Hadham, Hatfield, Hertford, Hertford Heath, Hertingfordbury, High Cross, High Wycombe, Hoddesdon, Hunsdon, Newgate Street, Northaw, Old Hall Green, Puckeridge, Rye Park, Sacombe, Sawbridgeworth, Standon, Stanstead, Stapleford, Thunderidge, Tonwell, Ware, Waterford, Widford, and Wormley.

‡ This increase was arranged in April, to have effect from the date shown.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building Trades (continued).	IRELAND:—			
	Drogheda	21 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and painters.	Increase of 4½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 1s. 10½d.; carpenters and joiners, 1s. 10d.; painters, 1s. 9½d.*
	Limerick	1 April	Plumbers and plasterers Bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.).* Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.
	Great Britain	12 Mar.†	Colliery workers employed in coal mines and at pit heads whose wages have hitherto been regulated by the movements of wages in the coal mining industry.†	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked, or regarded as being worked, for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age. (See article on p. 226.)
	Durham County	5 April or 1st pay after 5 April.	Winding enginemen Stationary firemen Locomotive firemen Surface enginemen (including jiggers, belts, crushers, apparatus and washer enginemen).	Basis rate increased from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.† per shift. Basis rate increased from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.† per shift. Basis rate increased from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 8d.† per shift. Basis rate increased from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.† per shift.
	Derbyshire	4 Sept., 1919.§	Underground workers at coal mines ..	Basis rates increased to 7s. 9d. and 8s. per day for stallmen; 7s. 9d. per day for rippers and timberers (chargemen) and 7s. 1½d. per day for others; 7s. 1½d. per day for datallers (chargemen), and platelayers (headmen), and a starting base rate of 5s. 6d. per day for other datallers and platelayers 19 years and over rising by 3d. per half year to 6s. 6d. per day; 6s. 3d. per day for corporals 19 years and over, rising by 3d. per half year to 6s. 9d. per day; 7s. 9d. per day for road contractors; 7s. per day for onsetters (chargemen) and 6s. 6d. per day for others; 6s. per day for horsekeepers (head) and 5s. 6d. per day for others; and 6s. 9d. per day for underground rope splicers, mechanics, pipe-layers and electricians.||
Coal Mining ..	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	16 July, 1919.§ 1st pay in Dec., 1919.§	Engine winders, mechanics, enginemen, shopmen, &c. do. do.	Payment for work done during the week in excess of 46½ hours increased to time and a quarter, and payment for week end work (between 10 p.m. Saturday and 10 p.m. Sunday) increased to time and a half. Basis rate increased to 7s. 4d.|| per day for winding enginemen, and an increase of 5d. per day to other men 18 years of age and over, and of 3d. per day to those under 18.
	Cannock Chase	16 July, 1919.§ 1st pay in Jan.§	Winding enginemen and other workers in steam section, and mechanics, electricians, shopmen, etc. Winding enginemen and other workers in steam section. Mechanics, electricians, shopmen, etc. ..	Payment for work done during the week in excess of 46½ hours increased to time and a quarter, and payment for week-end work (between 10 p.m. Saturday and 10 p.m. Sunday) increased to time and a half. Increase to a rate of 10s. 3d. per shift plus 3s. per day war wage, plus 2s. per day Sankey wage for winding enginemen,¶ and an increase to other workers in steam section of 6d. per day to those 18 years and over, and of 3d. per day to those under 18.
Other Mining	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	12 March§	Fireclay miners and surface workers	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked, or regarded as being worked, for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.
	Yorkshire and Scotland	12 March§	Miners and surface workers at fire clay, ganister and silica mines.	Average increase of 5s. 5½d. per week for shaftsmen of 5s. 6d. per week for timbermen, of 6s. 3d. per week for trammers, of 6s. 0d. per week for day pay stoppers, of 5s. 9d. per week for engine drivers, of 6s. 1d. per week for pump drivers, (surface) and of 4s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. per week for surface workers. These increases resulted in no efficient man receiving less than 45s. per week.
	Cornwall	1 March §	Shaftsmen, timbermen, trammers, day pay stoppers, engine drivers, pump drivers, (surface) and surface workers &c., employed at tin mines,	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked, or regarded as being worked, for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.
	Scotland	12 March§	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oilworks.	Piece rates enhanced by 12½ per cent. so as to give the same earnings for the 7-hour day as for the 8-hour day previously worked.*
	Scotland	7 April	Shale miners	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked, or regarded as being worked, for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.
	Cleveland	12 March§	Workpeople employed in and about ironstone mines.	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked, or regarded as being worked, for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.
	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	28 April	Ironstone quarrymen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates.
	Northamptonshire ..	21 April	Ironstone miners	Revised base rate of wages adopted to which is added a percentage addition of 169 under a new sliding scale arrangement. The adoption of the new sliding scale resulted in an increase of 12½ per cent. on gross earnings prior to 4th June, 1919.
	Ayrshire	12 March§	Workpeople employed in and about ironstone mines.	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked, or regarded as being worked, for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.
Coke and By-product Manufacture	Great Britain	12 March§	Cokemen and by-product workers whose wages have in the past been regulated by wage movements in the coal mining industry.	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked or regarded as being worked for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.

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

† This increase took effect under an arrangement made in April. Full details as to the advances granted to deputies, firemen, examiners, rescue brigade men and other officials and clerical staffs are not yet available, but it is known that consequential advances are to be granted.

‡ The rates quoted are subject to the current percentage addition of 107½ plus 3s. per day war wage plus 2s. per day Sankey wage, and to the recent 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) or 2s. per day.

§ The increase was arranged in April to have effect from the date shown.

|| The rates quoted are subject, from 4 September, 1919, to an addition of 45½ per cent. plus 3s. per day war wage, plus 2s. per day Sankey wage and to a further increase from 12 March, of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) or 2s. per day.

¶ The rate quoted is subject to a further addition from 12 March, of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) or 2s. per day.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Quarrying.	South and West Durham	12 March*	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 20 per cent. on gross earnings (excluding war wage and Sankey wage) subject to a minimum increase of 2s. per shift or day worked or regarded as being worked for workers 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per shift or day for workers 16 and 17 years of age, and of 9d. per shift or day for workers under 16 years of age.
	Clitheroe and District	16 April	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 5d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour.
	Buxton and District ..	1 April	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 6d. per hour, stone fillers (on timework), 1s. 5d. per hour; horse drivers, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour, plus an average bonus of 10 per cent. on gross earnings in each case.
	Leicestershire	1st pay in April.	Granite quarrymen, etc.	War advances previously granted merged into wages and a further increase in wages granted resulting in an average increase of 10s. per week for pieceworkers, of 11s. 5d. per week for labourers on timework, and of 11s. per week for other timeworkers.
	Warwickshire	1 April	Granite quarrymen	War bonuses previously granted merged into wages and an increase of 2½d. per hour granted to timeworkers and a proportionate increase to pieceworkers.
	Northamptonshire ..	21 April	Limestone quarrymen	Revised base rates of wages adopted to which is added a percentage addition of 169 under a new sliding scale arrangement. The adoption of the new sliding scale resulted in an increase of 12½ per cent. on gross earnings prior to 4 June, 1919.
	Cleveland and Durham Tees-side	4 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 17½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, making wages 124½ per cent. above the standard, plus an output or input bonus.
	Cleveland and Durham	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over making a total advance over pre-war rates of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Cleveland and Middlesbrough.	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Platelayers, sailormen, mechanics' labourers and other non-scale men (excluding mechanics) at blastfurnaces. Boilersmiths, electricians, fitters, machinists, millwrights, patternmakers, smiths, strikers, turners, etc., employed at blast furnaces in the Cleveland district, and in iron and steel works in Middlesbrough and district.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 38s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	1st pay after 31 March.	Non-scale men (fitters, general labourers, &c.,) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Chesterfield	1st pay in April.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase of 7d. per day or shift to men 21 years and over and of 6d. per day or shift to those of 18 and under 21 years of age.
	North Staffordshire ..	1st make up day in April.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 30 per cent. on standard rates, making wages:— <i>Tonnagemen</i> , 212½ per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make up payment. <i>Daymen</i> , 212½ per cent. above the standard, plus a bonus of from 3d. to 7d. per shift.
	South Staffordshire	5 April	Blastfurnacemen whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on the standard of 1908, making wages 190 per cent. above the standard.
	Northamptonshire ..	1st pay after 31 March	Non-scale men, 21 years and over, employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 3s. per week, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Northamptonshire ..	21 April	Blastfurnacemen	Revised base rates of wages adopted, to which is added a percentage addition of 169, under a new sliding scale arrangement. The adoption of the new sliding scale resulted in an increase of 12½ per cent. on gross earnings prior to 4th June, 1919.
	Nottingham and district and the adjoining parts of Derbyshire.	28 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	3 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 9½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages:— <i>Daymen</i> , 130½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.† per week. <i>Tonnagemen</i> , 145½ per cent. above the standard, plus 10d. per shift to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s.† per week.
	Scotland	1st pay after 31 March.	Smiths and hammermen, &c., employed at blastfurnaces, whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase of 3s. per week, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Scotland	Beginning of pay period nearest 1 May.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on the standard of 1899, making wages 142½ per cent. (Ayrshire), and 137½ per cent. (Lanarkshire), above the standard, plus a war advance of 3s. 9d. per shift.
	North of England ..	1st pay after 31 March	Non-scalemen, 21 years and over, employed at puddling forges and in rolling mills.	Increase of 3s. per week, making total advances over pre-war rates of 37s. 6d. per week to men earning from 20s. to 30s. per week; of 36s. 6d. per week to those earning from 30s. 1d. to 40s. per week; and of 35s. 6d. per week to those earning from 40s. 1d. to 50s. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings in each case.
	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 March	Non-scalemen, 21 years and over, employed in steel melting shops.	War advances previously granted, increased to a minimum of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. The amount necessary to make the war advances up to 36s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus is to merge into future scale increases.
	North of England ..	1st pay after 31 March	Time workers and shiftmen, employed at puddling forges and in rolling mills, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements. (Men 21 years and over.)	War advances, previously granted, increased to a minimum of 36s. 6d. per week, plus bonuses of 1s. 3d. per day to those earning up to £5 per week, and of 1s. per day to those earning over £5, but not exceeding £9 14s. per week. The amount necessary to make the war advances up to 36s. 6d. plus the 7½ per cent. bonus equivalent is to merge into future scale increases.
	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 March	Time workers and shiftmen, employed in steel melting shops, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements. (Men 21 years and over.)	Increase, under sliding scale, of 17½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages at:— <i>Consett</i> , 157½ per cent. above the standard; <i>Jarrow</i> , 152½ per cent. above the standard; <i>Newburn</i> , 150 per cent. (rollers) and 140 per cent. (heaters) above the standard.
	North of England	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Men, 21 years and over, paid by piece and tonnage rates at puddling forges and in rolling mills, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase of 3s. per week on base rates, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	England and Scotland	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Men, 21 years and over, paid by piece and tonnage rates in steel melting shops, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	
	Consett, Jarrow, and Newburn.	1 April	Steel millmen	
	Sheffield	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Men, 21 years and over, employed in the engineering and maintenance sections in steel works, and warehousemen, ingot men, bucket men, yardmen, and other classes of men working a 47-hour week, and whose war advances amount to 33s. 6d. per week, plus the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings.	
Iron and Steel Manufacture				

* The increase was arranged in April to have effect from the date shown.
† The 55s. per week referred to is based on the standard rates plus 45 per cent.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	Midlands.. ..	5 April	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 190 per cent.
			Iron and steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 190 per cent. above the standard.
		1st pay after 31 March	Non-scale men, 21 years and over, employed at puddling forges and rolling mills. Timeworkers and shiftmen, 21 years and over, employed at puddling forges and in rolling mills, whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	Increase of 3s. per week, making a total advance over pre-war rates of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. War advances, previously granted, increased to a minimum of 36s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	England and Wales ..	5 April	Steel sheet millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on the standard of 1891, making wages 195 per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	3 April	Iron and steel workers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 9¼ per cent. on standard rates, making wages:— <i>Daymen</i> , 130½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 3d. or 1s. per shift, plus 10d. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. per week.* <i>Tonnagemen</i> , 145½ per cent. above the standard, plus 10d. per shift to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. per week*.
			All classes of workpeople engaged in Siemens steel manufacture:— Earning up to 20s. per week. Earning from 20s. 1d. to 30s. per week. Earning from 30s. 1d. to 60s. per week.	Additional bonus of 10 per cent. granted, making total bonuses as follows:— Bonus of 175 per cent. Bonus of 190 per cent. Bonus of 189 per cent. to those earning over 30s. per week, with a reduction of 1 per cent. to 160 per cent. for each additional 1s. earned up to 60s. per week. Bonus of 159½ per cent. to those earning over 60s. per week with a reduction of ½ per cent. to 125 per cent. for each additional 1s. earned up to 130s. per week. Bonus of 125 per cent.
	South Wales	4 April	Earning from 60s. 1d. to 130s. per week.	War advances (whether granted under sliding scale or as flat rate bonuses) previously granted made up to a minimum of 38s. 6d. per week plus the 12½ per cent. bonus or earnings equivalent. The amount necessary to make the war advances up to 38s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus is to merge into future sliding scale increases.
	West of Scotland.. ..	1st pay after 31 March.	Earning over 130s. per week. Steel mill men (including forge and tyre millmen) melting furnace helpers, gas producemen, charge wheelers, ladle daubers, and other men in steel works whose wages are regulated by sliding scale arrangements and whose earnings do not exceed £5 per week.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates making wages 165 per cent. above the standard.
		19 April	Steel millmen, gas producemen, charge wheelers, enginemen, cranemen and fremen.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 135 per cent. above the standard.
		19 April	Forge and tyre millmen	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years of age and over, making a total war advance of 38s. 6d. per week plus the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings.
	West of Scotland.. ..	1st pay after 31 March	Engineers, boilermakers, smiths, hammermen, patternmakers, electricians, &c., tradesmen's labourers and general labourers whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements.	
			Male workers employed in the engineering, boilermaking and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades:— Time-workers (except apprentices)	
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or ¾d. per hour to workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.† (See Decisions Nos. 180, 180A, 232, 237 and 242 on p. 208 of the April GAZETTE and p. 269 of this issue.)
	United Kingdom—Federated Districts† Southampton, Belfast, and other districts but excluding Swansea, Llanelli and District.	1st pay after 31 March.		Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.§ (See Decisions Nos. 180, 180A, 232, 237 and 242 on p. 208 of the April Gazette and p. 259 of this issue.)
Engineering, Boilermaking, and Foundry Trades.	United Kingdom	1st pay after 31 March.	Male workers employed in the shops of controlled railway companies, including electrical workers and men employed in generating stations (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades:— Time-workers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week, or ¾d. per hour, to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over. (See Decisions Nos. 191 and 192 on p. 209 of the April Gazette.)
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices. (See Decisions Nos. 191 and 192 on p. 209 of the April GAZETTE.)
				Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 45s.¶ and a corresponding increase to smiths and patternmakers. (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
	St. Helens	1st pay after 31 March.	Fitters, turners, smiths and patternmakers.	Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 45s.¶ and a corresponding increase to smiths and machinemen. (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
	Wigan	1st pay after 31 March.	Fitters, turners, smiths, toolmakers, machinemen, and electricians on installations, repairs, and plant maintenance.	Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 32s.¶ (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
			Strikers	Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 27s.¶ (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
	Derby	1st pay after 31 March	Labourers	Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 46s.¶ (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
	Brass coremakers			
	Lincoln and Gainsborough	1st pay after 31 March	Blacksmiths and strikers:— Time-workers	Increase¶ of 1s. per week, and 2s. of the previous war wage of 28s. 6d. per week incorporated in the base rate leaving a war wage of 26s. 6d. per week. (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)

* The 55s. per week referred to is based on the standard rates plus 45 per cent.
† Including London, North East Coast, Clyde, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Birkenhead, Barrow, Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, &c.
‡ The advance was to be paid in respect of the first pay period falling wholly within April. With regard to pieceworkers, where a job was commenced but not completed before 1 April, the part of the job remaining to be done was to be paid at the new rates.
§ The increases granted are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime and night work, and also for work on Sundays and holidays. They are to be regarded as an addition to the base rates of timeworkers and to be taken into account for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices. A similar advance of 3s. or 7½ per cent. is to take effect from the first pay period following 31 May, 1920.
¶ The base rates specified are subject to the addition, for time workers, of the war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. The men concerned also receive the general advance to engineers of 3s. per week.
¶ This increase is confined to those men who did not participate under Award No. 930 of the Court of Arbitration dated 21 November, 1919.
** A further increase of 1s. per week is to be paid to these men in respect of the first pay period following 31 May, 1920.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Engineering, Boilermaking and Foundry Trades (continued).	Yarmouth	1st pay after 31 March	Fitters, turners, smiths, toolmakers and patternmakers.	Increase of 1s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 41s. (see note || on p. 252), and a corresponding increase to smiths, toolmakers and patternmakers. (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
	Swindon	1st pay after 12 April	Blacksmiths and strikers	Increase of 1s. per week to blacksmiths at the previous base rate of 42s. (see note || on p. 252), and a corresponding increase to strikers. (See Decision No. 260 on p. 270.)
	Cardiff, Barry and District.	1st full pay day in April.	All classes of skilled and semi-skilled workpeople employed in railway workshops (timeworkers and pieceworkers).	Increase of 2s. per week in base rates. (See Decision No. 249 on p. 269.)
	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Port Talbot.	5 April	Ironmoulders and iron and steel metal dressers.	Increase to a rate of 98s. per week for moulders and of 85s. per week for metal dressers.*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Trades.	North East Coast, Clyde East of Scotland, Hull, Barrow, Birkenhead, Southampton, Belfast and other Districts, but excluding South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st pay after 31 March	Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry works.	Existing base rates and war bonuses of all grades merged into consolidated rates which were increased to 107s. 6d. for fitters and moulders, 77s. 6d. for labourers, and intermediate rates for other grades pro rata. Note:—The general increase of 3s., etc., to engineers did not apply in these districts.
	Tyne, Wear and Blyth Districts.	1st pay after 31 March	Male workers employed in the ship building and ship repairing trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades):— Timeworkers (except apprentices)	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.† (See Decision No. 181 on p. 208 of April GAZETTE)
	Mersey District	Full pay commencing 1 April	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.† (See Decision No. 181 on p. 208 of April GAZETTE.)
	London, Thames and Medway Districts	1st pay after 31 March	Boiler scalers and coverers:— Timeworkers (except apprentices)	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers (males) 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	4 April	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
			All classes of workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture.	Special bonus of 40 per cent. on base wage rates, previously granted, increased to 50 per cent., making, with the war bonuses previously granted, total bonuses varying from a minimum of 125 per cent. on weekly base earnings of 130s. and over, to 140 per cent. on weekly base earnings of 40s. and to a maximum of 190 per cent. on weekly base earnings of 20s. 1d. to 30s.
Light Castings Manufacture	England and Scotland §	1st pay after 31 March	Males employed in light castings, and stove and grate manufacture:— Timeworkers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
Malleable Ironfounding.	Wallsall, Willenhall and District.	1st pay after 31 March.	Males employed in malleable iron founding trade:— Timeworkers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
Sheet metal and Gas meter Trades.	Great Britain	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Males employed in the sheet metal and gas meter making trades:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
	Belfast	1st pay after 31 March	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
Weighing machine Trade.	Great Britain	1st pay after 31 March	Sheet metal workers:— Timeworkers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour (See Decision No. 238 on p. 269).
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices (See Decision No. 238 on p. 269).
Wire Manufacture.	Great Britain ||	1st pay after 30 March.	Males employed in the scale, beam and weighing machine trades:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
			Males employed in iron and steel wire manufacture:— Skilled wire drawers	Bonus of 100 per cent. previously granted on base rates up to £2 increased to 107½ per cent., and bonuses on earnings over £2 per week increased from 30 per cent. to 37½ per cent. for hard steel workers, and from 40 per cent. to 47½ per cent. for soft steel workers.
			Datal workers	Increase of 3s. per week to full time workers.

* It was agreed that the general advance to engineers, &c., of 3s. per week was to be merged into or covered by this increase.

† The increases granted are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime and night work, and also for work on Sundays and holidays. It is to be regarded as being an addition to the base rates of timeworkers, and to be taken into account for the purpose of fixing new piece work prices. A similar advance of 3s. or 7½ per cent. is to take effect from the first pay period following 31 May, 1920.

‡ This increase was granted under Mr. W. H. Stoker's Award No. 501, dated 5 April, 1920. The men concerned receive in addition the general advance granted in the shipbuilding trade of 3s. per week.

§ The increase took effect under an arrangement made by the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation.

|| The increases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturing Industry.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Wire Rope Manufacture.	Great Britain [*]	1st pay after 31 March.	Men employed in wire rope manufacture:— Timeworkers (except apprentices) ..	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
				Consolidated rate of 1s. 11d. per hour adopted.†
				Consolidated rate of 1s. 10d. per hour adopted.†
Heating and Domestic Engineering.	London Newcastle - on - Tyne and Lancashire and Cheshire. Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.	1st pay day in April.	Pipe-fitters.	Consolidated rates adopted† of 1s. 10d. per hour at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Walsall, and all towns between the foregoing, in the Potteries district, and at Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth and Burton, and of 1s. 9d. per hour in other districts.
	Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Leicester, Norwich and Cardiff. Other Districts in England and Wales.			Consolidated rate of 1s. 9d. per hour adopted.†
				Consolidated rate of 1s. 8d. per hour adopted.†
Pen Manufacture.	Birmingham and District†	1st pay day after 29 March	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and other metal pens and other smallware:— Males:— Toolmakers	Minimum hourly rates adopted of 2s. for competent men over 25 years of age with five years' experience in the trade and three years in one branch employed as cutters, piercers, raisers, slitters, point formers and miscellaneous toolmakers engaged in cutting, piercing, and forming, 1s. 9d. for competent men over 25 years of age employed as markers and grinders, and 1s. 7d. for men 21 years to 25 not included above.
			Charge hands	Minimum hourly rates adopted of 1s. 10d. in hardening shops and rolling mills, and of 1s. 8d. in tempering and colouring shops, and shaking mills.
			All others over 21 years of age ..	Minimum rate of 1s. 4d. per hour adopted.
			Females:— Other than learners	Minimum rate of 8d. per hour adopted for time-workers and piece rates fixed so as to yield an average worker 8½d. per hour for a 47 hour week.
			Learners	Scale of weekly minimum rates adopted, payable for 6 months, starting at 14s. at 14 years of age and increasing by 9d. with each half-year of age to 19s. 3d. at 17½ years and 25s. 6d. at 18 years and over.
			Males employed in the railway carriage and wagon building and repairing trades:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
	Birmingham and Midland Counties (including Gloucester)	1st pay after 31 March	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
Railway Carriage and Wagon Trades.			Blacksmiths employed on wagon building:— Charge hands on presses	Increase of 2s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 36s. (See Decision No. 243 on p. 269.)
	Birmingham and District.	1st pay after 1 Feb.‡	Furnacemen on presses	Increase of 2s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 32s. (See Decision No. 243 on p. 269.)
			Helpers on presses	Increase of 2s. per week to men at the previous base rate of 31s. (See Decision No. 243 on p. 269.)
			Forge helpers	
Brassfounding and Finishing.	Yorkshire, Glasgow, Paisley and Dumbar-ton, and Aberdeen	1st pay after 31 March	Males employed in brass founding and finishing trades:— Timeworkers (except apprentices)	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years of age.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
			Workpeople employed in the nut and bolt trade:— Males:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers, under 21 years, who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	1 April	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
			Females	Increase of 3s. per week.
Nut and Bolt Manufacture		17 April	Men employed in the nut and bolt trade:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years of age and over.
	Darlaston, Halesowen and Birmingham Districts.	1 April	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on base rates.
	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Belfast.	1st pay after 31 March	Spindle and flyer makers	Increases of 4s. per week to timeworkers and of 15 per cent. to pieceworkers.
	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Somerset.	1st pay day in April.	Card dressers employed in card clothing manufacture.	Increase of 4s. per week.
			Males employed in the steel casement and sash window trades:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour.
	Birmingham, Bristol, Chester, Sheffield and Glasgow.	1st pay after 31 March	Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
Other Metal Trades.			Workpeople employed in the hosiery needle trade:— Men	Minimum rates adopted of 54s. per week at 21 years and over; 47s. per week at 20 to 21 years; 43s. per week at 19 to 20 years, and 40s. per week at 18 to 19 years.
			Women and girls	Minimum rates adopted of 31s. per week at 18 years and over; 21s. per week at 17 to 18 years; 17s. per week at 16 to 17 years, and 15s. per week at 15 to 16 years.
	Loughborough and Ilkeston.	Feb.	All pieceworkers	Piecework prices fixed so as to enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over and above time rates.¶

* The increases took effect under the terms of a general recommendation, issued to its members by the British Wire Rope Manufacturers' Association, but did not apply to certain composite establishments where the Trade Board rates for the hemp rope and binder trades were in force.

† The rates quoted are inclusive of all war wage advances and the bonus of 12½ per cent. previously granted on earnings, and were agreed upon between the National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers, and the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers.

‡ The new rates took effect under an agreement made between the British Steel Penmakers' Association and the Penworkers' Federation.

§ The increase was arranged in April, to have effect as from the date shown.

¶ The base rates specified are subject, for timeworkers, to the addition of the war wage of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1920—continued.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation	Particulars of change.
Other Metal Trades (continued).	Birmingham and Midland District (including West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Coventry.)	1st pay after 31 March	Males employed in miscellaneous metal trades; including axle, bridge building and constructional engineering, drop forging and stamping, cast iron hollow-ware, metal rolling (brass and copper tubes, sheets, wire, etc.) roll making, small arms, small tool, spring, tank and welded and weldless tube:— Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers, under 21 years, who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over. Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices.
			Pieceworkers	
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley and Lye Districts.	1st pay after 31 March.	Workpeople employed in wrought hollow-ware manufacture:— Male day-workers, 21 years of age and over. Male pieceworkers	Increase of 3s. per week, and minimum rate adopted of 63s. per week for labourers. Increase of 7½ per cent. on present net list prices, except to those employed in the galvanised section, who are provisionally to receive an increase of 3½ per cent. on price list of 1919.
			Youths	Increases of 3s. per week to those 18 and under 21 years of age, and of 2s. per week to those under 18.
			Women and girls	Increases of 3s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to those under 18 years.
	Walsall	1 April.	Steel chain makers	Rates after change: 15s. 3d. for those under 15 years, increasing with each year of age to 37s. 3d. for those 18 years and over.
	Cradley Heath and District.	19 April.	Women and girls employed in the hand-hammered chain making trade.	Increase of 10 per cent. on pre-war list prices, making wages 125 per cent. above the list.
	London	1st pay after 31 March.	Steel work erectors, sheeters and riveters	Increase of 15 per cent. on current rates.
	South-West of England and South Wales (including Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea and Llanelly).	1st pay after 31 March.	Steel work erectors, mechanical fitters, and sheeters.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week. Rates after change: 1s. 0½d. per hour plus war wage of 29s. 6d. plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Sheffield	3 Jan.*	Table and butcher blade grinders and finishers, spring knife cutlers, grinders, and finishers, material makers and preparers, etc., scissor grinders and forgers, workboard branch of scissors trade (including borers, filers, hardeners, and putters together), tin snip forgers, grinders and makers, warehousemen and women and girls employed on productive work or in warehouses in connection with the above trades.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change, inclusive of war wage: erectors, 72s. 7d. per week plus 12½ per cent.; mechanical fitters, 74s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent.; sheeters, 76s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent.
Woollen and Hosiery Manufacture.			Workpeople employed in the silver and electro-plating trade:— Males	Increases to timeworkers of 5s. 6d. per week to males 21 years of age and over, of 5s. per week to those 18 and under 21 years, of 3s. per week to females 18 years and over, and of 2s. per week to those under 18 years; and to pieceworkers, of 15 per cent. on present basis prices. (See Decision 291 on p. 270.)
	Sheffield	March.*	Females	Grading scheme adopted fixing base rates of 1s. or 1½d. per hour for skilled men (according to occupation), 10d. per hour for semi-skilled men, and 9d. per hour for unskilled men, and increases of 75 and 80 per cent. previously granted on pre-war rates to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, advanced to 85 and 92½ per cent. respectively (to be reckoned on new base rates for timeworkers).
			Males employed in the structural engineering and bridge building industry:— Timeworkers	Increases of 75 and 80 per cent. previously granted on pre-war rates to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, advanced to 87½ and 92½ per cent. respectively.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers, and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over.
	Motherwell	1st pay after 31 March.	Women and girls employed in the nail-making trade.	Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piece-work prices.
	Glasgow, Wishaw and Stirling Districts.	1st pay after 9 March.*	Farriers	Increases of 3s. per week to women 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to girls under 18. (See Decision 259, on p. 270.)
	Edinburgh and Leith ..	1 March.*	Farriers	Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 10½d.; doormen, 1s. 10d.
	Glasgow, Greenock, Gourock, Paisley and Port Glasgow.	24 April	Farriers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d.). (See Decision 275, on p. 270.)
	Alloa, Alva, Kinross and Tillicoultry.	12 April	Workpeople employed in tweed and hosiery manufacture.	Increases of 6s. per week to men, of 4s. per week to women, and of 2s. per week to boys and girls.
	Dundee	1 April	Mechanics, joiners, enginemen, firemen, labourers, etc., employed in the jute industry.	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour. Rate after change for mechanics, 1s. 7d. per hour plus 12½ per cent.†
Jute and Linen Industries.			Workpeople employed in linen manufacture:— Weavers	Increases to make a total advance of 125 per cent. over pre-war rates.
			Other males	Increase of 12½ per cent. on present rates.
			Other females	Increases to make a total advance of not less than 100 per cent. over pre-war rates.
	Johnstone and Kilbirnie	12 April	Roughers and sorters employed in linen thread manufacture.	Increase of 9s. per week. Rates after change roughers, 70s. 6d.; sorters, 72s. 6d.
	Johnstone	15 March*	All classes of workpeople (except roughers and sorters) employed in linen thread manufacture.	Increases of 3s. per week to boys under 18 years, of 2s. 6d. per week to girls under 18, of 5s. per week to men 18 to 21 years and to women 18 years and over, and of 9s. per week to men over 21 years.
Silk Industry ..	Kilbirnie	12 April	All classes of workpeople (except roughers and sorters) employed in linen thread manufacture.	Increases of 9s. per week to males and of 4s. 6d. per week to females.
	Montrose	8 April	Flax and tow spinners	Increases of 5s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. per week to boys under 18 and to women over 18, and of 1s. per week to girls under 18 years of age.
	Sudbury	1st pay day in April	Silk winders, warpers, twistors, and pickers (females).	Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: 11s. per week at 14 years, increasing each half-year to 22s. at 18 years, and each year to 28s. at 20 years and over.
Lace Industry	Nottingham	1st pay day after 24 April	Female slip winders and menders employed in the levers lace branch.	Bonus of 20 per cent. previously granted on list of January, 1919, increased to 50 per cent. for pieceworkers; and minimum rate of 32s. 6d. per week adopted for timeworkers.

*The increase was arranged in April to have effect from the date shown.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Lace Industry (continued.)	Long Eaton, Ilkeston, Heanor, Beeston, and Derby Districts.	19 April	Auxiliary workers employed in levers branch. Brass winding	Increase of 30 per cent. on price list of June, 1919, rates of 5d. adopted for changing yarns on same jack and 2½d. for changing complete jacks containing different yarns, also increases in prices for jacked off yarn when 10 or more bobbins are used, and an increase of 2½d. per hour in time rate (8d. to 10½d.)*
			Threading, jacking off and backwinding and stripping. Pressing	Increase of 25 per cent. on price list of June, 1919.*
			Mending	Increases of 33½ per cent. for steam and hydraulic work and of 50 per cent. for hand work on price list of June, 1919; and a time-rate of 1s. 4d. per hour adopted for pressers and general male assistants over 21 years of age.*
			Slip winding	Increases of 25 per cent. for perfect bobbin finings and of 20 per cent. for others on price list of June, 1919.*
			Day work (all females, except brass bobbin winders) and males up to 18 years. Overlookers Workpeople employed in the rope, twine, and net trade:— Males	Increase of 40 per cent. on present price list in lieu of bonus of 7½ per cent. previously granted.* Weekly rates adopted of 12s. per week for those under 14 years of age, 15s. for those 14 to 14½ years, and increases of ¾d. in the hourly rates of those 14½ to 17 years, and of 3d. for those 18 and over (6d. to 9d.). Increase of 5s. per week.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Great Britain	2 April	Females	Scale of minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 4d. per hour for those under 15 years, and increasing with each year of age to 8½d. per hour at 18 and under 19 years, and to 1s. 1½d. per hour at 21 years of age and over. (See Order on p. 213 of April GAZETTE.)
			Pieceworkers	Minimum rate of 7½d. per hour fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for homeworkers, and scale of minimum rates fixed for workers other than homeworkers, starting at 4d. per hour for those under 15 years, and increasing with each year of age to 8½d. per hour at 18 years of age over.† (See Order on p. 213 of April GAZETTE.)
			All workers	Piecework basis time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 2½d. per hour for all males and 9d. per hour for females other than homeworkers; for homeworkers piece rates to be fixed to yield not less than the minimum rate for timeworkers applicable to the age. (See Order on p. 213 of April GAZETTE.)
				Overtime rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; 9 hours on any day (other than Saturday), and 5 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 213 of April GAZETTE.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Hinckley, and Derby Districts.	3 April	Workpeople (other than auxiliary workers) employed in the hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing trade:— Trimmers	Increases to make total advances of 70 per cent. over pre-war prices for fabric and button jersey trimmers, and 100 per cent. above the 1915 list for other trimmers, all previous bonuses being merged into these increases. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.).
			Dyers, scourers and bleachers (timeworkers and pieceworkers 21 years of age and over). Auxiliary workers employed in the hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers:— (a) Males	
			(b) Females	Minimum rates adopted of 1s. per hour for men 18 to 21 years of age, and 1s. 4d. per hour for those 21 years and over, vanmen to receive 65s. per week.‡
			Pieceworkers	Minimum hourly rates adopted of 6d. at 14 years of age, 7d. at 15 years, 9d. at 16 to 18 years, 11d. at 18 years and over; girls over 18 years taken off piecework to receive 1s., and menders over 18 years who have learnt their trade, 1s. 1d.‡
				Increases to make a total advance of 100 per cent. above the list of November, 1916.‡
	Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, and Derby Districts.	April		
	Nottingham and District.	3 April	Auxiliary workers employed in the hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers	Increases of approximately 30 per cent. on wages list of 1916, making wages 125 and 110 per cent. above the list for workers respectively over 18 years and under 18 years of age.
			Pieceworkers	Increases on wages list of 1916 of approximately 21 per cent. to those over 18 years of age, and of 30 per cent. to those under 18 years, making wages 100 per cent. above the list.
				Increase of 1d. per hour. (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.)
				Increase of 12s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 76s. 6d.
				Increase of 7s. 6d. per week to calendermen, beetlers, and dampermen, of 5s. per week to helpers and general hands over 18 years of age, and of 3s. 6d. per week to workers under 18 years; also rate of 57s. per week for manglemen (exclusive of any bonus on output).
	Belfast and North of Ireland.	1 April.	Lace bleachers, labourers, and dollymen. Lace dippers and stainers.	Increase of 1½d. per "log" hour. Rates after change, 1st class shops, 1s. 0½d. per "log" hour, 2nd class shops, 1s. per "log" hour.
			Workpeople employed in the hydraulic mangle finishing trade (except foremen, firemen and watchers).	Increase of 1½d. per "log" hour (7½d. to 9d.), and increases to a rate of 1s. 7d. per clock hour.
			Tailors	
Clothing, etc., Trades.	Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead.	26 April	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade. Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade:— Males	Increase of 50 per cent. on pre-war basis rates, making a total advance of 150 per cent., pre-war basis for timeworkers being reckoned as 36s. per week. Rates after change: pieceworkers, 1s. 1½d. per "log" hour, timeworkers, 90s. per week.
			Females	Increase of 50 per cent. on pre-war basis rate, making a total advance of 150 per cent., pre-war basis being reckoned as 20s. per week for first grade workers, 17s. per week for second grade workers, and 14s. 6d. per week for third grade workers.
	West Hartlepool	April		
	Bolton	26 April		

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." The weekly hours at Derby were reduced to 48 in October 1919, and an increase of 15 per cent. was given to pieceworkers to compensate for the reduction in earnings caused by the shorter hours. This increase has been merged in the increases shown in the Table.

† Workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years in the case of males and 16 years in the case of females, may be employed for a period not exceeding six months at minimum rates which are less by 1d. and ½d. per hour respectively than the minimum rates applicable under the above scale.

‡ All previous bonuses and percentages are merged into the new rates.

§ The increase was arranged in April, to have effect as from the date shown.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1920—continued.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
Clothing, etc., Trades (continued).	Great Britain	19 April.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade:— Males (other than learners): Cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters up, passers, pressers and machinists. Under pressers and plain machinists All other workers Male learners Females: Cutters, trimmers and fitters-up (other than learners). Learners Other workers (except learners) .. Pieceworkers, including home-workers (other than cutters, trimmers, fitters-up, and learners occupied in fitting-up and hooking-up). All workers (male and female).. ..	Minimum time rate of 1s. 5d. per hour, and minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. 6½d. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 276). Minimum time rate of 1s. 3d. per hour and minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 276). Minimum time rate of 1s. 2d. per hour and minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 276). Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts varying from 12s. at under 15 years to 43s. at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 276.) Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 8½d. per hour for workers under 19 years of age; of 9d. per hour for those 19 and under 20 years; and of 9½d. per hour for those 20 years of age and over. (See Order on p. 276.) Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, varying according to class of work and age of starting. (See Order on p. 276.) Minimum rate of 8½d. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 276.) Piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 9½d. per hour. (See Order on p. 276.) Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week; nine hours on any day (other than Saturday), and five hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 276.)
	Great Britain	12 April.	Workpeople employed in the fur trade:— Males Females Pieceworkers (females) employed as machinists, liners or finishers in the furriers' section. Other pieceworkers (male and female.) All classes	Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for men 21 years of age and over, of 80s. per week for cutters with 4 years' experience and for sorters, 65s. for cutters with less than 4 years' experience, 60s. for nailers, counters, strippers, sizers, men working under the supervision of a fur sorter, and packers, 70s. for tubbers, 55s. for grounders, smearers, and drum and cage hands, and 53s. for combers, dippers and other occupations, with lower rates for men under 21 years of age. (See Order on p. 214 of April GAZETTE.) Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for women 18 years of age and over of 45s. per week for machinists, 40s. for liners and finishers, sorters' assistants, counters, strippers, and sizers, 35s. for other classes with six months' experience and 30s. for those with less than 6 months' experience, with lower rates for girls under 18 years of age. (See Order on p. 214 of April GAZETTE.) Minimum piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 60s. per week for machinists, and 50s. per week for liners and finishers. (See Order on p. 214 of April GAZETTE.) Scale of minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hand fleshing and shaving, un-hairing, pulling, cutting down and shaving. (See Order on p. 214 of April GAZETTE.) Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; 8½ hours on any week day (other than Saturday) and 5 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 214 of April GAZETTE.)
	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury and Bredbury Districts.	9 April	Felt hat makers:— Pieceworkers— Males Females.. .. . Timeworkers	Bonus of 65 per cent. previously granted to workers earning up to 50s. per week, increased to 90 per cent. on earnings up to 60s. per week, and flat bonus of 32s. 6d. per week previously granted to workers earning over 50s. per week, increased to 54s. per week on earnings over 60s. per week. Bonus of 65 per cent. previously granted to workers earning up to 30s. per week increased to 90 per cent. on earnings up to 35s. per week, and flat bonus of 19s. per week previously granted to workers earning over 30s. per week increased to 31s. 6d. per week on earnings over 55s. per week. Bonus of 60 per cent. previously granted increased to 85 per cent. Rate after change: 10½d. per hour plus 85 per cent.
	London, Luton and St. Albans.	31 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the straw plait bleaching and dyeing trade.	Increase of 1d. per hour to males over 22 years, and of ½d. per hour to males under 22 years and to women Majority rate after change for men over 22 years—1s. 3d. per hour.
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing.	Great Britain*	Week beginning 15, 16, 17, or 19, April.	Workpeople 16 years of age and over employed in boot and shoe manufacture:— Timeworkers: Males employed in departments other than heel building and stock and shoe rooms. Males employed in heel building departments and stock or shoe rooms. Females employed in closing and heel building departments or in stock or shoe rooms. Pieceworkers	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases over the previous minimum rates, varying from 4s. per week at 16 years of age to 12s. per week at 23 years and over.† Minimum rates after change starting at 22s. per week at 16 years and increasing with each year of age to 33s. at 18, 59s. at 21, and 68s. at 23 and over. New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases over the previous minimum rates, varying from 4s. per week at 16 years of age to 12s. per week at 23 years and over.† Minimum rates after change, starting at 20s. per week at 16 years and increasing with each year of age to 30s. at 18, 56s. at 21 and 65s. at 23 and over. New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases over the previous minimum rates, varying from 4s. per week at 16 years of age to 10s. per week at 20 years and over.† Minimum rates after change starting at 19s. per week at 16 years and increasing with each year of age to 40s. at 20 and over. Increase of 10 per cent. on piecework statements operative before 31st Dec., 1919, except in the case of the Northampton County Clickers' statement to which 5 per cent. is to be added, and an increase of 7½ per cent. on statements which became operative on and after 1 Jan., 1920.

* The increases took effect under an Agreement made between the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.

† Scales of increases for workers previously receiving more than the minima, to raise their rates over the new minima, were arranged in several districts, including Leicester, Northampton, Bristol and Leeds. Increases, varying from 1s. to 3s. per week, were also granted to workers under 16 years of age at Northampton.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing— (continued.)	Great Britain	12 April	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade:— Men and women employed on surgical work. Females:— Finishers or benchers	Minimum rate of 2s. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 275.)
			In a Productive Department on patching machines. All workers Pieceworkers (males and females) ..	Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts starting at 22s. per week at 16 years and increasing with each year of age to 32s. at 18 years and to 65s. per week at 21 years of age and over (See Order on p. 275.) Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 20s. per week at 16 years and increasing with each year of age to 30s. at 18 and under 19 years, and to 45s. per week at 21 years of age and over. (See Order on p. 275.) Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week, or eight hours on Monday, four hours on Saturday, and nine hours on any other day. (See Order on p. 275.) New list of minimum piece prices fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for hand-sewn and rivetted work. (See Order on p. 275.)
Carting Industry.	Various Districts in England and Wales* (principally London, North-East Coast, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Midland Counties, South Wales and Monmouthshire).	1st pay after 31 March	Drivers (horse and mechanical) stable and garage hands, mates and trailermen in the carting industry.	Increase of 5s. per week to those 21 years of age and over, and to those under 21 years doing adults' work. Rates after change, at a few of the principal centres: <i>Single horse carters</i> .—London, 61s. (light), 66s. (heavy); Newcastle, 64s. and 68s.; Sunderland, 65s.; Leeds, 65s.; Sheffield, 64s.; Liverpool, 71s.; Manchester, 68s.; Birmingham, 64s.; Bristol, 61s. plus 1d. per ton; Plymouth, 62s.; Cardiff, 64s. <i>Mechanical drivers (petrol)</i> .—London, 59s. (under 25 cwt.), 64s. (25 cwt. to 30 cwt.), 71s. (30 cwt. to 2 tons), 79s. (over 2 tons); Newcastle, 75s.; Liverpool, 75s. (under 2 tons), 81s. (over 2 tons); Manchester, 77s.; Birmingham, 65s. (under 15 cwt.), 70s. (15 cwt. to 2 tons), 75s. (2 tons and over); Cardiff, 68s.
	Swansea	9 April	Carters	Increase of 5s. per week (in addition to the above increase of 5s.) Rate after change for single horse carters 71s.
	Aldershot	1st pay after 1 March	Workpeople employed in the carting industry.	Increases of 5s. or 6s. per week to men (except to drivers of petrol lorries 3 tons and over, who received 2s. 6d.) and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Rates after change: single horse 54s. and 58s.; steam lorry drivers, 70s.; petrol lorry drivers, under 3 tons, 50s. to 60s.; 3 tons and over 67s. 6d.
	Lyme Regis Scotland	30 April 29 March or 1st pay after 31 March†	Carters Drivers (horse and mechanical) stable and garage hands, mates and trailermen in the carting industry.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. (40s. to 42s. 6d.) Increase of 5s. per week to men. Rates after change at some of the principal centres for single horse carters:—Glasgow, 66s. to 69s. (majority rates); Aberdeen, 66s. and 67s.; Dundee, 63s.; Edinburgh, 64s.; Hawick, 61s.; Kirkcaldy, 63s.
Dock Labour	Grimsby	19 March	Coal porters, trimmers, etc., employed at fish docks.	Increase of 33½ per cent. on ordinary tonnage rate, revised list of prices adopted for special classes of work and rates of 75s. per week for lighter loaders and 85s. per week for engineers on steam lighters.
	Cardiff, Penarth and Barry.	1 March	Pitwood dock labourers, etc.	New list of piece prices adopted resulting usually in increases varying from 8 to 20 per cent.
Railway Service.	Great Britain ..	1 Nov., 1919† 1 Dec., 1919† 1 March†	Engine drivers, firemen, and cleaners ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per week. Further increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per week. Further increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per week, making a total of 3s. per week.
		1 April	Adult male railway servants, except engine drivers, firemen and cleaners, clerical and supervising staffs, station masters and men in receipt of the bonuses of 12½ or 7½ per cent.	Increase under sliding scale of 1s. per week.
		1 August, 1919†	Inspectors, foremen, and other male supervisory staff (other than railway workshop inspectors, etc., in receipt of the bonus of 12½ per cent.).	New scale of pay adopted rising from £170 per annum, or 65s. 6d. per week to £350 per annum, or 134s. 6d. per week with the addition of £10 per annum, or 4s. per week for men working in London. In addition to the scale, a war bonus of £60 per annum and 20 per cent. of the new salary is payable, subject to the condition that it is absorbed or reduced by the amount of the increase in salary granted on the introduction of the new scale.
		1 April.	Railway male clerical staffs, station masters, goods agents and assistants, yard masters and assistants, and passenger and parcel agents.	Increase, under sliding scale, of £5 per annum or 2s. per week as a bonus. Increase, under sliding scale, of £5 per annum.
Canal Service ..	England	1 Jan.	Canal boatmen, porters, maintenance men, etc.	War bonus of 5s. per week.
	England and Wales (except Cheshire).	1 April	Canal boatmen, porters, maintenance men, etc.	Additional war bonus of 1s. per week granted making a total war bonus of 39s. per week.
Agriculture ..	Certain counties in England and Wales.‡	19 April.	Ordinary adult male labourers and special classes (i.e., horsemen, cattlemen, and shepherds) except in the districts specified below and Suffolk.	Minimum rates of wages (fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board) increased to 42s. per week in counties where the previous minima were 36s. 6d., 37s., 37s. 6d., or 38s. per week (of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter) and by 4s. per week in counties in which the previous minima exceeded 38s. (See article on p. 226.)
	Essex	19 April	Labourers employed wholly or mainly in market gardening.	Minimum rates of wages (fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board) increased by amounts varying from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per week. In Gloucester, Merioneth and Montgomery the hours of labour in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were also varied. (See article on p. 226.)
	Ireland	19 April	Male and female labourers	Minimum rate of wages (fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board) increased by 4s. per week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter (42s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.). (See article on p. 226.)
				Minimum rates of wages varied by the Agricultural Wages Board so as to give rates of 30s. 6d. and 32s. 6d. per week of 54 hours for ordinary adult labourers in Groups I and II districts respectively, 17s. and 19s. 6d. for female labourers and 33s. 6d. and 36s. for ploughmen, etc. (See article on p. 226.)

* The increase took effect under a decision of the Industrial Court, to which the National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations, Federations; the National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Associations, Incorporated; Motor Transport Employers' Federation; the National Chamber of Trade; Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain; Bury and District Building Trades Employers' Association; Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association; Derbyshire Brewers' Association; and certain firms were parties, together with the National Transport Workers' Federation and its affiliated Unions.

† The increase took effect from the last named date in the case of a minority of firms belonging to associations who were parties to the decision issued by the Industrial Court for the Carting industry generally. At Hawick the increase took effect from 20th March.

‡ The changes were arranged in April to have effect as from the date shown.
§ Viz., Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Gloucester, Cumberland, Westmorland, Furness District of Lancashire, Northumberland, Durham, Warwickshire, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
Agriculture (continued).	Lea Valley and District (including Cheshunt, Chingford, Enfield, Edmonton, Hoddesdon, and Waltham Abbey).	1 March*	Male workers employed in the market gardening industry :— 21 years of age and over	Minimum weekly rates adopted of 50s. for those with less than 3 years' experience, 55s. if efficient in tomatoes (except in the Hoddesdon district, where the rate is 53s.) of 55s. for plant and grape growers, and of 60s. for cucumber hands with three seasons' experience (except in the Hoddesdon district where the rate is 58s.)†
			under 21 years	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 16s. at 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 38s. at 18 years, and to 50s. at 20 years.†
Fishing Industry	Hartlepoons	17 March	Trawlermen :— Third hands	Rates adopted of 11s. 6d. per day plus 3d. in the £1 on net earnings, plus 5s. per £100 on gross earnings plus 7s. 6d. landing money.‡
	Scarborough	7 April	Deck hands, trimmers, firemen, and cooks. Trawlermen :— Deck hands, decky trimmers and cooks. Third hands	Rates adopted of 11s. 6d. per day plus 10s. per £100 on gross earnings plus 7s. 6d. landing money.‡ Rate of pay increased from 9s. 8d. per day plus bonus of £1 per trip plus 3s. 6d. landing money to 11s. 6d. per day plus bonus of 10s. per cent on gross earnings plus 7s. 6d. landing money.‡ Rate of pay adopted of 11s. 6d. per day plus 3d. in the £1 on net earnings, plus 5s. per £100 gross earnings, plus 7s. 6d. landing money.‡
Paper-making ..	Kent, Somersetshire, Buckinghamshire, and Devonshire.	22 March *	Workpeople employed in the hand-made paper trade :— Vatmen, couchers, dryworkers, finishers, sizers, engineers, etc. Apprentices	Increases of 1s. 8d. per "day's work,"§
Wall-Paper Industry.	Darwen, Derby, Doncaster, Leeds, London and Manchester.	2 April	Workpeople employed in the wall-paper staining industry.	Increase of 9d. per "day's work."§
Printing Trade.		Week of issue for Feb. 22nd.	Compositors and linotype operators employed on Sunday newspapers :— Timeworkers	Increases, as war wages, of 2½d. per hour to men over 21 years of age, of 1½d. per hour to men 18 to 21 years and to women over 18 years of age, of ½d. per hour to youths and girls 16 to 18 years, and of ¼d. per hour to youths and girls under 16 years, making total war wages of 10½d. per hour to men over 21 years, of 9½d. per hour to men 18 to 21, of 6½d. per hour to women over 18, of 4½d. per hour to youths and girls 16 to 18, and of 3½d. per hour to youths and girls under 16 years of age.
	London	1st pay after 1 April.	Pieceworkers Electricians, engineers, etc., employed in newspaper printing offices.	Increases to a minimum rate of £8 12s. 0d. per week for hand compositors, into which is merged the bonus of 38s. per week previously granted.† New list of piece prices adopted into which is merged the bonus of 38s. per week previously granted, and guaranteed rate of £5 10s. 0d. per week fixed for both hand compositors and linotype operators, and time rate of 3s. 4d. per hour fixed for hand compositors.‡ Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change :—day work—electricians (mechanics) and engineers, £5 12s. 6d.; electricians' assistants, £4 17s. 6d. night work—electricians (mechanics) and engineers, £7 2s. 6d.; electricians' assistants £5 7s. 6d.
Furniture Trades	Barrow-in-Furness ..	21 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, turners, machinemen, and french polishers and upholsterers.	Increases of 2½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	St. Helens	1 Jan.	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.).
	Wigan	1 Jan.	Cabinetmakers, machinemen, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.).
	Birmingham and West Bromwich	||	Carpet and blind fitters	Increase of 3d. per hour in standard rate. (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Ipswich	1st full pay in March.	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, turners, machinemen, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Leek	1st pay day in March.	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, turners, machinemen, upholsterers and french polishers.	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Leicester	27 March	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Arbroath	29 March	Cabinet makers and upolsterers Female french polishers and upholstery sewers.	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.). Increases to a rate of 1s. per hour.
	Ayr	8 March	Cabinetmakers and upholsterers Female french polishers and sewers	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.).
	Belfast	1 April	Cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, turners, machinemen, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Increase of 9s. per week to a rate of 2s. per hour.
Other Wood-working Trades.	Waterford	1 March	Cabinetmakers and machinemen Upholsterers and french polishers.. ..	Increase of 4½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades :— Bodymakers, wheelwrights, joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers and general machinists and sawyers. Coach-fitters	Increase of 3½d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 8d. to 1s. 11½d.).
	Oldham	1 March.	Other grades	Increase of 3½d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d.). Minimum hourly rates adopted of 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 11½d.** for mounters, 1s. 6½d. for vicemen, 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 4½d.** for hammermen and brush hands, and an increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rate for labourers.
	Sheffield	27 March	Cabinet case makers	Increase of 22½ per cent. to pieceworkers and uniform rate of 1s. 10d. per hour adopted for datal workers.
	Tyne District¶	5 April	Workpeople employed in saw mills :— Machinists and sawyers Labourers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Bradford and District ..	1 April	Rolling-board and packing case makers, and sawyers and wood - cutting machinists in packing case trade.	Increases of 2d per hour to men 21 years of age and over and of 1d. per hour to women and boys. Rates after change : Men 1s. 10d.; Women 11d. plus bonus on output.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton District.	1st pay day in March.*	Dry coopers :— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.) Increase of 3d. each on casks up to and including 5s. 9d. size ; 4d. each on 6s., and up to and including 10s. size ; and 5d. each on all over 10s. size.
	Exeter and Crediton ..	2nd pay day in April	Woodcarvers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).

* The increase was arranged in April to have effect as from the date shown.

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

‡ To men who remain in their ship 13 consecutive weeks the sum of 30s. per quarter is to be paid in addition.

§ A "day's work" refers to a certain quantity of paper to be made which varies according to the different sizes.

¶ The increase was to take effect from the 16th or 17th April in respect of the preceding pay period.

** Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland and Tyne Dock.

*** The first named rate applies to employees of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades, the latter to employees of the National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation	Particulars of change.
Brick, Tile, Clay, etc. Industries.	Great Britain *	Pay day after 13 April.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of bricks (including building bricks and fire bricks), refractory goods, tiles, sanitary ware, &c.:— Timeworkers: Males Females Pieceworkers (males and females) ..	Increases of 8s. per week to those 21 years of age and over, of 5s. per week to those 18 years and over but under 21, and of 3s. per week to those under 18 years.† Increases of 5s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 3s. per week to those under 18.† Increases proportionate to those granted to time workers.
Chemical Manufacture	Great Britain†	1st pay after 31 Mar.	Males employed in the manufacture of chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades):— Timeworkers 21 years of age and over (other than apprentices). Timeworkers under 21 years of age Pieceworkers (all ages)	Increase of 3d. per hour. Increase of 1d. per hour on attaining the ages of 19, 20, and 21 respectively,‡ those already in receipt of the full adult rate to receive an increase of 3d. per hour. Increase of 7½ per cent. on current rates.
Salt Industry.	Cheshire (including Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Winsford) and Worcestershire.	1 April	Males 21 years of age and over employed in salt works	Increase of 3s. per week to timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. to pieceworkers.
Explosives Trade	Great Britain	1st full pay in April.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over, youths under 21 doing men's work, and all pieceworkers employed in the explosives trade.	Increase of 6s. per week (calculated on the basis of a week of six days or six shifts) making a minimum total war advance of 39s. 6d. per week for timeworkers, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings for those 21 years of age and over. (See Decision No. 261 on p. 271.)
	Various districts in England.¶	1 April.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of stoneware. Workpeople employed in the pottery trade:— Males and females in general earthenware, china, jet and rockingham, sanitary earthenware, glazed and floor tile, sanitary fireclay sections, and males in the electrical fittings section. Placers (biscuit and glost) and saggar makers in the above sections. Warehouse women and girls (all sections except electrical fittings) and women scourers. †† Dipping house women (excluding dippers and scourers and electrical ware dippers).	Additional bonuses of 5s. per week to men over 21 years of age, of 3s. per week to boys 18 to 21 years, of 2s. per week to boys under 18 and to girls from 15 to 18 years, of 3s. 6d. per week to women over 18 years of age, and of 1s. per week to girls under 15. Bonus of 20 per cent. on earnings previously granted increased to 33½ per cent., making, with the incorporated bonus of 50 per cent. on pre-war rates previously granted, a total advance of 100 per cent. on pre-war rates. Increase of 4d. per day in base rate. Rate after change: 7s. per day plus 50 per cent. incorporated bonus on pre-war rates plus 33½ per cent. ordinary bonus on earnings. Previous scale of minimum rates (subject to bonus of 20 per cent.) cancelled and new scale of minimum rates adopted subject to the incorporated bonus of 50 per cent. on pre-war rates and ordinary bonus of 33½ per cent. on earnings, resulting in increases of from about 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates†† after change, 13 years 6s. 4d., 18 years 11s. 9d., 21 years 16s., plus in each case 50 per cent. incorporated bonus on pre-war rates and 33½ per cent. ordinary bonus on earnings. Previous minimum rates (subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.) cancelled and new rates adopted, viz., 12s. per week for first year, 15s. per week for second year and 18s. per week for third year subject in each case to the incorporated bonus of 50 per cent. on pre-war rates and ordinary bonus of 33½ per cent. on earnings.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various Districts in England and Scotland (including North Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.¶	25 Mar.**	Females employed in the electrical fittings section:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers Labourers, stokers and enginemen (over 21 years of age). Earthenware potters' attendants ..	War advances of 20 per cent. and 8½ per cent., and the bonuses of 11s. and 5s. 6d. per week previously granted to women 18 to 21 years and girls 13 to 17 years respectively incorporated into wages to form new base rates, such rates to be subject to the addition of a bonus of 10 per cent. Rates after change for women 21 years and over: glost and biscuit warehouse, 29s. plus 10 per cent.; pressers, fettlers, dippers and cleaners, 30s. 6d. plus 10 per cent.; glost and biscuit placers working with men in placing houses, 32s. 9d. plus 10 per cent.; printers, decorators, and transferers, 30s. 8d. plus 10 per cent. Increase of 10 per cent. on present rates, plus advance of 8½ per cent. and the bonuses of 11s. and 5s. 6d. to women and girls respectively. Previous rates (subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.) cancelled and new rates adopted (subject to the incorporated bonus of 50 per cent. on pre-war rates and the ordinary bonus of 33½ per cent. on earnings) of 30s. per week for labourers, 32s. 3d. per week for stokers, and 35s. per week for enginemen, resulting in increases of 6s., 6s. 6d., and 7s. per week for labourers, stokers and enginemen respectively. New scale of minimum rates adopted (subject to the incorporated bonus of 50 per cent. on pre-war rates and the ordinary bonus of 33½ per cent. on earnings) starting at 7s. per week at 13 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 11s. 10d. at 18 years of age (mould runners and other attendants) and to 16s. at 21 years of age (except mould runners) and piece rates to be revised where necessary to give these minimum rates.
Glass Trades	Yorkshire London Gateshead, Sunderland and Glasgow.	April 28 April 19 April	Engineers employed in glass bottle works Workpeople employed in plate glass trade. Pressed glassmakers	Increase of 3s. per week to timeworkers and 7½ per cent. to pieceworkers. Increase of 5d. per hour to timeworkers and a proportionate increase to bevelers on piece rates. Rates after change: Silverers and cutters 2s. 1d., siders and fitters 2s. Increase of 15 per cent. making wages 65 per cent. above the list.

* The increases took effect under an Agreement made between the employers' representatives on the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries and the representatives of the Trade Unions concerned.

† Any general advances granted since 2nd December, 1919, other than settlements arising out of the Agreement of that date, to be merged in the respective increase granted herein.

‡ The increases took effect under a Resolution of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council as regards England and Wales and under an arrangement made by the Scottish Committee of Chemical Manufacturers as regards Scotland.

§ In these cases the advance is to operate in full from the date on which the worker attains the required age or from the first pay after March 31st, 1920, whichever is the later date.

¶ Including Brierley Hill, Bristol, Burton, Chesterfield, Derby, Langley Mill, Leeds, Manchester and Tamworth.

¶ The increases took effect under an agreement to which the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation and the National Society of Pottery Workers were parties.

** The increases were arranged in April, to have effect as from the date shown.

†† The scale of rates applies to women scourers where rumblers are used for china scouring; where hand scouring is done the rates to be 2s. more in each case.

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

NOTIFIED DURING APRIL, 1920—(continued).						
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.		
Baking and Confectionery.	London (Metropolitan Area).	12 April	Workpeople employed in the bread-baking and confectionery trades.	Increase of 7s. per week to bakers and confectioners, and of 5s. per week to adult allied workers. Rates after change: foremen 80s. and 84s.; second hands 74s. and 78s.; single hands 76s.; table hands 72s.		
	Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle and Wallasey.	26 April		Increase of 10s. per week. Rates after change: doughmakers 85s.; forehands and ovenmen 81s.; tablehands 75s.		
	Northumberland and Durham, Bolton, Lincoln, Grantham and Portsmouth districts.	12 April		Increase of 7s. per week. Minimum rates after change for table hands, Northumberland and Durham 77s., other towns 72s.		
	Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Stretford, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne and Hyde districts.			Increase of 7s. per week to adult males and corresponding increase to women and juveniles. Rates after change for males:—forehands and ovenmen 77s., assistant ovenmen, second hands and doughmakers, 74s., other adult bakers, 72s.:—females:—forehands 51s. 4d., second hands, 49s. 4d., other adult bakers, 48s.		
	Warrington, Runcorn, Prescott, and South Wales and Monmouthshire.			Increase of 15s. per week. Minimum rate after change for table hands 80s.		
Other Food Trades.	Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Potteries districts.	30 April	Meat market humpers (or porters), scalesmen, cutters, &c.	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rate after change for table hands, 75s.		
	Birmingham and Midland districts.*			Increase of 7s. per week. Rates after change, foremen 77s. and 81s., doughmakers 75s. and 78s., single hands 76s., second hands 74s. Other adult male workers 72s.		
	Brighton			Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change for table hands, 68s.		
	London (Smithfield) ..	30 April	Outside meat porters	Increase as war wages of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: humpers 70s., scalesmen and cutters 80s. (See Decision No. 265 on p. 271).		
	Ireland			Workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trades:—	Increases as war wages of 5s. per week to permanent men; casual men to receive not less than four hours' pay (at the current rate of 2s. per hour) for each spell of employment. Minimum rate after change, 70s. (See Decision No. 266 on p. 271.)	
					Males	New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from 1s. 6d. to 10s. per week. Rate after change for men 22 years and over, 58s. (See Order on p. 277.)
		Females	New scale of minimum rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from 1s. 2d. to 4s. per week. Rate after change for women 18 years and over, 27s. (See Order on p. 277.)			
	Brewing.	Yorkshire (except Sheffield and Rotherham).	19 March †	Brewery workers:—	Piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1s. 3d. per hour for males, and 8d. per hour for females. (See Order on p. 277.)	
					Males	Minimum rates adopted of 44s. per week at 18 years of age, 50s. at 19 years, 55s. at 20 years, and 64s. at 21 years and over, subject to general minimum increases of 5s. and 3s. per week to those over 21 and under 21 years of age respectively.
					Females in brewing department ..	Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 20s. per week at under 17 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 33s. at 18 years and 44s. at 20 years, subject to general minimum increases of 5s. and 3s. per week to those over 20 and under 20 years of age respectively.
Burton-on-Trent.. ..		1st pay after 31 Mar.	Females in bottling department ..	Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 20s. per week at under 17 years and increasing with each year of age to 38s. per week at 19 years, subject to general minimum increases of 5s. and 3s. per week to those over 19 and under 19 years of age respectively.		
				Carters	Increase of 5s. per week to men 21 years and over, and to those under 21 engaged on adults work.	
				Brewery workers:—	Increase of 8s. 6d. per week to timeworkers and an equivalent increase to pieceworkers. Standard rates after change, labourers 65s., Shiftmen 3s. per week or 6d. per shift in excess of this rate.	
Leather Trades		Northampton	Pay day in week beginning 5th April. ‡	Men 21 years and over	Increase of 5s. 6d. per week (38s. 6d. to 44s.) Standard rate after change, 44s.	
				Women	Increases varying from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per week according to age. Standard rates after change 22s. at 13 years increasing to 55s. 6d. at 20 years.	
				Youths up to 20 years	Increases varying from 2s. to 5s. per week according to age. Standard rates after change 16s. 6d. at 13 years, increasing to 28s. at 21 years.	
		Macclesfield	28th Feb.	Girls up to 21 years in bottling stores	Standard weekly rates adopted of 65s. for 1 horse men and 67s. for 2 horse men.	
	Carters and drivers			Increases of 6s. per week to men 18 years of age and over, of 4s. per week to women 18 years and over, and of 3s. per week to youths and girls under 18. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 61s. (See Decision No. 267 on p. 271.)		
England and Wales || ..	29 March §	Brewery workers (except carters) ..	Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers 57s.			
Leather Trades	Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Rochdale, Todmorden and Districts.	April	Workpeople employed by fellmongers:—	Minimum basic rates adopted of 1s. 7d. per hour for skilled, 1s. 5d. per hour for semi-skilled and 1s. 3d. per hour for unskilled workers; piece workers (except pullers) to be paid such rates as will enable average workers to earn at least 25 per cent. over the minimum time rates. ¶		
			Men 21 years and over (except pullers).	List of piece prices adopted, varying with period from 10d. per dozen skins up to 30 June, to 1s. 6d. per dozen skins from 1 Feb. to "Clip." ¶		
			Pullers (pieceworkers)	Minimum basic rates adopted of 1s. per hour at 18 years of age, 1s. 2d. per hour at 19 years, and 1s. 4d. per hour at 20 years. ¶		
Leather Trades	Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Rochdale, Todmorden and Districts.	April	Youths, under 21 years, employed on skilled or semi-skilled work.	Scale of minimum basic rates adopted starting at 7½d. per hour at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 11d. per hour at 18 years, and to 1s. 2d. per hour at 20 years. ¶		
			Other boys and youths	Increase of 5 per cent. on current rates.		
Leather Trades	Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Rochdale, Todmorden and Districts.	April	Buffalo-hide pickers and tanners	Increase of 5 per cent. on current rates.		

* Including Brierley Hill, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Rugby, Smethwick, Stirchley, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall and Wolverhampton.

† The increase was arranged in April to have effect as from the date shown. In the Halifax District the increase took effect from 6th February.

‡ Lump sums of 40s. and 27s. were paid to men and women respectively, with proportionate amounts to juniors, in lieu of the increases taking effect from an earlier date.

§ The increase was arranged in April to have effect from the date shown.

|| The new rates took effect under an agreement made between the Fellmongers Association of Great Britain and Ireland and the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers.

¶ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
Leather Trades (continued).	Newcastle	March	Saddlers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Preston	12 April	Collar makers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.).
	Rochdale	3 April	Saddlers and harness makers	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.).
			Saddlers and harness makers and horse collar makers.	Increases to uniform rates of 1s. 9d. per hour for saddlers and harness makers, and 1s. 10d. per hour for collar makers.
	Birmingham, Walsall and district.	1 April	Females employed on stitching case work in the trunk, bag, and solid leather goods section.	New list of piece prices adopted into which are merged all bonuses previously granted, resulting generally in increases varying from 12½ to 15 per cent.
	Scotland	2 Feb.*	Able-bodied men 21 years of age and over employed in the tanning, currying, &c., trades.	Basic hourly rates adopted of 1s. 8d. for skilled men, 1s. 6d. for semi-skilled men, and 1s. 4d. for unskilled men, and piece rates fixed so as to yield an average worker at least 25 per cent. in excess of the basic time rates.
			Workpeople employed in wholesale textile warehouses : Ordermen, salesmen, general and departmental clerks (including telephone operators and shorthand typists) : Men	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 5s. to 20s. per week. Rates† after change : 16 years, 25s. ; 18 years, 35s. ; 21 years, 56s. ; 26 years, 80s.
			Women	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2s. to 12s. per week. Rates† after change : 16 years, 22s. ; 18 years, 30s. 6d. ; 21 years, 42s. ; 23 years, 47s.
			Packers, case repairers, and departmental porters : Men	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 4s. to 13s. 6d. per week ; head packers where more than 10 are employed to receive 10s. above the scale, and where under 10 are employed, 5s. above the scale. Rates† after change : 16 years, 24s. ; 18 years, 35s. ; 21 years, 53s. ; 25 years, 73s. 6d.
	London	1st pay after 10 March	Women	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases varying from 2s. to 9s. per week. Rates† after change : 16 years, 22s. ; 18 years, 30s. 6d. ; 21 years, 40s. ; 23 years, 44s.
Other Miscellaneous Trades.			Porters, liftmen, hoistmen, dusters, cleaners, and warehouse maintenance staff :— Men	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of 5s. or 5s. 6d. per week for those from 18 to 22 years, and a scale adopted for those over 22, varying from 57s. at 23 years, 60s. at 24 years, to 65s. per week at 25 years. Rates† after change : 18 years, 45s. ; 21 years, 53s.
			Women	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases varying from 6d. to 10s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, those under 18 to receive 22s. per week at 16 years, and 26s. 6d. per week at 17 years. Rates† after change : 18 years, 30s. 6d. ; 21 years, 40s.
			Workpeople employed in the export packing trade :— Bale and case packers, porters, and receivers.	Increase of 8s. per week. Rates after change : bale packers (front men) and case packers, 78s. ; bale packers (back men) and case packers' assistants, 73s. ; receivers, 70s. ; porters, 68s.
	London	9 April	Charge hands	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week (75s. to 82s. 6d.).
			Foremen	Increase of 10s. per week (90s. to 100s.).
			Apprentices and youths	New scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 37½ per cent. of the packers' (back men) rate at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 47½ per cent. of packers' (front men) rate at 18 years, 70 per cent. at 20 years, and the full rate at 21 years and over ; the new scale resulting in increases of from about 2s. to 9s. 6d. per week.
	Great Britain	14 April	Male and female pieceworkers employed in the brush and broom trade.	List of minimum piece prices fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for pan work, hairs, painting, brush-making, hand finishing and drawing, and bone brush-making. (See Order on p. 275).
	Various districts in Kent, also London and Oxford.	15 March	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cricket balls.	Increase of 25 per cent. on list of April, 1919.
			Shop assistants, etc. employed by Co-operative Societies :— Journeyman 18 years of age and over	Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 34s. per week at 18 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 67s. per week at 21 years, and to 73s. per week at 24 years and over.
	West Cumberland ‡	1 Jan.	All other male workers 21 years of age and over.	Minimum rate of 67s. per week adopted.
			Females	Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 16s. per week at 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 30s. at 18 years, and to 43s. at 21 years and over.
			Shop assistants, etc. employed by retail grocers, provision dealers, etc. :— Managers	Minimum rate of 72s. per week adopted.§
			Assistants, warehousemen, and packers :— Males	Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 21s. 6d. per week at 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 31s. 6d. at 18 years, 40s. 6d. at 21 years, and to 59s. 6d. at 28 years.§
			Females	Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 18s. per week at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 25s. at 18 years, 32s. 6d. at 21 years, and to 47s. 6d. at 28 years.§
			Porters :— Males	Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 17s. per week at 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 27s. at 18 years, 36s. at 21 years, and 55s. at 28 years.§
			Females	Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 14s. per week at 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 21s. at 18 years, 28s. 6d. at 21 years, and 43s. 6d. at 28 years.§
			Book-keepers, general and departmental clerks.	Rates adopted for book-keepers 21 years and over, of 52s. per week for men, and 42s. per week for women ; and for general and departmental clerks 21 years and over, of 43s. per week for men and 34s. 6d. per week for women, with annual gradings as for assistants.§
	Certain large firms in the Plymouth and Devonport District.	2 Feb.		Rates adopted for book-keepers 21 years and over, of 52s. per week for men, and 42s. per week for women ; and for general and departmental clerks 21 years and over, of 43s. per week for men and 34s. 6d. per week for women, with annual gradings as for assistants.§
	Basford	2 April	Cane and wicker workers (excluding upholstresses).	Increase of 10 per cent. on present rates making a total advance of 115 per cent. on pre-war rates plus 10 per cent. on total earnings.

* The increase was arranged in April to have effect from the date shown.
† The rates are fixed on the basis that neither board nor lodging is provided ; an allowance of 10s. per week to be made for board only and 20s. per week for board and lodging.

‡ Including Aspatria, Cleator Moor, Egremont, Maryport, and Workington.
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Public Utility Services.	England (certain towns)*	1st pay after 31 March.	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plant and cables in connection therewith (men 21 years and over).	Increase of 3s. per week on basic rates, making a total advance over pre-war rates generally amounting to 36s. 6d. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
	Midlands (including Birmingham, Coventry, Derby, Dudley, Stourbridge, Leicester, Walsall and Wolverhampton.	29 March†	Tramway employees (men 18 years and over).	Increase of ¾d. per hour or 3s. per week on basic rates.
	Halifax	1st pay in April	Workpeople employed in the Baths, Cleansing, Highways, Sewerage, Electricity and Waterworks Departments.	Increase of 3s. per week to able-bodied men and women, 18 years and over, making a total war advance of 38s. per week for men, and 16s. per week for women. (See Decision No. 245 on p. 272.)
	Tyne	1st pay after 31 March.	Workpeople employed on Tugs, Hoppers, Dredging and Moorings, Dock Traffic and Dock Gates, Ferries and Swing Bridge and Harbour Master's Department employees.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years of age and over, making a total war advance of 36s. 6d. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. for men 21 years and over, and of 33s. 6d. per week to men 18 to 21 years.
	River Wear	1 April	Harbour Commissioners employees:— Smiths, fitters, carpenters, sailormen, dredgermen, platelayers, labourers, etc.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years and over, making a total war advance varying from 44s. 3d. to 46s. 6d. per week.
	Birmingham	1st pay in† December.	Men, 18 years and over, employed in the Non-Trading Departments (including Asylums, Baths, Education, Estates, etc., Departments).	Increase of 5s. per week, making a total war advance of 40s. per week.
	London (Port of London Authority).	1 April	Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, hammermen, strikers, patternmakers, riveters, caulkers, drillers, labourers (mechanical), etc., employed by the Port of London Authority.	Increase of 3s. per week, making total advance over pre-war rates 36s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings.
	Kensington.. .. .	1st pay in April.	Borough Council employees:— Sweepers, dustmen, carmen, etc., and women bath attendants, etc. (excluding workpeople whose wages are regulated by the movements in some other industry).	Increase of 5s. per week to able-bodied men, of 4s. per week to non-able-bodied men, and of 3s. per week to women, making a total war advance of 35s. per week for able-bodied men, of 28s. per week for non-able-bodied men, and of 20s. 9d. per week for women.
	Clyde	31 March	Carpenters and joiners, riggers, blacksmiths, hammermen, engineers, boiler-makers, electricians, patternmakers, fitters, labourers, etc., employed by Clyde Navigation Trust.	Increase of 3s. per week making a total war advance of 37s. 2d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings.
	Belfast	1st pay in April.	Fitters, turners, boilermakers, joiners, painters, smiths, riggers, firemen, dredgermen, cranemen, ferrymen, labourers, etc., engaged on repair and maintenance work in the employment of the Harbour Commissioners.	Increase of 3s. per week to men 21 years of age and over, making a total average war advance of 50s. 6d. per week for tradesmen, and 40s. per week for labourers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1920.

Building Trades.	Biggleswade	10 March	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (53 to 50).§
	East Dereham	24 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2 hours per week in summer (52 to 50).§
	Saffron Walden	17 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Decrease of 2 hours per week in summer (52 to 50).§
	Witney	20 March	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2 hours per week in summer (50 to 48).§
	Plymouth and Devonport District.	6 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week in summer (48 to 46½).
	Aberystwyth	5 April	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers, and labourers.	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44).§
	Drogheda	21 April	Building trade operatives Shale miners and other underground workers.	Uniform week of 47½ hours adopted.§ Decrease of 1 hour per day (8 to 7).§
Shale Mining ..	Scotland	7 April	Surface workers and mechanics at shale mines.	Decrease of 1½ or 2½ hours per week (48 or 49 to 46½).§
Metal Trade ..	Ilkeston and Loughborough	Feb.	Oil workers Workpeople employed in the hosiery needle trade.	Decrease of 1 hour per week (49 to 48).§ Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.§
Jute Industry ..	Dundee	16 April	Mechanics and other tradesmen, and semi-skilled and unskilled allied workers (excluding firemen and enginemen and other shift workers) employed in the jute industry.	Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47).§
Lace Industry..	Long Eaton, Ilkeston, Heanor and Beeston Districts.	19 April	Auxiliary workers employed in levers branch.	Decrease of 7 hours per week (55 to 48).§
Agriculture ..	Lea Valley and District	1 March	Male workers employed in the market gardening industry.	Normal week adopted of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter.§
Printing ..	London	Week of issue for 22 Feb.	Compositors and linotype operators employed on Sunday newspapers	Decrease of 3 hours per week (43 to 40).§
Leather Trade.	England and Wales¶ ..	29 March	Workpeople employed in the fellmongering trade.	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting generally in a decrease of about 7 hours per week.§
Shop Assistants, etc	Certain large firms in the Plymouth and Devonport District.	2 Feb.	Shop assistants employed by retail grocers, provision dealers, etc.	Decrease of 3 hours per week (51 to 48).§

Increases in Rates of Wages in May.

A large number of increases taking effect in May have been reported since the end of April. Particulars will be given in the June GAZETTE. Details of the settlements arrived at in the cotton trade, however, are given on page 226.

* A complete list of the towns in which the above increase is operative, is not available, but it is known that in the following towns the Electricity Undertakings have granted the increase:—Banbury, Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, Colchester, Guildford, Maidstone, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nuneaton, Oswestry, Rugby, South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland, Tynemouth, West Bromwich, West Hartlepool, Walsall, Willenhall, Witney, Wolverhampton and Wycombe.

† This increase took effect from the date shown as a result of a recommendation of the Midlands District Council for the Tramways Industry.

‡ This increase was arranged in April to have effect from the date shown.

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

¶ It was agreed that an extra hour per week should be worked, at overtime rates, to make the working week the same (48 hours) as for textile workers.

¶ See note on page 261.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes reported to the Department as beginning in April was 134, as compared with 184 in the previous month, and 85 in April, 1919. In these new disputes nearly 88,000 workpeople were directly and over 4,000 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition over 47,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 84 disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in April was thus 218, involving about 140,000 workpeople, as compared with about 134,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in March, 1920, and about 106,000 in April, 1919. Stoppages of work in Ireland and at Liverpool (*see* footnote to Table on page 265) not caused by trade disputes are excluded from these statistics.

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

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in April.	Aggregate Loss of Working Days during April.
	Started before 1st April.	Started in April.	Total.		
Building	9	13	22	3,000	40,000
Mining and Quarrying.	10	11	21	74,000	293,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	14	31	45	15,000	97,000
Textile and Clothing	8	19	27	9,000	102,000
Transport	8	15	23	21,000	127,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	13	8	21	10,000	152,000
Other Trades ..	22	37	59	8,000	69,000
Total, April, 1920.	84	134	218	140,000	880,000
Total, March, 1920.	58	184	242	134,000	788,000
Total, April, 1919.	43	85	128	106,000	473,000

Of the 870,000 working days lost in April by all disputes in progress, nearly 399,000 were lost by disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and nearly 482,000 by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.—Of the 134 new disputes, 74, directly involving nearly 32,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving over 13,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 19, directly involving nearly 5,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 15, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 3, directly involving about 31,000 workpeople, in sympathy with other disputes; and 8, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 61 new disputes, directly involving about 64,000 workpeople, and 35 old disputes, directly involving over 5,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 19, directly involving over 32,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 22, directly involving about 16,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 55, directly involving over 20,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 29 other disputes, directly involving over 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.†

The following Table gives comparative figures for the first four months of 1919 and 1920.

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to April, 1919.			Jan. to April, 1920.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	32	4,000	43,000	75	15,000	168,000
Mining and Quarrying.	73	147,000	2,269,000	94	171,000	734,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	74	221,000	4,073,000	68	88,000	1,535,000
Other Metal ..	44	25,000	162,000	42	34,000	412,000
Textile	15	5,000	54,000	56	16,000	164,000
Clothing	12	5,000	65,000	32	9,000	121,000
Transport	33	39,000	144,000	48	33,000	232,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	17	3,000	43,000	37	13,000	187,000
Other Trades ..	51	17,000	166,000	92	20,000	389,000
Employees of Public Authorities.	28	4,000	33,000	33	8,000	40,000
TOTAL ..	379	800,000	7,052,000	577	407,000	3,982,000

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

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
BUILDING TRADES:—						
Building trades workpeople—Drogheda.	410	..	1 April	15	For advance in wages and reduction in working hours.	Modified advance in wages and reduction in working hours granted. Wages to be adjusted periodically to cover any increase in "cost of living" in excess of 10 per cent. above the figure for March shown in LABOUR GAZETTE (<i>See</i> also page 250.)
Plumbers and apprentices—Edinburgh and Leith.	800	..	5 April	..	For adoption, retrospectively to Jan., 1919, of the national scheme regarding the wages, etc., of ex-Service apprentices in the building industry.	No settlement reported.
COAL MINING:—						
Miners, etc.—Alfreton (near) ..	2,061	..	10 Jan	15§	For reduction in hours of Saturday labour.	Provisional settlement effected.
Miners, etc.—Swansea (near) ..	1,361	..	10 April	16	Against working places of absentees being allotted to other men, and subsequently against alleged preferential treatment of certain men.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Miners, etc.—Castleford (near) ..	4,799	..	27 April	2	Against "making up" day being fixed earlier than usual in view of May-day holiday; also dissatisfaction as to date fixed for payment of certain arrears.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Miners, etc.—Glasgow (near) ..	779	..	18 March	37	For reinstatement of a dismissed man.	Man in question to be found other employment at the collieries.
Miners, etc.—Lanarkshire	30,000||	..	27 April	1	Against failure of employers to effect a settlement of the above dispute.	
METAL, ETC. TRADES:—						
Bricklayers and labourers (furnace building etc.), steel workers, etc.—Sheffield (near).	72	275	26 March	17	For building trade rates of wages.	Demand conceded.
Steel rolling mill, rail bank and melting shop employees—Teeside.	815	..	12 April	6	Dispute arising out of non-settlement of question of payment for time lost during breakdowns.	Provisional Settlement effected.
Hollow-ware pressmen, dippers, labourers, etc.—Llanelli.	824	..	26 March	12	For advance in wages	Temporary settlement effected pending negotiations with Employers' Association.
Labourers, riveters, etc.—Dublin ..	280	248	14 April	..	Dissatisfaction with the result of negotiations which followed the above dispute.	No settlement reported.
Engineers, blacksmiths, electricians, carpenters, etc. (motor accessories)—London.	2,000	..	20 April	..	For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Brassworkers—Birmingham, Wolverhampton and district.	3,500||	100	29 April	3	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a shop steward	No settlement reported.
					Dissatisfaction of sections of men not covered by recent decision of Industrial Court granting advance in wages in engineering trades.	Modified advance granted.

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

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ The men were on strike on Saturdays only.

|| Estimated.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN APRIL, 1920—*continued.*

Occupations and Locality.*	Approximate Number of Work-people Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working days.	Cause or Object.*	Result.*
	Directly.	Indirectly.*				
TEXTILE TRADES:—						
Roughers and sorters (linen thread manufacture), and other work-people—Glasgow (near).	174	750	16 Feb.	47	For advance in wages to a minimum of £4 per week.	Modified advances granted to roughers, sorters, and other work-people. (See also p. 255.)
Mechanics, labourers, etc. (jute mills)—Dundee.	600	..	9 April	7	Refusal to work textile factory hours (48 per week) unless paid at overtime rate for one hour per week.	Demand granted. (See also p. 255.)
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, overlookers, etc.—Bolton (near).	1,134	..	12 April	..	For increased allowance for "pick-finding" and other extra work.	No settlement reported.
CLOTHING TRADES:—						
Tailors, tailoresses, etc. (bespoke trade)—Manchester.	800	..	29 March	21	Failure of negotiations following recent strike for a 48 hour week and revision of rates of wages. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 204.)	Agreement effected involving reduction in hours to 48 per week and advances in wages.
Laundry workers—Southport ..	300	..	9 April	..	Alleged victimisation of two workers.	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT TRADES:—						
Canal clerks, boatmen, porters, etc., and dock workers.—Upper Mersey District, etc.	1,500	100	22 March	18	For advances in wages and other concessions.	Certain advances in wages and other concessions granted.
Coal trimmers and tippers — Swansea.	500	..†	1 April	8	Against proposed abolition of system of pooling foremen, adopted in 1919.	Employers' proposals to be accepted, subject to negotiations as to details.
Tramway drivers, conductors, etc.—Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Huddersfield, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, etc.	7,000	..	3 April	9	Dissatisfaction at national demand for advance in wages of 10s. per week being met by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry with a bonus of 5s. per week as from March, 1920, and a further 1s. per week as from June.	District Joint Industrial Councils to make recommendations upon the question of granting increases on basic rates, additional to the bonuses. Recommendations were subsequently made by certain of the District Councils and ratified by the National Council.
Tramway drivers, conductors, etc.—Swansea and Llanelly.	398	25	23 April	..	Dissatisfaction with above bonuses plus increases on basic rates.	No settlement reported.
Dock workers—Hull	9,000	..	26 April	2	For immediate payment of the national minimum wage of 16s. per day, granted as from 10 May.	Work resumed unconditionally.
WOODWORKING, ETC., TRADES:—						
Piano workers—London	6,500	..	10 April	..	Against system of payment by results.	No settlement reported.
Sawyers, packing-case makers, labourers, etc.—London.	2,500	..	20 April	..	For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Plate-glass bevellers, silverers, etc. London.	400	..	29 March	22	For advance in wages	Agreement reached providing (<i>inter alia</i>) for advance in wages.
OTHER TRADES:—						
Gramophone record pressmen and labourers—London.	230	..	15 April	..	Against continued employment of women on work claimed by men.	No settlement reported.
Bakers—Cork	160	..	19 April	..	For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Shop assistants—London	400	..	26 April	..	Alleged failure of employers to carry out promised concessions as to living-in regulations, etc., and against new employees signing an agreement not to join Trade Union.	No settlement reported.
Electricians, firemen, drivers, etc. and other municipal employees—Southampton.	63	300‡	13 April	7	Refusal to work with a man who upon promotion to station superintendent had resigned membership of the Electrical Trades Union.	Work resumed pending arbitration. The local Trades Council to establish a committee for the purpose of preventing similar disputes in future.

Stoppages of Work not caused by Trade Disputes.—In addition to the trade disputes shown, a widespread stoppage of work occurred in Ireland on 13th and 14th April, involving workpeople in a large number of industries, with the object of securing the release of Sinn Féin "hunger strikers" from prison. At the end of April and beginning of May a stoppage on a smaller scale but with a similar object occurred at Liverpool, involving some of the dock workers at that port.

* 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.

† A large number of vessels were held up owing to this dispute.

‡ A large number of workpeople in private establishments were also rendered idle owing to shortage of electric power.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received from 82 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London) giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed in the first quarter of 1920. The figures returned are summarised in the following Table, in which the corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1919 are also shown:—

1st Quarter of 1920.							1st Quarter of 1919.						
District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.*	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and other business premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build-ings.	Other Build-ings, Ad-ditions, and Altera-tions.	Total.	District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and other business premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build-ings.	Other Build-ings, Ad-ditions, and Altera-tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer London (1,543,000).	920,119	351,075	68,869	146,548	321,076	1,807,687	Outer London	17,300	124,202	104,721	8,350	102,758	357,331
Northern Counties (710,000).	285,350	118,665	45,250	35,500	103,957	588,722	Northern Counties.	10,000	33,350	21,300	4,000	23,015	91,665
Yorkshire (1,648,000).	652,389	696,042	253,831	575,804	249,070	2,427,136	Yorkshire	21,615	218,815	85,152	68,150	77,013	470,745
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,192,000).	1,739,962	1,526,425	390,845	128,050	341,033	4,126,315	Lancashire and Cheshire	77,850	281,095	76,490	8,336	120,660	564,431
Midlands (1,294,000).	445,094	773,705	169,598	35,700	435,115	1,859,212	Midlands	40,140	489,307	19,162	11,920	242,779	803,308
Other Districts in England (1,073,000).	150,745	125,000	50,200	190,300	248,693	764,938	Other Districts in England	11,450	75,800	26,300	12,420	48,122	174,092
Wales and Mon. (279,000).	30,900	56,000	10,310	400	25,980	123,590	Wales and Mon.	400	720	1,150	...	9,665	11,935
Scotland (1,833,000).	1,907,353	559,419	70,880	238,166	341,004	3,116,822	Scotland	1,600	205,168	12,700	1,079	83,693	304,240
Ireland (385,000)	134,700	35,570	18,500	..	99,780	288,550	Ireland	5,125	...	9,500	...	98,945	113,570
Total ..	6,266,612	4,241,901	1,078,283	1,350,468	2,165,708	15,102,972	Total ..	185,480	1,428,457	356,475	114,255	806,650	2,891,317

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

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 April, 1920, was 63, of which 32 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, 7 to anthrax, 3 to epitheliomatous ulceration, and 17 to chrome ulceration. There was 1 death† in the pottery industry, 1 in electric accumulator works, and 1 in the handling and sorting of hides and skins. Six cases (including 2 deaths) of lead poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers, came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. An analysis of the number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in April is given in the Table below:—

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.		(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Mercurial Poisoning—	
Smelting of Metals ...	9	Barometer and Thermometer Making ...	1
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...	Other Industries ...	1
Printing ...	1	Phosphorus Poisoning ...	...
File Cutting and Hardening ...	...	Arsenic Poisoning ...	1
Tinning of Metals ...	1	Toxic Jaundice—	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...	Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas ...	...
White and Red Lead Works ...	5	Other ...	1
Pottery† ...	2	Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Pitch ...	2
Electric Accumulator Works ...	5	Tar ...	1
Paint and Colour Works ...	3	Chrome Ulceration ...	17
Indiarubber Works ...	1	TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING" ...	24
Coach and Car Painting ...	1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—	...
Shipbuilding ...	1	Wool ...	4
Paint used in other Industries ...	2	Handling of Horsehair... of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ...	1
Other Industries ...	1	Other Industries ...	2
TOTAL OF ABOVE ...	32	TOTAL, ANTHRAX ...	7
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING ...	6		

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.‡

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during April, 1920, was 241, a decrease of 61 on a month earlier, but an increase of 35 on a year ago.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops—	
Brakemen and Goods		(continued):	
Guards ...	1	Non-Textile—(continued):	
Engine Drivers ...	...	Gas ...	4
Firemen ...	4	Wood ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	1	Clay, Stone, &c. ...	5
Permanent Waymen ...	8	Chemicals ...	5
Porters ...	2	Laundries ...	...
Shunters ...	4	Food ...	5
Mechanics ...	...	Drink ...	2
Labourers ...	1	Paper, Printing, &c. ...	7
Miscellaneous ...	10	Other Non-Textile Industries ...	24
Contractors' Servants ...	...	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	31	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ..	103
MINES.		ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—	
Underground ...	76	Docks, Wharves and Quays ...	9
Surface ...	8	Warehouses ...	2
TOTAL, MINES	84	Buildings to which Act applies... ..	6
Factories and Workshops.		TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5 ...	17
Textile—		Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 ...	
Cotton ...	2	...	1
Wool and Worsted ...	4		
Other Textiles ...	1		
Non-Textile—		Total (excluding Seamen) ...	
Extraction of Metals ...	7	...	241
Founding and Conversion of Metals ...	16		
Engineering and Locomotive Engineering ...	8		
Ship and Boat Building	11		

* Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
† The persons affected in the Pottery Industry were females. The fatality refers to a male included as a case in the Return for December, 1919.
‡ Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN ENGLAND AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN SCOTLAND.)

The number of persons relieved on one day in April, 1920, in the 31 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 132 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on a month earlier and an increase of 12 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with March, the total number relieved decreased by 128 (or 0.1 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 574 (or 0.5 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients relieved increased by 446 (or 0.4 per cent.). Eleven districts showed no change, seven showed increases, and 13 showed decreases. The Central Metropolitan district showed the largest decrease (10 per 10,000), but no other change, either increase or decrease, exceeded 4 per 10,000.

Compared with April, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 22,953 (or 10.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients relieved increased by 8,056 (or 8.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 14,897 (or 13.3 per cent.). Two districts showed no change, three showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the East Metropolitan district (30 per 10,000), the Barnsley district (27 per 10,000), the South Metropolitan district (24 per 10,000), the Stockton and Tees district (22 per 10,000), and the Newcastle district (20 per 10,000). Three other districts showed increases of 17, 18 or 19 per 10,000. No other change exceeded 14 per 10,000. Statistics for Ireland are not yet available.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Persons relieved on one day in April, 1920.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District	8,406	1,654	10,060	125	+ 1	+11
North District	10,119	4,987	15,106	152	..	+12
Central District	2,777	849	3,626	279	–10	..
East District	9,220	4,936	14,156	217	– 1	+30
South District	17,657	11,678	29,335	152	+ 2	+24
TOTAL, Metropolis ..	48,179	24,104	72,283	160	..	+21
West Ham	3,929	8,162	12,091	149	+ 1	+12
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	1,873	4,483	6,356	125	..	+20
Stockton and Tees District	880	2,411	3,291	124	+ 1	+22
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,209	2,465	5,674	68	– 1	+ 3
Wigan District	1,480	4,412	5,892	129	..	+ 6
Manchester District ..	7,133	4,613	11,746	110	+ 2	+14
Liverpool District ..	8,668	9,149	17,817	150	..	+18
Bradford District ..	1,688	1,223	2,911	77	– 1	– 1
Halifax and Huddersfield	1,063	1,709	2,772	71	..	+ 1
Leeds District	2,002	2,288	4,290	88	– 2	+ 9
Barnsley District ..	793	3,991	4,784	143	+ 1	+27
Sheffield District ..	2,243	2,878	5,121	100	..	+19
Hull District	1,481	4,479	5,960	179	– 4	+ 5
North Staffordshire ..	1,559	3,639	5,198	124	– 2	+ 2
Nottingham District ..	1,733	3,589	5,322	109	..	+ 6
Leicester District ..	998	1,509	2,507	104	– 3	– 6
Wolverhampton District	2,775	4,557	7,332	102	– 1	+ 6
Birmingham District ..	5,573	3,258	8,831	102	..	+ 8
Bristol District	2,392	2,416	4,808	120	– 1	– 1
Cardiff and Swansea ..	1,979	5,094	7,073	149	..	+10
TOTAL "Other Districts"	49,522	68,163	117,685	114	..	+10
SCOTLAND‡.						
Glasgow District	3,058	15,677	18,735	194	..	+17
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	643	1,730	2,373	120	– 3	+ 6
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,224	3,861	5,085	125	..	+11
Dundee and Dunfermline	579	1,653	2,232	110	– 3	..
Aberdeen	381	1,956	2,337	136	+ 3	+ 3
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	291	1,503	1,794	167	– 1	+13
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts }	6,176	26,380	32,556	159	..	+12
Total for above 31 Districts in April, 1920 }	107,806	126,809	234,615	132	..	+12

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

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

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

WHO IS WITHIN BENEFIT OF ACTS: "WORKMAN": CASUAL EMPLOYMENT: "PURPOSES OF THE EMPLOYER'S TRADE OR BUSINESS."

No injured person is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless he comes under the definition of a workman contained in the Act. According to that definition, "workman" does not include any person whose employment is of a casual nature, and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business.

A farmer in Ireland engaged a man to thatch the house in which he lived. He was to be paid at the rate of 5s. a day, and to be supplied with all straw, ladders, etc., required for the job. The man got his living by working for farmers, doing jobs of thatching and turf-cutting. While carrying out this job he fell from the house top and was fatally injured. His widow claimed compensation, and obtained an award in her favour from the County Court judge. The judge found as facts that it was the common practice in that part of the country for farmers to thatch their farmhouses either themselves or by their servants, and that at the time of the accident the deceased man was engaged in work connected with his employer's trade or business.

On appeal the Court of Appeal of Ireland set aside the award on the ground that the deceased was employed otherwise than for the purposes of his employer's trade and business, and was therefore outside the benefit of the Act. The claimant appealed from this decision.

The House of Lords allowed the appeal and restored the award. They held that the question whether a workman was employed for the purposes of his employer's trade or business was one of fact that could only be determined on the facts of each particular case. In this case there was evidence on which the County Court judge was entitled to come to the decision at which he had arrived, and therefore that decision could not be interfered with.—*Manton v. Cantwell—House of Lords—19th April, 1920.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: CANTEEN FOR WORKMEN PROVIDED BY EMPLOYERS: CANTEEN OUTSIDE WORKS: ACCIDENT ON STAIRCASE FROM CANTEEN.

An engineering company maintained a canteen for the use of their workmen which the workmen were invited, though not obliged, to make use of. No profits were made or sought to be made from the canteen, and anyone using it could either purchase a meal or consume food brought in from outside. There were two ways from the machine building to the canteen, one entirely on the company's premises the other by a public street. During a meal interval at night the former way was used, but during the day time a communication door was kept locked, and the workmen, in order to reach the canteen, had to pass out of the machine building into the street and to traverse the street for a short distance. At 1.0 p.m. all workmen were required to leave the machine building for an hour on the sounding of a hooter. Each was then at liberty to go to the canteen or to go anywhere else he chose for a meal. On 2nd October, 1918, a female machinist went to the canteen for her mid-day meal. Having had her meal, and while she was descending the staircase from the dining room to return to work she slipped and broke her ankle. She claimed compensation under the Act, but her claim was resisted on the ground that the accident did not arise out of or in the course of her employment. The County Court Judge made an award in her favour and the employers appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal and confirmed the award of compensation. The employers appealed to the House of Lords, contending that on the evidence the County Court Judge was not justified in finding that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

The House of Lords dismissed the appeal. They held that although in general a workman could not properly be said to be "in the course of his employment" during his dinner hour, the "hour" was not a mere matter of 60 minutes and it might well be that the workman during part of that time and while doing something quite different from working at his machine was in fact in the course of his employment. In this case when the accident happened the claimant had finished her dinner and had left the canteen, and she was coming down the stairs which were provided by her employers to enable her to get from one part of her employers' premises to another part where her work lay. There was evidence to justify the County Court Judge in finding

that the stairs were part of the premises where the claimant was employed, and that while passing down these stairs to where her actual work lay she was "in the course of" her employment. Where a workman during the hours of labour and while engaged in a matter ancillary or incidental to the work he is employed to do meets with an accident in a place provided by his employer and in which he has no right to be except by virtue of his employment, such accident, in the absence of special circumstances, occurs in the course of his employment.—*Redford v. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.—House of Lords—26th March, 1920.*

(2) Trade Union Acts.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT: RIVAL TRADE UNIONS: ATTEMPT TO FORCE A MAN TO LEAVE ONE UNION AND JOIN ANOTHER: WHAT IS A TRADE DISPUTE? NO QUESTION AS TO EMPLOYMENT OR TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT OR CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

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. A "trade dispute" in this provision means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour of any person.

The persons employed at the works of a company carrying on business as curriers all belonged to the A. Trade Union, with the exception of one man, who was a member of the B. Trade Union. Both unions were recognised by the Trades Union Congress. Since he entered the employment in 1915 various attempts were made to induce this man to join the A. Union, and he was perfectly willing to do so, but he refused to leave the B. Union, as was demanded of him. No serious step was taken till 1919, when a man entered the works who was a member of the Executive Committee and a district delegate of the A. Union. In November, 1919, a shop meeting was held, at which it was decided that the one man who was not a member of the A. Union must join that union; and a letter was written to the company, and signed by the oldest employee, who was the recognised mouthpiece of the men in the shop, giving the company notice that the men would cease work on a certain day unless the man in question joined the A. Union or left the employment. The delegate was the prime mover in this proceeding, and, without authority from his union, had assured the men that they would be supported if they went on strike. The letter was shown to the man aimed at, and then handed to a director. Attempts were made to settle the matter, but no settlement could be arrived at, and to avoid a strike the employers dismissed the man without notice, the men agreeing to indemnify the employers for the week's wages due to him in lieu of notice. In consequence the dismissed man, whose wages averaged £7 17s. a week, was out of work from 5th December, 1919, to 12th January, 1920, when he was re-engaged with the consent of the shop on night work at wages averaging £6 2s. 9d. a week. He then commenced an action in the High Court against the man who had signed the letter to the company and the delegate, alleging that they had severally and conspiring in combination, by threats, intimidation, and coercion, procured his employers to terminate their contract of employment with him, and wrongfully to dismiss him without notice. He claimed damages and an injunction against the conduct complained of.

At the hearing one of the employers gave evidence to the effect that the plaintiff was a very satisfactory worker and that he was dismissed with great reluctance, entirely because the company could not afford a strike; also that no question was raised with the company in relation to the plaintiff till November, 1919, and that the witness had never heard of any dispute between the two trade unions concerned, nor was there at the works any dispute as to wages, hours of work, or conditions of labour. The defendants relied on the Trade Disputes Act, but the plaintiff contended that they did not act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute, and that they had acted unlawfully and obtained his dismissal by unlawful means.

The judge held that there was no trade dispute in existence within the meaning of the Act, the only dispute being on the question to which of two rival unions the plaintiff should belong, none of his fellow-workers objecting to his employment except in order to compel him to comply with their demands. The Act therefore did not apply as the acts of the defendants were not done in contemplation

or furtherance of any trade dispute. The acts complained of were done in order to punish the plaintiff for not subscribing to the defendants' union on their terms; the action of the defendants on December 5th was in no sense to warn the employers either for their own good or in respect of a strike that they believed would be carried out in fact, and the real cause of the acts complained of was not that anyone objected to work with the plaintiff. Apart from the Act, the defendants were guilty (1) of conspiring by threats to injure the plaintiff by obtaining his dismissal from his employment because he would not leave his own union and join that of the defendants; (2) of inducing and intentionally obtaining severally and in combination a direct breach by the employers of the plaintiff's agreement of service; and the plaintiff had suffered damage by reason of the defendant's wrongful acts. Judgment was accordingly given in favour of the plaintiff for £75 damages, and an injunction was granted.—*White v. Riley and Wood*, Chancery Division, 29th April, 1920.

DISPUTE BETWEEN ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS: RULES OF ASSOCIATION: WORKMAN DISMISSED BY ONE MEMBER NOT TO BE EMPLOYED BY ANOTHER: ENFORCING RULE AGAINST OFFENDING MEMBER: CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE: RIGHT OF DISMISSED WORKMAN.

A contract in restraint of trade is illegal at common law in the sense that it is unenforceable; but there is nothing to prevent the parties from performing it if they think fit, provided they do not commit any actionable wrong or use any illegal means against a third party.

An association of employers was formed, the members of which were all the principal firms carrying on a certain business in the district. Amongst the rules of the association were the following:—

2. The objects of the association are as follows:—

(a) To enable the members to meet from time to time for mutual counsel; (b) to advise members of all defaulters; (c) to improve the tone of the trade generally and create a more amicable feeling amongst the members.

8. A special meeting of the members may be called by the chairman and secretary at any time, setting forth the object of the meeting in the notice convening the same.

20. On an employee leaving an employer, who is a member of the association, the employer shall (if so desirous) report the same to the secretary, who shall advise all the members, and no other member of the association shall employ or supply him for 12 months.

In February, 1919, a man employed as a branch manager by one of the members of the association left that employment, after due notice, and immediately entered the employment of another member of the association under a contract providing for a month's notice by either party to terminate the contract. The man avowedly intended to use the connection he had formed with the customers of his former employer to obtain business for his new employer and intended to canvass those customers in the interests of his new employer. The former employer was in fact the secretary of the association of employers.

In these circumstances the secretary wrote to the man's new employer asking him to dismiss him in accordance with Rule 20. This the employer refused to do, and the matter was brought before a meeting of the association. There was no rule providing for the expulsion of a member disobeying the rules, but the persuasion of the other members was sufficiently strong to induce the offending member to consent to dismiss the man in question. Accordingly the employer gave the man a month's notice as required by the contract of service stating that he did so in compliance with the rules of the association.

The dismissed man then brought an action in the High Court against the four officials of the association, one of whom was the secretary, claiming damages and an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with any person or corporation with a view to causing such person or corporation to break his or their contract or contracts with the plaintiff or to cease to employ him. The judge dismissed the claim (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, p. 551) and the plaintiff appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal and upheld the decision of the judge. They held that clearly Rule 20 was void and unenforceable at law as being in restraint of trade and so contrary to public policy. The judge was, however, justified in finding that no threats, coercion, or unlawful pressure had been used by the association to induce the employer to dismiss the plaintiff, though no doubt strong moral pressure was used to persuade the member to observe the rules he had agreed to as a condition of membership. There are two grounds only upon which a person who procures the act of another can be made legally responsible for the consequences:—(1) Where he knowingly and for his own ends induces that other to commit an actionable wrong; (2) Where the act does not constitute an actionable wrong but is a detriment to a third party and is procured by the use of illegal means directed against the third party. In this case the employer of the plaintiff committed no actionable wrong, as he gave the

plaintiff the month's notice to which he was entitled and was entirely within his rights in what he did. And as no illegal pressure, nor anything more than strong moral persuasion, had been used by the defendants to procure the employer to dismiss the plaintiff the defendants were not legally responsible for the consequences of that dismissal. *Davies v. Thomas and others*, Court of Appeal, 30 April, 1920.

(3) Coal Mines Acts.

SAFETY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINES: OMISSION OF ACT NECESSARY FOR SAFETY: PROVISION OF AMBULANCE: LIABILITY OF MANAGER: TIME WITHIN WHICH PROCEEDINGS MAY BE TAKEN.

By the Regulations made under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, it is provided that no person employed in or about a coal mine shall negligently or wilfully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligently or wilfully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or of the persons employed therein. It is further provided that a suitably constructed ambulance carriage in good condition must be kept at every mine, but this requirement is not to apply to any mine at which the total number employed is less than 500, if the privilege has been acquired of obtaining the use of such an ambulance from a central rescue station within 10 miles of the mine and connected therewith by telephone. To infringe either of these Regulations is an offence under the Act and can be dealt with under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, under which proceedings must be commenced within six months of the offence. Where, however, in case of an accident, a report is made, or an inquest held, proceedings may be commenced against any person within three months after the making of the report or the conclusion of the inquest.

An accident occurred at night in a mine employing less than 500 men, by which one of the miners was injured. No ambulance was kept at the mine, but the mine had the privilege of obtaining one from a rescue station connected by telephone with the mine. The telephone room was kept locked at night, but a key was available. The night bailiff did not at the time report the accident to any of his superiors, as he did not think that the man's injuries were very serious. The man was taken to his home and the next day was taken to the local hospital where he died. Subsequently there was an inquest. More than three months after the inquest, but within six months of the accident, proceedings were taken against the manager (1) for negligently omitting to do a thing necessary for the safety of the persons employed in the mine, i.e., to instruct the night bailiff what he should do in case of accident, and to provide means of communicating with the rescue station, and (2) for not providing an ambulance. The justices held that the manager was "a person employed in or about the mine," but that the Regulations did not extend to the care of persons injured. They also held that the proceedings were out of time, as they should have been commenced within three months from the inquest. The summonses were therefore dismissed.

On appeal the High Court held that the proceedings were commenced in time, as the limitation of three months from the time of the inquest was intended to extend and not to reduce the time for taking proceedings. They also held that the manager was "a person employed in or about the mine," and that the Regulation as to omitting to do what was necessary for the safety of the persons employed in the mines included within its scope the minimising of the consequences of accidents. They further held that in the circumstances there had been no infringement of the Regulation as to providing an ambulance. The first case was accordingly remitted to the justices to decide whether an offence had been committed.

Felton v. Heal, King's Bench Division, 16th April, 1920.

(4) Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

ALLEGED FAILURE TO PAY THE PRESCRIBED RATE OF WAGES.

In this case the appellants (the employers) were engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines, and the respondent (the claimant in the original proceedings) was acting on behalf of the Workers' Union, the complaint being that the appellants had failed to pay the prescribed rate of wages, namely, the advances prescribed by Award 174 of the Interim Court of Arbitration as extended by Statutory Rules and Orders No. 260, thereby infringing the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

The Local Munitions Tribunal held that the appellants' factory was an engineering shop within the meaning of Award 174, and that Statutory Rules and Orders 260 applied to the women employed there.

On appeal it was held that the decision must be recalled and the matter remitted to the Tribunal to report to the Minister of Labour under Section 5 (2) of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, the question whether there is a prescribed or substituted rate applicable to the class to which the workers belong, and as to what is the prescribed or substituted rate for that class:—*Climie v. Singer Sewing Machine Coy., Ltd.*—Scottish Court of Appeal.—1st April, 1920.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BRICKMAKERS.—The National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades v. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. Decision—Claim for the application of the award No. 870 of the Court of Arbitration dated 5th November, 1919 (Engineering and Foundry Trades) to the men concerned, employed by the firm as brick workers at the Henllys Brick Yard, Cumbran, not established. Issued 29th April. (284)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.—Trade Unions signatory to agreement of February, 1917 v. the Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—Answers to questions raised by certain Trade Unions, Employers' Federations and others (as scheduled in the decision) as to the application of decision No. 180 of the Industrial Court (Engineering and Foundry Trades) of 10th March, 1920. Issued 29th April. (180A)

CABLE MAKERS, ETC.—National Union of General Workers, Electrical Trades Union, National Federation of Women Workers v. Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd. Southampton. Decision—The firm should be included in the lower rated areas in "District No. 2" of the agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry, dated 14th August, 1919, and subsequently revised on 4th December, 1919. Issued 1st April. (229)

VEHICLE BUILDERS IN RAILWAY SHOPS (IRELAND).—National Union of Vehicle Builders v. Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Co., Dublin and South Eastern Railway Co., Great Southern and Western Railway Co., and the Midland Great Western Railway Co. Decision—The rate for coach painters employed by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Co. at Londonderry to be £3 10s. a week; rates for the men concerned employed by the other railway companies in the Dublin district to be as follows: coach bodymakers, £3 17s. a week; coach painters, £3 15s. a week; coach trimmers, £3 15s. a week; vicemen, £3 10s. a week; coach fitters, £3 10s 3d. a week. Issued 1st April. (230)

VEHICLE BUILDERS.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. the Motor and Steam Wagon Repairers, Ltd. Bootle. Decision—The prescribed rate for the labourers concerned is that applicable to tradesmen's labourers in the engineering trade in the Liverpool district on 11th November, 1918, plus the advance given by Award No. 2,800 of the Committee on Production, dated 9th November, 1918; there is no rate substituted therefor. Issued 3rd April. (231)

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADE, IRELAND.—Trade Unions signatory to agreement of February, 1917, v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—The men concerned to receive the following advances: (1) 3s. a week or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the time or day rates or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piecework prices from the first pay after 31st March, 1920. (2) 3s. a week or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the time or day rates or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piecework prices from the first pay after 31st May, 1920. The advance in time or day rates to apply to male workers, other than apprentices, 21 years of age and over, and the advance on piecework prices to apply to all male pieceworkers irrespective of age; question of remuneration of apprentices and junior workers on time not dealt with owing to negotiations on this point at present pending between the parties; as regards labourers on time, where the practice before the war was to pay to those under 21 years of age, who were in receipt of the full rate for labourers, the same advances as were granted to those over 21, that practice to be continued, such labourers receiving the above advances; the advances to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime and such allowances as are computed on basis rates, and are to form part of the total earnings of time and pieceworkers upon which the bonuses of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively are calculated. Issued 6th April. (232)

BOILERMAKERS.—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association v. Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Passage West, nr. Cork. Decision—From the first pay after 1st January, 1920, the drillers, platers, riveters and caulkers concerned, 18 years of age and over, to receive an increase of 5s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonuses of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to time and pieceworkers respectively are calculated. Issued 6th April. (233)

PLATERS AND CAULKERS.—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Queenstown Dry Docks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Passage West, nr. Cork. Decision—From 1st January, 1920, the platers and caulkers concerned employed on lieu rates to receive an advance of 5 per cent. on their basis lieu rates, exclusive of all war and percentage advances. Issued 6th April. (234)

ENGINEERS.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision—Claim for Dublin rate to be raised to that paid in Belfast, not established. Issued 6th April. (235)

IRONFOUNDERS (IRELAND).—Trade unions specified in the list attached to the decision v. Ironfounders Employers' Association. Decision—The men concerned to receive the following advances:—(1) 3s. a week or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the time or day rate, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piecework prices from the first pay after 31st March, 1920. (2) 3s. a week or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the time or day rates or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piecework prices from the first pay after 31st May, 1920. The advance in the time or day rates to apply to male workers, other than apprentices, 21 years of age and over, and the advance on piecework prices to apply to all male pieceworkers, irrespective of age; as regards labourers on time, where the practice before the war was to pay to those under 21 years of age, who were in receipt of the full rate for labourers, the same advances as were granted to those over 21, that practice to be continued, such labourers receiving the above advances; the advances to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime and such allowances as are computed on basis rates, and are to form part of the total earnings of time and pieceworkers upon which the bonuses of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively are calculated. Issued 6th April. (237)

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. Belfast Sheet Metal Workers Employers' Association. Decision—[The terms of this decision are identical with those of Decision No. 232 above.] Issued 7th April. (238)

SHIPBUILDING TRADE.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Londonderry. Decision—[The terms of this decision are identical with those of decision No. 237 above.] Issued 7th April. (239)

SHIPYARD WORKERS.—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Larne Shipbuilding Co. and the Elderfleet Shipbuilding Co., Larne. Decision—[The terms of this decision are identical with those of decision No. 237 above.] Issued 7th April. (240)

ENGINEERING TRADE.—Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Queenstown Dry Docks Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Passage West, near Cork. Decision—[The terms of this Decision are identical with those of decision No. 232 above.] Issued 7th April. (241)

ENGINEERING TRADE.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. North-West Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—[The terms of this Decision are identical with those of decision No. 232 above.] Issued 7th April. (242)

BLACKSMITHS (BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT).—The Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland v. the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (Wagon Builders' Section). Decision—From 1st February, 1920, the base rate of the charge hands on presses to be increased from 36s. to 38s. a week, the base rate of the furnacemen on presses to be increased from 32s. to 34s. a week, and the base rates of helpers on presses and forge helpers to be increased from 31s. to 33s. a week; these increased base rates are subject to the addition of the war wage of 26s. 6d. a week and the bonus of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings in the case of timeworkers and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of pieceworkers. Issued 8th April. (243)

INSULATED CABLE, FLEXIBLE CORD MAKERS, ETC.—The National Federation of Women Workers v. the Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Decision—Claim for an advance of 3s. 6d. a week to women aged 18 years and over, not established. Issued 8th April. (244)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers, National Union of Vehicle Builders, Friendly Society of Ironfounders, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, United Machine Workers' Association, Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders and the National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway Co. Decision—All grades of skilled or semi-skilled workers concerned, whether engaged on time

Industrial Court.—Continued.

work or piecework, employed by the company at their Swindon works to receive an advance of 2s. a week on their base rate, which is to form part of the total earnings of time and pieceworkers upon which the bonus of 7½ per cent. is calculated, and is to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime and such allowances as are computed on basis rates; in the case of the men concerned where no indentured apprenticeship has been served, a period of five years in the various branches of the trade to be the necessary qualification to be graded as a skilled worker, and therefore to receive the full rate of wages. Issued 12th April. (249)

FITTERS, TURNERS AND MACHINEMEN.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. the Engineering Employers' Federation. Decision—Claim for Dundee and Arbroath rates to be raised to the Clyde rate, not established. Issued 13th April. (252)

GRINDERS.—General Iron Fitters' Association v. Engineering Employers' Federation. Decision—Claim for an advance of 2s. a week to grinders employed in the Dundee district in addition to the last advance given generally to the engineering trade, not established. Issued 13th April. (253)

CUTLERY TRADE.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association. Decision—Male timeworkers of 21 years of age and over to receive an advance of 5s. 6d. a week and those over 18 years of age but under 21 to receive an advance of 5s. a week; female timeworkers aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 3s. a week and female timeworkers under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 2s. a week; present basis prices of pieceworkers (excluding present percentage additions) to be increased by 15 per cent.; claim in respect of lads, youths and apprentices under 18 years of age employed on timework not established; in accordance with agreement between the parties, decision to be retrospective to a date six weeks after 18th November, 1919. Issued 13th April. (254)

FLEXIBLE METALLIC TUBING WORKERS.—Workers' Union v. the United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End. Decision—Claim on behalf of women for advance of 3s. 6d. a week not established. Issued 14th April. (256)

BRASSFOUNDRY TRADE.—The National Brassworkers' and Metal Mechanics' Society v. the Brassfounders Employers' Association. Decision—Claim that the men concerned be paid increased wages as awarded to the engineering and foundry trades, under Industrial Court decision No. 180, not established. Issued 14th April. (258)

NAIL TRADE.—Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers v. David Bennie and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Newton, near Glasgow, John Williams and Co., Wishaw, John Sommerville and Sons, St. Ninian, Stirling. Decision—From the first pay after 9th March, 1920, the female timeworkers and pieceworkers concerned to receive advances of 3s. and 1s. 6d. a week for those aged over and under 18 years respectively; claim in respect of boys under 18 years of age not established. Issued 14th April. (259)

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES (SPECIAL DISTRICT CASES).—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers and certain 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 Steam Engine Makers' Society, Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists, Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society, Electrical Trades Union, Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics and the Workers' Union. Issued 14th April. (260)

ADMIRALTY DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES.—The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The Admiralty. Decision—The base rate of 37s. a week to be raised to 39s. a week for riveters and caulkers; claim in respect of drillers, wiremen, welders, machinists and hammermen not established. Issued 22nd April. (270)

ADMIRALTY DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES.—The Workers' Union v. The Admiralty. Decision—The base rate of 37s. a week to be raised to 39s. a week for riveters and caulkers; claim in respect of drillers, wiremen, welders, machinists and hammermen, not established. Issued 22nd April. (271)

FITTERS, TURNERS AND MACHINEMEN (ABERDEEN).—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. The Engineering Employers' Federation. Decision—Claim of fitters and turners not established; employers recommended to specially consider the question of making any adjustment in rates for machinists, having regard to the proper relation be-

tween machinists' and tradesmen's rates which may have been disturbed by advances granted to fitters and turners and not extended to machinists. Issued 23rd April. (272)

MACHINISTS (ABERDEEN).—The United Machine Workers' Association v. The Engineering Employers' Federation. Decision—Employers recommended to specially consider the question of making any adjustment in rates for machinists, having regard to the proper relation between machinists' and tradesmen's rates which may have been disturbed by advances granted to fitters and turners, and not extended to machinists. Issued 23rd April. (273)

BLACKSMITHS (HORSESHOEING).—The Amalgamated Society of Farriers (Scotland) v. the National Master Farriers and Blacksmiths' Association. Decision—The men concerned to receive a rate of 1s. 10½d. an hour inclusive of all war advances and bonuses; work done on Sundays to be paid for at double time rate, and work done on the following holidays, viz.:—the Spring, Autumn and Trades Holidays, the first three days of the Fair holidays, New Year's Day and the next following working day to be paid for at the rate of time and a-half; present custom of no payment being made for days on which no work is done to be continued; claim for each day to stand for itself, not established; claim for extra payment for shoeing with studs, not established; in cases involving work on unclean or diseased horses some extra payment should be paid, the amount of such payment being arranged between the parties; the above decision to operate until terminated or altered by two months' notice given by either of the parties, provided such notice is not given before 31st July, 1920. Issued 24th April. (275)

SHIFT WORKERS.—The Workers' Union v. the Ministry of Munitions. Decision—Claim by men employed in the medal factory in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for payment in lieu of dinner time as though worked, as they are not allowed to leave the factory for that period, not established. Issued 26th April. (277)

MECHANICS' LABOURERS AND WIRE ROPE MEN.—W. J. Fitzroy and others v. Great Western Railway Co. Decision—From 1st February, 1920, the men concerned, in the employ of the railway company at the Hydraulic Department, Swansea Docks, to receive an advance of 5s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings of time and piece workers upon which the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively are calculated. Issued 29th April. (282)

MECHANICS.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers v. Great Western Railway Co. Decision—From 1st February, 1920, the men concerned in the employ of the railway company at the Hydraulic Department, Swansea Docks, to receive an advance of 5s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings of time and piece workers upon which the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively are calculated. Issued 29th April. (283)

WORKS POLICEMEN.—The Workers' Union v. Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the men concerned is 60s. a week. Issued 30th April. (285)

BLACKSMITHS.—Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society v. Armstrong and Main, Ltd. Decision—Neither the agreement appealed to by the employers nor that appealed to on behalf of the workman concerned employed as a blacksmith under a contract for the execution of work at Cramlington Aerodrome, is strictly applicable; no change, therefore, took place in the working hours of the workman concerned and the claim that he is entitled to arrears of pay as the result of the introduction of the 47 hours' working week is not established. Issued 30th April. (286)

CUTLERY TRADE.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association. Decision—Clause 12 of the decision No. 254 of the Industrial Court of 13th April, 1920 (The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association), which reads, "In the case of pieceworkers the present basis prices, excluding present percentage additions, shall be increased by a further 15 per cent." interpreted as follows: the advance of 15 per cent. to be added to the existing percentages payable on basis prices whether in the form of war advances or poundage. Issued 30th April. (291)

Textile Trades.

SILK AND DYEING TRADES.—The Amalgamated Society of Textile Workers and Kindred Trades v. the Leek Manufacturers' and Dyers' Association. Decision—Clause 11 of decision No. 86 of the Industrial Court of 14th January, 1920, provides an advance of 5s. a week to male workers aged 22 years and over, which advance is to be taken into account in the calculation of payment of overtime and night duty; the rate of time-and-a-half payable to workers on night shift will therefore be applied to this advance; claim on behalf of weavers' apprentices that they are entitled, under the above decision, to an advance equal to 9d. in the 1s. on men's piecework rates not established; these apprentices are entitled to advance of 3s. or 1s. 6d. a week according to age as set out in Clause 12 of decision No. 86. Issued 14th April. (257)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

FIREMEN.—George Dawson, an employee of the firm *v.* Ward and Walker, Ltd., Cotton Spinners, Bolton. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the class to which George Dawson belonged was the rate payable under the agreement of 24th August, 1917, between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., and the Cotton and Kindred Trades Federation to firemen throwing on 50 tons or less weekly, plus 40 per cent on such rate; there is no substituted rate. Issued 22nd April. (269)

WOMEN WORKERS (SILK INDUSTRY).—The National Federation of Women Workers *v.* the Coventry and District Textile Manufacturers' Association. Decision—The minimum rates, set out in Clause 7 of decision No. 140 of the Industrial Court of 13th February, 1920 (Women Workers—Silk Industry, Coventry and District), namely, rates varying from 12s. a week for women under 15 years of age to 31s. a week at 18 years of age and over in the case of timeworkers, and rates varying from 14s. a week for women under 15 years of age to 36s. a week at 18 years of age and over in the case of pieceworkers, to apply to weavers, winders and warpers only, employed by all members of the Manufacturers' Association who are engaged on processes in which silk is used either alone or in combination with other materials. Issued 27th April. (278)

COTTON-WEAVING INDUSTRY.—Amalgamated Weavers' Association *v.* Firms specified in the schedule attached to the decision. Decision—The rates of wages of the workpeople concerned employed in the cotton-weaving industry in the Lancashire and Yorkshire mills situated in country districts to be varied by the following deductions from the "Uniform," "Colne" or "Hard Waste" price lists, whichever may obtain in the district stated:—Skipton, Farby, Trawden, Laneshawbridge, Cottontree, Barnoldswick, Worsthorne, Spenbrook (Fence), Higham, Belthorn, Ribchester, Barley, Blacko, Wheatley Lane and Sabden, 1 per cent.; West Bradford, Clowbridge and Grindleton, 1 per cent.; Guide and Mellor, 3 per cent.; Hill End, Water and Freckleton, 2½ per cent. In the remaining districts, namely, Bacup, Shawforth (Bacup), Whitworth (Bacup), Harlesyke (Burnley), Barrowford (Nelson), Hindley (Wigan), Eccleston Green (Chorley), Wheelton (Chorley), Kirkham (Preston), Wesham (Preston), Lostock Hall (Preston), Ashton-in-Makerfield (Wigan), Chatburn (Clitheroe), Foulridge (Colne), Boothstown (Manchester), Great Crosby (Liverpool) and Whittle-le-Woods (Chorley), the list is to be paid without deductions. The specified deductions are to be made in all cases on the basis of the several net list prices, the practice that has sometimes obtained of making deductions from total wages to be discontinued. The decision is to take effect from 1st May, 1920. Issued 28th April. (281)

CLIPPERS.—Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades *v.* Glasgow and District Muslin Manufacturers' Association. Decision—The workers concerned to be classed as textile workers, and their wages to be governed by the agreement dated 24th November, 1919, between the Association and the West of Scotland Joint Committee of Textile Trade Unions. Issued 30th April. (289)

Transport Trades.

DOCK LABOURERS.—Scottish Union of Dock Labourers *v.* Greenock and District Transport Workers' Union. Decision—That stevedores (dockers or shiftmen), members of the Greenock and District Transport Workers' Union, to continue to do all work on foreign-going vessels and also any work on the quay requiring special skill in handling goods such as boilers, plates, timber, grain in bulk; the members of the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers (porters) to do all shed work and any quay work not requiring the special skill of a stevedore; sugar, tea, jute, grain and seed (not in bulk), grass cargoes in convenient packages, as bags, boxes, barrels, are kinds of goods that could be wheeled from the quay to the shed and safely handled by dock labourers (porters); marking or ranking work to be generally done by porters; no outside labour to be employed until both of these classes of dock workers (stevedores and labourers) have found work; existing arrangements at West Quay as to porters handling cargo afloat and ashore on coasting and cross-channel vessels to be continued. Issued 12th April. (248)

CARTING INDUSTRY (SCOTLAND).—The National Transport Workers' Federation *v.* the Motor Transport Employers' Federation, the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, the National Chamber of Trade, the Associated Coal Consumers, Ltd., the National Alliance of Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, the National Union of Horse and Motor Vehicle Owners' Associations. Decision—From the first pay after 31st March, 1920, the men concerned aged 21 years of age and over and those under 21 years of age who are engaged on work normally done by men over that age to receive an advance of 5s. a week. Issued 22nd April. (268)

CARTERS.—The Workers' Union *v.* Lawleys, West Bromwich. Decision—The men concerned employed carting pig-iron or coke and some labouring work are entitled to the benefit of the series of awards beginning with the award

dated 1st March, 1917, of the Committee on Production made for the engineering and foundry trades, and finishing with award 870 dated 5th November, 1919, of the Court of Arbitration. Issued 27th April. (279)

Paper, Printing, etc., Trades.

PAPERMAKING TRADE.—Printing and Kindred Trades Federation *v.* Employers' Federation of Papermakers. Decision—Agreement arrived at between parties in regard to probationers taking up skilled and semi-skilled work approved; juniors 18 years of age and over doing adults' work to be paid rates of 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 2d. an hour to shift and day workers respectively. The rates of employees working on two shifts of 8 hours each to be those applicable to shift workers; week-end overtime rates of shift workers commence after the completion of the normal working week of 44 hours; normal working week prior to 29th July, 1919, for day workers was one of 60 hours; those parts of the decision relating to overtime pay and the "normal working week" to take effect from 29th July, 1919; remainder of decision to take effect as from the first pay after the date hereof. Issued 12th April. (250)

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

EXPLOSIVES TRADE.—National Federation of General Workers *v.* Explosives Trades Employers' Association. Decision—From the first pay in April, 1920, the men concerned to receive an advance of 6s. a week; in the case of timeworkers the advance to apply to all male workers 21 years of age and over, and to those under 21 years of age who are engaged on work usually done by men over that age, and who are usually paid the full men's rate; in the case of pieceworkers the advance to apply to all male pieceworkers irrespective of age; the advance is to form part of the total earnings of time and pieceworkers upon which the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. respectively are calculated. Issued 16th April. (261)

DRUG AND FINE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Workers' Union, National Federation of Women Workers, Amalgamated Society of Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Workers *v.* Drug and Fine Chemicals Manufacturers' Association. Decision—In view of the recent adjustment of rates under the agreement of 17th December, 1919, claim for an advance of wages is not established; if one of the parties desires to amend clause 1 (hours of work) or clause 3 (holidays) of the above agreement, they would be required to conform with the provisions of clause 12 of such agreement, which reads: "During the continuance of this agreement, no trade union, a party to it, shall negotiate for any variation of it with an individual company or firm also a party to this agreement." "Six months' notice of any proposal to determine this agreement shall be given by either party." Issued 24th April. (274)

Food and Drink Trades.

FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.—National Union of General Workers *v.* Jos. Appleby & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Shackletons, Ltd., Blackburn. Decision—Claim that the firms concerned should follow the rates appropriate to mills classed "A" under the agreement dated 23rd July, 1919, of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, instead of class "B," not established. Issued 1st April. (228)

SCALEMEN, CUTTERS AND HUMBERS.—The Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain *v.* the Ministry of Food and the Smithfield Control Board. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 5s. a week; claim for a consolidation of present rates as a basic wage not established. Issued 22nd April. (265)

CARRIERS AND MEAT PORTERS.—The Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain *v.* the Central Market Meat Carriers Transport Committee. Decision—The men concerned employed at Smithfield Central Market to receive an advance of 5s. a week, and casual workers or odd men to receive not less than four hours' pay at the present rate of 2s. an hour for each spell of employment; claim for the consolidation of present wages as a basic rate not established. Issued 22nd April. (266)

BREWERY TRADE.—The National Union of General Workers *v.* the Abingdon Brewery Co., Manning and Co., the Northampton Brewery Co., P. Phipps and Co., all of Northampton. Decision—From the first pay after 1st March, 1920, the men and women concerned aged 18 years and over to receive advances of 6s. a week and 4s. a week respectively, the youths and girls concerned under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 3s. a week. Issued 22nd April. (267)

Leather Trades.

LEATHER DRESSERS.—Mr. Charles Morris (represented by the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors) *v.* J. H. Woodington, Bristol. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the leather dressers concerned. Issued 12th April. (247)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

TANNERS.—The Workers' Union v. Richard Hodgson and Sons, Ltd., Beverley. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the workpeople concerned. Issued 30th April. (288)

Public Utility Services.

FIREMEN AND ENGINE DRIVERS.—Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Urban District Council of Rathmines and Rathgar. Decision—The prescribed rate of the men concerned employed by electric light undertakings in the Dublin district includes the payment of the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings. Issued 6th April. (236)

MANUAL WORKERS.—Workers' Union v. Halifax Corporation. Decision—From the first pay after 31st March, 1920, the men and women concerned 18 years of age and over, employed in the parks, baths, cleansing, electricity and other departments of the Corporation, to receive an advance of 3s. a week; part time workers receive an advance proportionate to the time worked. Issued 9th April. (245)

WATER SUPPLY LABOURERS.—Workers' Union v. Biggleswade Water Board. Decision—The rate for the general labourers concerned employed on excavation and navvy work to be 1s. 3½d. an hour as from 9th January, 1920, and 1s. 4d. an hour from the first pay after 12th April, 1920. Issued 12th April. (246)

ROAD AND QUARRYMEN.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Carmarthen County Council. Decision—From 12th April, 1920, the weekly wages of the men concerned between the ages of 21 and 65 years to be as follows:—(a) main road and quarry labourers: (a) in agricultural areas, 55s.; (b) in industrial areas, 57s.; foremen and steamroller drivers, 63s.; steamroller attendants and spreaders, 57s. Issued 13th April. (255)

LABOURERS, BOATMEN, DOCK GATEMEN, ENGINE SHOPMEN, ETC.—The National Union of General Workers v. Aberdeen Harbour Board. Decision—From the first pay after 8th April, 1920, the labourers, pontoonmen, boatmen, bridgemen, dock gatemen, platelayers, watermen, paviors labourers, metermen, engine shopmen and other time-workers concerned aged 21 years and over to receive such advances as shall bring the total war advance up to 34s. a week, which total advance is to merge all previous war advances and to eliminate the 12½ per cent. advance previously applied. Issued 17th April. (262)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.—Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Chief Electrical Engineer, Medical Officer of Health v. St. Pancras Borough Council. Decision—From 17th November, 1919, the officers concerned to receive advances in accordance with the scale laid down in awards 84 and 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board, i.e., £60 a year plus 30 per cent. of salary, provided the total advance to meet the increased cost of living does not exceed £500 a year; these advances are to be calculated on the salaries apart from war bonus; the advance of 15 per cent. already granted by the Council is to merge in the above advance. Issued 19th April. (263)

METER INSPECTORS.—The National Federation of General Workers v. The Federation of Gas Employers (representing the Liverpool Gas Co.). Decision—Decision No. 61 of the Industrial Court of 12th January, 1920 (Gas Workers, Great Britain and Ireland) is applicable to the meter inspectors concerned. Issued 21st April. (264)

CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS.—National Amalgamated Workers' Union (Municipal Employees, Official and Clerical Staffs Section) and members of the administrative, technical and clerical staff of the Council (who are not members of the Union) v. Ilford Urban District Council. Decision—The awards of the Civil Service Arbitration Board Nos. 84 and 101 to apply to the members concerned of the staff of the Council subject to certain conditions specified in the Court's decision from the dates at which the awards were operative. The decision is not to apply to persons other than those now in the service of the Council, or to the fire brigade superintendent, the works superintendent and the cemetery superintendent. Issued 24th April. (276)

ELECTRICAL TRADE.—The Electrical Trades Union v. The London County Council. Decision—Award No. 2772 of the Committee on Production, dated 8th November, 1918 (Electricity Undertakings) fixed the minimum basis rates of the men concerned; it provided that where the then existing rates were better than those provided for under the award, no change should be made. If, at the time of the award, the men covered thereby were paid on a scale advancing to a maximum in excess of the new basis rate they should be entitled to advance to such maximum, subject to any conditions attaching to the grant of the increments; but where an existing maximum is above the new basis rate, the award does not substitute a new maximum; i.e., where the scale prior to award No. 2772 was 50s. rising to 60s., and the basis rate was increased under the award to 55s., the maximum remains at 60s. Issued 30th April. (287)

ASYLUM WORKERS.—The Workers' Union v. the Committee of Visitors of the County of Essex and Borough of Colchester Lunatic Asylums. Decision—Advances provided for by Clause 7 of the Industrial Court decision (No. 129) are intended to operate, to the extent provided by that Clause, in all cases in which the pre-war wages of the workers concerned have advanced by a sum less than 30s. per week, this calculation of such advances to include all war increases in base wages and all war bonuses or war advances, but not to include any advances made in accordance with the ordinary scales of increments, long service, merit advances or payment for any special work or services outside the workers' normal employment. The words "in addition to the wages at present being paid" in clause 7 of the decision (No. 129) of the Industrial Court of 7th February, 1920 (Asylum Workers) meant that any sum due under the decision was to be given in addition to the 4s. already granted to the male employees by the Committee in partial satisfaction of their claim. Issued 30th April. (290)

Miscellaneous Trades.

INDIA RUBBER TRADE.—The Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers v. the Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the workers concerned. Issued 13th April. (251)

SHOP ASSISTANTS, &c.—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. John Lewis and Co., Oxford Street, London. Decision—Claim for a general percentage advance as from 28th January, 1920, not established; claim by union for the operation of certain minimum rates and working conditions to operate from 14th February, 1920, agreed to by firm, with the exception of the claim in regard to meal times and sick pay, which is to be considered later. Issued 27th April. (280)

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

Mining and Quarrying.

FIREMEN.—Scottish Colliery Enginemen's Association v. Summerlee Iron Company, Coatbridge. Difference—Application on behalf of men employed on the boilers at Hattonrigg Colliery from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. for a ruling as to whether there should be one fireman or two firemen when the pumps are not at work. Court of Arbitration—Mr. J. Macdonald (Chairman), Mr. M. L. Simpson, and Mr. Owen Coyle. Award—Claim that two firemen should be employed had not been established. Issued 21st April, 1920. W.A. 2522.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

SHIP PLUMBERS.—United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association v. Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool and the Mersey Ship Repairers' Association. Difference—Application for an advance of 10s. per week. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—Basis wages of the men concerned to be increased by 3s. per week. This advance is not to merge in the general advance given in the engineering and shipbuilding industry at the same date. Effective as from the full pay period commencing the 1st April, 1920. Issued 5th April, 1920. W.A. 501/2.

CRAFTSMEN IN LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Great Western Railway Company. Difference—As to the application of certain tonnage basis rates and sliding scale percentages to men employed at Swindon Works. Court of Arbitration—Mr. E. Page, K.C. (Chairman), W. T. Griffiths, and L. Ennis. Award—The tonnage basis rates payable in the Midland rolling mill iron trade are not appropriate to and shall not be applied either with or without variation to the workpeople concerned. The sliding scale in force in the Midland iron trade shall apply to the workpeople concerned. The method of calculating the future base rate was indicated, and other working conditions fixed. Effective on and from 1st January, 1920. Issued 6th April, 1920. W.A. 176/12.

EDGE TOOL WORKERS.—Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade and Protection and Death Society v. Messrs. Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., and Messrs. Cornelius Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd. (both of Cannock). Difference—Application as to the bonuses payable to boys. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award (by agreement)—A weekly bonus of 9s. 9d. to be paid to each piecework helper from the age of 14 to 18 years. The present aggregate weekly remuneration to be divided so as to give 9s. 9d. as bonus and the balance as wages. The wages of boys 14 years of age to have the consideration of the firms. Effective for the pay paid on 17th April, 1920. Issued 10th April, 1920. W.A. 1343/2.

Textile Trades.

WOOLLEN, ETC., OPERATIVES.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Martin Mahony & Bros., Ltd., Blarney, Co. Cork. Difference—Interpretation of a previous award dated 21st January, 1920. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—The advances

Single Arbitrators and Ad Hoc Courts—Continued.

given should be paid irrespective of and in addition to, any adjustment consequent upon reduction of hours. A holiday should be paid for according to the normal working hours of the day in question. The advances should be paid retrospectively as from the first pay day in January, 1920. Issued 12th April, 1920. W.A. 816/2.

Transport Trades.

MAIL CART DRIVERS AND YARDMEN.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. John Wallis & Sons, Railway Agents, Dublin. Difference—Application for certain wages, hours, overtime and holidays. Conciliator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Agreement—Minimum wages to be 54s. for carters (2 horses), and 51s. for yardmen and carters (1 horse). Hours to be reduced to and fixed at 51 hours per week, time to count from entry to yard until leaving same. Overtime, Sundays and seven public holidays to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Effective on and from the last pay day in March, 1920 (for wages), and from 1st May (for other conditions). Signed 17th April, 1920. W.A. 2354/3.

CARTERS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. John Wallis & Sons, Railway Agents, Dublin. Difference—Application for increased wages and other conditions to the men concerned employed as railway carters in Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Queenstown and Passage West. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—Increase granted of 4s. per week; it was agreed that 10s. per day extra should be paid to carters when away overnight, and 4s. 6d. when away up to 7 p.m.; and 3s. when away during ordinary working hours. Amendments were made to certain clauses of the award dated 25th August, 1919, of Mr. J. B. Baillie. Payment for certain public holidays and overtime fixed. Effective from the first pay day after the date of the award. Issued 17th April, 1920. W.A. 2354/2.

BOATMEN.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Birmingham and Midland Counties Coal Merchants' Association. Difference—Interpretation of Clause 3 of the Award dated 28th October, 1918, between the above mentioned parties. Arbitrator—Sir W. Robinson. Award—Where the men do the full distance and wait until 3.30 p.m., the full voyage rate is to be paid, including bonus and war wage increases. Effective as from the 1st March, 1920. Issued 26th April, 1920. W.A. 2074.

Food and Drink Trades.

FLOUR MILLERS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers, representing 39 firms. Difference—Application for 10s. advance. Conciliator—Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E. Agreement—Men, aged 21 years and over, employed in flour mills in Dublin, Belfast and Cork, to receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week; men, 21 years and over, employed in Limerick, 6s. per week; men, 21 years and over, employed in mills with a roller contact of over 500 inches, and of 500 inches and under (not being mills in Dublin, Belfast, Cork or Limerick), 4s. and 3s. per week respectively. Women and youths under 21 years of age in each mill to be paid half the above respective advances granted. Retrospective payment to be given in a lump sum calculated at the above respective rates. Effective as from the 1st February. Signed 27th March, 1920. W.A. 1463.

OVENSMEN, BREADSERVERS, ETC.—Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union v. Newry Master Bakers. Difference—Application for certain increases and other conditions. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—Increases granted of 9s. per week for tablehands; 12s. for ovenmen, making the rates 68s. and 74s. per week respectively. Jobbing men to be paid 12s. per day; 5s. advance for breadservers, motor drivers and allied workers; 1s. advance to apprentices in their third year, and 2s. to those in their fourth year. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half; double time for Sundays and holidays. Other working conditions fixed. Effective from the 12th April, 1920, or, if that is not a pay day, from the next pay day after that date. Issued 30th April, 1920. W.A. 2711.

Public Utility Services.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—Electrical Power Engineers' Association v. Corporation of Sunderland. Difference—Certain questions arising out of awards dated 9th September, 1919, and 27th February, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The sum of £8 15s. 6d. per annum of the advances in salary given in December, 1918, is to be regarded in each case as a war advance or war bonus or allowance, and as such to merge in the advances given by the award dated 27th February, 1919, and the balances to be regarded as merit advances to rank for computation of the 20 per cent. advance granted by the same award. Issued 8th April, 1920. W.A. 510/2.

TECHNICAL STAFF.—Electrical Power Engineers' Association v. The Borough of Wrexham. Difference—Application as to a further bonus granted under Mr. W. H. Stoker's Award dated 27th February, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award (by agreement)—Without prejudice to the question of adoption of the award dated

27th February, 1919, or any other award affecting the Electrical Power Engineers' Association to which the Borough are not parties, the sums of £19 10s. to be paid to one, and £17 17s. to the other of the two men concerned. This applies only to the particular cases under consideration. Issued 23rd April, 1920. W.A. 2484.

Miscellaneous Trades.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB OPERATIVES.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, Dublin. Difference—Application for decision on certain questions of reinstatement. Conciliator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Agreement—The firm undertakes to reinstate all men who were on strike, the Union recognising that the employers who are at liberty to dismiss any men not sooner than 7 days after the resumption of work should there not be sufficient work. Such dismissed men except one certain man to have preference should the resumption of Government work lead to an increase in staff. Other case deferred for further investigation. Signed 21st April, 1920. W.A. 2570.

CLERICAL, ETC., WORKERS.—Irish Clerical and Allied Workers' Union v. Messrs. Crowe, Wilson & Company, Ltd., Wholesale Warehousemen, Dublin. Difference—Application for certain working conditions. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—Employees concerned to receive two months' bonus on their salaries according to the amount of such salaries in December, 1919. Holidays to be arranged before the 1st May, 1920, and in each succeeding year. There should be no stoppage of dinner money such as has been the case. Certain men are being, and will in future be paid weekly. Other claim not established. Issued 24th April, 1920. W.A. 2218/2.

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY AN OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.**

CUTLERY TRADE WORKERS.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Foreman Cutlery Co., Sheffield. Difference—Application arising out of Industrial Court Award 254. Agreement—In regard to under payments of certain women, the firm undertake to make any adjustments in accordance with the standard local list, where the facts supported the contention of the Union, that women had previous experience on productive work, before commencing at the firm. Agreed 26th April, 1920. W.A. 827/2.

JOINERS AND BOATBUILDERS.—Ship Constructors and Shipwrights' Society v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, at Messrs. Gouk & Nisbet, Ltd., Glasgow. Difference—As to demarcation in the execution of work on topsides of "S.O.S." open lifeboats. Agreement—When the boat-builders complete the boat from start to finish they are free to work under their own conditions, but where joiners are employed on the topsides of boats, this work shall be done on plain time. Signed 27th April, 1920. W.A. 1954.

Textile Trades.

SCUTCHERS, ETC.—Miners' Federation, Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union, Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, Flax Dressers and Linen Workers' Trade Union v. Messrs. Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone & Messrs. W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie. Difference—Application for a minimum wage of £4 per week for hecklers, roughers, pinners, scutchers and dyers. Agreement—Increase granted of 9s. per week. Effective from date of resumption of work. Signed 2nd April, 1920. W.A. 1708.

ASBESTOS WORKERS.—Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable, and Asbestos Workers, v. Messrs. Cresswells, Ltd., Bradford. Difference—The applicability of the awards of the Joint Industrial Council for the asbestos trade. Agreement—Minimum wages fixed for males, of 9d. per hour plus 3d. for each 10 per cent. by which the cost of living has increased, as shown by the index number published in THE LABOUR GAZETTE, and for females, 4½d. per hour plus 3d. for each 10 per cent. increase in the cost of living, plus a further 1s. 6d. per week advance granted on present earnings of 6s. 6d. per week to males, and 2s. to females. Effective as from the making-up day in the week ended 1st May. Signed 3rd May, 1920. W.A. 1666.

COTTON TRADE.—A full report of the recent agreements arrived at in the Cotton Industry will be found on page 226.

Clothing Trades.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses v. Ammanford and District Master Tailors. Difference—Application for an increase of 50 per cent. on log rates. Agreement—Advance granted of 27½ per cent. on the present log rate of 8d. for men, and 20 per cent. on the log rate of 7d. for women. Signed 31st March, 1920. W.A. 1717.

Transport Trades.

CLERKS.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Manchester Ship Canal (Bridgewater Dept.), Aire and Calder Navigation, Leeds & Liverpool Canal Co., Rochdale Canal Co. Difference—Application for certain

Agreements—Continued.

increases in wages of male clerks. Agreement—Clerks in the employ of the canals controlled by the Canal Control Committee to have their rates of remuneration adjusted with effect as from 1st August, 1919, so as to bring them into line with the rates of corresponding grades of clerks as settled under the agreement (Railway Male Clerical Staff) dated 1st March, 1920. Other provisions of the agreement to apply with the necessary modifications, with the exception of certain rates. Signed 10th April, 1920. W.A. 200.

BOATMEN, MAINTENANCE MEN, ETC.—Transport Workers' Federation, National Union of Railwaymen v. Manchester Ship Canal Co. (Bridgewater Dept.), Rochdale Canal Co., Shropshire Union Canal Co., Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co., Messrs. C. T. Faulkner & Co., Ltd., Fredk. J. Abbott, Ltd., and James Thomason. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—With certain exceptions, increase of war bonus granted of 5s. per week from 1st January, with an additional 1s. from 1st April, 1920. Overtime conditions fixed. Effective (apart from retrospective payments specially provided for) as from date of resumption of work. Signed 10th April, 1920. W.A. 200.

UNDERTAKERS' DRIVERS.—Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers v. Birmingham Horse and Vehicle Owners' Association (Undertakers' Branch). Difference—Application for increased rates. Agreement—Minimum rate fixed of 57s. per week, in cases where the existing rates are in excess of 57s., such rates shall not be depressed. Effective for the first period after 1st May, 1920. Signed 19th April, 1920. W.A. 1262.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

FURNITURE OPERATIVES.—National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and other Unions concerned v. London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation. Difference—Application for increased rates. Agreement—The minimum hourly rates are increased as follows: 2s. to 2s. 3d. (with the further ½d. on and after 1st May provided by the agreement dated 16th December, 1919). Women polishers, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. (with a further ½d. on and after 1st May). Upholstresses, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. (with a further ½d. on and after 1st May). Pieceworkers and learners pro rata (12½ per cent.), with the further 2 per cent. for pieceworkers on and after 1st May. Effective from the usual pay day in the week ended 20th March, 1920. Agreed 17th March, 1920. W.A. 3722.

PACKING CASE MAKERS.—National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers v. Metropolitan Box and Packing Case Manufacturers' Federation and the Export Packing Case Manufacturers' Association. Difference—Application for an increase. Agreement—Increase granted of 1½d. per hour to certain men. Apprentices, improvers and females, 18 years and over to receive 1d. per hour, and those 16 to 18 years, ½d. per hour. The question of overtime was deferred for a later conference, and the claim for payment for holidays was waived. Effective on and after the 19th April. Signed 15th April, 1920. W.A. 20244.

Food and Drink Trades.

CARTERS AND MILL WORKERS.—Workers' Union v. Messrs. E. M. Blyth & Sons, Grist and Flour Millers, Essex. Difference—Application for increased wages and certain holidays. Agreement—The following rates to be paid: Rollermen, 61s.; general hands, 51s.; leading general hand, 52s.; driver (motor and steam lorry) and carrier to receive 58s. and 55s. respectively (tonnage to be paid as before); cartmen, two-horse 54s., and one-horse 50s. Working week to consist of 48 hours, and payment for public holidays and six clear days per year. Effective, as regards wages, from 1st March. Signed 26th February, 1920. W.A. 8216.

CASUAL AND REGULAR HANDS.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Nelson Bros., Ltd.,

London. Difference—Proposal made by firm to discontinue piece work. Agreement—At the end of three months (i.e., about 31st May) piece rates should cease, and up to that time work on unloading to be done as hitherto. Signed 5th March, 1920. W.A. 8944.

CARTERS.—Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers representing five firms. Difference—Application for certain advances. Agreement—Increase granted of 10s. to men who are at present receiving a wage which is not in excess of 51s. 6d. a week. In all other cases an advance of 7s. 6d. per week. Effective as from the 1st February. Signed 31st March, 1920. W.A. 1463.

Leather Trades.

FELLMONGERS.—National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Gibson and Sons, Carr Mills, Leeds. Difference—Application for certain piece-rates. Agreement—Time-rate guaranteed of 68s. per week of 48 hours for adult workers for any work that the men may be requested to do which is outside the work stated and agreed on the various piece-rate sheets dated 6th April, 1920. Piece-rates were calculated on an average week's output of 4,500 skins made up from any of the three following grades in the proportion of: 5,500 Capes or Australians up to and including 96 lbs. per dozen, 4,500 Capes or Australians over 96 lbs. per dozen and up to and including 144 lbs. per dozen, 3,500 Australians over 144 lbs. per dozen. Other working conditions fixed. Effective from the first pay-day in June, 1920. Signed 24th April, 1920. W.A. 1391.

Miscellaneous Trades.

SALESMEN, ETC.—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. Messrs. Froy and Sons, Ltd., London. Difference—Application for certain minimum wage rates and working conditions. Agreement—Minimum rates fixed for salesmen, stock-keepers, warehousemen and assistant stock-keepers, porters, messengers, foremen, charge hands, clerks, shorthand typists, and telephone operators. Maximum working week to consist of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half, and Sundays and all Statutory holidays at double time rates. Holidays with pay, payment during sickness, and men's minimum rates for women or men's work arranged. Effective on and from 23rd February. Agreed 16th March, 1920. W.A. 1664.

SEEDSMEN.—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Toogood and Sons, Ltd., Southampton. Difference—Application for certain increases. Agreement—Minimum weekly rates fixed in the case of workers 21 years of age and over: For department charge hands, £4; warehousemen—Grade A £3 10s., Grade B £2 15s.; floor-women—Grade A 33s., Grade B 28s.; and clerical staff—men £3 5s., women 45s. Scales of wages were drawn up for young persons entering at various ages as clerks or warehouse staff, and piece rates arranged for bean and pea pickers, with a minimum of £1 5s. per week. Working week, overtime and other conditions fixed. Effective for the pay during the week ending 20th March, 1920. W.A. 8027.

GENERAL WORKERS.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. The Albion Mills Company, General Merchants and Shippers, London. Difference—Application for a minimum wage and other working conditions. Agreement—Minimum rates of £3 10s. per week for males over the age of 19 and £1 17s. 6d. for all females, with overtime at the rate of time and a half for all hours worked beyond the normal work day. The wage of pieceworkers to be 25 per cent. on the current rate. Working week to consist of 47 hours and other conditions fixed. Signed 22nd April, 1920. W.A. 2370.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.**MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED AND VARIED.**

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 fixed or as varied 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 trades 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 the 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.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages 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 Office of Trade Boards, Lord Edward Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

ORDER, DATED 26TH APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, OVERTIME RATES AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 1ST MAY, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Male Workers:

				Per week of 47 hours.	
				s.	d.
Workers of 15 years and under 16 years of age	...	...	...	25	0
" 16 " " 17 "	...	...	...	30	0
" 17 " " 18 "	...	...	...	35	0
" 18 " " 19 "	...	...	...	40	0
" 19 " " 20 "	...	...	...	45	0
" 20 " " 21 "	...	...	...	50	0
" 21 years of age and over	...	...	...	61	0

(b) Female Workers:

Workers of 15 years and under 16 years of age	...	...	...	20	0
" 16 " " 17 "	...	...	...	24	0
" 17 " " 18 "	...	...	...	28	0
" 18 years of age and over	...	...	...	33	6

The above General Minimum Time-rates are weekly rates based on a week of 47 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment in any week is less than 47.

II.—Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

				Per hour.	
				s.	d.
(a) All male workers	...	...	...	1	7½
(b) " female workers	...	...	...	0	10¾

III.—Overtime Rates.

The overtime rates for all male and female workers, whether employed on time- or piece-work, in respect of hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board are as follows:—

- (i.) For all time worked on Sundays and Statutory Bank Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (ii.) For all time worked in excess of 4½ hours on Saturday (or the substituted weekly short day), TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii.) For all time worked in excess of 47 hours in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours, and TIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, except where higher overtime rates are payable under (i.) and (ii.).

(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.)

For the purpose of these overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work has been declared to be:
In any week, 47; on Saturday, 4½.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

- (1) ORDER, DATED 8TH APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AS VARIED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS, GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR FEMALE WORKERS, AND GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM THE 12TH APRIL, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

				Per hour.	
				s.	d.
(a) For certain classes of Male Workers:					
(i.) Male workers ordinarily employed on piece-work when employed on time-work for which no general minimum piece-rates are fixed	...	...	...	1	6
(ii.) Male workers employed on surgical work	...	...	...	2	0

(b) Female Workers:

- (i.) Female workers (other than those specified in (ii.) and (iii.) (below) employed on finishing or benching work:—

				Per week of 48 hours.	
				s.	d.
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	...	...	...	65	0
" 20 and under 21 years of age	...	...	...	45	0
" 19 " 20 "	...	...	...	37	6
" 18 " 19 "	...	...	...	32	0
" 17 " 18 "	...	...	...	27	0
" 16 " 17 "	...	...	...	22	0

- (ii.) Female workers employed in a productive department on patching machines:—

				Per week of 48 hours.	
				s.	d.
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	...	...	...	45	0
" 20 and under 21 years of age	...	...	...	40	0
" 19 " 20 "	...	...	...	35	0
" 18 " 19 "	...	...	...	30	0
" 17 " 18 "	...	...	...	25	0
" 16 " 17 "	...	...	...	20	0

- (iii.) Female workers employed on surgical work:—
2s. 0d. per hour.

II.—Overtime Rates.

The overtime rates for all female workers, whether engaged on time- or piece-work, in respect of hours worked

(so far as is allowed under the Factory and Workshop Act) in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board are as follows:—

For overtime on any day, except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays:

- (i.) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii.) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

For the purpose of these overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work has been declared to be:—

In any week, 48; on Saturday, 4; on Monday, 8; on any other week-day, 9.

- (2) ORDER, DATED 7TH MAY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED AND GUARANTEED TIME-RATE FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 15TH MAY, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Male Indentured Apprentices:

(i.) Employed under an indenture providing for the effective instruction of the apprentice in boot and shoe repairing in all its branches, including re-welting, hand-sewn repairs, benching, finishing by hand or machine, and patching; and registered with the Trade Board:—

				Per week of 48 hours.	
				s.	d.
For apprentices of 14 and under 15 years of age	...	...	...	9	0
" 15 " 16 "	...	...	...	14	0
" 16 " 17 "	...	...	...	17	0
" 17 " 18 "	...	...	...	22	0
" 18 " 19 "	...	...	...	27	0

Provided that such an apprentice shall, on attaining the age of 19 years, cease to be regarded as an apprentice, and be paid at not less than the general minimum time-rate applicable to his age as an ordinary worker.

(ii.) Employed under an indenture providing for the effective instruction of the apprentice for a period of five years in: (a) Hand-sewn making, or in (b) hand-sewn making and repairing, provided that not less than one-third of the apprentice's time shall be spent in hand-sewn making; and registered with the Trade Board:—

				Per week of 48 hours.	
				s.	d.
During the 1st year of apprenticeship	...	...	...	10	0
" 2nd " "	...	...	...	15	0
" 3rd " "	...	...	...	20	0
" 4th " "	...	...	...	25	0
" 5th " "	...	...	...	32	0

Provided also that such an apprentice shall, on attaining the age of 21 years, cease to be regarded as an apprentice, and be paid at not less than the general minimum time-rate fixed by the Trade Board for workers of 21 years of age and over.

(b) Foremen and Managers:

80s. per week of 48 hours.

II.—Guaranteed Time-rate.

Foremen and Managers (as defined by the Trade Board):
80s. per week of 48 hours.

III.—Overtime Rates.

The overtime rates for male indentured apprentices and for foremen and managers in respect of all hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board are as follows:—

For overtime on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays:—

- (i.) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii.) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, TWICE the minimum rate otherwise applicable.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

- ORDER, DATED 12TH APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES FIXED AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 14TH APRIL, 1920.

The overtime rates as varied for male and female piece-workers in respect of all hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board are as follows:—

For overtime on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays: The general minimum piece-rate applicable, with the ADDITION of the following:—

- (i.) First two hours, ONE-QUARTER of the general minimum time-rate which would be applicable to the worker if employed on time-work in the case of male workers, and of 2½d. per hour in the case of female workers.

(ii.) After first two hours, ONE-HALF of the general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers, and of 4½d. per hour in the case of female workers.

For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays the overtime rates are: the general minimum piece-rate applicable, with the ADDITION of the general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers, and of 9½d. per hour in the case of female workers.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 29TH APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 3RD MAY, 1920.

The piece-work basis time-rates fixed are as follows:—

For male workers (other than learners as defined by the Trade Board) employed as cutters or nailers in the Furriers' Section of the trade:—

Workers of 21 years of age and over employed—
 Piece-work Basis Time-rate.
 Per hour.
 s. d.

- (i.) as Cutters of not less than four years' experience in cutting ... 2 2½
 (ii.) as Cutters of less than four years' experience in cutting ... 1 9½
 (iii.) as Nailers ... 1 8

The general minimum piece-rates fixed are for male and female workers employed in the machine-fleshing and hand-fleshing and shaving branches of the Fur trade.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

ORDER, DATED 6TH MAY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 10TH MAY, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Female Workers:

- (i.) Female workers other than learners ... 0 8½
 (ii.) Female learners:
 (a) Learners employed in any branch of the Wholesale and Retail Cloth Hat and Cap trade:—

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at					21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 and under 21 years of age.		
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	
1st 6 months	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 19 0	1st 3 months s. d. 20 0	
2nd "	14 0	14 0	17 0	22 0	2nd " s. d. 24 0	
3rd "	15 0	17 0	20 0	25 0	3rd " s. d. 27 0	
4th "	17 0	21 0	24 0	30 0	4th " s. d. 30 0	
5th "	20 0	25 0	—	—		
6th "	23 0	29 0	—	—		
7th "	26 0	—	—	—		
8th "	29 0	—	—	—		

(b) Learners other than those specified in (a) above:—

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at				21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 and under 21 years of age.	
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	
1st 6 months	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 11 0	1st 3 months s. d. 14 0	
2nd "	11 0	12 0	16 0	2nd " s. d. 20 0	
3rd "	14 0	17 0	22 0	3rd " s. d. 25 0	
4th "	17 0	21 0	29 0	4th " s. d. 29 0	
5th "	20 0	25 0	—	—	
6th "	23 0	29 0	—	—	
7th "	26 0	—	—	—	
8th "	29 0	—	—	—	

* Provided that learners commencing at 16 and under 18 years of age shall on attaining the age of 18 years, be entitled, during the remainder of their learnership period, to receive 5s. 6d. per week of 48 hours in addition to the general minimum time-rates applicable, as set out in this column.

(b) Male Workers:

		Per hour.	
		s.	d.
Workers of 22 years of age and upwards	...	1	2
" 21 and under 22 years of age	...	1	0
" 20 " 21 "	...	0	10½
" 19 " 20 "	...	0	10
" 18 " 19 "	...	0	7½
" 17 " 18 "	...	0	6
" 16 " 17 "	...	0	5
" 15 " 16 "	...	0	4
Workers under 15 years of age	...	0	3

Workers commencing employment in the Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of 6 months at 7d. per hour, and there after a period of six months at 8½d. per hour.

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

II.—Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

		Per hour.	
		s.	d.
(a) Female workers (including homeworkers)	...	0	9½
(b) Male workers	...	1	3½

III.—Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers, whether engaged on time-work or on piece-work:—

- (i) For overtime on any day except 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 Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

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

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 16TH APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING THE VARIATION OF THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE LEARNERS TO HAND OR MOULD CIGAR MAKING BY EXCLUDING THEM, FOR THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS OF THEIR LEARNERSHIP, FROM THE OPERATION OF THE MINIMUM RATES AT PRESENT IN OPERATION.

The variation is effective as from the 19th April, 1920.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 17TH APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 19TH APRIL, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Male Workers:

- (i) Male Workers other than Learners:

Per hour.
 s. d.

- (a) For Cutters, Knifemen, Tailors, Fitters-up, Passers, Pressers and Machinists, as defined by the Trade Board ... 1 5

- (b) For Under-Pressers and Plain Machinists, as defined by the Trade Board ... 1 3

- (c) For all other Workers:

- (1) Workers other than Homeworkers ... 1 2
 (2) Homeworkers ... 1 2

- (ii) Male Learners as defined by the Trade Board:

		Per week of 48 hours.		Per hour.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
When employed under 15 years of age	...	12	0	or	3
When employed at 15 and under 16 years of age	...	14	0	...	3½
When employed at 16 and under 17 years of age	...	16	0	...	4
When employed at 17 and under 18 years of age	...	20	0	...	5
When employed at 18 and under 19 years of age	...	29	0	...	7½
When employed at 19 and under 20 years of age	...	33	0	...	8½
When employed at 20 and under 21 years of age	...	38	0	...	9½
When employed at 21 and under 22 years of age	...	43	0	...	10½

The weekly rates for learners as set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent under contract of employment by a learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less than 48.

(b) *Female Workers* :—

(i) *Female Workers other than Learners* :

(a) *Workers other than those specified in (b) below* :

	Per hour.
(i) <i>Workers other than Homeworkers</i> ...	d.
(ii) <i>Homeworkers</i> ...	8½

(b) *Workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers, and Fitters-up, as defined by the Trade Board* :

	Per hour.
	d.
<i>Workers under 19 years of age</i> ...	8½
<i>Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age</i> ...	9
<i>Workers of 20 years of age and over</i> ...	9½

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

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

(a) *Learners other than those specified in (b) below* :

Period of Em- ployment.	Learners commencing at											
	14 and under 15 years of age.		15 and under 16 years of age.		16 and under 17 years of age.		17 and under 18 years of age.		18 and under 21 years of age.		21 years of age and over.	
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.
After the age of 14.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
1st 6 months	11 0	2¾	12 0	3	14 0	3½	19 0	4¾	1st 3 mths.	20 0	5	6
2nd "	14 0	3½	14 0	3½	17 0	4½	22 0	5½	2nd "	24 0	6	6¾
3rd "	15 0	3¾	17 0	4¼	20 0	5	25 0	6¼	3rd "	27 0	6¾	7
4th "	17 0	4½	21 0	5½	24 0	6	30 0	7½	4th "	30 0	7½	7¾
5th "	20 0	5	25 0	6¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th "	23 0	5¾	29 0	7¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th "	26 0	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8th "	29 0	7¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Provided that learners commencing at 16 and under 18 years of age shall, on attaining the age of 18 years, be entitled, during the remainder of their learnership period, to receive 5s. 6d. per week of 48 hours in addition to the general minimum time-rates applicable, as set out in this column.

(b) *Learners who are occupied wholly or mainly in* :

(i) *Fitting-up* ;

(ii) *Hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable garments* :

When employed under 16 years of age, 15s. 0d. per week of 48 hours or 3¾d. per hour.

When employed at 16 years and under 17 years, 18s. 0d. per week of 48 hours or 4½d. per hour.

When employed at 17 years and under 18 years, 22s. 0d. per week of 48 hours or 5½d. per hour.

The weekly rates for learners as set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent under contract of employment by a learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less than 48.

II.—*Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.*

(a) *Male Workers* :

Per hour.
s. d.

(i) <i>Cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers, and machinists</i> ...	1 6½
(ii) <i>Under-pressers and plain machinists</i> ...	1 4½
(iii) <i>All other workers</i> ...	1 3½

(b) *Female Workers* :

<i>All female workers (other than cutters, trimmers and fitters-up and other than learners occupied in fitting-up and hooking-up)</i> ...	0 9½
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III.—*Overtime Rates.*

The overtime rates for male and female workers (including learners) are as follows :

(i) *First two hours* on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays :

ONE-AND-A-QUARTER times the general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of time-workers; the ADDITION to the piece-rates of ONE-QUARTER of

the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of piece-workers; and the ADDITION to the piece-rates of ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of learners employed on piece-work.

(ii) *After first two hours* on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for *all overtime on Saturdays* :

ONE-AND-A-HALF times the general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of time-workers; the ADDITION to the piece-rates of ONE-HALF of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of piece-workers; and the ADDITION to the piece-rates of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of learners employed on piece-work.

(iii) *For all time worked on Sundays and on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays* :—

TWICE the general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of time-workers; the ADDITION to the piece-rates of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of piece-workers, and of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of learners employed on piece-work.

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

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

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER DATED 22ND APRIL, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED, AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 30th APRIL, 1920.

I.—*General Minimum Time-rates.*

(a) *Male Workers* :

	per hour. s. d.
<i>Workers of 22 years of age and upwards</i> ...	1 0½
" " <i>21 and under 22 years of age</i> ...	11¼
" " <i>20 " " 21 " " " " " "</i> ...	10
" " <i>19 " " 20 " " " " " "</i> ...	8½
" " <i>18 " " 19 " " " " " "</i> ...	7½
" " <i>17 " " 18 " " " " " "</i> ...	6½
" " <i>16 " " 17 " " " " " "</i> ...	5½
" " <i>15 " " 16 " " " " " "</i> ...	4½
" " <i>under 15 years of age</i> ...	3½

(b) *Female Workers* :

	per hour. d.
<i>Workers of 18 years of age and upwards</i> ...	6¾
" " <i>17 and under 18 years of age</i> ...	5¾
" " <i>16 " " 17 " " " " " "</i> ...	4¾
" " <i>15 " " 16 " " " " " "</i> ...	3¾
" " <i>under 15 years of age</i> ...	3

II.—*Piece-work Basis Time-rates.*

	per hour. s. d.
(a) <i>All male workers</i> ...	1 3
(b) <i>All female workers</i> ...	8

III.—*Overtime Rates.*

For male and female workers whether engaged on time-work or on piece-work :—

(i) *For overtime* on any day except 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 time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays*, DOUBLE TIME.

(iii) *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 normal number of hours of work have been declared to be :—

In any week 48; on any day (other than Saturday) 9; on Saturday 5.

PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

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 Office of Trade Boards, Lord Edward Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards.

For male workers other than learners	58	6
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*Provided that a Male Learner entering the trade between 17 and 21 years of age may serve a period of one year at a General Minimum Time-rate which during the first six months is 5s. per week of 47 hours and during the second six months is 2s. 6d. per week of 47 hours less than the General Minimum Time-rate otherwise applicable as set out above.

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates (in substitution for the above minimum rates of wages in respect of hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours of work declared by the Trade Board) to be calculated in the same manner as those at present in operation.

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

The Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain) have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued Notices of Proposal, dated 12th April, 1920, (A) to vary the minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male workers in Great Britain (excluding Dorset and Somerset); (B) to vary and fix minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers in Dorset and Somerset; and (C) to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the trade.

The principal rates proposed are set out below:—

(A) For certain classes of male workers in Great Britain (excluding Dorset and Somerset).

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

For Male Workers (excluding Dorset and Somerset):

	General Minimum Time-rate Per hour. s. d.	Piece-Work Basis Time-rate. Per hour. s. d.
(a) Workers of 21 years of age and over of not less than three years' experience in any branch of the trade who are employed as Charge Hands, Rope Layers, Rope Formers (when in charge of a rope-walk and engaged in the making of ropes of 1½ inch circumference and upwards), Handline-walk Ratliners, Hemp Breakers, Walkline Makers, Transmission Rope Slicers ...	1 6	1 7
(b) Workers of 21 years of age and over of not less than six months' experience in any branch of the trade who are employed as Tarrers and Tanners, Oilers and Belt Menders, Part-time Line Makers ...	1 3½	1 4½
(c) Workers of 21 years of age and over of not less than three years' experience in any branch of the trade, other than Rope Making, who are employed as Hand Dressers, Hand Hacklers, Rollers and Bundlers ...	1 6	1 7
(d) Workers of 21 years of age and over of not less than six months' experience in any branch of the trade other than Rope Making, who are employed as Hand Machine Braiders, Reelers or Warpers, Line Lappers...	1 3½	1 4½
(e) Workers of 21 years of age and over of not less than six months' experience in any branch of the Rope Making branch of the trade who are employed as Assistant Rope Makers or Tubers, Rope Yarn Warpers, Rope Yarn Winders from Hauls, Rope Walk Reelers ...	1 3½	1 4½

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates in substitution for the above minimum rates of wages to be calculated in the same manner as those at present in operation.

(B) For certain classes of male and female workers in Dorset and Somerset:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-rates.

(i) MALE WORKERS of 21 years of age and over:—

	From the date on which these Rates take effect until 1st Oct., 1920. Per hour. s. d.	From 2nd Oct., 1920, until 1st April, 1921. Per hour. s. d.	From 2nd April, 1921. Per hour. s. d.
Hand hacklers ...	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½
Italian and Russian hemp breakers ...	1 3	1 4	1 5
Workers employed in the line-making section of the trade:—			
Workers employed during the whole of their time as line makers ...	1 3	1 4	1 5
Workers employed during any part of their time as line makers ...	1 2	1 2½	1 3½
Drum finishers or jack minders ...	1 2	1 3	1 4
Workers employed in the twine-making section of the trade:			
Slippers and bundlers ...	1 3	1 4	1 5
Striking drum finishers ...	1 2	1 3	1 4
Ballers ...	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½
Head packers... ..	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½
Packers other than head packers ...	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½

(ii) FEMALE WORKERS (other than home-workers) of 18 years of age and over:—

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

	Per hour. d.
Spreaders (double) ...	9½
Spreaders (single) ...	9
Rovers (double) ...	9½
Rovers (single) ...	8½
Spinners (double) ...	9½
Spinners (single) ...	8½
Twisters (double) ...	9
First card hand ...	9½
Warpers ...	9

(b) Workers employed on power netting machines—Mons and Zang:—

	Per hour. d.
Operators or minders ...	9
Menders ...	9½
Net fitters ...	9½

(c) Workers employed in the twine-making section of the trade:—

	Per hour. d.
Layers ...	10½
Twisters or layers (house machines) ...	9½

	From the date on which these Rates become effective until 1st October, 1920. per hour.	From 2nd Oct., 1920, until 1st April, 1921. per hour.	From 2nd April, 1921. per hour.
Slippers and Bundlers ...	8½d.	9½d.	9½d.
Ballers ...	8½d.	8½d.	9d.

II.—Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

(a) MALE WORKERS (all ages):—

	From date Rates become operative until 1st October, 1920. s. d.	From 2nd Oct., 1920, until 1st April, 1921. s. d.	As from 2nd Apr., 1921. s. d.
Italian and Russian Hemp Breakers; Line Makers. {	1 4	1 5	1 6

(b) FEMALE WORKERS (other than home-workers) (all ages):—

(i) Workers employed in preparing and spinning line and tow yarns:—

	Per hour. d.
Warpers ...	10

(ii) Workers employed on power netting machines—Mons and Zang:—

	Per hour. d.
Operators or menders...	9½
Menders ...	10
Net fitters ...	10½

III.—Proposed General Minimum Piece-rates.

(General minimum piece-rates are proposed for male workers employed in hand hackling.)

IV.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates in substitution for the above minimum rates of wages:—

(i) In the case of the workers above described under I. and II. above—calculated in the same manner as the overtime rates at present in operation.

- (ii) In the case of male workers employed on piece-work in hand hackling, as follows:—

The overtime rate proposed is the sum of the general minimum piece-rate AND

(a) For first two hours on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, ONE-QUARTER of the general minimum time-rate applicable to hand-hacklers as described above.

(b) After first two hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays, ONE-HALF of the general minimum time-rate applicable to hand-hacklers as described above.

(c) For all time worked on Sundays and on customary public and statutory holidays, THE FULL general minimum time-rate applicable to hand-hacklers as described above.

(C) For certain classes of Male and Female Workers.

I.—Proposed General Minimum Piece-rates.

(General minimum piece-rates are proposed for Hand Machine Braiding for all workers in Great Britain employed on

- (i.) "English netting looms," and
(ii.) "Scottish netting looms.")

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers employed on piece-work to which general minimum piece-rates are applicable:—
The overtime rate proposed is the sum of the general minimum piece-rate AND

(a) For first two hours on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, ONE-QUARTER of the piece-work basis time-rate (as at present operative) which would be applicable if the worker were employed on piece-work for which no general minimum piece-rates had been fixed.

(b) After first two hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays and for all overtime on Saturdays, ONE-HALF of the piece-work basis time-rate (as at present operative) which would be applicable if the worker were employed on piece-work for which no general minimum piece-rates had been fixed.

(c) For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, THE FULL piece-work basis time-rate (as at present operative) which would be applicable if the worker were employed on piece-work for which no general minimum piece-rates had been fixed.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) has (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 3rd May, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for female and male workers and to fix piece-work basis time-rates for female and male workers as set out below:

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Female Workers:

Per hour.

- (i) Female workers (other than learners) ... 0 8½
(ii) Female learners (as defined by the Trade Board):—

Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	Learners commencing at				21 years of age and over.
	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 17 years of age.	17 and under 18 years of age.	
	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours	Per week of 48 hours.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st 6 months ..	6 6	7 6	11 0	14 0	14 0
2nd " ..	11 0	12 3	16 0	19 9	19 9
3rd " ..	14 0	16 6	21 9	25 3	25 3
4th " ..	16 6	20 6	28 9	—	—
5th " ..	19 9	25 3	—	—	—
6th " ..	21 9	28 9	—	—	—
7th " ..	26 9	—	—	—	—
8th " ..	28 9	—	—	—	—

(b) Male Workers:

(i) Male Cutters:

Per hour.
s. d.

- (a) Special or measure cutters, or pattern cutters or pattern takers of not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years of age. (Provided that the experience of special or measure cutters shall include 3 years' experience in measure cutting). ... 1 9
(b) Cutters (other than those specified in (a) above) of 22 years of age and over and of not less than 5 years' experience in cutting (including the

operations of booking-up, folding, marking-in or marking-out, and dividing). ... 1 7

- (ii) Male workers (other than male cutters as specified in (i) above). ... 1 4

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

Per hour.

- (a) All female workers ... 0 9½
(b) (i) Special or measure male cutters, etc. (as defined above). ... 1 10½
(ii) Male cutters (other than those specified above). ... 1 8½

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

(a) Time-workers:

(i) For first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER TIMES,

(ii) Second two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES,

(iii) After first four hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all time worked on Sundays and on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TWICE the minimum rate otherwise applicable.

(b) Piece-workers:

	The SUM of the appropriate piece-rate and	ONE-QUARTER of the	ONE-HALF of the	THE FULL	Appropriate piecework basis time-rate in the case of female workers and male cutters or appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of female learners and all other male workers.
(i) For first two hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays.					
(ii) Second two hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays					
(iii) After first four hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, and for all time worked on Sundays and on customary public and statutory holidays					

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 21st April, 1920, to vary 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.

(a).—(i) All Male Workers; and
(ii) Certain classes of Female Workers, namely, Female Workers who are employed during the whole or any part of their time in any branch of the following occupations:—

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

	Per week of 48 hours.	Per hour.	s. d.	i.e.,	Per week of 48 hours.
Workers under 15 years of age ...	34	13	0		
Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age	44	17	0		
" 16 " 17 "	54	22	0		
" 17 " 18 "	64	27	0		
" 18 " 19 "	84	34	0		
" 19 " 20 "	94	38	0		
" 20 " 21 "	104	42	0		
" 21 " 22 "	114	46	0		
" 22 " 23 "	1 0½	50	0		
" 23 " 24 "	1 1½	54	0		

For workers of 24 years of age and upwards, and those to whose employment the General Minimum Time-Rate of 54s. per week is applicable under Section I of Part I of the Schedule of the Notice issued by the Trade Board, and dated 20th February, 1920 ... 1 2½ ... 58 0

(b) Female Workers other than those specified in (a) (ii) above:—

	Per week		
	Per hour.	of 48 hours.	
Workers under 15 years of age ...	d. 3½	s. d. 13 0	i.e.,
Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age	4½	17 0	"
" 16 " 17 "	5½	22 0	"
" 17 " 18 "	6½	27 0	"

For workers of 18 years of age and upwards, and others to whose employment the General Minimum Time-Rate of 30s. per week of 48 hours is applicable under the terms of paragraph (a) of Section II of Part I of the Schedule of the Notice issued by the Trade Board, dated 20th February, 1920 ... 8½ " 34 0

The Trade Board propose to Cancel the following Provision set out in paragraph (b) of Section II of Part I of the Schedule of their Notice, dated 20th February, 1920:—

In the case of workers of the age of 18 years and upwards who have been employed in the trade for an aggregate period of less than six months and cannot suitably be engaged on Piece-work, such workers shall, until the expiry of such six months' period of employment in the trade, be paid at a rate of not less than 28s. per week of 48 hours, i.e., 7d. per hour, in lieu of the above General Minimum Time-Rate of 30s. per week of 48 hours, provided that the Trade Board shall have issued a Certificate, on the ground that they are satisfied that the employment is not merely temporary or seasonal, authorising such lower rate to be paid, or have received an application for such Certificate, which is still under consideration.

And to Provide as follows:—

A Female Worker (other than a female worker specified in Section I (b) of this part of this Schedule) who enters the trade for the first time at the age of 15 years or over, and who cannot suitably be engaged on Piece-work, shall be paid for the first three months' employment in the trade at a minimum rate 3s. per week less than the General Minimum Time-Rate which would otherwise be applicable, according to her age, and for the second three months' employment in the trade at a minimum rate 1s. 6d. per week less than the General Minimum Time-Rate which would otherwise be applicable according to her age.

II.—Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(a)—(i) All male workers, and	
(ii) Those classes of female workers defined in I (a) (ii) above ...	1 5
(b) All other female workers ...	10

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

(A) For male and female workers employed on time-work:—Overtime rates (calculated in the same manner as those at present in operation) in substitution for the minimum rates which would otherwise be applicable.

(B) For male and female workers employed on piece-work:—

- (a)—(i) For male workers of 24 years of age and over; and
- (ii) Those classes of female workers of 24 years of age and over, specified in I (a) (ii) above; and
- (iii) All other female workers of 18 years of age and over—

Who are employed on piece-work, in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in ADDITION to piece-rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate applicable, the appropriate PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATE, ONE-HALF of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, according as the overtime rate which is at present in operation is double time, time-and-a-half, or time-and-a-quarter respectively.

- (b)—(i). Male workers under 24 years of age; and
- (ii) Those classes of female workers under 24 years of age specified in Ia (ii) above; and
- (iii) All other female workers under 18 years of age—

Who are employed on piece-work, in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in ADDITION to piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker not less than the piece-work basis time-rate applicable, a sum equivalent to the APPROPRIATE general minimum time-rate, ONE-HALF of the appropriate general minimum time-rate, or ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate general minimum time-rate, according as the overtime rate which is at present in operation is double time, time-and-a-half, or time-and-a-quarter respectively

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain) have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 10th May, 1920, to cancel and to vary certain general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates and to fix certain general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 13th April, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as set out below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Male Workers:

	Per Week.	
	s.	d.
Workers under 14½ years of age ...	17	6
Workers of 14½ and under 15 years of age ...	19	0
" 15 " 15½ "	20	6
" 15½ " 16 "	23	6
" 16 " 16½ "	26	6
" 16½ " 17 "	28	6
" 17 " 17½ "	31	6
" 17½ " 18 "	34	0
" 18 " 18½ "	39	0
" 18½ " 19 "	42	0
" 19 " 19½ "	46	0
" 19½ " 20 "	48	6
" 20 " 20½ "	51	6
" 20½ " 21 "	56	0
" 21 years of age and upwards ...	61	6

(b) Female Workers:

	Per Week.	
	s.	d.
Workers under 14½ years of age ...	14	0
Workers of 14½ and under 15 years of age ...	15	0
" 15 " 15½ "	16	0
" 15½ " 16 "	17	0
" 16 " 16½ "	18	6
" 16½ " 17 "	20	6
" 17 " 17½ "	22	6
" 17½ " 18 "	25	0
" 18 " 18½ "	29	6
" 18½ " 19 "	31	6
" 19 " 19½ "	32	6
" 19½ " 20 "	33	6
" 20 " 20½ "	34	6
" 20½ " 21 "	36	0
" 21 years of age and upwards ...	38	6

The above rates are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours, and, subject to certain specified exceptions, are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours of employment is less than 48.

The above general minimum time-rates are not to apply during the first twelve months of their learnership to learners to hand or mould cigar-making as defined by the Trade Board.

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates (calculated in the same manner as those at present in operation) in substitution for the above general minimum time-rates.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 20th April, 1920, to vary and fix minimum rates of wages for female workers in the trade as set out below:—

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

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

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.
1st six months	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 11 0	1st 3 months s. d. 14 0
2nd "	11 0	12 0	16 0	2nd " 20 0
3rd "	14 0	17 0	22 0	3rd " 25 0
4th "	17 0	21 0	29 0	4th " 29 0
5th "	20 0	25 0	—	—
6th "	23 0	29 0	—	—
7th "	26 0	—	—	—
8th "	29 0	—	—	—

II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

The following overtime rates are proposed in respect of the female workers specified in I. above:—

- (i.) For first two hours' overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER times the general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of time-workers, and the ADDITION to the piece-rates of ONE-QUARTER of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of piece-workers.
- (ii.) For overtime after first two hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays and for all overtime on Saturdays, ONE-AND-A-HALF times the general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of time-workers, and the ADDITION to the piece-rates of ONE-HALF of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of piece-workers.
- (iii.) For all time worked on Sundays and on customary public and statutory holidays, TWICE the general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of time-workers, and the ADDITION to the piece-rates of the FULL appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of piece-workers.

The overtime rate proposed for all hours worked in excess of 48 in any week is as defined in (i.) above, except where higher overtime rates apply under the provisions of (ii.) and (iii.) above.

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

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

Where a worker is of the Jewish religion and (subject to the provisions of Section 48 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901) is employed on Sunday instead of Saturday, the overtime rates as set out above shall apply as if the word "Saturday" were substituted for "Sunday" and the word "Sunday" for "Saturday."

NEW TRADE BOARDS.

Laundry Trade Board (Ireland).

THE Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 12th April, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Laundry Trade in Ireland, as specified in the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, namely:—

The laundering of articles of every description and all processes and operations incidental thereto performed by way of trade or for the purpose of gain.

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely, Sir John R. O'Connell, LL.D., Mr. Herbert M. Thompson, K.C., and Mrs. M. C. Starkie.
- (2) Ten members representing employers and ten members representing workers in the trade appointed by the Minister of Labour, after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Sir John R. O'Connell, LL.D., to be Chairman, Mr. Herbert M. Thompson, K.C., to be Deputy-Chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Laundry Trade Board (Ireland)."

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 21st

April, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Rope, Twine and Net Trade in Ireland, as specified in the Trade Boards (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1919, namely:—

- (1) The making or re-making of (a) rope (including driving rope and banding), (b) cord (including blind and window cord, but excluding silk, worsted, and other fancy cords), (c) core for wire ropes, (d) lines, (e) twine (including binder and trawl line), (f) lanyards, (g) net, and similar articles.
- (2) The bleaching, teasing, hackling, carding, preparing and spinning of the materials required for the making or re-making of any of the articles (a) to (g) above when carried on in the same factory or workshop as such making or re-making.
- (3) The manufacture of packings, gaskins, and spun yarns, when carried on in the same factory or workshop as the making or re-making of any of the articles (a) to (g) above.
- (4) The braiding or splicing of articles made from rope, cord, twine, or net.
- (5) The mending of nets and the winding, twisting, doubling, laying, polishing, dressing, tarring, tanning, dyeing, balling, reeling, finishing, packing, despatching, warehousing and storing of any of the above articles, where these operations or any of them are carried on in a factory or workshop in which any of the articles (a) to (g) above are made or re-made;

but excluding the making of wire rope (unless made in the same factory or workshop as hemp or similar rope or core for wire rope), and also excluding the making of net in connection with the lace curtain trade and the weaving of cloth.

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

- (1) Three appointed members, namely:—The Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., P.C., Professor R. M. Henry, and Miss F. F. Clark.
- (2) Four members representing employers and four 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 The Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart., P.C., to be chairman, Professor R. M. Henry to be deputy-chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Ireland)."

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 24th April, 1920, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board to be established in Ireland under and by virtue of the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919, for Retail Bespoke Tailoring, that is to say:—

Those branches of men's, women's, boys' and girls' bespoke tailoring in which the tailor supplies the garment direct to the individual wearer and employs the worker direct.

A worker shall be deemed to be employed by the tailor direct if employed by another worker in the employ of the tailor to whom a minimum rate of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts is applicable; or if employed by a subcontractor engaged in cutting, making or finishing garments exclusively for the tailor in the tailor's shop or in a building of which the shop forms part or to which the shop is attached; including:—

- (1) (a) The altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of men's, women's, boys' or girls' tailored garments where carried out for the individual wearer by a tailor who employs the worker direct as defined above;
- (b) The cleaning of such garments where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the repairing, renovating or re-making of the garments;
- (2) The lining with fur of the above-mentioned garments where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of such garments;
- (3) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the above-mentioned branches of tailoring;
- (4) The packing and all other operations incidental to or appertaining to any of the above-mentioned branches of tailoring; but excluding:—

- (1) All or any of the above-mentioned operations where

carried on in a factory where garments are made up for three or more retail establishments;

(2) The making of head-gear.

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

(1) The Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, G.B.E., K.C.B., etc., etc., Mr. James Andrews, K.C., and Miss E. M. Cunningham.

(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 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 the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, G.B.E., K.C.B., etc., etc., to be chairman, Mr. James Andrews, K.C., to be deputy-chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland)."

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 24th April, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board to be established in Ireland under and by virtue of the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919, for Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring, that is to say:—

Men's and boys' ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring; and all men's and boys' retail bespoke tailoring carried on in a factory where garments are made up for three or more retail establishments; and any other branch of men's and boys' tailoring which is not included within the scope of the Regulations dated 24th April, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of a Trade Board in Ireland for Retail Bespoke Tailoring; *including*:

(1) (a) The altering, repairing, renovating, or re-making of men's or boys' tailored garments, except where included within the scope of the above-mentioned Regulations with respect to Retail Bespoke Tailoring;

(b) The cleaning of such garments where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of the garments;

(2) The lining with fur of the above-mentioned garments where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of such garments;

(3) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the above-mentioned branches of tailoring;

(4) All warehousing, packing, and other operations incidental to or appertaining to any of the branches of tailoring in question; *but excluding*:

(1) The making of head-gear;

(2) The making of rubberised or oilskin garments;

(3) The making of boys' ready-made washing suits or sailor suits where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of garments to be worn by women or girls or by children without distinction of sex.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely, The Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, G.B.E., K.C.B., etc., etc., Mr. James Andrews, K.C., and Miss E. M. Cunningham.

(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 six 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 The Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, G.B.E., K.C.B., etc., etc., to be Chairman; Mr. James Andrews, K.C., to be Deputy Chairman; and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland)."

SPECIAL ORDER.

Shirtmaking Trade.

THE Minister of Labour, being of opinion that it is desirable to vary the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix to paragraph II of the Schedule to the said Act, viz:—"Shirt-making (that is to say) the making from textile fabrics of shirts, pyjamas, aprons and other washable clothing worn by male persons excluding articles the making of which is included in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and excluding articles which are knitted or are made from knitted fabrics"; has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Sections one and two of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order that from and after the fourth day of May, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

Article 1.—The said Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, is hereby varied by the substitution of the description set out in the Appendix to this Order, for that set out in the Appendix to Paragraph II of the Schedule to the said Act as set out above.

Article 2.—The Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919, and the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, are hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of any processes or operations comprised therein which may be included in the Appendix to this Order.

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

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above notice is as follows:—

The Shirtmaking Trade, that is to say:—

(1) The making from textile fabrics of shirts, collars, cuffs, pyjamas, aprons, chefs' caps, hospital ward caps, and other washable clothing worn by male persons;

(2) the making of women's collars and cuffs and of nurses' washing belts where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of the before-mentioned articles;

(3) the making of neckties worn by male persons, and of neckties worn by female persons where made in association with or in conjunction with the making of neckties worn by male persons;

including:—

Laundrying, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, packing, warehousing, and all other operations incidental to or appertaining to the making of any of the above-mentioned articles:—

but excluding:—

(1) the making of articles which are knitted or are made from knitted fabrics;

(2) the making of handkerchiefs, mufflers, gloves, socks, stockings, spats, gaiters, bonnets, hats or caps (other than chefs' caps and hospital ward caps);

(3) the making of boys' washing suits;

(4) the making of washable clothing to be worn by children without distinction of sex;

(5) the making of any articles, the making of which is included in the Trade Boards (Tailoring) Order, 1919.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

APRIL, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Bruff (Limerick).	Dr. J. Meade, Bruff	Bruff Dispensary, Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Caldbeck (Cumberland).	Dr. R. A. Quinn, Heskett Newmarket, Wigton.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Clonakilty (Cork).	Dr. C. Nyhan, O'Donovan's Hotel, Clonakilty.	O'Donovan's Hotel, Clonakilty, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Consett (Durham).	Dr. J. Murray, "The Hawthorns," Queen's Road, Blackhill.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Currie (Edinburgh).	Dr. G. R. E. G. Mackay, Curriebank, Currie, Midlothian.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Hull (Yorks).	Dr. F. M. Stewart, 83, Beverly Road, Hull.	83, Beverly Road, Hull, Wednesday and Friday, 9-10 a.m.
Llandilo (Carmarthen).	Dr. W. A. T. Lloyd, Bank House, Llandilo.	Weekdays, except Saturday, 9-11 a.m.
Lochgilthead (Argyll).	Dr. J. D. McCallum, 71, Argyll Street, Lochgilthead.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Lynton (Devon).	Dr. H. G. Falkner, Lynton.	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Roscommon (Roscommon).	Dr. E. P. Jones, Roscommon.	Dispensary, Henry Street, Roscommon, Monday and Thursday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.
Tipperary (Tipperary).	Dr. M. Moran, 2, Derby Terrace, Tipperary.	Monday, 2-3 p.m.
Toddington (Bedford).	Dr. R. F. M. Fawcett, Toddington.	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Woburn Sands (Bedford and Buckingham).	Dr. W. F. Thompson, The Chestnuts, Woburn, Beds.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

UNITED KINGDOM.

FRANCE.—(1) *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France et du Service d'Observation des Prix*, January, 1920. Wholesale prices in December, 1918, and September-December, 1919; retail prices (index numbers), 1914-December, 1919. General Statistical Department of France. [Paris: Felix Alcan.] (2) *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale*, November-December, 1919. (Journal of the Ministry of Labour and Public Thrift.) Labour disputes in October and November, 1919; cost of living in towns with over 10,000 inhabitants during 3rd quarter of 1919; decree regulating hours of labour in boot factories and textile and clothing trades. Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.] (3) *Alsace and Lor-*

rairie—(a) *Statistique Agricole, année 1919* (agricultural statistics, 1919). (b) *Compte-Rendus Statistiques, No. 3*. Census of cattle in December, 1919. Statistical Office of Alsace and Lorraine.

GERMANY.—(1) *Reichsgesetzblatt*. (Federal Gazette of Laws.) Nos. 42-49, 1920. Ministry of the Interior. [Berlin: State Printing Office.] (2) *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, 27th February, 1920. Employment in January, 1920; effects of the war on the earnings of out-workers. Supplements to the journal: I. *Statistik der Tätigkeit der Gewerbe und Kaufmannsgerichte in den Jahren 1914 bis 1918*. (Statistics of the activities of Industrial and Commercial Courts, 1914-1918. II. *Betriebsrätegesetz*, 4th February, 1920. Text of Works Councils' Law of 4th February, 1920, and of Decree of 21st January, 1920, as to payments to the unemployed. Federal Statistical Department. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

BELGIUM.—(1) *Revue du Travail*, No. 5 (15th March, 1920). Employment in February, 1920; State Employment Exchanges as organs of conciliation in January, 1920; proposed measures for combating the increased cost of living; Bills relating to eight-hour day in Belgian mines and amending Law on pensions for miners. No. 6 (31st March, 1920). Labour disputes in February, 1920; proposed scale of wages in wood and furniture trade; Bill relating to old age pensions; Law creating a national society for erecting cheap dwellings; food prices, April, 1914-February, 1920. Ministry of Labour, Industries and Supplies. [Brussels.] (2) *Royaume de Belgique: Bulletin Trimestriel*. (Quarterly Bulletin of the Kingdom of Belgium.) Population of Belgium during the war; industrial production, 1913-1918; workers in employment at December, 1919, as compared with the pre-war period. Bureau of Statistics. [Brussels.] (3) *Bulletin de Documentation Economique*, 21st April, 1920. (Bulletin of Economic Records.) Reports and Decrees, &c., regarding economic measures in various countries. Ministry of Economics. [Brussels: Weissenbruch.]

HOLLAND.—(1) *Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*. (Statistical Year Book of Holland for 1918.) Number of collective agreements, membership of trade unions, hours and wages of Limburg miners, labour disputes, retail prices of food, &c. Central Statistical Bureau. (2) *Jaarverslag der Visscherijinspectie*, 1918, *Dienst der Inspectie*. Annual Report of the Fisheries Inspection Department. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. (3) *Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland*, No. 285, *Beknopt overzicht van den omvang der Vakbeweging op 1 Januari*, 1919. (Statistics of Dutch Trade Unions to 1st January, 1919.) Central Statistical Bureau. (4) *Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland*, No. 288, *Statistiek van het Gevangeniswezen over het jaar 1917*. (Prison statistics for 1917.) Central Statistical Bureau. (5) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st March. (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau.) Employment in November, 1919; disputes in February, 1920; retail and wholesale prices, February, 1920; index figures of retail prices, 1914-December, 1919; cost of living in working-class and employees' families at various periods. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague: Gebroeder Belinfante.] (6) *Verslag over het Haventoezicht uitgeoefend in 1918*. Report of Dock Labour Inspectorate in 1918. Department of Labour. [The Hague.]

AUSTRIA.—*Staatsgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich* (Gazette of Laws of the Republic of Austria), Nos. 198-213 of 1919 and Nos. 29-35 of 1920. [Vienna: State Printing Works.]

SWITZERLAND.—*Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses* (weekly). Issues from 24th March to 14th April, inclusive. [Berne.] *Statistische Vierteljahrs-Bericht des Kantons Baselstadt*. Quarterly Report of Basle Municipality. No. 4, October-December, 1919. Hourly rates and yearly wages in certain trades in period 1912-1919; increase in cost of living, 1912-1919; cost of living of a family of five, 1912-1919; retail prices of clothing and furniture. Municipal Statistical Office. [Basle.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Sociale Meddelelser*, No. 3, 1920. Statistics as to employment exchanges in 1919; employers' statistics as to increase in wages, 1914-1919; Finnish Bill as to compulsory arbitration. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania: Steen'ske Forlag.] (2) *Statistisk Maandsskrift*, December, 1919. (Monthly Bulletin of the Christiania Municipality.) Retail prices at Christiania, 1918-1919.

SWEDEN.—(1) *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 3, 1920. Employment in February; changes in wages in Scandinavian countries during the war; retail prices in Sweden in January and February, 1920. Department for Social Affairs. (2) *Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige*, 1920. (Swedish Year Book, 1920.) Number of industrial establishments, persons employed, days worked, and value of productions in various industries, 1913-1917; amount and value of production in various industries, 1896-1917; statistics as to employment exchanges, 1902-1919; labour disputes, 1903-1917; hours worked and wages in agriculture, 1911-1918; index numbers of cost of living, 1914-1919; food prices, 1905-1919. (3) *Bidrag till Sveriges Officiella Statistik: Kommunernas Fattigvård och Finanser XLIII: Andra Avdelningen: Finanserna*, 1916. (Swedish Official Statistics: Poor Law Administration and Finance of Municipalities. Part II., Finances.) Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm: Norstedt & Söner.] (4) *Riksforsäkrings-Anstalten år 1918: Sveriges Officiella Statistik*. Report on the administration during 1918 of the Law of 17th June, 1916, as to insurance against industrial accidents. [Stockholm.] (5) *Betänkande angående Tjänstepension för Ordinarie Tjänstemän vid Postverket, Statens Järnvägar och Statens Vattenfallsverk*. Report on Pensions in Swedish Postal, Telegraph, State Railways and State Water Power Services. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckmans.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Social Forsorg*, March, 1920. (Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Council, &c.) Text of Law of 5th January, 1920, as to recognised Unemployment Insurance Funds. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé, 25.] (2) *Statistisk Aarbok*, 1919. (Danish Statistical Year Book, 1919.) Increase in cost of living, July, 1914-1919; retail prices, 1905-1919; activities of employment exchanges, 1918-1919; labour disputes, 1903-1918; average wages in various trades, 1914-1919; hours of labour in 1918-1919; trade unions in 1917 and 1918; family expenditure according to wage groups in 1916. (3) *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 23rd April, 1920. Employment in March, 1920. (Journal of the Statistical Department.) [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel.]

ITALY.—(1) *Bollettino della Emigrazione*, November-December, 1919. (Journal of the Italian Emigration Committee.) [Rome.] (2) *Il Mercato del Lavoro*, 1st March, 1920. Employment in the provinces in December, 1919; disputes in October and November, 1919; collective agreements in various industries. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome.]

SPAIN.—*Anuario Estadístico de España*, 1918. (Spanish Year Book for 1918.) Production; workpeople employed and value of production in various industries; average prices of necessities, 1915-1918; approximate consumption of certain food commodities in Spain, 1906-1918; vocational societies, trade unions, &c.; labour disputes, 1911-1917. Ministry of Education. [Madrid: Minuesa de los Rios.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo*, February, 1920. Monthly report of the Ministry of Labour. Report on the working of the Law of 27th September, 1918, as to outworkers. [Buenos Aires.]

MEXICO.—*Boletín de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo*, No. 2, 1919. (Journal of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labour.) Text of Labour Code in the State of Campechy; text of proposed law as to a Department of Labour and Conciliation in Paraguay. Department of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Mexico.]

JAPAN.—*Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen* (Korea), 1916-1917. Compiled by the Governor-General of Chosen, July, 1918.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1920.

ADMIRALTY

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

Boiler Shop, Extension of (Rosyth): W. Alban Richards & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; **Fencing, Steel (Jamaica):** Armstrong & Main, Ltd., London, W.C.; **Foundations for two steel oil-tanks (Post Edgar):** Jas. Millar & Sons, Edinburgh; **Foundations for four Oil Fuel Storage Tanks on the Clyde (fourth installation):** Casey & Darragh, Stirling; **Timber and Joinery (Bathurst, West Africa):** J. McManus, Ltd., London, W.; **Wagons, Tip (Gibraltar):** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.

ADMIRALTY

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Bars, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London.—**Bagging, Jute:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Badges, Embroidered:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London; Simpson, S., Preston; Towell, H. W. & Co., Ltd., London.—**Bolts and Nuts, Steel:** Prestwich, I. C., Ltd., Atherton, near Manchester; Stones Bros., West Bromwich.—**Boots, Half:** Adams Bros., Raunds; Horrell, I. & Son, Raunds; Regulation Boot Co. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Caps, White Duck:** Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London.—**Canvas:** Baxter

Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards Ltd., Aberdeen; Webster, F. & Sons, Arbroath.—**Calico:** Rylands Ltd., London.—**Crane, Hand Wharf:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London.—**Cloth, American:** The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London.—**Conduit Tubing and Accessories:** Barton & Co., Ltd., London.—**Enamelware:** Anglo-Enamelware Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Electrical Plant:** The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London.—**Electrical Lighting:** Foote & Milne, Ltd., London.—**Glass, Table:** Cochran, A. & R., Glasgow; Fleming, I. & Co., Stourbridge; Greener, W. & Co., Sunderland; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Robinson, Son & Co., Warrington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Stourbridge; Webb's Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., London.—**Gowns, Operation:** Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London.—**Jute Packing Material:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Jute Thread:** Walker, H. & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Jerseys, Blue Woollen:** Frasers, F. & Co., Kilmarnock; Lewin, C., Leicester; Payne, D. & Son, Ltd., Leicester.—**Knives, Clasp:** Allen, I. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Long, H. G. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lard Substitute:** The Globe Refining Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Leggings, Flax Canvas:** Knight, G., Finedon.—**Margarine:** Maypole Margarine Works, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex.—**Plates, Steel:** Mercer, E., Ltd., Manchester.—**Pickles:** Cocks, C. Spencer, I. & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Pickles:** Cocks, C. & Co., Ltd., Reading; Lipton Ltd., London; Pink, E. & T., Ltd., London; Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol; Stephens, I., Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Reconstruction of Motor Generators, &c.:** The British Electric Plant Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Wire Rope:** Allan, Whyte & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Brown, W. B. & Co. (Bankhall), Ltd., Liverpool; Caledonian Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Airdrie; Crawhall, I. & Sons, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Cooke, W. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Ellis, E. & Co., Ltd., London; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; Glover, W. I. & Co., St. Helens, Lancs; Hood, Haggie, R. & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Wright, I. & E., Ltd., Birmingham; Webster & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Steel Wire, Line and Strand:** Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Ellis, E. & Co., Ltd., London; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; The Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Shades, Glass, &c.:** Arch, I. B. & Sons, Boston, Lincs; Lane, I. & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; New English Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Tipton; Walsh, I., Birmingham; Ward, W. L. & Co., Birmingham.—**Shades, Silk:** Best & Lloyd, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Singlets, Cotton:** The Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London.—**Soap, Hard:** Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London.—**Shoes, Brown Canvas:** Coggins, R. & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Shoes, Gymnasium:** The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London; The Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Shorts, Drill:** The Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London.—**Socks, Thin:** Bradshaw, I. & Co., Leicester; Fenwick, F. R. & Co., Consett; Glover, G. H. & Co., South Wigston; Hill, A. E., South Wigston.—**Stockings, Thin:** Hill, A. E., South Wigston; Yates, A. & Co., Leicester.—**Suet, Refined Beef:** The Globe Refining Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Tapes:** Phillips, I. & N. & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Terry Towelling:** Lee, W. R., Heywood; Stott & Smith, Manchester.—**Tobacco, Manufacture of:** Hill, R. & I., Ltd., London.—**Tobacco, Tins for:** Barlow, E. C. & Sons, London; Scott, A. G. & Co., Ltd., London; Taylor, E., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Tobacco, Cases for:** Scott, A. G. & Co., Ltd., London; Giles & Downton, Ltd., London; Taylor, E., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Tobacco, Labels for Tins for:** Drayton Paper Works, Ltd., London.—**Turbo-Generator Armature:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Zinc Sheets and Plates:** Barns, W. & Son, London; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London.

WAR OFFICE.

Works Services: Periodical Services: Woolwich, Ed. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead; Woolwich, A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Yorkshire; Windsor, A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Yorkshire.—**Supply of Holland Blinds:** Tidworth, W. F. S. Holt, Bradford.—**Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:** Alexandria (Egypt): A. Nessier, Alexandria; Blackdown, Deepcut: J. Crockerell, Aldershot; Ballykinlar: J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; Cairo (Egypt): A. Nessier, Alexandria; Kilkenny: M. Dunne, Kilkenny; Maryborough Barracks: T. Llewellyn, Dublin; Mill Hill: G. Munday & Sons, London, E.C.; Mullingar: R. McDonald, Galway; North Aldershot: J. Crockerell, Aldershot; Sandhurst: E. C. Hughes, Berkshire; Shrewsbury: J. C. Vaughan & Sons, Ltd., Hereford; Templemore: J. Kenny & Sons, Limerick; Woking: F. J. Newland, Woking.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

Ball Races: Laurence Norris & Co., London, W.C.—**Brass Door-furniture:** Harcourts, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bricks:** Bletchley Brick Co., Bletchley; The Bridport Brick and Terra Cotta Co., Bridport; The Bryncethin Brick Works, Ltd., Bridgend, Glam.; Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colhurst, Symons & Co., Ltd., Bridgwater; W. S. Colpman (Trustee of late J. Bonson), Northampton; D. Cornish, Brentwood; Coronet Brick Co., Measham, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Dorking Brick Co., Dorking; Ll. B. Evans & Co., Rhyl; Owen Fenwick, Wheathampstead, Herts.; Henry Hawkes, Kenilworth; High Brooms Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Hill Bros., Doncaster; P. M. Hurll, Ltd., Glasgow; S. Jefferies & Sons, Stroud; Manners Colliery Co., Derby; T. Mitchell & Sons, Guildford; J. Organ & Co., Oxford; The

Prestatyn Brick Co., Ltd., Prestatyn; The Prospect Park Brickworks, Reading; The Summit Brickworks, Ltd., Rochdale; The Tamworth Colliery Co., Ltd., Tamworth; The Tifford Brick Co., Blackheath, Staffs; The Tolworth Brickworks Co., Ltd., Surbiton; W. M. Watson, Seaham Harbour; Jabez Woolley (Edwin Shipley); The Yorkshire Brick Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—**Bronze Rods:** McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brushes, Blacking:** R. J. Clarke & Co., Leicester.—**Brushes, Distemper:** Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—**Cable, Armoured:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Cable, Link Chain:** Richard Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.; **Carbide of Calcium:** The Phos Co., London, N.E.; Thorn & Hoddle, London, S.W.; Alby United Carbide Factories, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Carbon Steel:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Casement Fasteners:** Swain, Verney & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cisterns, Galvanised Iron:** Binns & Speight, Ltd., Bradford; Davis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; National Galvanizers, Ltd., Sunderland; Wm. Ogden & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Cloth:** George Briggs & Sons, Ossett, Yorks.; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Clothing, Miscellaneous:** Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Coachbolts and Nuts:** Hackett Bros., Ltd., Halesowen.—**Composition, Anti-corrosive:** Websters, Ltd., Hull.—**Copper Bars:** The Delta Metal Co., Greenwich.—**Cordage:** Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Cotton Waste:** J. C. Ley & Sons, Nottingham.—**Doors:** Thomson & Balfour, Liverpool.—**Drilling Machine:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Drills, Twist:** Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd., Coventry; W. A. Walber & Co., London, S.W.—**Fibre Rod, Spauldings, Ltd., London, E.C.**—**Fire Extinguishers:** The Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gunmetal Rods (Cast):** W. Hartland, Dudley.—**Iron Bar:** Hingley & Son, Dudley.—**Kettles:** J. & J. Siddons, West Bromwich.—**Lubricating Grease:** Anglo-American Oil Co., London, E.C.—**Machined Boarding:** Montague L. Meyer, London, E.C.; Gabriel Wade and English, Lambeth, S.E.—**Medallions:** Wright & Son, Edgware.—**Mopheads:** Edwd. Early & Son, Witney, Oxon.—**Mosquito Curtains, Making up:** Frank Lane, London, E.C.; Maple & Co., London, W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—**Mosquito Netting:** Hooten & Underwood, Nottingham.—**Motor Spares:** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Motor Vehicles, Repairs, &c.:** Armstrong Siddeley, Ltd., Coventry; Fiat Motors, Ltd., Wembley; H. P. Small, Golders Green; D. J. Smith & Co., London, E.C.; Wimbeldon Motors, Ltd., Wimbeldon.—**Oil, Lubricating:** Anglo-American Co., London, E.C.; The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oildag (Concentrated):** E. G. Acheson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Packing Cases, Wood:** Calden & McDougall, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paint, Ground in Oil:** Brimsdown Lead Co., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—**Paint:** Britons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pistons, Motor-engine:** Motor Pistons, Ltd., Kilburn, N.W.—**Pump, Hydraulic Vacuum:** Worthington, Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Ranges, Kitchen:** Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Larbert, Stirlingshire.—**Rear Wings, Universal:** Brown & Melhuish, London, N.—**Repairs & Renewals to Steamer:** Rogers & Co., Portsmouth.—**Roof Tiles:** The Buildings Material Supply Stores, Shrewsbury; C. Charlton, Luton; J. J. Etridge, Jun., Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.; The Gloucester Brick Co., Ltd., Moreton-in-Marsh; T. Mitchell & Sons, Guildford; E. Parkinson, South Tottenham, N.; Perrett Bros., Sutton; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Bermondsey, S.E.; Geo. H. Wright, Shotton, Chester.—**Safes, Meat:** Letts & Aviston, Walsall; J. Nutting & Sons, Balham, S.W.—**Saucepans:** J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Serge, Blue:** Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, near Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, near Leeds.—**Shoes, Canvas:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Slide Rules:** W. F. Stanley & Co., London, W.C.—**Solder:** E. Austin & Sons, Hackney Wick.—**Steel, Angle:** The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury.—**Steel, Bar:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell; Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.—**Steel, flat:** The Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.—**Steel Tees and Channel:** D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.—**Steel, Round:** Kirkstall Forge, Leeds.—**Steel Sheets:** Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport.—**Table Glass:** Stevens & Williams, Stourbridge; Webb's Crystal Co., Stourbridge.—**Tartan, Blue:** Henry Booth & Sons, Gildersons, near Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Wings, Motor:** Musgrove & Green, Ltd., Birmingham.—**White Metal:** R. Jones & Co., Birmingham; The Atlas Metal Alloy Co., London, S.W.—**Windows, Steel:** James Gibbons, Wolverhampton.—**Zinc Plates:** Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulator Battery: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton, nr. Manchester.—**Bicycle Components:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—**Binoculars:** A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Brackets:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cambric, Cotton:** A. Stockwell & Co., Manchester.—**Cells:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Cloth, Bookbinders:** Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.—**Compasses:** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Copper, Ingot:** Elder, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Couplings, Brass, Etc.:** W. M. Still & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Crane, Steam:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Creed, Printers:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Cups, Insulator:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Elevators:** E. & H. Roberts, Ltd., Stony Stratford.—**Engines, Compound:** Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Fillet for Carder and Scribbler, Etc.:** S. Law & Sons, Cleckheaton, Yorks.—**Fishplates:** Workington Iron & Steel, Workington.—**Generating Sets:** Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co., Manchester.—**Heating Installation:** Dilworth & Carr, Ltd., Preston.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron Bar, Fire:** Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron, Pig:** Gjers, Mills & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Summerlee

Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathe**: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., London, W.—**Levels**: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Cooke & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machines**, **Cutting**: Harrild & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Machines**, **Slotting**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Microscope**: W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Motor Car**: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Motor Cars, Rail**: Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Muslin**: L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester.—**Nails**: J. Reynolds & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil, Castrol**: C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper, Litho.**: W. Jonson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent.—**Pen Nibs**: Hinks, Wells & Co., London, E.C.—**Plates, Copper**: Williams, Foster & Co. and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plates, X-Ray**: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rails, Steel**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ribbons for Typewriters**: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Spans, Deck**: Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—**Springs**: Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stalks, Insulator**: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stands, Repair of**: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Steel Crucible**: Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Steel Sheets, Mild**: Eston Sheet and Galvanizing Co., South Bank, Yorks.; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Stalybridge.—**Surgical Instruments**: Arnold & Sons, London, E.C.; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. H. Montague, London, W.; J. Weiss & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Switchboard**: B. Thomas, Manchester.—**Telephone Desk Sets**: Peel, Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Theodolites**: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tubes, Coolidge**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tyres, Bicycle**: Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Water Meter Parts**: Guest and Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham; Tylors (Water and Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—**Wheels and Axles**: Newlay Wheel Co., Ltd., Leeds.

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