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

## Employment.

The decline in employment, which was observed during September, continued in October. In the latter half of the month, most of the principal industries were seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the general strike at the coal mines, and at the end of October employment in most of these industries was very slack. The proportion unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mostly of skilled workmen) from which returns are received rose from 22 per cent. at the end of September to $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of October, and the number of workpeople claiming out-of-work benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1911 and 1916, or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme for ex-Service men, -rose from 274,000 to approximately 500,000 . In addition, large numbers of workpeople in many of the principal industries were on short time at the $\epsilon$ nd of the month.

## Trade Disputes

The total number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 71 . In addition, 93 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. By far the most important of these disputes was that involving about $1,100,000$ workpeople in the cosl-mining industry, which began on 18th October and continued into November. Particulars with regard to this dispute and its effect on other industries are given on pages 592-3.

The total number of workpeople involved in all the disputes in progress during October (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about $1,200,000$, as compared with 104,000 in the previous month and 630,000 in October, 1919, when disputes were in progress involving 500,000 railway workers and between 60,000 and 70,000 ironfounders, coremakers, dressers, etc. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about $13,474.000$ working days, as compared with $1,109,000$ in September, 1920, and $4,670,000$ in October, 1919.

## Wages

In the industries for which statistics are available changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in October resulted in a total increase of over $£ 118,000$ in the weekly wages of over 780,000 workpeople. The principal bodies of workpeople affected were those employed in the railway service, among whom adult men engaged in the manipulation of traffic received an advance, under the sliding scale, of 2 s . a week, and male clerks, supervisory staffs and traffic control staffis received advances of 4 s . a week, or $£ 10$ per annum.

Other important bodies affected were workpeople in the brick, tile, etc., and cement trades, and vehicle builders and wheelwrights.
During the month, Orders were made by the Minister of Labour, under the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, fixing minimum rates of wages, or raising minimum rates previously fixed, for female workers in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade and in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain; for male and female workers in the ærated waters trade in Scotland, and in the jute trade in Great Britain; and for certain classes of apprentices in the brush and broom trade in Great Britain.

## Retail Prices and Rents.

The average level of retail prices (including those of food, clothing, fuel and light, etc., as well as rents) at 1 st November, as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour, was about 176 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 164 per cent. at 1st October. The increase was due mainly to the increase in the retail prices of flour and bread following the reduction of the subsidy, but partly, also, to increases in the prices of butter, milk and eggs. On the other hand, reductions in the prices of some articles of clothing were reported by many retailers.
The statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes. Accordingly, in making the calculations the changes in the prices of the various items included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war workingclass expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 604.

## NOTICE.

Owing partly to the great increase in the cost of paper and printing and partly to the considerable expansion in the size of the Labour Gazerte in recent years, the prothe size of the GAzETre has become much more costly than dit was formerly. No change in the price of the GAzerte has it was formerly. No change in the price of
been made since it was first issued, in 1893, and for some been made since et was
time post a considerable loss has been incurred on each copy sold. It has, therefore, become necessary that the price should be raised to 6d. a copy, commencing with the present issue.
It is also necessary, in view of the shortage of paper, and the need for economy, that no more copies should be printed than are actually required, and that the distribuprinted than are are tree copies should be restricted. It is therefore tion of free conves shoulo wish to ensure the regular re-
advisable that readers who advisable that readers sould order it in advance, from H.M.
ceipt of the GAzTTE shour ceipt of the GAzETTE should order
Stationery O Oftice, Imperial House, Kingsvayy (subscription, post free, 8s. 6d. per annum). One free copy will be post free, 8s. od. per anme Ministry of Labour to each
supplied each month by the supphed each mon each Employers' Association supplying Trade mion and each regular statistical returns, and to all Government Departregular stat istical returns, and exchanging publications with
ments and other organisations excher ments and other organisathons exchanging publications with
the Department. In other cases it will only be possible to suppiy free copies in exceptional circumstances, e.g., in return for special information or statistios supplied to the Department.

The text of the Agreement is as follows:-
(1) Recognising that on the increased production of coal there depend not only the prosperity of all whd are engaged in the coal industry but also the welfare of the nation and the cost of life of the people, and having in view that this urgent need can only be met if the miners and mine owners throughout the country work together cordially for this common purpose; and further, having regard to the necessity of setting up machinery for regulating wages in the Coal Trade so as to get rid of present anomalies and provide against future difficulties
The Mining Association and the Miners' Federation solemnly pledge themselves to make every effort to achieve these objects.

To that end they shall:-
(a) Co-operate to the fullest extent to obtain increased output and for this purpose will arrange to set up district committees and a National Committee
(b) proceed forthwith to prepare a scheme for submission to the Government at the earliest possible moment, and not later than the 31st March, for the regulation of wages in the industry, having regard, among other considerations, to the profits of the industry and to the principles upon which any surplus profits are to be dealt with.
(2) Pending the preparation of the scheme referred to in 1 (b), wages shall be regulated on the following basis without prejudice to the ultimate scheme above mentioned:-
(a) An advance of 2 s . a shift to persons of 18 years of age and over, 1 s . to persons of 16 and 17 , and 9 d . to persons under 16 will be paid from the date of resumption of work to the classes of colliery workers entitled to Sankey Wage, and subject to the conditions under which Sankey Wage is payable.
(b) For the purposes of this temporary arrangement the advance referred to shall be automatically adjusted on the basis set out below from the 3rd January, 1921, in the light of the resuits of the five weeks ending 18th December, 1920, and similarly from 31st January and thereafter every four weeks on the results of the four weeks immediately following the last preceding test period-but the Christmas holiday week shall not be counted in any such period, and an adjustment will be made in those cases where the holiday period falls wholly or partly within the New Year week.
The basis on which the advance shall be adjusted is as follows :-

If the weekly average of the proceeds of export coal during the test period are maintained at the weekly average of the proceeds of export coal during the September quarter, the advance shall be 1 s ., 6 d . and $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. respectively. If (after deduction of the cost of extra output) they exceed the September figure, an additional $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d}$. and $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. respectively will be paid for every complete $£ 288,000$ of the excess.
(c) For this purpose the amount of export coal in each period shall be assumed to be the excess of the tonnage produced over the rate of $219,000,000$ tons annually; the proceeds shall be calculated by multiplying that excess tonnage by the average f.o.b. price as shown in the Trade and Navigation Accounts for the quarter ended 30 th September, 1920; and the cost of extra output shall be taken as 15 s . per ton for each ton produced in excess of the rate of output for the quarter ended 30 th September, 1920.
(d) As part of the settlement hereby concluded the Government undertake to make an Order under Section (3) of the Mining Industry Act, which shall provide for the variation of the onetenth share of the Excess Profits of the industry payable to the owners under the Coal Mines (Emergency) Act, by the deduction therefrom, or addition thereto, of one quarter of said tenth part for each 6d. by which the men's advance is reduced or increased.
(e) The certificate of the Secretary for Mines as to the amount of the proceeds and the advances payable shall be accepted as final.
A ballot upon these terms of settlement was taken on Monday and Tuesday, November 1st and" 2nd. The result, announced to the Miners' Delegate Conference on November 3rd, was a small majority against the terms.

There were, however, a much larger proportion of abstentions at this than at the two previous ballots which had been taken in August and October. The figures at the three ballots were:-
 The adverse majority was due almost entirely to a large
vote against acceptance in Lancashire (where the voting was 14,600 for acceptance, and 70,109 against) and in South Wales (51,647 for acceptance; 98,052 against).

In the official report of the miners' delegate conference held on the 3rd November, it was stated that the President, Mr. Smillie, called attention to the rule of the Miners' Federation, which provides that " if a ballot vote be taken during the time a strike is in progress, a vote of twothirds of those taking part in the ballot shall be necessary to continue the strike." In view of this rule it was decided to declare the strike off and to advise the men to resume work on the following day (Thursday, November 4th) or as soon thereafter as possible. Some reluctance to resume work was expected in the districts which had voted against acceptance, but very little difficulty of
this sort was experienced, and work was in nearly all cases resumed with as little delay as possible.

## THE EFFECT OF THE COAL STRIKE ON EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.

As it was recognised that the miners' strike would result in widespread unemployment in other industries, a special emergency out-of-work donation scheme was introduced for the benefit of ex-Service men entitled to such donation, arrangements being made whereby large employers could themselves disburse the out-of-work donation, or unemployment benefit (where that was payable) recovering the sums so paid from the Ministry of Labour. This was a temporary measure, to relieve the exceptional pressure on the Employment Exchanges.

Arrangements were also made by the Ministry of Labour to collect, through the Employment Exchange organisation, particulars of the increase in unemployment caused by the miners' strike. The returns obtained relate only to works which came under the observation of the Exchanges, and as there must have been a considerable number of cases which escaped observation, the statistics compiled fall short of measuring the total amount of unemployment in the country. So far as they go, however, they show that, on October 19th (i.e., the second day on which the strike was in full operation) no less than 111,000 workpeople were known to have been discharged (or suspended) owing to the strike- 29,000 owing to entire closure of works, and 82,000 owing to reductions in staff. In addition, a large number of workers had been placed on short time. Some blast furnaces and steel melting furnaces were damped down or blown out on the day the coal strike began. Many ironworks and forges were closed entirely at once. The industries most effected on October 19th were iron and steel manufacture (including blast furnaces), with 75,000 discharges; and engineering and shipbuilding, with 16,000 discharges, and a considerable amount of short-time working. The textile trades were also affected.

On the 26th October the figures, so far as reported, were 82,000 discharged (or suspended) owing to entire closing of works, and 128,000 owing to reduction in staffs, making a total of 210,000 ; in addition, 250,000 workers were on short-time. The industries mainly affected were, as before, iron and steel manufacture, with 118,000 discharges; the engineering and shipbuilding industries, with 35,000 discharges; and the textile industries, with over 30,000 discharges and more than half of the short-time working.

On the 3rd November, the figures, so far as reported, were :-95,000 discharges due to entire closure of works; and 148,000 due to reduction of staff. In addition, 348,000 workers had been placed on short-time. The industries most affected were, as before:-Iron and steel manufacture, with 125,000 discharges; engineering and shipbuilding, with 49,000 discharges; and the textile industries, with 34,000 discharges, and nearly half of the short-time working. Other industries largely affected were tin-mining, the pot-
tery industries, dock labour (especially coal trimmers, coal
tippers and coal porters), seamen, and the fishing industry
On the other hand, some industries were little affected where the consump trades. Even in the cement industry where the consumption of fuel is considerable, other work was found for most of the men, and there was little or no unemployment, and little short time. The industries the textile trades, were lon women are employed, notably many trades (e.g., iron and affected by the strike than almost exclusively men's industries. iron and steel manure) which are generally made by employers to tries; and efforts were strike by working short time in preference toflects of the workpeople. There was, however, already to discharging amount of under-employmentever, already a considerable in the cotton, lace, hosiery in the cotton, lace, hosiery and clothing trades, quite apart
from the coal strike.

The working of short time on such a large scale was to some extent a voluntary measure on the part of em-
ployers, who were recommended to take this ployers, who were recommended to take this course, as a means of alleviating the hardship caused by the strike, both by the Government and by certain prominent Employers'. Associations. To some extent, however, operation of three Orders, issued by the Board of Trade operation of three Orders, issued by the Board of Trade
on the 16 th October : - the Gas and Coal (Emergency) Order on the 16th October :- the Gas and Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920; the Lighting, Heating and Power (Emergency) Order, 1920; and the Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920. These Orders limited the quantity of coal, gas, and electricity consumed (with certain exceptions) to 50 per cent. of the weekly average quantity consumed in the four weeks before the strike; they also reduced the calorific value of the gas supplied as well as the pressure of gas during certain hours. The effect of these Ord'ers was, of course, very widespread, affecting even trades (e.g., the jewellery
trades and the tailoring trades) where the quantity of trades and the tailoring trades) where the quantity of
fuel or power consumed is relatively small. They were fuel or power consumed is relatively small. They were
revoked from November 4th.

The position of the railwaymen was exceptional. The mineral traffic, of course, was automatically reduced to a fraction of its normal quantity, and the passenger services, especially on the main lines, were drastically curtailed, thus reducing the amount of employment available on the railways. The guaranteed week was, however, maintained, and the earnings of the men were thus not greatly affected by these reductions.
It has already been stated that the statistics collected and quoted above, relating to the numbers of workpeople thrown out of work or placed on short time, following on the coal strike, fall short of measuring the total amount of unemployment in the country. On the basis of such information as is available, it would appear that the total increase in the number of unemployed (excluding the coal miners), between 8th October and 4th November, was at least 350,000 and may have been considerably greater. From the statistics given on page 608 it will be seen that the percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workmen), excluding coal miners, making returns to the Department rose from 2.5 per cent. at the beginning of October to 5.3 per cent. at the beginning of November
The foregoing statistics are exclusive of workpeople put on short time, but not actually discharged or suspended. Some further indication of the effect of the strike are afforded by the following statistics, based on returns supplied by a proportion of employers in certain industries, showing the reductions in the total number of their employees and in the total amount of their wages bills between the week ended 16th October and the week ended 6th November :-

| Industry. | Number of Workpeople Employed by firms making Returns. |  |  | Total Wagis Paid by firms making Returns. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & 16 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Week 6 Nov. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De- } \\ & \text { crease } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 16 Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & 6 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | \% | £ | $\pm$ | \% |
| Cotton | 114,257 | 108,594 | $5^{\circ} 0$ | 313,538 | 230,840 | $26^{1} 1$ |
| Woollen and | 49,054 | 48,323 | $1 \cdot 5$ | 133,861 | 103,486 | $22 \cdot 7$ |
| Linen ${ }^{\text {Worsted }}$. | 20,524 | 19.992 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 34,580 | 31,763 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| Jute | 11,660 | 115,437 | 1.2 | 23,745 | 14,569 27,395 | 38.7 13.0 |
| Hosiery | $\begin{array}{r}15,704 \\ 7 \\ \hline 169\end{array}$ | 15,782 | ${ }_{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$ | 13,577 | 11,981 | 11.8 |
| Lace ${ }_{\text {Bleaching, }}$ Dyeing, ete. | 14,684 | 14, 51 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 66.880 | 37,741 | 43.6 |
| Other Textiles .. .. | 13,569 | 13,5i0 | 1.5 | 30,472 | 27,315 82,357 | $\stackrel{10 .}{9.1}$ |
| Boot and Shoe.. | 40,146 | 39,526 <br> 11075 | 1.5 | - 90,651 | 82,387 16.804 |  |
| Shirt and ${ }^{\text {Ready }}$-made Tailoring | 14,410 | 13,782 | 4.4 | 22,829 | 18,277 | 19.9 |
|  | 19,885 | 19,798 | 0.4 | 60,077 | 57.952 | 3.5 |
| Paper Manufacture .. | 11,636 | 11,169 | 4.0 39.1 | - 39,690 | 33,757 18,422 | 14.9 48 |
| Pottery | 13,980 | 8,384 | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\circ} 0$ | 34,208 | 28630 | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Brick | 4.974 | 4,399 | $11^{\prime} \cdot 6$ | 17.394 | 15,072 | 13:3 |
| Cement ... | 3,822 34,967 | 3,789 33,733 | O. ${ }_{3} \cdot{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{85,545}^{16,42}$ | 16.110 78266 | 13.9 <br> 8.5 |
| Food Preparation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total .. | 411,267 | 392,232 | 46 | 1,069,401 | 850,737 | 20.1 |

It would be unsafe to assume that the whole of the decrease in employment shown by the forego Employment was directly due to had already been tending to aggravated by the reluctance of customers, both in this country and abroad, to give of customers, bith the threat of a coal strike impending. fresh orders with deal of unemployment was also caused, quite apart from the coal strike, by other disputes, notably by the carters' strike at Leeds, Bradford, and other towns, and by the shipwrights' dispute on the Mersey. Shortage of material was also responsible, even before the strike, for some under-employment, particularly in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

## ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT FOR 1919.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1919 has just been published.*
The Report refers to the remarkable completeness and smoothness with which the change over from war to civil production has been accomplished, to the withdrawal of women from men's industries in which they had served during the war, and to the absorption of demobilised men into industry. Many new factories were built and extensions made to existing works during the year, and the scramble for premises, owing to the immense demand for commodities of all sorts, led to very unsuitable premises being occupied for factory or workshop purposes in some cases.

There was a very general conversion of "workshops" into "factories" during the year, by the introduction of mechanical power and a greatly extended use of electrical power. In Bristol alone, for example, the supply of current for power increased from 11 million units in 1914 to 21 million units in 1919.

The Report refers, in detail, to developments in shipbuilding and repairing, in the glass trade, in the hosiery trade, in the engineering and chemical trades, and in other industries. Amalgamations and co-operative arrangements between firms, with a view to increased and cheapened production, have been common. A conspicuous instance is the gun trade, all the registered members of which have been formed into a limited liability company: certain processes will be transferred from factories which are not well equipped to others which have specialised in that class of work.

Research associations have been formed in the woollen and worsted industry and in the glass industry, for the purpose of industrial and scientific research

As regards women's employment, the point chiefly emphasised in the Report is the readiness of women, even in industries where they had taken the place of men with entire success, and had been earning good wages, to make room for demobilised men. The shortage of women for the industries which had been largely women's industries before the war (e.g., the textile, clothing, and cardboard box trades) was often acute; but conditions in this respect changed somewhat towards the end of the year, as wages rose for learners as well as for skilled workers, and "welfare" conditions improved. The inflow of women workers into these trades was, however, much hampered by the housing difficulty.

In the Burnley district some of the demobilised men formerly employed in weaving have not returned thereto, and there has consequently been a great increase in the number of women employed.

The Report gives particulars of various trades in which women are being employed in larger numbers than before the war, or in which women might find employment. In general, the Report suggests, " too little thought seems to have been given, by those discharging women, to what might be done in the way of adaptation of work for unemployment," ${ }^{\text {unsisation of training to prevent their }}$

The Report
factories for womasises the importance of establishing new exclusively to men's industries, e.g., hosiery factories in mining areas. Conversely, shipbuilding yards have been devoted to the developed in districts hitherto largely Londonderry. The balandes, such as Dundee, Alloa, and Londonderry. The balance of the sexes is thus preserved

The Report contains
ambulance and first aid chapters on safety, welfare work, the inspectors report areat and sanitation. Several of employers and workpeople, in the est on the part of both Committees"; though the in establishment of "Safety safety committees, where properly seriously interested in their properly constituted and good results. In one large factory in, can produce very trict, the number of accidents in in the Liverpool dis-

- Cmd. 941 ; price 18. 6d, net
committee was in operation, represented 1.79 per cent. of the number of persons employed. During the war the committee was discontinued owing to shortage of staff and the percentage of accidents to numbers employed rose to 3.67 in the year 1916. In 1917, however, the committee was re-established, and the percentage of accidents to number employed fell to 1.59 in $1917,1.49$ in 1918 , and $1 \cdot 13$ in 1919.

The Report further makes some reference to works committees, as distinguished from purely safety committees. These, of course, deal with a wide variety of subjects, such as the settlement of local troubles, arranging systems of apprenticeship, the regulation of out-workers' hours of labour, the heating and lighting of workrooms, time keeping, holidays, bonuses and rates of pay for piece-work education, recreation, canteens.

Industrial Diseases.-The reduction in cases of lead poisoning in recent years is the most remarkable feature of this section of the Report. The principal figures are:-

|  | Years $1900 .{ }^{*}$ | Average of years 1909-11.* 1909-11.* | 1918.* | 1919** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lead poisoning :- |  |  |  |  |
| White lead ... ... ${ }_{\text {China and earthenware }}$ | 358 | 36 | Nil | 10 |
| China and earthenware | 200 | 76 |  | 21 |
| Paints and colours, coach building, ship building, and paint used in other industries. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 208 | 194 | 39 |  |
| Electric accumulators .. | 33 259 | 243 | 16 78 | 48 89 |
| Total, lead poisoning .. | 1,058 | 576 | 144 | 207 |
| Other poisoningToxic jaundice |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  | $34 \dagger$ | 3 |
| Anthrax .. .. .. | 37 | 57 | 72 | 57 |
| Total | 1,129 | 651 | 265 | 279 |

Reduction in Hours.-The reduction in the normal weekly hours of labour in factories and workshops to 48 or 47, or even less, has been almost universal. The reduction has been effected without legislation, and in most trades without serious friction between employers and workpeople. Among the few exceptions of longer working hours are some laundries, needlework establishments, and Jewish tailors in East London.
The reduced hours generally take the form of a six-day week, with one break on each of the first five days of the week. In some cases, however, a five-day week has been adopted, with no work on Saturday. This is especially common in jute mills, and in bleaching and dyeing works. Other factories have a six-day week and still retain the double break. This is said to cause less interference with the customary hours of meals, and it also allows of shorter spells of work than the one-break system. In many cases employers have gone back to the double-break system, after trying the single-break, at the request of the workers themselves.
In other cases, again, the shift system has been introduced, under which two short shifts are worked, generally from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., with half an hour break in each shift for meals. There is generally no work after 12 or 1 on Saturday, so that the actual hours worked are only 44 on the morning shift and $37 \frac{1}{2}$ on the afternoon shift. In the case of women and young persons, this system requires special permission from the Home Office in each case; and at the end of May, 1920, the system was in operation in about 200 works employing in the aggregate 15,000 women and 3,400 young persons.

The employers are generally in favour of this system both as giving increase of output and as enabling them to retain the services of more of the workers whom they employed during the war than would otherwise be possible. Opinion among the workers is divided, though some at least of those who have tried it are strongly in favour of it.
Other sections of the Report deal with dangerous trades, the use of electricity in factories, " twisters' cramp " in the cotton trade, the night employment of young persons, the silk industry, and Joint Industrial Councils and Trads Boards. On this last topic, it is stated that it is the practice of the Home Office to get in touch with each new Council as it is formed, and to offer help and co-operation in the consideration of questions relating to the health, safety and welfare of the workers. Unfortunately, "the great majority of the Councils have been so busily occupied with questions relating to hours and wages that they have given little consideration to other matters." Good work has, however, been done, in conjunction with representatives of the Home Office, by the Pottery Trade Council (the first to be formed in any trade), and in the building furniture, and boot trades, in the patent fuel industry, and in the tin box trade.

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## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1919.

A REPORT* on the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 191S has been issued by the Ministry of Transport.
The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways:-

|  | 1919. |  | 1918. |  | Average, 1908-17. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |

All injuries to passengers or to "other persons" (trespassers, etc.), are included; but, for railway employees, reports are only rendered in cases which cause the injured person to be absent from his work for at least one whole day.

Accidents are distinguished according as they are (i) train " accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.); (ii) " movement" accidents, caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles, other than "train" accidents; and (iii) accidents occurring on railway premises, but not due to train accidents or to the movement of railway vehicles.
I. Train Accidents (C'ollisions, etc.).-The casualties under this head numbered 18 killed and 657 injured. Of these 7 and 114 , respectively, were railway servants.
II. Other "Movement" Accidents.-Eight hundred end twenty-seven persons were killed and 5,897 were injured in accidents of this class; of whom 316 and 3,834 , respectively, were employees of railway companies ; and 2 and 11, respeclively, employees of contractors.

Seventy-two servants of the companies and of contractors were killed and 2,157 injured by accidents occurring during shunting operations, of whom 19 were killed and 492 injured while coupling or uncoupling vehicles; 12 were killed and 166 injured by falling off, or when getting on or off, trains, engines, vans, etc., in motion; 2 were killed and 40 injured by coming in contact with overbridges or erections at the sides of the lines; 4 were killed and 558 injured while attending to machinery, etc., of engines in motion; 48 were killed and 73 injured while working on the permanent way, sidings, etc. ; 120 were killed and 260 injured while walking or standing on the line on duty, or when going to or from work; and 60 were killed and 591 injured from other causes.

In 1918, the total figures for accidents of this class to railway employees were 287 killed and 2,551 injured; whilst the averages from 1905-1914 were 379 killed and 4,856 injured.

Of the 4,150 accidents to railway employees under this heading 3,970 , or 95.6 per cent., were attributed to misadventure, lack of caution, etc., and are hence considered unpreventable. In the case of the remainder-occurring in connection with the braking of vehicles in shunting, ground oostructions, working upon the permanent way, want of sufficient clearance between vehicles and fixed structures methods of shunting, insufficient light, unsafe paths to and from sheds, tow-roping or propping, and with locomotive equipment-action can be taken with good effect in many cases; but " as regards the great bulk of the accidents, improvement in the returns can only be obtained by educating the men in personal carefulness.'
III. Accidents on Ruilway Premises, not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles.-These account for the great majority of the injuries, but not the deaths, shown in the 1919 totals, the figures under this heading being 87 killed and 17,429 injured, of whom 52 killed and 16,489 injured were servants of railways or of contractors. The most common types of accident under this heading are accidents while loading, unloading, or sheeting wagons, trucks, and horse-boxes; accidents while moving goods or luggage in stations, or in sheds; accidents by the falling of wagon doors, lamps, bales of goods, etc.; accidents while attending to engines at rest, or by falling off, or in getting on or off, engines at rest, accidents through stumbling while walking on the line; other injuries when working on the line or at sidings, etc., etc. The Report states that 95 per cent. of these accidents may be described as industrial accidents of a more or less non-preventable character, 3 per cent. were due to want of personal care, 1 per cent. arose through negligence on the part of other persons, and 1 per cent. have been attributed to defective apparatus or want of sufficient appliances, safeguards, etc.
The following Table shows the classes of railway servants, and of contractors' servants, among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1919:

[^1]| Classex | "Train" and <br> "Movement" Accidents. |  | Other Accidents. |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured |
| Engine Drivers and Motormen Firemen Engine Cleaners Goods Guards and Brakesmen | 151214 | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 603 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 806 \\ 1,012 \\ 1,213 \end{array}$ | 171314 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,155 \\ & 1,615 \\ & 1,393 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 26 \\ & 1 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | 724 | - |  |  |  |
| Loaders and Sheeters |  | 764 |  | 369 251 | ${ }_{26}^{36}$ | 1,093 |
| Goods Porters ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. |  | 28 | 4 | 512 | 5 | 1,538 |
| Passenger Porters .. |  | ${ }_{126}^{281}$ | 9 | 4,151 | 30 | 4,432 |
|  |  | 127 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1,181 | $\stackrel{22}{70}$ | 1,307 |
| Laburers on Per- | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4}{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 835 \\ & 720 \end{aligned}$ | 2517 | 1,609 |
| Other Labourers Mech $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 877797 |
| Mechanics and Artisans |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other classes of | 10 | 35 | 11 | 703 | 21 | 738 |
| Total, Railway Servants | 69 | 614 | 8 | 3,171 | 77 | 3,785 |
|  | 323 | 3,948 | 49 | 16,406 | 372 | 20,354 |
| Contractors'Servants | 2 | 11 | 3 | 83 | 5 | 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 325 | 3,959 | 52 | 16,489 | 377 | 20,448 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT-REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The question of unemployment, and particularly of the continued presence on the list of unemployed of large numbers of ex-Service men, has been engaging the very serious consideration of the Government for some time, and a Cabinet Committee was appointed on the 13 th August to deal with the matter. The Prime Minister indicated, in a statement made in the House of Commons on the 19th October, the lines of policy which in the first place the Government propose to adopt. The proposals definitely announced by the Prime Minister fall under three heads. firstly, it is proposed to consider the employment of further large numbers of ex-Service men on the national housing programme; secondly, it is proposed to find employment for ex-Service men on road making and improvement; men to certain trades in which there is a shortage of skilled labour. With the second proposal may be grouped the undertaking of other works of public utility by the various public authorities concerned. The Government are also continuing to explore other possible fields of employment.

## Employment of Ex-Service Men on Housing.

The Government proposals with regard to the employment of ex-Service men on the national housing programme may be considered from two points of view :- (a) The need of securing employment for ex-Service men; (b) the need for additional working-class houses. The two questions are, of course, closely connected with each other, because it is frequently the case that employment is available for a man who cannot take advantage of it for want of a house to live in.
The Prime Minister in his statement of the 19th October dealt with the second of these two needs:-

There are 65,000 fewer skilled men in the building trades than there were before the war. This shortage of skilled men reduces the employment which can be given to labourers and unskilled men. It is estimated that the country requires 100,000 new houses each year. We are therefore faced' with the shortage of at least 500,000 houses, in addition to the shortage of building labour.'
The Mimister of Health, in a communication to a conference of Executives of Trade Unions affiliated to the National Vederation of Building Trades Operatives, which met in Manchester on the 26th October, dealt with the first need :-

There are at the present moment some 180,000 exService men, mostly young and unskilled, unemployed. It is nearly two years since the Armistice, and the financial conditions of the country are such that the continuation of out-of-work donation for a day longer than can be avoided is wrong. Moreover, even if the donation is continued, it is of no permanent benefit to the men, and the same problem simply arises again and again, while the men themselves have less and less chance of becoming self-supporting citizens.
Negotiations have already been proceeding for some time between the Government and the Resettlement Committee of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry, with a view to a national agreement being arrived at for the purpose of increasing the supply of skilled labour available for housing schemes and for maintaining or increasing output on these schemes. In the Labour Gazette for October an account was given of the terms of this proposed national agreement as it existed on the 6th October. The Resettlement Committee of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry, at a meeting on the 20th October, approved a draft letter for circulation to the constituent bodies of the Council, recommending that in return for the Government's concessions regarding time lost on housing work
by the principal provision of the Bill, to the compulsory acquisition of land for the purpose of "works of public acquisition of lefined above, and to the entry upon land acquired for that purpose. It is provided, however, that the powers conferred shall not be exercised except where the Minister of Labour certifies that, having regard to the exceptional amount of unemployment existing in any area, it is desirable that these provisions should be put into operation with a view to the speedy provision of employment for unemployed persons from that area.

## Other Trades.

The Prime Minister, in his statement of the 19th October, also announced that an appeal would be made to the Trade Unions concerned to suspend or vary their rules so as to permit of additional men being admitted into certain trades in which there had been a serious shortage of skilled labour, viz., foundry trades, iron puddlers and railway wagon building. The shortage of output in these branches of trade had reduced employment and output in the engineering trades proper. The Prime Minister considered, therefore, that the proposal was of far-reaching importance.
This part of the Government's proposals was naturally suspended during the coal strike, but the Minister of Labour stated in the House of Commons on the 4th November, that the National Trade Advisory Committee for the Engineering Trades had invited the foundry trades to discuss with them the training of fit ex-Service men for foundry work.

This account deals only with the specific lines of policy which have been announced already by the Government.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX=SERVICE MEN.

## Emergency Soheme.

In view of the large increase in the number of persons unemployed as a result of the miners' strike, an Emergency Scheme for making payments of Out-of-Work Donation or Unemployment Insurance Benefit was brought into operation on the 21st October, and continued until the 20th November.

Under this Scheme Donation was payable to ex-members of H.M. Forces and to merchant seamen, at the following rates:-


Persons who were not eligible for Donation but who were insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919, were entitled to Unemployment Benefit at the ordinary statutory rates.

Payment of donation and benefit concurrently was not allowed, and no payment was allowed for the first six days of unemployment.

Arrangements were mado whereby employers could pay donation or benefit during the emergency period to such of their employees as were eligible.

## Industrial Training.

On 2nd November the position was as follows: $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Number of men in training } \ldots & \ldots & 24,943 \\ \text { ", ", ", awaiting training } & \ldots & 17,262 \\ \text { ", terminations since } & 1 \text { st } & \end{array}$ August," 1919

19,486
The total of 24,943 includes 375 men placed in training during the previous week. The total, 17,262, of men awaiting training was 4,178 less than the corresponding figure at the 1st August, and of this reduced total, approximately one-fourth had either been accepted by the appropriate Local Technical Advisory Committee or approved for a particular non-special trade. Good progress continues to be made in the Government industrial factories. An interesting development took place in the course of the week ending 6th November, in the opening of a factory at Luton, where training will be given in the various branches of the furniture trade. The importance of this factory is due to the fact that it is in the centre of a district which is almost entirely agricultural. There are now only two divisions in the Kingdom, i.e., Devon and Cornwall, and Ireland, which have no factories of their own.

Among the larger factories are Cricklewood, with 511 men in training, and Salisbury Court and Cardiff, each of which has over 400 trainees. At Cathcart the figure is 322. Good progress is reported from the newly opened factories at Dundee and Edinburgh, where there are, respectively, 73 and 101 men receiving training.
It is encouraging to observe that reports from factories show that orders are coming in well. Both at Loughborough and Berkeley there are contracts in hand to the value of over $£ 4,000$ in each case. At Lancaster Street, Birmingham, the October sales amounted to $£ 1,101$. The orders on hand include numbers of bags, attache cases, kit bags, and hairdressers' and painters' kit bags. There are also a number of bespoke tailoring orders in hand.

## Interrupted Apprenticeships.

The agreements received up to November 3rd numbered 44,583 , of which 42,656 had been sanctioned and 186 were under consideration. 29,876 were still current, and
12,780 had been cancelled or lapsed. The number of disabled ex-Service
employment at the Employment Exchanges steadily for creased during the three weeks prior to 15 th steadily inthat date, the number was 18,740 (including October. On land), as compared with 18,606 on 24th Sol 3,369 in Ire-
land, as compared with 18,606 on 24 th September.
Register at 15th October was 171,396 (including the Live Ireland). This figure has also increased, as the 15,470 in was 159,882 on 24th September.

As statistical returns were stopped during the coal strike, it is not possible to give figures showing the position at the
beginning of November.

## OUT-OF=WORK DONATION.

The Out-of-Work Donation, Special Extension Scheme No. 3 , instituted on the 2nd August, ceased to be operative on the 6th November. This scheme made provision for the payment of out-of-work donation to ex-Service men and merchant seamen, who had exhausted their claim to donation under the original scheme, and previous extensions, or whowe original
policies had become invalid by reason of a lapse of 12 policies had become invalid by reason, of a lapse of 12
months since personal demobilisation As and months since personal demobilisation. As a originally put
into force, out-of-work donation could only be received into force, out-of-work donation could only be received,
under this scheme, for an maximum period of 8 weeks
within the time from 2nd within the time from 2nd August to bth November. A
modification of the scheme was announced on the 1st modification of the scheme was announced on the 1 st
October whereby the maximum pariod of October whereby the maximum period of 8 on the 1 st extended by an additional 6 weeks, thus making it possible
for 14 weeks' donation in all to be drawn within the above for 14
period.
period. the 5th November the terms of a further extension of the Out-of-Work Donation. (Special Extension Scheme No. 4) were announced. This further scheme will operate from the 8 th November to the 31 sts March, 1921 . Within
this period a maximum amount of 15 weeks ${ }^{9}$, this period a maximum amount of 15 weeks' donation may be drawn. The rates of donation are similar to those of the previous scheme, namely, 20 s . per weelk for men and 15s. per week for women. The Government have decided that after the 31st March, 1921, whatever provision is found necessary for unemployment pay must be made through the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

## EMERGENCY POWERS ACT, 1920.

AN "Emergency Powers Bill "" was introduced in the House of Commons on the 22nd October by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and received the Royal Assent on the 29th October. The Act is a permanent one, and its purpose is to enable exceptional provisions to be made, in certain cases of emergency, for the protection of the community. The Act does not apply to Ireland.
Under the first Section of the Act, a "proclamation of emergency" may be issued, declaring a "state of emergency" to exist, if at any time it appears that "any action has been taken, or is immediately threatened, by any person or body of persons, of such a nature, or on so extensive a scale, as to be calculated ", ..." to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of the essentials of life." The section envisages that
the community may be so deprived of the eesentials of the community may be so deprived of the essentials of
life by action " interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel or light, or with the means of locomotion.?
Under the second Section of the Act, when a "proclama-
tion of emer $\quad$. tion of emergency" has been made, and so long as it is in force, regulations may be made by Order in Council, for securing the essentials of life to the community. These regulations may confer such powers, or impose such duties, on a Secretary of State or Government Department, as may be demed necessary for the preservation of the peace, for securing and regulating the supply of food, water, fuel, light and other necessities, for maintaining the means of transit or locomotion, and for any other purposes essential to the public safety and the life of the community.
The Act provides for Parliamentary supervision and control of this emergency procedure, as regards both the general "state of emergency"" and the particular, regulations made under a "proclamation of emergency.
such a proclamation being made under Section 1, the occasuch a proclamation being made under Section 1, the ooca-
sion for it shall be communicated to Pariament; should
I Parliament be in recess, whether by adjournment or prorogation, provision is made for its reassembly within five days; and no single "" proclamation of emergency" shall be in force for more than one month, without prejudice to the issue of further proclamations. Regulations made under Section 2 shall be laid before Parliament as soon as possible, and shall not continue in force after the expiration of seven days from their being so laid, unless a resolution be passed by both Houses providing for their continuance

The emergency powers thus conferred upon the Exeeutivo are subject to three further specific limitations. Firstly,
nothing in the Act shall be construed to authorise the making of any regulations imposing any form authorise the
military service regulation under the Act shall make it in ond Secondly, no person or persons to take part make it an offence for any persuade any other persons to take part in a a strike to Thirdly, regulations may provide for part in a strike. of summary jurisdiction may provide for the trial by courts of summary jurisdiction, of persons guilty of offences against
the regulations but the regulations, but no such regulations shall alter any
existing existing procedure in criminal cases, or confer any right to
punish, by fine or imprisonment, without a trial.

## INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.

## Output in Sluk Weaving during Winter Monthe.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report* on output in silk weaving during the winter mucted by Mr. P. M. Elton, M.Sc., at that time one of
diter ducte. Inspectors of $\frac{\mathrm{Mr}}{\mathrm{F}}$.actories.
Many processes in silk manufacture, as in the other textile industries, are nearly automatic $c$ the output depends almost entirely, on the pace of the machine, irrespective of the condition of the operative. In weaving, on the other hand,
the output depends $f a r$ the output depends far more on human effort. The investigation was therefore confined to weaving, and was carried on in two silk weaving factories; one a recently built factory in Essex, engaged in the manufacture of plain silk goods; the other an old, and structurally unsatisfactory, mill in Cheshire, engaged on fancy silks.
The investigator found a very much higher proportion of lost time in the Cheshire mill than in the Essex mill, owing to late attendances, days or half days taken off, and so on. It is suggested that this high proportion of lost time, which is not confined to the mill specially investigated, but seems to be characteristic of the Macclesfield, as against the Eastern and home counties factories, may be due to the following, among other, reasons:-
(i) The Macclesfield weaver is older, on the average, than weavers generally.
(ii) She is a near descendant of the hand-loom weavers (many of whom still exist), who worked at home at such times as they chose.
(iii) She is still under the influence of the precarious state of employment which was formerly found in the industry.
(iv) In the fancy branches of the trade, she is employed on tedious work for long spells.
The Report also draws attention to the fact that loss of output may be due to bad management (e.g., in not keeping the workers supplied with weft), no less than to inefficiency or loss of time by the workpeople.
The conclusions reached by the investigator may be summarised as follows. They are based on the results obtained both in the Essex and in the Cheshire mills; and it is explained that deductions can only be made from the general tendencies of the figures, owing to the peculiar difficulty of measuring output in silk mills :

The main loss of output occurs at the beginning and at the end of the day. Unbroken spells of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ or $4!$ hours are perhaps too long. Opportunities to obtain refreshment in the course of the spells, which would not necessarily involve a stoppage of machinery, might be given; in some cases where such opportunities are given the result has been satisfactory to the management.
Fatigue developed on one day is not, as a rule, carried over to the next day in sufficient degree to affect output.
The output is exceptionally low during the first hour or two of Monday morning. This is due (apart from the general causes affecting output) to the facts (i) that the worker has not got into her swing; and (ii) that the yarn is in bad condition for weaving, because it has been standing during the week-end in reduced temperatures.
Under artificial lighting production falls, to the extent of about 10 per cent., even where the light is sufficient so far as intensity goes. Every unnecessary hour under artificial lighting means a direct loss of production. In accordance with this rule it was found that the output gradually increased from December to March, as the need for artificial lighting diminished.

Much time is lost, both by workers and by the management, in many silk mills; and greater cooperation between the management and the workers is desirable. Elaborate records of timekeeping are sometimes kept, but are not analysed or used in any way; they should be analysed for the benefit of the industry as a whole. Efficiency and output records should also be kept wherever possible.
Output could often be increased if detailed plans for the weavers' work were made in advance; if it were made possible for the weavers to spend all their time in weaving, and not (for example) in fetching yarn, or in carrying cloth to the warehouse; and if the management eultivated better relations with the

* Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, No. 9. Prin9, 2s. ©d. net


## Workers, and gave thom an incentive to good time- Keeping

 "Making-up " day disturbs the normal rate of output. It is a mistake to " make-up " in the middle of a day, particularly if that day is near the end of a week.Within a range of $58-65$ degrees Fahrenheit, output ends to increase with temperature. The temperature should not be allowed to fall much below the working temperature during the night or during the week-end. No relation between humidity and output has been disclosed.

## INDUSTRIAL CO=OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1918.

The following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom are based upon作 Returns made direct to supplied by the Co-operative Union ment by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies:-

## GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of 1918 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,468 Industrial* Co-operative Societies, with an Kingregate membership of $3,892,221$; a total share, loan, and reserve capital of $£ 93,190,411$; a total trade (distributive and productive) of $£ 293,109,430+$; and a total profit, befor deduction of interest on share capital, of $£ 17,607,769$.

These figures show a considerable growth as compared with 1917 . The membership had increased by 60,325 , or 1.6 per cent. ; the capital by $£ 11,420,138$, or 14.0 per cent.; and the trade by $£ 20,362,581$, or 50 per cent. The profit, on the other hand, showed a decrease of $£ 416,110$, or 2.3 per cent. As regards the increase in trade, it must be remembered that the higher level of prices has had an important effect on the value of sales and transfers.

The total number of persons directly employed by the societies at the end of 1918 was 158,571+, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to $£ 14,137,416+$, compared with 156,945 employees and $£ 11,664,282$ wages in 1917.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both distributive and productive operations. In the following statistics, distribution and production are dealt with separately.

## DISTRIBUTION

At the end of 1918, 1,342 retail and two wholesale Industrial Societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of $3,849,458$; a total share, loan, and reserve capital of $£ 83,035,014 \ddagger$; sales amounting to $£ 239,717,625$; and a profit on distribution, before deducting interest on share capital, of $£ 16,765,858 \ddagger$; while the total number of persons employed in distribution by the societies at the end of 1918 was 101,363, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to $£ 8,596,467$.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1908-1918 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale Industrial Societies:

| Year. | Retail Societies. |  | Wholesale Societies. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Sales. | Sales of English Society. | Sales of Scottish Society. |
|  | 1,418 |  |  | 7531126 |
| 1909 | 1,430 | 70,423,359 | 25,675,938 | 7,457,136 |
| 1910 | 1,421 | 71,861,383 | 26,567,833 | 7,738,159 |
| 1911 | 1,403 | 77,812,469 | 27,892,990 | 7,851,080 |
| 1913 | 1,382 | $78,878,658$ $88,607,043$ | $29,732,154$ $31,371,976$ | $88,391,258$ |
| 1914 | 1,385 | 87,979,898 | 34,910, 813 | 9,425,384 |
| 1915 | 1,374 | 103,073,321 | 43,101,747 | 11,363, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 11916 | 1,364 | 121,853,932 | 52,230,074 | 14,499,037 |
| 1918 | 1,342 | $142,158,236$ $155,332,902$ | 57,710,132 $65,167,960$ | 17,083,275 |
|  |  | 15,352,002 | 65,167,960 | 19,216,763 |

The net profit of $£ 16,765,858$ comprises $£ 16,504,425$ made by the retail societies and $£ 261,433$ by the two wholesale societies. After providing fixed rates of interest on the share capital, the greater part of the profit of co-operative societies is returned to members as dividend in ratio to their purchases. In the case of the retail societies, the average rate of this dividend was 1 s .7 d . in the $\mathrm{in}^{£}$ in England and Wales, 2s. $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. in Scotland, and 1s. $0 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. is. 8reland, the average for the United Kingdom being showed a decrease of with 1917, these rates of dividend Scotland, $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. in Ireland $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in England and Wales, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in Non-members usually receive $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. for the United Kingdom.

* ie, excluding aricule dividends at one-half the rates
$\dagger$ These figures aricultural exclusive of the number and etc.
employed in agriculture by industrial societier and wages of persons transfers of agricultural produce by these societies, and of the sales and
$\ddagger$ These flgures incties $\ddagger$ These figures include the capital used in the
amounts of these items proflt upon the productions of the departments in th $\rightarrow$ productive departments of available suparately. The capital used proft, $£ 384,430$, are not included.
paid to members. The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies returned to members a dividend on purchases of 1 d . and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ d. in the $£$ respectively. This was a decrease of 2d., in the $£$ in the case of the English Society; in the case of the Scottish Society the rate was the same as in 1917.

Profit-sharing with Employees.-Of the total 1,342 retail societies, 133 , employing 15,745 persons and paying wages amounting to $£ 1,270,464$ in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of $£ 44,961$ to their employees as bonus upon wages, this being equal to 3.5 per cent.

## PRODUCTION

In 1918 there were 1,102 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 977 retail and two wholesale distributive societies having productive departments, and of 123 associations for production only; these consisting of six Corn-milling Societies, 41 Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and 76 Associations of Workers.

The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 57,165, the amount of wages paid during the year was $£ 5,539,454$, and the value of productions $£ 53,382,541$. Of the 57,165 persons employed in production 42.8 per cent were men, 37.6 per cent. women, and 19.6 per cent. were young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Table the sales and transfers of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years 1908-1918 :

Sales and Transfers of Productions. ${ }^{\text {E }}$

| Year. | Associations of Consumers. |  |  |  | Associations of W orkers. | Grand <br> of all Societies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Productive Departments of Distributive Societies. |  | Productive Societies. |  |  |  |
|  | Retail Societies. | Wholesale Societies. | Cornmilling Societies. | Baking and other Consumers' Societies. |  |  |
|  | £ | ¢ | $\pm$ |  |  | £ |
| 1908 | 11,085,095 | 8,464,021 <br> $8.993,92$ | 1.048 .403 | ${ }^{880,670}$ | 1,265,796 | 22,743,985 |
| 1910 | 12.684,999 | 9,399,283 | 1,019,569 | 992, 940 | 1,382,125 | 20,478,913 |
| 1911 | 12,731,608 | 9,615,748 | 1,024,331 | 1,020,801 | 1,440,357 | 25,832,845 |
| 1912 | 13,691,188 | 10.630583 | 1,113,729 | 1,137,565 | 1,580,309 | 28,153,374 |
| 1913 | 14,550,246 | 11,211,882 | 1,003,579 | 1,270,579 | 1,732,337 | 29,768,633 |
| 1914 | 15,551,185 | 12,608101 | 1,035,044 | 1,291,950 | 1,778,664 | 32,264,944 |
| 1915 | 19,123,383 | 17,350,906 | 304,616 | 1,508,872 | 2,399,930 | 40,687,712 |
| 1918 | ${ }_{\text {22,562, }}^{22,512}$ | 21,742,062 | 241,894 310991 | 1,764,125 | $2,592,210$ $3,253,846$ | 48,932,803 |
| 1918 | 23,445,840 | 24,113,987 | 264,653 | 1,871,021 | 3,687,060 | 53,382,541 |

The total value of productions increased between 1908 and 1913 by $£ 7,024,638$, or $30 \cdot 9$ per cent., the largest increases being shown by the Baking and other Consumers' Societies ( $44 \cdot 3$ per cent.) and by the productive departments of the Wholesale Societies ( 32.5 per cent.). Since 1913 the value of the productions has nearly doubled, but in considering this increase regard should be had to the general rise in prices. The decrease since 1914 in the sales of the Corn-milling Societies is due to the absorption of several of these societies by the English Wholesale Society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of production in 1918:-

| Groups of Industries. | Associations of Consumers. |  |  | Associations of Workers. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Employees | Wages paid during 1918 | Sales and Transfer of Productions. | No. of Employees | Wages paid during 1918. | Sales and Transfers of Productions. |
| Food and Tobacco | 16.723 | $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{1,966,934}$ | $\stackrel{£}{38,319,420}$ | 204 | $\underset{20,330}{\stackrel{£}{2}}$ | $\stackrel{£}{20 \pm, 352}$ |
| Clothing ... | 21,306 | 1,760,761 | 5,641,308 | 4,012 | 336,465 | 1,755,302 |
| Soap, Candles and Starch ... | 1,666 | 159,256 | 2,133,771 | , |  |  |
| Textiles $\quad \ddot{\text {. }}$ | 2,617 | 189,104 | 1,406,884 | 1,343 | 123,182 | 1,090,125 |
| Mining and Quarry. ing .. | 396 | 59,078 | 89,349 | - | - |  |
| Building and Woodworking | 2,940 | 402,240 | 891,858 | 180 | 18.217 | 53,058 |
| Printing ... .. | 1,759 | 171,335 | 615,963 | 967 | 112,849 | 451,958 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Industries.. | $\begin{array}{r}531 \\ 2,049 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64,021 145,908 | $\begin{aligned} & 207,064 \\ & 389,864 \end{aligned}$ | 388 51 | $\begin{array}{r} 44,739 \\ 5,035 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110,284 \\ 21,981 \end{array}$ |
| Totals, 1918 Totals, 1917 | $\begin{aligned} & 49987 \\ & 48,819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,878,637 \\ & 4,043,736 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,695,481 \\ & 52,532,585 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,178 \\ & 7,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 660,817 \\ & 575,858 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,687,060 \\ & 3,253,846 \end{aligned}$ |
| Percentage Increase $(+) \text { or Decrease }(-)$ | $\}+2.4$ | $+20^{\circ} 6$ | $-5.4$ | $-2 \cdot 3$ | $+14.8$ | $+133$ |

A total profit of $£ 841,311$ was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit, and therefore not separately ascertainable.

[^2]Of this total, $£ 384,430$ was made by the wholesale societies, $£ 3,796$ by the Corn-milling, Societies, $£ 149,244$ by Breadmaking and other Consumers' Societies, and £303,841 by the Associations of Workers.
Profit-sharing with Employees.-Of the 1,102 societies engaged in industrial production, 134, employing 10,667 persons in production, with wages amounting to $£ 1,040,567$, allotted a sum of $£ 64,158$ to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6.2 per cent

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital, and Management.-Sixty-seven of the 76 Associations of Workers for Production, with sales amounting to $£ 3,654,258$, or $99 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total sales of the associations at work in 1918, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of the 67 associations was 25,819 , of whom 4,826 , or 18.7 per cent., consisted of employees; 16,459, or 63.7 per cent., of other individuals; and 4,534, or $17 \cdot 6$ per cent., of other societies. Of the 7,075 persons employed by the associations, 4,826 , or 68.2 per cent., were members of the associations employing them.

Of the $£ 967,206$ share and loan capital, $£ 175,729$, or 18.2 per cent., belonged to employees; £371,376, or 38.4 per cent., to other individual members; and $£ 341,464$, or $35 \cdot 3$ per cent., to other societies. The remaining $£ 78,637$, or $8 \cdot 1$ per cent., consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts.
The number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 635 , of whom 275 , or 43.3 per cent., were employees of the associations; 240, or 37.8 per cent., were other individual members; and 120 , or 18.9 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

## OTHER SOCIETIES

In addition to the above societies, there was also at work in 1918 one society, viz., a Co-operative Cab Society, in England, with an aggregate membership of 22 , a capital of $£ 2,864$, receipts amounting to $£ 9,264$, and a profit of £600.

## SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Board of Education have issued Reports,* recently presented by two Standing Joint Committees under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham, formulating new scales of salaries for teachers in secondary schools and in public elementary schools, respectively.

## Secondary Schools.

The Joint Standing Committee representative of Associations of Local Education Authorities, Associations of Teachers in Secondary Schools and the National Union of Teachers was constituted in May, 1920, to secure by agreement on a national basis a solution of the salary problem in secondary schools maintained by local education authorities, or in which such authorities accept responsibility for the scales of salary. The scales formulated by the Committee for assistant masters and mistresses are as follows:-

| - |
| :---: |
| Assistant Masters- <br> Graduate <br> Non-Graduate <br> Assistant Mistresses- <br> Graduate <br> Non- Graduate |

England and Wales
(except London).
London.

## £240- $£ 15-£ 500$ <br> £190-£12 10s. - £400 <br> $£ 225-£ 15-£ 400$ 177 los. $-£ 1210 \mathrm{~s}$. $-£ 3$

$£ 17710 \mathrm{~s}$. - £12 10 s .- -2320

In addition to these scales of salary extra payments of $£ 25$ on the minimum and $£ 50$ on the maximum are recommended for a good honours degree, of $£ 20$ for one year's post-graduate training in teaching, and of $£ 1210 \mathrm{~s}$. for non-graduates with three years' training, provided the maximum is not exceeded, and of various amounts for posts of special responsibility. It also provided that an authority may vary by additional payments the application of the scales in any individual case, and may in certain cases place non-graduate teachers on the graduate scales. As regards head teachers the Committee have found it impossible to formulate a general scale, but recommend local education authorities to formulate their own
scales on the basis of a minimum of $£ 600$ a year for head scales on the basis of a minimum of $£ 600$ a year
masters and of $£ 500$ a year for head mistresses.

Provision is made that no scale previously in force nor the salary of any individual teacher shall be reduced as a result of the recommendations of the Committee, and the method of payment of "carry-over" or difference between existing rates of pay and those under the new scales is also laid down

The revised scales are to operate as from 1st September, 1920, and if after 1st April, 1921, the index figure of retail prices and rents (see page 604 of this Gazette) reaches 170 per cent. above pre-war level and remains at or above that figure for six months, the Committee will again meet and decide on any re-adjustments to be made as from 1st April, 1922. Otherwise the scales are to remain in force till 1st April, 1925

The Joint Standing Clentary Schools
County Councils' Association, the Municipal Corporatione Association, the Association of Education Corporations London County Council and the Education Committees, the was constituted in 1919 and the National Union of Teachers in public elementary sch to deal with the salaries of teachers In their elementary schools.
Committee first Report, dated 21st November, 1919, this Scale" of salary, and adoption a "Provisional Minimum tion authority in England and Wales whose seal educapreviously below the provisional minimum whose scale was its scale to at least that level. The Committee now raised framed three standard scales (II., III., and IV.) above the Provisional Minimum Scale, pending the framing of
'Standard Scale I," which it is intended should replace January, 1921. Meanwhile "s scale not later than 1st Lanuary, 1921. Meanwhile the latter retains its position teachers in their authorities are invited to confer with the teachers in their areas in order to arrive at a provisional agreement as to which scale is appropriate to the particular area. Such decisions will be referred to the Standing Joint Committee for confirmation and the Committee will publish a list within six months showing which standard seal is appropriate to each local authority.
For assistant teachers the scales formulated are as
shown below :-

|  |  | en. |  | men. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum. | Maximum. | Minimum. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maxi- } \\ & \text { mum. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Certiffcated (with 2 years' college training)Provisional Min. Scale Standard Scale II.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & £ 300 \\ & £ 340 \\ & \text { £380 } \\ & £ 425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 150 \\ £ 160 \\ £ 170 \\ £ 18710 \mathrm{~s} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 240 \\ & \begin{array}{l} £ 272 \\ £ 2704 \\ £ 3340 \\ £ 340 \end{array} ~ \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| certificated"- 17 |  |  |  |  |
| Provisional Min. Scale .. | £100 | £150 : $£ 180{ }^{*}$ | £90 | £140 : £150 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Standard Scale II.. .. | £l1310s. | £180 : £204* | ¢96 | ¢150 : $£ 164^{*}$ |
| " III | $\pm$ ¢09 10s. |  | ${ }_{\text {sl112 }}$ | £160 : £182* |
| , IV | £120 | £200: | £112 | £170: £204* |

The annual increments under these scales are $£ 10$ for certificated teachers and £6 for uncertificated teachers under the Provisional Minimum Scales and £12 10s. and $£ 7$ 10s. respectively under the standard scales. For certificated teachers with certain special qualifications in the way of degrees and longer periods of training, increments are added to the minimum of the scales, whilst for those with less than two years' training one increment is deducted. Provision is also made as to the method of application of the scales in the case of teachers in special subjects or in special day schools.

For the purpose of fixing the scales of pay for certificated head teachers the schools are to be arranged in five grades according to the average attendance during the preceding three financial years. Assistant teachers appointed to head teacherships, or head teachers promoted to a higher grade receive a promotion increment on their existing salaries of $£ 20$ or $£ 15$ per grade of school, in the case of men and women respectively, under the Provisional Minimum Scale and Standard Scale II. and of £25 or £20. under Standard Scales. III. and IV. From the minima so arranged the salaries proceed by annual increments of £12 10 s . under the Provisional Scale and $£ 15$ under the other scales to maxima which range from $£ 330$ for men and £264 for women in Grade I. schools under the Previsional Scale, to $£ 637$ 10s. for men and $£ 510$ for women in Grade V. schools under Standard Scale IV. Special provision is made as regards the scales in schools with an average attendance of 40 or less.
Uncertificated teachers appointed to headships receive a promotion increment of $£ 10$ and proceed by annual increments of $£ 710 \mathrm{~s}$. to maxima which in Scales II., III., and IV. exceed the maxima for uncertificated assistants by $£ 20$ in the case of men and by $£ 15$ in the case of women.
Provision is made that no scale previously in force shall be reduced as a result of the recommendations of the Committee, and the method of payment of "carry over" is defined. The new scales are to operate from dates fixed in the agreements arrived at in each area and are subject to revision under the same conditions as those for secondary schools.

## ARBITRATION IN SWEDEN: ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL BOARD.

A despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, dated 1st October, reports that, in accordance with the decision of the Riksdag, a Central Arbitration Board for the settlement of labour disputes has been appointed in Sweden. This Board consists of seven members; three of these are appointed by the Government and are neutral, representing the interests neither of employers nor of workpeople. Of the remaining four members, two are appointed by the Council of the Employers' Association, and two by the Workmen's National Council
The object of the Board is to render it easier for workmen and their employers to have collective agreements correctly interpreted, thus obviating recourse to lock-outs or strikes. Appeals to the Board are to be voluntary, and the decision of the Board will be final.

- The lower maximum rate applies to teachers appointed on or after 1st April, 1914, and the higher rate to those appointed prior to that date


## "LABOUR OVERSEAS." <br> \section*{A NEW REPORT}

The first number of a eonsolidated Report on the labour situation and labour movements in all countries overseas situation and to the public by the Ministry of Labour in was issued to October. This issue covers No. 2, covering the summer present year-April to June, is in the press, and should be months, July to September, is in the The Report resembles on sale before GazeTte in its "make-up," but contains more the labour gazette in its " make-up, is being sold at half a than twice the number or pages. the same addresses as the crown and may (see front page of cover).
Information gathered from official publications, newsapers and magazines in ten languages, and from the despatches of British representatives abroad, is sumdespatched in some 500 Notes, arranged under seven marised in A conspectus of the outstanding news from topical heads. A conspectus ore comparative survey of teneach country and a generafixed to the Notes.
dencies or "trend "" are prefixed to the Nores.
Labour Overseas "brings within the compass abroad which document reports upon the labour situation abroad whirculated for some years past hal for official use only. This plan at more frequent iderable economy as well as a convenience, represents a considerabe that the information contained in and it has been decided that the composite report shall made available to members of the public.
At a time when the structure of working-class organisation is being overhauled, when the strategy of industrial warfare and the methods of industrial diplomacy are being warfare
studied by workers, employers and the public, and when studied by workers, employers ansitive than ever before to international repercussions, this Report should prove ininternationall repercussions, all who are interested in the politics of industry.

## WAGES OF PRUSSIAN MINERS. 1914=1920.*

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

| Nature of Minerals <br> Mining Districts. | Underground Workers. |  |  |  | Surface Workers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hewers and Trammers. |  | Others. |  |  |  |
|  | Net Earning pershift of 1920 . or 1020 | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ \text { over } \\ \text { 2nd Qr. } \\ \text { of } 1914 . \end{gathered}$ | Net Earning per shift 2nd Qr. of 1920 . | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ \text { over } \\ \text { 2nd Qr. } \\ \text { of } 1914 . \end{gathered}$ | Net Earnings per shift of 1920 . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { crease } \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { ovd Qr. } \\ & \text { of } 1914 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mks. } \\ & 49: 35 \\ & 42.71 \\ & 49.58 \\ & 43 \cdot 37 \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. | Mks. | $\underset{\text { Per }}{\text { cent. }}$ | Mks. | Per |
|  |  | ${ }_{987}^{913}$ | 40.43 $40 \cdot 80$ | 1,039 | 38.09 | 1,076 |
|  |  | 701 | ${ }_{38} \cdot 32$ | 1,069 | 38.44 <br> 36.97 | 1,113 |
|  |  | 699 | 34.20 | 608 | 35.04 | 750 |
|  | $53 \cdot 11$ | 765 | 38.21 | 666 | $35 \cdot 95$ | 715 |
| Halle Lignite. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhine, Left Bank ... | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 32 \\ & 49 \cdot 07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771 \\ & 955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 97 \\ & 45 \cdot 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 846 \\ & 928 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 62 \\ & 48 \cdot 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 863 \\ 1,097 \end{array}$ |
| Copper. <br> Mansfeld | $35 \cdot 91$ | 838 | $33 \cdot 41$ | 782 | $31 \cdot 83$ | 787 |
| Other Metalliferous |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oberharz -. .. | $\begin{aligned} & 36^{\circ} 02 \\ & 43 \cdot 73 \\ & 34.84 \\ & 36^{\circ} 51 \\ & 39^{\circ} 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 772 \\ & 789 \\ & 871 \\ & \hline 71 \\ & 971 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 21 \\ & 37.33 \\ & 32.65 \\ & 32.99 \\ & 32.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 755 \\ & 802 \\ & 838 \\ & 737 \\ & 927 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 96 \\ & 34.29 \\ & 31.13 \\ & 31 \cdot 48 \\ & 31 \cdot 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 774 \\ & 745 \\ & 828 \\ & 892 \\ & 933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Na qua-Wetziar ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhine, Rigbt Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thame, Leit Bank .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 679 \\ & 645 \end{aligned}$ |  | 651674 |  |  |
| Halle Clausthal | $\begin{aligned} & 3 n \cdot 78 \\ & 37 \cdot 11 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 00 \\ & 32 \cdot{ }_{41} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 25 \\ & 29 \cdot 87 \end{aligned}$ | 658654 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## It is not possible to take into account the changes in com-

 position of the body of workpeople in each of the three clusions distinguished in the Table, and to that extent conclusions based on a comparison between the earnings pershift in the two periods

If the number on
each of these three men employed in each district and in average increase for proups be taken into consideration, the the second quarter of 1914 is as a whole, as compared with cent. for hewers of 1914, is computed to be about 710 per underground workers, trammers, 750 per cent. for other workers. The average and 800 per cent. for surface be about 750 per cent., or in ase for all men together would at the latest date were between or words, miners' earnings great as those earned in the period eight and nine times as Against this rise in money wreceding the war. a far greater rise in the cost wages there has to be set Gazette for October, page 546.) necessaries. (See Labour

- Deutscher Reichsanzetjer, 3rd November, 192)


## WORKING HOURS IN PORTUGUESE MERCHANT VESSELS.

In view of the failure of the International Seamen's Coriference, held at Genoa in June and July last, to pass the draft convention fixing hours of labour on board merchant vessels, each country remains free to legislate separately on this subject. In Portugal a commission composed of representatives of seamen and engine-room staffs, of shipowners, and of the Government, has drawn up an agreement which has been approved and confirmed by the Government.

Under this arrangement the working hours are, as a rule, to be 56 per week for the engine-room staff, 64 for the deck crew, and 77 for the stewards, etc., but "when required to do so "' these classes must work respectively 70, 78 and 91 hours per week, the extra hours being made up to them by means of rest-periods at ports of call or in the home port, at the rate of two hours for each extra hour of service; if this arrangement is not possible, they will receive money compensation at the rate of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours' pay for every extra hour worked.

This regulation does not apply to captains, mates, second mates, chief and second engineers, doctors, pursers and their staffs, boatswains, nurses, dispensers and carpenters.
The hours of labour may not be altered unless the associations of employers and workers have been consulted.
No olaim to overtime can be made in respect of time occupied in navigating ships into and out of port as regards the crew whose work is essential on these occasions; nor in respect of work necessary for the safety of the vessel or the lives or property of those on board; nor in the event of fog, breakdown, fires and other similar emergencies. On a sailing vessel no overtime can be claimed in respect of the work necessary for its navigation.

Sunday rest must be observed in ports of call and home ports except on the day of the vessel's arrival or departure.

Warships and fishing vessels are excluded from the scope of the agreement; all other classes are included, whether in public or private ownership.

## OPENINGS FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The report of the delegates appointed to inquire as to openings in New Zealand for women from the United Kingdom, addressed to the President of the Oversea Settlement Committee, has now been published as a Parliamentary White Paper.* The present and future prospects of employment in various existing branches of women's work are dealt with in detail in Part I. of the Report, and information is given as to the demand for immigrant women workers in each case. Considerable difficulty is experienced in New Zealand homes, especially farms, owing to the lack of domestic assistance. The matter is considered to be one of national importance; at least 2,500 domestic workers could be absorbed annually. For factory workers there are many openings, provided the housing problem can be solved by the institution of hostels for women. Sick nurses are also in good demand, as well as workers in institutions, dressmakers, sewing women, and skilled workers in clothing manufacture. On the other hand, there are not many openings for purely agricultural women workers, though those who are willing to combine agricultural with domestic work would have no difficulty in finding employment. Only limited opportunities are reported for teachers or shop assistants, and none at all for clerks and stenographers, unless very highly qualified. Women motor drivers and mechanics are practically unknown, and there is no demand for masseuses.
The delegates put forward certain recommendations for the benefit of intending women emigrants, of which the following are the chief :-
(1) Every woman on applying for an assisted passage to New Zealand should be interviewed by a Selection Committee of women acting on behalf of the Oversea Settlement Committee and the High Commissioner for New Zealand.
(2) Groups of women settlers should be sent to hostels established for their reception and placed in situations found for them by the local official or the voluntary association approved for the purpose, working in co-operation with the Wellington Immigration Department.
(3) For some time to come information concerning available housing accommodation should be obtained before any women are sent to New obtained
Zealand.
(4) With the approval of the New Zealand authorities, the Oversea Settlement Committee should appoint a woman representative to New Zealand during the period of granting free passages to women of the war services. The duties of this official woyld be to consult with the Dominion authorities with regard to the placing of settlers, to inaugurate a system of welfare in connection with hostels, etc.
(5) No woman, except a skilled milker, should go to New Zearner; but those work on the land as a wageearner; but those with a minimum capital of
$£ 250$ to $£ 300$ could $£ 250$ to $£ 300$ could profitably take up land for
dairying, fruit-growing keeping, provided they work in the or pominion Do least a year before purchasing land

## MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION IN CANADA.*

Up to the present, seven out of the nine Canadian Provinces have adopted the principle of the provision of a minimum wage for working women. The laws passed are all of very recent date, the earliest step in this direction being taken in 1917, when Alberta inserted a clause in the Factories Act of that year establishing a flat rate minimum wage for all employees covered by the Act, with a lower rate for apprentices. In 1918 the first minimum wage laws for women only were passed by Manitoba and British Columbia followed in 1919 by Quebec and Saskatchewan, and in 1920 by Nova Scotia and Ontario. In the current year, also Alberta has amended its law with special reference to women. The two remaining provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have as yet taken no action in the matter.
In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the administration of the law is in the hands of a Board of five members (two of whom are women) appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. In Manitoba the Board must represent employers and employees in equal numbers, with a fifth (impartial) person as chairman. The British Columbia Board and the Quebec Commission consist of three members. One of these is the Deputy Minister of Labour, who is the chairman, and one may be a woman. Alberta has no separate Minimum Wage Act on her Statute Books, but the 1920 Amendment to the Factories
Act of 1917 provides for the appointment by the LieutenantAct of 1917 provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-
Governor-in-Council of an Advisory Committee to deal with wages and hours of labour for women and young persons in all establishments to which the Act applies. This Committee, like the Minimum Wage Boards of most of the
Provinces, consists of five members, and, like that of Provinces, consists of five members, and, like that of Manitoba, represents employers and employed equally. It differs from all other minimum wage bodies in the Dominion, however, in that no provision is made for the appointment of women as members.
The application of the law is more or less restricted in all the Provinces. In British Columbia all employed women are protected, except fruit pickers, farm labourers and domestic servants. The two last-named classes are excluded in Ontario also. In Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan all female employees in shops and factories in cities are included, and the Boards may, at their discretion, extend the scope of the law to other parts of the Province The Quebec Act protects all women working in industrial establishments, and the Factories Act of Alberta those in factories, shops, offices and office buildings.
All the Provinces, except Quebec and Ontario, insert in the Minimum Wage Act a clause protecting from dismissal or adverse treatment any employee who may give evidence in any proceedings relative to the enforcement of the Act.

Owing to the recent date of introduction of these measures, no Orders for carrying out the Act have as yet been issued in Quebec; while in Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia the necessary machinery for giving effect to their provisions has scarcely been set up
In five Provinces the minimum wage laws deal also with hours of labour, while in three the 48 -hour week has been fixed for one or more industries under the regulations for the execution of the Acts ; British Columbia recognises this standard in all trades. In all Provinces except Alberta special provision is made for handicapped workers.

## NEW SWISS LABOUR DEPARTMENT. $\dagger$

In accordance with a Decree passed by the Federal Assembly on 8th October, a Federal Labour Department is to be set up in Switzerland as a branch of the Federal Department of Economics. The functions of the new organisation are, in general, the preparation of legislative measures relating to labour and the regulation of labour (including the placing of labour and measures for dealing with unemployment); it has also to carry out duties which devolve upon Switzerland in consequence of adhesion to the International Labour Office.
With a view to the preparation and administration of national legislation and to giving effect to International Conventions concerning labour legislation, and also whe the object of preventing and settling labour disputes, the Department is specifically charged with the duty of studying conditions prevailing in industry (especially "home industries "), in handicrafts and in commerce, watching the labour market and ascertaining existing standards of living. For these objects it can, where necessary, demaies, the co-operation of other public administrative bodies employment exchanges and trade organisations, and em-

[^3] bour, Ottawa
ployers and employed may be required to furnish wages data and other information.

The date upon which the Decree enters into force will be fixed later, as it is subject to the referendum will requisite number of demands for which must be obtained
by January, 1921 .

## PROHIBITION OF NIGHT-WORK IN FRENCH :BAKERIES.

The provisions of the French law of 28th March, 1919, pro-
hibiting the employment of workpeople in bakeries bet 10 p.m. and 4 a.m., were summarised in the bakeries betweon Gazette for April, 1919 (p. 127), where it was stated that the law was not to enter into force until a year after a decree had been issued fixing the date of the termination to take effect as from 24 th 0 recent report* the new law was to take effect as from 24th October, 1920.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON.

## measures taken for ratification of

## DRAFT LABOUR CONVENTIONS. +

Information has been collected by the International Labour Office in regard to the steps taken by the various countrie for ratifying the six Draft Conventions adopted at the Washington Conference in October and November, 1919 (see Labour Gazette, December, 1919, p. 518). The following notes give a summary of the particulars availablo up to 30th September.
Greece is the only country which has actually passed laws ratifying the Draft Conventions. Six measures have been placed on the Statute Book of that country, each ratifying one Convention, and formal notification of this step has been made to the League of Nations, In addition, Greece has carried a further measure giving effect to the recommendation concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in match manufacture.
In Belgium the Draft Conventions have been signed by the King, and a Bill ratifying them en bloc was about to be introduced into Parliament. Bills will also be presented amending existing legislation, in order to adap. it to the Conventions.
In the following countries the respective Governments had presented to their Parliaments Bills relating to the Draft. Conventions, or were preparing to do so: Great Britain, South Africa, France, Italy, Venezuela.
Countries which were reported to be engaged in examining the Draft Conventions are Germany, Argentine, Austria, Chile, India, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Czecho-Slovakia.
A considerable number of countries had either failed to acknowledge the receipt of the Draft Conventions or had furnished no information as to the measures taken for ratifying them or putting them into operation.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

 draft conventions ind recommendations anopted by the intrenational labour 1930.
 accomt was 8 piven of the onduluing procoedinins in J Jum and July last of the mesingry th tenana of the General Con ference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to consider questions relating to seamen This account included a summary, based on provisional texts, of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference.

The authentic texts of these Conventions and Recommendations have now been received and are reprinted below. $\pm$ The Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry was adopted on the 30th June, 1920; the other Recommendations and Draft Conventions were adopted on 9th July, 1920, with the exception of the Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, which was adopted on 10th July, 1920.

The texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations as here presented are true copies of the texts authenticated by the signatures of the President of the International Labour Conference and of the Director of the International Labour Office, and deposited with the Secre-tary-General of the League of Nations, except that, to economise space, the Articles which are common to all Draft Conventions have been omitted, save in the first example.
Recommendation Conoerning the Limitation of Hours of Work in the Fishing Industry.
The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Genoa by the Governing La Bataille, 19th Oct., 1920.
Bulletin of the International Labour Offlce, No. 5, October 6th, 1920, Geneva, $\ddagger$ Full details of the Conventions adopted by the Washington Conference are given in a pamphlet entitled International Labour Cistry of Labour. Draft Conventions 3d., and also in Omd. Paper, No. 627, price 6d.

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Body of the International Labour Office, on the 15th
day of June, 1920 and day of June, 1920, and the adoption of certain pro-
Having decided upon the osals with regard to the "Application to seamen or the Convention drafted at Washington, ast Nover underlimiting the hours of work in all takings, including transport by sea and, inland waterditions to be determined, day and 48 in the week. ways, to 8 hours ins an regards manning and the Consequential effects as regards ation and health on regulations ,relating to accommoratem in the agenda for board ship," which is the first item ind
the Genoa meeting of the Conference, and
the Genoa meeting of the Conterence, and shall take
he form of a recommendation,
the for following Recommendation, to be submitted to adopts the following International Labour Organisation for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919, of the Treaty of Neuilily of 27 November, 1919,
Treaty of the Grand Trianon of 4 June, 1920:
In view of the declaration in the Treaties of Peace that In view of the declaration in the Treates to adopt, so all industrial communities should endeavor as their special circumstances will permit, an eightfar as their special circumstances, will permit, an elge to heurs aimed at where it has not already been attained," the International Labour Conference recommends that each Mernational Lat International Labour Organisation each Member of the International Labour Organisation enact legislation limiting in this direction the hours of work of all workers employed in the fishing industry, with such special provisions as may be necessary to meet the con-
ditions peculiar to the fishing industry in each country and that in framing such legislation each Government consult with the organisations of employers and the organisations of workers concerned.
Recommendation Conoerning the Limitation of Hours of Work in Inland Navigation.
(Preamble as in the preceding Recommendation.) (Operative Clauses.)
In view of the declaration in the Treaties of peace that all industrial communities should endeavour to adopt, so far as their special circumstances will permit, "an eighthours' day or a forty-eight hours' week as the standard, to be aimed at where it has not already been attained," the International Labour Conference recommends:
I.-That each Member of the International Labour Organisation should, if it has not already done so, enact legislation limiting in the direction of the above declaration in the Treaties of Peace the hours of work of workers employed in inland navigation, with such special provisions as may be necessary to meet the climatic and industrial conditions peculiar to inland navigation in each country, and after consultation with the organisations of employers and the organisations of workers concerned.
II.-That those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose territories are riparian to waterways which are used in common by their boats should enter into agreements for limiting in the direction of the aforesaid declaration, the hours of work of persons employed in inland navigation on such waterways, after consultation with the organisations of employers and the organisations of workers concerned
III.-That such national legislation and such agreements between riparian countries should follow as far as possible the general lines of the Draft Convention concerning hours of work adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington, with such exceptions as may be necessary for meeting the climatic or other special conditions of the countries concerned.
IV.-That, in the application of this Recommendation, each Menber of the International Labour Organisation, should determine for itself, after consultation with the organisation of employers and the consultation with the maritime navigation ind navigation, as distinguished from mation to the International Labour communicate its determi-V.-That International Labour Office.

Organisation should report to the International Labour Office, within two years after the adjournmantional Labour Conference, the progress which it hadournment of the Genoa of this Reconumendation.

## Recomatendation Concerning

National Seamen's Cones.
The General Conference of
the Establishment of
Organization of Conference of the International Labour Having been convened Nations,
Body of the International Labour by the Governing day of June, 1920 , and Hosals with decided upon
posals with regard to a a "Consideration of the proin pro-
bility of drawving bility of drawing up an Internationat Son of the possiwhich is the fourth item in the ional Seamen's Code,", meeting of the Conference, and agenda for the Genoa Having determined thee, and
form of a recommendation, these proposals shall take the
adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919 [and other Treaties previously cited].
In order that, as a result of the clear and systematic codification of the national law in each country, the seamen of the worid, whether engaged on ships of their own or foreign countries, may have a better comprehension of their rights and obligations, and in order that the task of establishing an International Seamen's Code may be advanced and facilitated, the International Labour Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization undertake the embodiment in a seamen's code of all its laws and regulations relating to seamen in their activities as such.
Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.
The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Genoa by the Governing
Body of the International Labour Office, on the $15 t \mathrm{th}$ day of June, 1920, and
Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "Application to Seamen of
the Convention adopted at Washington last November
prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years
of age," which is the third item in the agenda for the
Genoa meeting of the Conference, and
Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,
adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919 [and other treaties previously cited].

Article, 1. - For the purpose of this Convention, the term vessel " includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

Article 2.-Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels, other than vessels upon which only nembers of the same family are employed.

Article 3. The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children on school-ships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

Article 4.-In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed on board his vessel, or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births:
Article 5.- Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing:
(a) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or
(b) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.
Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect to each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully selfgoverning.
Article 6.-The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919 [and other Treaties previously cited], shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.
Article 7.-As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.
Article 8.-This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the SecretaryGeneral of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 9.-Subject to the provisions of Article 8, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.
Article 10.-A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.
Article 11.- At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing
on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.
Article 12.-The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.
Recommendation Conoerning Unemployment Insurance for Seamen
The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Genoa by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, on the 15th
day of June, 1920, and Having decided upon
posals with regard to the "Supervision of certain proagreement. Provision of facilities for find articles of ment for seamen. Application to seamen of the Coyvention and Recommendations adopted at We Conton in November last in regard to unemployment and unemployment insurance," which is the second item in the agenda for the Genoa meeting of the Conference, and
Having determined that these proposals shall take
the form of a recommendation, adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to consideration with a view to effect being Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919 [and other Treaties previously cited]
pplication to seamen of Part III. of the Recommend the application to seamen of Part III, of the Recommendation concerning Unemployment adopted at Washington on 28th November, 1919, recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should establish for seamen an effective system of insurance against unemployment arising out of ship-wreck or any other cause, either by means of Government insurance or by means of Government subventions to industrial organizations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members.
Draft Convention Concerning Unemployment Indemnity
in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.
The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Genoa by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, on the 15 th day of June, 1920, and
Having decided upon the adoption of certain pro-
posals with regard to the "Supervision of articles posals with regard to the "Supervision of articles
of agreement. Provision of facilities for finding employment for seamen. Application to seamen of the Convention and Recommendations adopted at Washingtou in November last in regard to unemployment and unemployment insurance,' which is the second item in the agenda for the Genoa meeting of the Conference, and
Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,
the Members of the International Labour Organization in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919 [and other Treaties previously cited]:-

Article 1.-For the purpose of this Convention, the term engaged in maritime nall persons employed on any vessel engaged in maritime navigation.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or Article 2.-In every case of loss wr
vessel, the owner or person with whom the seaman has contracted for service on board the vessel shall pay to each seaman employed thereon an indemnity against unemployment resulting from such loss or foundering.
This indemnity shall be paid for the days during which the seaman remains in fact unemployed at the same rate as the wages payable under the contract, but the total indemnity payable under this Convention to any one seaman may be limited to two months' wages.

Article 3.-Seamen shall have the same remedies for recovering such indemnities as they have for recovering arrears of wages earned during the service.
(Articles 4-11 are in
(Articles 4-11 are in the terms of Articles 5-12 of the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (supra).)
Draft Convention for Establishing Facilities for Finding Employment for Seamen.
(Preamble as in the preceding Draft Convention.)
Article 1.-For the purpose of this Convention, the term as seamen" includes all persons, except officers, employed as members of the crew on vessels engaged in maritime navigation.
Article 2 .-The business of finding employment for seamen shall not be carried on by any person, company, or other agency, as a commercial enterprise for pecuniary gain; nor shall any fees be charged directly or indirectly by any person, company or other agency, for finding employment for seamen on any ship.
The law of each
The law of each country shall provide punishment for any violation of the provisions of this Article.

Article 3.-Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 any person, company or agency, which has been carrying mercial enterprise for pecuniary for seamen as a comto continue temporarily undery gain, may be permitted vided that such work is carried Government licence, prospection and supervision, so as to safeguard Government inall concerned.

Each Member which take all practicable ratifies this Convention agrees to finding employment for seames to abolish the practice of for pecuniary gain as soon as possible cornmercial enterprise Article 4.-Each Member as possible.
agrees that there shall be organized and this Convention efficient and adequate system organized and maintained an for finding employment for seamen public employment offices system may be organized and maintained (1) by representative associations of either seamen jointly under the control of a of ehipowners and (2) in the absence of such joint action, by the State itself.
The work of all such employment offices shall administered by persons having practical maritime
experience. experience
Where such employment offices of different types exist steps shall be taken to co-ordinate them on a national

Article 5.-Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of shipowners and seamen shall be constituted to advise on matters concerning the carrying on make provision for Government in each country may committees, particularly with defining the powers of these selection of their chairm with reference to the committees' ship, to the degree of State supervision own memberassistance which such of State supervision, and to the interested in the welfare of seamen shall have from persons Article 6 in the welfare of seamen.
Article 6.-In connection with the employment of seamen, do seamen and
Article 7.-The necessary guarantees to shipowners. parties concerned shall be included in ther protecting all engagement or artiol included in the contract of engagement or articles of agreement, and proper facilities shall be assured to seamen for examining such contract or Arigning
will take steps to see that the facilities for employment of seamen provided for in this Convention omployment sary by means of public offices, be available for the secesof all countries which ratify this Convention, and where the industrial conditions are generally the same
Article 9.-Each country shall decide for itself whether provisions similar to those in this Convention shall be put Article 10.-Each Mers and engineer-officers.
Article 10.-Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall communicate to the International Labour Office all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment among seamen and concerning the work of its seamen's employment agencies.

The International Labour Office shall take steps to secure the co-ordination of the various national agencies for finding employment for seamen, in agreement with the Governments or organizations concerned in each country.
(Articles 11-18 are in the terms of Articles 5-12 of the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (supra).)

## II.

## THIRD SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

General Conference.-The third meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization will take place at Geneva in April, 1921. The agenda is as follows:-
(1) Reform of constitution of the Governing Body (2) Agricultural questions:- Labour Office.
(a) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labour
(ii) Regulation of the hours of work; (ii) Measures for the prevention of, and providing against, unem-
(iii) The protection of women and children.
(b) Technical agricultural education.
(c) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers.
(d) Guarantee of the rights of association and combination.
(e) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
(3) (a) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores;
4) The Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting. employment.
(5) (a) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker,
(b) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

## STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

retail prices in the united kingdom.

## STATISTICS FOR 1st NOVEMBER, 1920

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.
Principal articles of Food
191\%
Principal articles of
$176 \%$

## FOOD

During October there was a marked advance in the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food, the everage increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the average increaseclass dietary being 191 per cent. at 1st November, as compared with 170 per cent. at 1st October. About two-thirds of this increase was due to the advance in the prices of bread and four, average price of bread at reduction in the subsidy. The average prer 4 lb ., as com1st November was a little over 1s. 4d. per that of flour at pared with nearly 1s. $0 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~d}$. at 1st October ; $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per 7 lb ., as compared with 1st November was over 2s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. pere was also an advance of 4 d . $1 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. a month earlier. per lb. in the maximum price of milk rose by $\frac{1}{2} d$. per quart and that of eggs rose by nearly $\frac{1}{2} d$. each.
In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in prices of the 1914 , at the beginning of November, 1918 (just before the Armistice), and on 1st November, 1920:-

| Article | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average Inc. ( (t) } \\ & \text { or Decrease (-) } \\ & \text { at lst Nove, 1902, } \\ & \text { as compared with } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1914, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { Novi8. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1914, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1918., } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | d. | 8. d. | s. d, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beef, British- } \\ & \text { Ribs } \\ & \text { Thin Flank } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2 1 1 | +1 <br> +0 <br> +0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +0 \\ +0 \\ +0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen- |  |  |  |  | - 0 44 |
| Thin Flank $\quad .$. | 0 4 4 | $1{ }^{1} 2$ | 0 9 | + 05 | 05 |
| Mutton, British- | 0107 |  | 23 | +15 | + 0 63 |
| Breast .. .. | 061 | 117 |  | + $011{ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ |  |
| Mutton, Frozen- | $06 \frac{8}{4}$ |  | $1{ }^{1} 3 \frac{1}{2}$ | +0838 | -0 $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Breast }}{\text { Bron }}$ (streaky) ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 \\ 0 & 111 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | 0  <br> 2  <br> 2 7 <br> 8  | + +03 $+110 \frac{1}{8}$ |  |
| Bacon (streaky) Flour . a | ${ }_{0} 110$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 6 \frac{1}{2}$ | + | +121 |
| Bread ... per 4 lb . | 05 | 09 | $1{ }^{1}$ | +0107 | +07 |
| Tea .. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 61 | ${ }^{2} 8$ | 29 | +1212 | +01 |
| Sugar (granulated) |  |  |  | +10 | + |
| Butter- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3} 4 \dagger$ | + ${ }_{2}{ }^{1 \frac{1}{2}}$ | +010 |
| Salt cäna $\ddot{\text { Son }}$ Or |  |  |  | +22 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | +0 |
| Margarine .. .. .. |  |  | $1{ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ | +06 | -0 07 |
| Eggs (fresh) $\quad$ Oeach | O 1 | ${ }^{0} 8$ | ${ }^{0}$ 5 5a |  | - 0 0\% |
| Potatoes .. per 7 lb . |  |  | 0117 | +07 | + 04 |

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

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase at lst Nov., 1920, as compared with July, 1914. |  |  | Correspond ing flgure for United Kingdom at |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Large Towns (Populations over50,000 ). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Small } \\ \text { Towns and } \\ \text { Villages, } \end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { Nov.. } \\ \text { 1918. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beef. British- } \\ & \text { Ribs } \\ & \text { Thin Flank } \\ & \text { Beef, Ohilled or Frozen- } \\ & \text { п. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 176 \end{aligned}$ | 152164 | 151170 | 103 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 126 | 168 |
|  | 117 | ${ }_{97}^{115}$ | 110102 | 175206 | 116 |
| Mutton, British- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |  | 102 |
| ${ }_{\text {Legs }}^{\text {Legast }}$.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 195 \end{aligned}$ | 174 | 165183 | ${ }_{106}^{102}$ | 160 |
| Mutton, Frozen- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 178 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lreast }}^{\text {Legs }}$.. | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \\ & 71 \\ & 207 \\ & 118 \\ & 185 \\ & 180 \\ & 76 \\ & 603 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | 122 | 127 | 206 | 126 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}70 \\ 195 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 70 |  | 67 |
| Flour ${ }_{\text {Fish }}$.. $\quad .$. |  | 109 | 118 |  | 111 |
| Bread ... $\quad .$. |  | 175 | 189 | 525550 | 119 |
| Tea $\ddot{\square} \quad \ddot{\square} \quad \ddot{\square}$ |  |  | 178 |  | 118 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... |  | 81 560 | 581182 | 141 | 80 581 |
| Butter-̈ $\dagger$ - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | 188 |  |  | 167 |
| Fresh | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \\ & 183 \\ & 144 \\ & 98 \\ & 365 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 184 \\ 138 \\ 88 \\ 349 \\ 127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \\ & 183 \\ & 141 \\ & 93 \\ & 357 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 112 \\ 130 \\ 97 \\ 412 \\ 59 \end{array}$ |  |
| Cheese(Canadian ör U.S.S.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 157 |
| $\underset{\text { Egarg (fresh) }}{\text { Margarine }}$.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 140 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 92 319 |
| All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase). |  |  |  |  | 142 |
|  | 194 | 187 | 191 | 133 | 170 |

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT

As regards rents, special enquiries* have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and from the results of these enquiries it is estimated that the average increase in the rents of workingclass dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1920 (taking into account the rates for the new half-year), was about 42 per cent. Of this percentage about one-half is accounted for by increases in local rates end water charges, and of the remainder, five-sixths is on account of the landlords' responsibility for repairs.

As regards the prices of clothing, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, as far as possible. Owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information received from retailers in the principal towns indicates that at 1st November the general level of retail prices of clothing of the kinds purchased by the working classes averaged about 320 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with 330 per cent. a month earlier. Reductions in prices have been more frequent with boots than with other articles, but suits and overcoats, underclothing and clothing materials all show some fall in prices, on average. Some retailers have made considerably greater reductions in prices than are suggested by the average index-figures, but the effect of such reductions is modified, in the general average, by the number of returns showing no change in price up to 1st November. It would appear, however, from statements accompanying some of these latter returns, that in at least some of these cases reductions in prices may be made in the near future when old stocks are replaced by new purchases at the lower wholesale prices now prevailing.
In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 145 and 150 per cent. at 1st November. For gas the increase was about 90 per cent., for lamp oil about 210 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 280 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which the average increase at 1st November is estimated at about 140 per cent., or about the same as a month earlier.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 130 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1 st November, 1920, is about 176 per cent., $t$ as compared with 164 per cent. for 1st October.
The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1920 as in 1914) is to show the increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working-classes (i.e., the average standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities and to the shortage of butter, it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. No allowance is made in the figures for such economies and re-adjustments of expenditure, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.
Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, \&c.).

| Month (beginning of). | 1815. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January <br> February <br> March | $\begin{aligned} & 10-15 \\ & 15 \\ & 15-20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 35 \\ 35-40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ 65-70 \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85-90 \\ 90 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | 120 120 115 | 125 130 130 |
| $\begin{array}{lll} \text { April } & . & . \\ \text { May } & . . & . . \\ \text { June } & . . & \quad . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15-20 \\ 20 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35-40 \\ 40-45 \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70-75 \\ & 75 \\ & 75-80 \end{aligned}$ | $90-95$ $95-100$ 100 | 110 105 105 | 132 141 150 |
| July <br> August <br> September | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45-50 \\ 45-50 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ 80 \\ 80-85 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100-105 \\ 110 \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 105-110 \\ 115 \\ 115 \end{gathered}$ | 152 155 161 |
| October November December | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 30-35 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50-55 \\ & 60 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75-80 \\ & 85 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 115-120 \\ 120-125 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | 164 <br> 176 |

See special artiole in Labour Gazette for October, page 542.
If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at lst November, 1920 , was about 8 per cent. less.

NOTE. - The LABOUR GAZETTE for March oontain

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

## FRANCE. *

The general level of retail food prices in Paris in the month of October shows an increase of 3.3 per cent, the that of the preceding month, and is 320 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on a pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class. $\dagger$

## BELGIUM. +

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15th September, as computed from returns of retail prices in 62 localities, shows a rise of 1.7 per cent. as compared with that of 15 th August, and of 371 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914 If the 12 principal centres only be considered, the average rise above the pre-war level on 15th September
was 368 per cent. for all articles combined For was 368 per cent. for all articles combined. For the average rise was 382 per cent.; for less necessary articles 318 per cent., and for clothing, fuel and light, 375 per cent. The figures given above are unweighted, i.e., allowance is not made for the relative importance of the various articles in household consumption.

## ITALY.

## Rome. §

The general level of food prices in Rome in September, 1920, shows a rise of 0.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 224 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, \&c.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in September shows a rise of 2.7 per cent. as compared with August, and a rise of 225 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914.

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

## Milan. ${ }^{\top}$

The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan, in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in October, 1920, shows an increase of $4 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with the preceding menth, and of 389 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows an increase of 2.4 per cent. as compared with September and is 380 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. Clothing in October shows an increase of 578 per cent. over the pre-war cost, heating and lighting of 780 per cont., and rent an increase of 39 per cent. $\dagger$

## HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).||

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in September, 1920, shows an increase of 2.2 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 123.4 per cent. as compared with $1913 . \dagger$

## SWEDEN.**

The general level of retail prices of food and other household necessaries (fuel and lighting) at the prices prevailing in October shows a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 206 per cent. when compared with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about $£ 111$ per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, October shows a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as against September, 1920, but an increase of 214 per cent. over July, 1914. $\dagger$

## UNITED STATES. $\dagger \dagger$

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in October was 2.5 per cent. lower than that of the preceding month, but was 5.3 per cent. higher than that of October, 1919 , and 94 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level the various articles of food are weighted according to their respective importance in consumption. $\dagger$

[^4]
## FINLAND.*

The current issue of the journal of the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs contains a computation of the changes in the total cost of household maintenance resulting from the advance in retail prices from 1914 onwards. The July, 1920, was 5.0 the pre-war standard in Finland in month, and 811 per cent. gre greater than in the preceding month, and 811 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. This other items. The cost of food alone is estimated to have been 5.9 per cent. greater than in the estimated to have and 882 per cont. greater than in July preceding month,

## NEW ZEALAND. $\ddagger$

The index number of retail prices of food in October, towns in New $Z$ returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. when compared with the preceding month. As compared with July, 1914, all groups of food specified in the table were dearer, the combined index number for October table being $77 \cdot 5$ per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance from the point of view of had to tion of the various groups of commodities before the war. $\dagger$

| Group of Articles, | Increase in October, 1920, as compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept., 1920. | July, 1914. |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Groceries <br> Dairy produce | 0.2 | 99.0 |
|  | 11.5 3.0 | 84.0 48.1 |
| ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PEROENTAGE INOREASE). | $2 \cdot 7$ | 77* 5 |

Social Tidskrift. No. 4, 1920. Helsingtors.
$\dagger$ The increase in cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures.
$\ddagger$ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statis-
tician of New Zealand.

## FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Percentage Increase in the retail prices of food in the Various Countries at the undermentioned dates, as Compared with July, 1914.
[N.B.-While the percentages given in the following Table are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information in each country, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries.]

| Country. | Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1916, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1917, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1918, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1919. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Latest figures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Date. |
| UNITED Kingdom .. | Per 61 | Per cent. 104 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent, } \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent, } \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. 158 | Per cent. 191* | $1920 .$ Nov. |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belginmt   <br> Deamark $\because$ .. | $\ddot{4} 9$ | $\ddot{60}$ | 87 | 112 | +153 | 153 | Sept. |
| Finland $\quad \because \quad .$. | 32 | 83 | 108 | 161 | 882 273 | 882 320 | July |
| France (Paris) $\ddagger$ (other Towns) $\ddagger$ | 428 | 818 | 1448 | 1883 | 2888 | 288 | 3 rd Qr. |
| Hölland (Amster- | 428 | 42 | 76 | 110 | 117 | 123 | Sept. |
| dam). | 11 | 37 | 103 | 106 | 218 | 224 | Sept. |
| Italy (Rome) <br> (Milan) .. | 11 | 110 | 225 | 1210 189 | 345 | 380 | Oct. |
| Nörway .. .. | 60 | $114 \%$ | 179 168 | 189 210 | 219 197 | 236 206 | Sept. |
| Swedenf ${ }_{\text {United States }}$... | 42 9 | 81 43 | 168 | 210 86 | 197 115 | 206 94 | Oct. |
| OVERSEASDOMINIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 30 14 | 26 57 | 81 75 | 47 86 | 94 127 | 97 115 | Sept, |
| Canada (Calcutta) $\quad$. | 10 | 16 | 319 | $51 \%$ | 70 | 65 | Oct. |
| New Zealand | 19 | 27 28 | 39 34 | 44 39 | 67 97 | 77 95 | Oct. |
| South Africa.. .. | 16 | 28 | 34 | 39 | 97 | 95 | Sept. |

- It should be noted that the flgures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 176 per cent. (See p. 604.) $\dagger$ The flgures given also include fuel, lighting and clothing,
F'uel and lighting are also included in these figures, \& Figures for 3rd Quarter. $\frac{1}{}$ Figures for August.


## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

## FRANCE.*

Employment Exchanges in October.-According to returns urnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by Exchanges which 7214 week ended 30th October, 1920, was 10,826, This total is 161 were for men and 3,612 for women. There were also below that of the previous week. 7,370 being for men and 8,066 temporary situations while in addition 2,289 foreign workers 696 for women, werployment, making a total of 21,181 placings in all.
Out-of-Work Donation.-According to the latest returns received by the French Ministry of Labour, 2 departmental and 30 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donation being 1,691 , of whom 853 were men and 838 women, as against 1,774 in the preceding week. The large majority of these were in the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, HauteVienne, the Seine (including Paris) and Bouches-du-Rhône.

## SWITZERLAND

Employment in September. -The monthly report $\dagger$ issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzerland states that during September depressed conderable continued to prevail in the finding situations for unskilled difficulty was experienced in The slackness in the embroidery workers (messengere industries became more acute and unemployment was becoming serious in the boot and shoe industry. During September the applications by men for employment were $126^{\circ} 4$ per 100 situations as compared with 113.9 in August, while applications by women numbered 92.3 as compared with 79.5 in August.

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

| Group of Trades, | Membership. |  |  | Percentage Unemployed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 31, \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 31, } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 31, } \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 31, \\ 1920 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 31, } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 31 \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) | 897 | 900 | 883 | 4.2 | 3.7 | $2 \cdot 7$ |
|  | 1,414 | 1,4508 | 1,530 | 0.5 | 0.8 |  |
| Painters (Christiania) .. | 9,926 | 10.032 | 10,049 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 * 0$ | $1 \cdot 2$ |
| Boot and shoemakers ... | 1,000 | ${ }^{9} 0208$ | 1,903 | ${ }_{0}^{1} \cdot 6$ | 0.8 | 12 |
| Printers $\quad .0$ | 2,522 | 2,512 | 2,531 | 0.8 | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 2$ |
| Bookbinders(Christiania) | 861 | 847 | 919 | 2.4 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Cabinetmakers ... | 620 | 613 | 680 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 1.7 |  |
| Bakers (Christiania) | 580 | 580 | 490 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Total | 18,563 | 18,580 | 18,435 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 |

CANADA. $\|$
Unemployment in July.-Returns relating to unemployment in July were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,464 labour organisations, having a total membership of 185,527 . For all occupations reporting, 2.64 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 2.48 in June, 1920, and 2.40 in July, 1919.

The following Table gives the percentages unemployed in the principal groups of trades at each of these three periods :-

| Group of Trades. | Member-shipreportingon 31stJuly,1920. | Percentage Unemployed at end of Month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & \text { I920, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1919. } \end{aligned}$ |
| All trades reporting.. | 185,527 | $2{ }^{2} 64$ | $2 \cdot 48$ | $2 \cdot 40$ |
| Principal Unions. |  |  |  |  |
| Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores | 32,749 10,081 18 | 3.99 0.94 | ${ }^{4.28}$ | 3.88 |
| Metals, machinery, and conveyances .. | 18,634 | 2.09 | 0.38 2.00 | 0.47 4.84 |
| Clothing and laundering .. $\quad . \quad$. | 4,640 | $0 \cdot 00$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | ${ }^{6} .60$ |
| Food, tobacco and liquors ... .. | 1,590 | 1.57 | 1.81 | $0 \cdot 00$ |
| Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ${ }^{\text {Steam }}$, .. | 3,397 5 5,343 | 4.33 11.88 | $7 \cdot 00$ 3.08 | 1.83 |
| Steam railways ${ }_{\text {Street and electric }}$ | 52,852 | 11.88 0.72 | 3.98 1.79 | 0.16 1.83 |
| Navigation, seafaring, dock labour, etc.. | 6,996 | 0.09 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 14$ |
| Teamsters and chaurfeurs.. .. .. | 9,904 3,427 | 14.48 | 8.04 | 3.99 |
|  | 3,447 4.601 | 0.61 0.00 | ${ }^{0 \cdot 23}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1} \cdot 25$ |
| - | 9,507 | 1.53 | 1.14 | 1.86 1 |

## * Jidgenüssische Ofel. Zentraltstevomber. $192 n$

19 0. Berne. $\ddagger$ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central
Burtau of Statistics. § Amended figures.
T The Labour Gazelte, Sept., 1920. Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa

## SWEDEN.

Unemployment in August.-According to data published in No. 11 of Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), of the members of Swedish trade unions making returns to the Department concerning unemployment 2.8 per cent. were out of work on Ist August last, as compared with 3.4 per cent. on the first day of the preceding month and 3.8 per cent. on 1st August, 1920. The figure for the most recent date is stated to be provisional and subject to possible revision.

## UNITED STATES.*

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

| Industry. | Numbe of Establish ments ing. | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Earnings. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & \text { 1920, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { (+) or } \\ \text { Decrease } \\ (-) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug., } \\ & \text { 1920., } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept.. } \\ 1920 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Per cent. | £ | £ | Per cent |
| Coal mining | 80 | 20,283 | 20,708 | + $2 \cdot 1$ | 308,564 | 344,825 | $+11 \cdot 8$ |
| Iron and steel |  | 180,564 | 184.805 | +2.3 | 2,820,038 | 2,998,371 | +6.3 |
| Railway and | 38 | 49,329 | 47,195 | $-4.3$ | 780,813 | 722,430 | - 75 |
| tramway car building and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| repairing | 46 | 120,624 | 115,253 | $-4.5$ | 868,617 | 840 | $-3.2$ |
| manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton manu- | 54 | 56,379 | 55,852 | -0.9 | 278,940 | 268,467 | - 3.8 |
| facturing. | 17 | 12,504 | 11,705 | -6.4 | 68,065 | 59,825 | -12.1 |
| Hosiery and | 63 | 27,817 | 25,879 | - | 110,271 | 99,829 | $-9.5$ |
| woollen | 50 | 23,127 | 31,894 | +37.9 | 126,266 | 167,401 | +32 |
| Silk | 47 | 19,474 | 18,139 | -6.9 | 180,040 | 168,891 | -6.2 |
| Men's ready- | 41 | E6,977 | 25,145 | -6.8 | 171,571 | 152,282 | $-11 \cdot 2$ |
| Boots and shoes | 75 | 56,173 | 48,064 | -14.4 | 278,280 | 235,613 | $-15.3$ |
| Cigar manufacturing. | 47 | 13,921 | 14,644 | + $5 \cdot 2$ | 61,959 | 65,253 | + $5^{*} 3$ |
| Leather manu- | 32 | 11,670 | 10,799 | $-7.6$ | 64,881 | 55,081 | $-15.1$ |
| Paper making | 54 | 31,711 | 31,352 | - 1.1 | 201,092 | 196,654 | $-2.2$ |

In four industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed in September as compared with August and in ten cases a decrease. Increases range from $37 \cdot 9$ per cent. in the woollen industry to $2 \cdot 1$ per cent. in coal mining and 2.3 per cent. in iron and steel. Percentage decreases of 14.4 and 7.6 occurred in boot and shoe and leather manufacturing, while paper and cotton manufacturing show respective decreases of 1.1 and 0.9 per cent.
(b) September, 1920, as compared with September, 1919.

| Industry. | Numbe of Establish ments ing. | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Farnings. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sept., | Sept., 1920. | Increase (+) or (一). | Sept., 1919. | Sept., | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Increase } \\ (+) \text { or } \\ \text { Decrease } \\ (-) . \end{array}$ |
| Coal mining Iron and steel | 67 107 | 178,398 | 174,284 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Per cent. } \\ \hline+ & 6.1 \\ \hline & 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 222,565 \\ 2,448,783 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{£} \\ 290,159 \\ 2,978,879 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per cent } \\ +30.4 \\ +2.6 \end{array}$ |
| Railway and | 40 | 38,370 | 49,528 | + 29.1 | 467,184 | 757,873 | +62 |
| tramway car building and repairing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile | 45 | 139,754 | 128,997 | 77 | 869,771 | 928,248 | 6.7 |
| Cotton man | 52 | 53,671 | 979 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 202,788 | 251,888 | $24 \cdot 2$ |
| facturing |  |  |  |  | 66,214 | 59.82: |  |
| Cosiery and underwear | 62 | 30,124 | 26,700 | - 1 | 107,589 | 103,224 |  |
| Woollen | 50 | 49,899 | 31,894 | - 36.1 | 228,140 | 167,401 | - 26.6 |
| Silk, $\quad$ - | 48 | 18,797 | 18,530 | - 1.4 | 156,179 150,043 | 171.564 151,662 |  |
| Men's ready- made clothing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes | $77$ | 63,710 <br> 12830 | $\begin{aligned} & 48,359 \\ & 14,443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -24 \cdot 1 \\ & +12 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 301,378 \\ 50,835 \end{array}$ | 65,018 | $\begin{array}{r} -21.7 \\ +27.9 \end{array}$ |
| Cigar manufacturing. | 46 | 12,830 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leathe | 30 | 12,990 | 9,937 | $-23 \cdot 5$ | 61,12 | 51,308 | 16 |
| Paper making.. | 55 | 29,641 | 32,205 | + 87 | 147,481 | 202,025 | + 37 |

When the figures for September, 1920, are compared with those of identical establishments for September, 1919, increases are shown in the number of workpeople employed are shown in five industries and decreases in nine. The greatest increase ( $29 \cdot 1$ per cent.) is shown in railway and tramway car building and repairing, while the greatest decreases ( $36 \cdot 1$ and $24 \cdot 1$ per cent.) appear in woollen and boots and shoes, respectively.

[^5]
## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.*

## SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF

 TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.Thick Curve $=1920 .-$ Thin Curve $=1919$
$\mathbf{- a = 0}=\mathbf{D o t t e d}$ Curve $=$ Mean of $1910-19$.
$\times$ The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1910-19.


## SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER.

The decline in employment, which was in progress during September, continued in October. In the latter half of the month most of the principal industries were seriously affected by the shortage of fuel, caused by the strike at the coal mines, and by the operation of Orders restricting the consumption of coal, gas, and electricity; and with few exceptions employment, at the end of October, was very slack. The proportion unemployed among members of trade unions (mostly of skilled men) making Returns to the Department rose from $2 \cdot 2 \dagger$ per cent. at the end of September to $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of October; and the total number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies lodged, by workpeople to whom the Unemployment Insurance Acts and the Out-of-Work Donation Schemes apply, rose during the same period from 2 74,000 to approximately 500,000 . In addition, large numbers of workpeople in many of the principal industries were placed on short time. A special article appears on

[^6]page 593 giving further particulars of the effect of the
coal strike on employment
At the coal and iron mines there was a of work, except as regards maintenance and repairs, during well employed of October. Shale miners continued to be well employed throughout the month, and at lead and zino
mines employment employment was slack. fairly good. With tin miners affected by the coal strike, was qood employment, though
In the was good on the whole
middle of the coal strike furnaces of the month the were damped down, and by the end and steel trades industry was disorganised. The iron fuel, and during also were severely affected by lack of were closed down and murt of the month many works the tinplate trade employment short time was worked. In at the end of the month only was similarly affected, and as compared with 506 only 412 mills were in operation as compared with 506 at the end of September. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades employment in the considerable decline and short time, amounting in show a instances to three days a week, was worked.
The cotton trade was further depressed and at th end of the month the operatives were "played off" for 24 hours each week. In the woollen and worsted and linen trades the decline continued and employment end of the month the trade also it was bad, and at the days a week. In the mills were working only three tinued good; but in the silk trade it employment conthe lace and hosiery trades trade it was slack, and in the lace and hosiery trades it was bad. In the textile printing, bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades employment was slack and showed a considerable decline. Employment in the tailoring and corset trades, the wholsale mantle, costume, etc., trades, and with dressmakers in London was moderate. It was slack and showed a further decline in the leather trades. In the hat trade it con-

Employment in the boot and shoe trades continued bad with much short time and unemployment. In the paper printing and bookbinding trades there was a marked decline; employment being only fair with printers and paper workers, and fairly good with bookbinders.
In the building trades employment continued good, except with painters. Cement workers also were well employed throughout the month, but with brickmakers employment declined considerably towards the end of the month as a consequence of the coal strike. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment was fair on the whole, but the coal strike was responsible for a large amount of short time in several centres. In the pottery trades employment, which had hitherto been good, suffered almost immediately from the effects of the coal strike, and at the end of the month short time and unemplovment were general. The glass trades were also affected by the lack of fuel, and during the latter part of the month there was a considerable decline. Employment was also curtailed in some branches of the food preparation trades through the shortage of fuel.

Agricultural operations were helped by favourable weather conditions and there was a good demand for labour. Employment with dock labourers and seamen was considerably affected by the coal miners' strike and was slack generally. With fishermen employment continued fairly good.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

During the emergency caused by the coal strike, the usual full statistical details with regard to the numbers of workpeople unemployed in various industries covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1911 and 1916 were not recorded. Information was collected, however, as to the total numbers of workpeople claiming benefit through the Employment Exchanges under (a) the Out-ofWork Donation Scheme for ex-Service men and (b) the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and particulars are given below.

| - | 1st October. |  |  | 3 th Octoher. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Insurance Books lodged | 77,336 | 34,350 | 111.686 | 144,165 | 60,124 | 204,289 |
| Total | 239,376 | 34.901 | 274,277 | 410,684* | 60,991 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | $471,675^{*}$ |

* In addition to those shown, a number of unemployed workpeople received benefit under special schemes which provided for the disbursement of beneft by hemple Complete statistics of these are not yet available, but it is known that at 30th October the number of workpeople so paid was, not less than 20,000 and was probably appreciably greater.


## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOVED

Trade Unions with a net membership of $1,400,890$ reported 73,612 (or $5 \cdot 3$ per cent.) of their members as unemployed the end of October, 1920. In addition large numbers were on short time.

| Trade. | Membership at end of Oct., 1920. | Unemployed at end of October, 1920." |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. ( }(+ \text { or Dec. Den. } \\ \text { in percentage } \\ \text { Unemployed as } \\ \text { compared with a } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 107,153 | $\begin{array}{r} 694 \\ 24.218 \end{array}$ | 0.6 4.9 | +0.2 +1.5 | -0.1 -0.3 |
| ${ }_{\text {Engineering }}$ Building ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Ship- |  |  |  | +14 | + $1 \cdot 6$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { building. }}{\text { Miscellaneous Metal }}$ | 88,172 | 2,298 | $2 \cdot 6$ | +14 | $+16$ |
| Textiles:- | 112,923 | 3,187 | 2.8 | +0.3 +2.8 | + 0.2 +5.1 |
| Cotton $\ddot{\text { Woollen }}$ and Ẅrstëd | 12,042 | 723 6,874 | $\stackrel{6.0}{5.7}$ | + | + ${ }^{\text {a }}$ + ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Other | 120,997 103,644 | 6,831 3,511 | ${ }_{3} \cdot 4$ | + | + $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Printing, Bookbinding and |  |  |  | +0.9 | + 2.6 |
| Furnishing . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40,207 | 1,095 | $1 \cdot 9$ | + 0.6 |  |
| Woodworking -. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing :- ${ }_{\text {Boot and Shoe . }}$ | 92,643 | ${ }^{3}, 2,259$ | 3.5 2.7 | a +0.7 +0.3 | + +1.8 +1.1 |
| Other Clothing |  |  | $7 \cdot 9$ | + 0.8 | + 7.1 |
| Leather . | 1,430 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 0.1 | + 0.1 | +0.1 |
| Glass . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 22,033 | ${ }^{49 \cdot 6}$ | +49.5 +0.7 | +48.9 +6.2 |
| Pottery <br> .. $\quad$. | 4,799 | 296 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,400,890 | 73,612 | $5 \cdot 3 \ddagger$ | $+3.1 \ddagger$ | + $2 \cdot 7 \ddagger$ |

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) Certain Mining and Metal Trades.

| Trade. | W orkpeople included in the Returns for Oct., 1920. | October, 1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal Mining <br> Iron <br> Shale | ${ }_{4,772}^{\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { No } \end{array}}$ | Days Worked per week by Mines. figures availab flgures availab 6.00 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Days. } \\ \text { le. } \\ \text { le } \\ \text {.. } \end{array}\right.$ | Days. <br> § |
| Tinplate and Steel Sheet <br> Iron and Steel | $\begin{aligned} & 25,500 \\ & 69,505 \end{aligned}$ | Furnaces in Blast. 60 Mills Working 412 Shifts Worked (one week). 365,935 | No. <br> $-210$ <br> $-94$ <br> Per cent. $-36.7$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{No} \\ -176 \\ -46 \end{gathered}$ <br> Per cent. $-244$ |

(b) Other Trades.

| Trade. | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | $\text { Inc. }(+) \text { or }$$\text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a }$ |  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. II } \end{gathered}$ | Year <br> ago.\|| |
| Textiles:- |  | Per cent. | Per cent | 100 | Per cent | Per cent. |
| Cotton . | 84,453 17263 18 | - 6.4 | + 0.2 +1.2 | 190,260 | - 25.4 | - 4.0 |
| Worsted : | 17,263 33,979 | - 1.0 | + | 72,727 | -18.4 | + +8.1 + |
| Linen | 24,318 | -4.1 | -8.8 | 45,577 | -9.1 | + 5.2 |
| Jute | 9,994 | - 1.0 | +1.6 | 14,584 | -29.7 | - 12.4 |
| Hosiery .. | 18,208 | - 4.0 | + 0.7 +5.9 | 33,641 | -13.5 | + 7.2 |
| Lace O ther Testiles .. | 6,611 13,836 | - 1.0 | - 5.9 | ${ }_{29} 11,735$ | -15.4 -7.7 | +13.3 $+27 \cdot 1$ |
| Bleaching, etc. .. | 22,620 | $-3.1$ | +3.3 | 74,893 | -12.0 | + <br> $+\quad 92$ |
| Total Textiles | 236,282 | $-4.0$ | $-0.0$ | 520,403 | $-18{ }^{\circ} 7$ | + $2 \cdot 8$ |
| Boot and Shoe ${ }^{\text {Shirt and Collar }}$ | 50,905 | - 2.7 | - 7.0 | 110,302 | $-10.0$ | - 11.1 |
| Shirt and Collar ${ }^{\text {ReadymadeTailoring }}$ | 12,664 | + $0 \cdot 3$ | + 1.4 | 18.593 | -7.5 | + 5.5 |
| Paper Manufacture | 14,717 | - 1.4 | +163 +13.8 | 30,884 45,854 | -17.8 -5.2 | - 28.3 |
| Printing and Book. |  | + 2.5 | +10.7 | - 61,765 | - $5 \cdot 2$ | + 32.8 +28 |
| Pottery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plattery . | 12,591 | -176 -8.5 | 8.5 +3.4 | 29,552 | $-23.1$ | $+3 \cdot 1$ |
| Brič | 5,370 | - 815.8 | + 3.4 <br> +1.9 | 35,715 18,113 | -73.0 | + 24.4 |
| Cement $\quad . \quad$. | 9,439 | + 3.3 | + 32.0 |  |  | + +83.7 +8. |
| Food Preparation | 54,643 | -1.4 | -10.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 39,650 \\ 134,200 \end{array}$ | + ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | + $+\quad 19$ + |
| Total | 208,916 | $-3.4$ | -4.2 | 514,638 | $-6.8$ | + 6.0 |
| Tin Mining .. <br> Lead and Zinc Min- | 1,604 | $-1.2$ | $-13.2$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lead a } \\ & \text { ing. } \end{aligned}$ | 751 | $+0.4$ | $-3.8$ | 2,359 | + $5 \cdot 6$ | + ${ }^{+} \cdot{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Grand Total | 447,553 | $-3.7$ | - 2.1 | 1,041.849 | $-13 \cdot 1$ |  |

[^7] mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is
$\dagger$ This percentage is based working
$\dagger$ This pe
plumbers.
on returns relating to carpenters and
Sept., 1920 , and Oct.1 1919. If ming is excluded in Oct., 1920, and included in centage increase is 2.8 over Sept, mining is excladed throughout, the per\& No Nigures available

Comparison of earnings is
or earnings is affected by increases in ratos of wages,

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

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

## COAL MINING.

A strike of coal miners throughout the United Kingdom began on 18th October and was still in progress at the end of the month. The usual monthly statistics as to the numbers of workpeople employed at coal mining and as to the number of days worked in the last fortnight of the month, are therefore not available for October.
Full particulars of the strike on given on pages 592, 593 and 619

## IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

The strike of coal miners in which many iron miners were involved resulted in the closing of iron mines in all the principal districts. Shale miners. however, continued to be well employed during the month. Employment at tin mines was slack and worse than in September; there was again a considerable amount of unemployment, some workpeople being thrown idle by the strike of coal miners. With iead and zinc mines employment continued fairly good. Employment at quarries was good, on the whole, but was adversely affected by the coal miners' strike.

## MINING.

Iron.-The usual statistics are not available owing to the fact that the mines in the principal districts were involved in the coal strike.

Shale.-Returns from firms employing 4,772 workpeople in the fortnight ended 30th October, 1920, show that the number employed was 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month. The average number of days* per week worked by the mines was $6 \cdot 00$, showing no change compared with September. Owing to a dispute then in progress, the majoricy of shale miners were idle in the corresponding period of 1919.

Tin.-Returns received from mines employing 1,604 workpeople at the end of October show a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month and of 13.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in the four weeks in October was $£ 17,795$, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. compared with September, but an increase of 4.5 per cent. compared with October, 1919.

Lead and Zinc.-Returns received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, etc.), employing 751 workpeople at the end of October, show that the number employed was 0.4 per cent. more than in September, but 3.8 per cent. less than in October of last year. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in October was $£ 9,436$, an increase of $5 \cdot 6$ per cent. on September and of $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. on a year ago.

## QUARRYING.

Limestone.-Employment was good at quarries producing li:nestone for blast furnaces and fairly good at other quarries. The strike of coal miners adversely affected employment in some instances; in a few cases a shortage of quarrymen was reported.

Sandstone.-At sandstone quari ies employment declined to fair; many firms complained of a shortage of skilled quarry workers

Granite (Road Material, Setts, \&c.).-Employment 10mained good at quarries producing road-making material; at quarries producing granite for paving setts it was fairly good, a shortage of labour being reported.

Slate.-Employment in North Wales continued good.
Basait and Whinstone (Road Material).-At basalt quarries employment, on the whole, was fairly good, being adversely affected in some cases by the strike of miners, and to a slight extent, by bad weather. Employment at whinstone quarries was fairly good.

[^8]The following Table summarises the information receivad from those employers who furnished Returns:-

|  |  | No. of W orkpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns. |  |  | Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fortnight ended 30th Oct.,1920. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |  | Fortnight ended 30th Oct.,1920. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) as compared with |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Year ago. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Per Cent. | Days. |  |  |
| Limestone | $\because$ | 2,908 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 6 \\ +\quad 14.5 \end{array}$ |  | Days. | Days. +0.61 |
| Granite .. |  | 1,698 |  | + 7 | 5.87 | -0.16 +0.12 | +0. |
| Slate ... | . | 3,081 | + 0.3 | + 14.6 | 5.27 | +0.12 | a +0.30 +0.06 |
| Basalt ... |  | 646 | - 3.9 | + 26.7 | 5.59 | -0.09 | +0.0 |
| Whinstone |  | 495 | - 1.4 | +8.6 + | 5.89 | $-0.02$ | + 0.05 |
| All Qua | ying | 9,817 | $-1 \cdot 2$ | $+10.6$ | $5 \cdot 52$ | -0.22 | $+0 \cdot 10$ |

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY

Employment continued good until the middle of the month, but with the beginning of the coal strike the industry was almost immediately seriously affected. Many furnaces were damped down or blown out during the first week of the strike, and at the end of the month only 60 furnaces were in blast, at the works covered by the Returns, as compared with 270 at the end of the previous month.

| District. | Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at end of |  |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) in Oct, on a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct., $1920 .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | Oct. 1919. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| England and Wales- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumberland and L̈ancs. | 15 | 71 29 | 65 | -56 | $-50$ |
| Cumberland and Lancs. | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | 29 11 | 26 10 | - 26 | -23 $-\quad 6$ |
| Derby and Nottingham $\because \because$ | 2 | 32 | 10 30 | - 70 | - ${ }^{6}$ |
| Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton | 7 | 29 | 28 | -22 | -21 |
| Staffs, and worcester $\quad \ddot{\square}$ | 12 | $\Sigma 8$ | 25 | - 16 | -13 |
| South Wales and Monmouth. <br> Other Districts | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 5 4 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ -\quad 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| England and Wales | 49 | 209 | 192 | -160 | $-1 * 3$ |
| Scotland | 11 | 61 | 44 | - 50 | - 33 |
| Total | 60 | 270 | 236 | -210 | -176 |

The imports of iron ore in October, 1920, amounted to 426,179 tons, or 61,032 tons less than in September, 1920 , and 171,459 tons less than in October, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in October, 1920, amounted to 37,000 tons, or 6,357 tons less than in September, 1920, and 62,588 tons less than in October, 1913.

## IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Employment at iron and steel works was fairly good generally until the middle of October. During the latter part of the month many of the works were closed down, and at others a considerable number of workpeople were suspended and much short time was worked owing to scarcity of fuel, due to the strike of coal miners.

|  | No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. |  |  | Aggregate number of Shifts. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week 30 th Oct.,1920. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a |  | Week 30th Oct.,1920. | Inc. ( + ) or <br> Dec. (一) as compared with a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Departments. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |  | Per cent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Furnaces Melting |  |  |  | 25,196 | -64'1 | - 51.1 |
| Crucible Furnaces $\quad .$. | 401 | $-10.3$ | -11.1 | 1,625 | -30.5 -95.8 | - 29.7 -93.5 |
| Bessemer Converters .. | 41 2593 | - 96.3 | $-95 \cdot 1$ -57 | 240 11.778 | -95.8 | - 93.5 <br> -63.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Puddling For } \\ & \text { Rolling Mills } \end{aligned}$ | 18,834 | - 48.9 | -39.5 | 89,894 | $-53.1$ | - $45^{\circ} .0$ |
| Forging and Pressing .. | 2,741 | $-17.7$ | $-12.5$ | 12,941 | -26.0 | - 24.5 |
| Founding .. .. .. | 8,868 | -5.0 | +30.4 |  |  | + 33.4 <br> 20.0 |
| Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers... | $\begin{array}{r}8,734 \\ \text { 22,231 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-12 \cdot 4$ -11.9 | -15.2 +10.9 | 47,438 125,663 | $=16.7$ -13.4 | +20.4 +8.4 |
| Total | 69,505 | -33.9 | $-21 \cdot 0$ | 365,935 | $-36.7$ | -24.4 |

[^9] omployed.

At the works to which the Returns relate, emploving 69,505 workpeople, the volume of available employment during the week ended 30th October, 1920 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed' at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on), showed a decrease of 36.7 per cent. on the previous month, and of 24.4 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts* per man shown by the Returns received was 5.26 as compared with 5.50 in the previous month and a year ago.

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

Employment in these trades showed a considerable decline during October. The uncertainty of the situation prior to the coal strike tended to restrict employment, and when the strike began many firms instituted short time, amounting in many cases to three days a week. Discharges of workpeople were avoided to a great extent by this means, but, on the other hand, some firms were compelled to close down. Unemployment thus increased towards the end of the month. With ironmoulders, however, employment was often reported as good.
On the Tyne, employment with fitters, turners, machinemen, enginemen and cranemen was slack throughout the month, and worse than in September. With ironmoulders and brassmoulders, however, it was good. At the end of the month it was seriously affected by the coal strike. Similar conditions prevailed on the Wear. On the Tees employment was fair in the first half of the month, but later was affected by the coal strike, short time being in operation at many works.

In the Manchester district the coal strike was the cause of considerable short time. Employment at Liverpool was bad, owing to the local dispute involving shipwrights and to the coal strike. At Oldham the effects of the coal strike were not so acutely felt. At other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire the state of employment varied considerably, but was, on the whole, only moderate. The short time worked in the latter part of the month frequently amounted to three days a week. At Leeds many branches were severely affected by the coal strike, especially at works largely dependent upon electric power. Ironfounders, however, were very little affected, as the available stocks of fuel were sufficient to maintain employment almost at the previous level. At Wakefield employment was good, but night shifts were not worked in the latter part of the month. The heavy engineering trades at Sheffield were severely handicapped by a shortage of coal. Employment was moderate on the whole at Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield.

At Nottingham employment was moderate or bad with many branches, but patternmakers, smiths and strikers and brassfounders continued to be well employed during the month. At Grantham and Lincoln employment remained bad throughout the whole month, and there was much short time. Short time was also worked at Derby towards the end of the month. At Leicester a considerable number of men were out of work. The decline at Birmingham reported in the October Gazette, continued, and was accentuated by the coal strike, which affected immediately the heavy engineering trades, and subsequently the lighter trades, such as the manufacture of motor-cars and motor-cycles. Many factories instituted short time, com-motor-car trade at Wolverhampton was described as bad.

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

Employment in these trades declined on the whole during October, but there was a wide divergence as between different trades and districts, employment ranging from very bad to good according to the extent to which the trade and district were affected by the coal strike. These variations are noted below, in the paragraphs relating to particular trades. Returns were received from trade unions covering 88,172 workpeople, of whom $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. were stated to be unemployed in October as compared with 1.2 per cent. in September and 1.0 per cent. in October 1919.

Brasswork.-Employment declined to fair on the whole, short time being worked, particularly in the Birminghan and Nottingham districts.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, dec.-With nut, bolt, rivet and spike makers at Blackheath and Halesowen, employment was reported to have been bad and makers of best nuts and bolts at Darlaston were also slack. Shoe rivet, wire nai and cut nail makers at Birmingham continued to be wel employed; the cut nail makers, however, came out on strike towards the end of the month.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, \&c.-Employment continued good on the whole, in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield, the standard of the previous month being fairly well maintained generally. It was reported as bad or slack in the edge tool trade at Wednesbury and with bit and stirrup and saddle and harness furniture makers at Walsall. Employment declined to fair with needle, fish hook and fishing tackle makers at Redditch, short time being worked in many instances.

Tubes.-Employment was fairly good at Birmingham and Wednesbury, showing a slight improvement in the latter district

Chains, Anchors, \&c.-At Cradley, employment declined to fair with anchor smiths and shackle smiths, and was reported as bad with block chain and cable chain makers There was a slight decline with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, but employment was reported as fairly good on the whole. It continued good with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury

Sheet Metal Workers.-Employment was generally slack, short time being worked in certain districts. A little overtime was worked in other towns, including Newcastle, Hartlepool, and Derby. In some smaller centres employment continued good. It continued slack or bad with iron plate workers in the Rye, Bilston, Dudley, Wolverhampton and Birmingham districts.

Wire.-Employment with wire weavers and drawers declined to slack, on the whole, in most districts, and short time was reported from several centres.

Hollow-ware.-Employment with galvanised hollow-ware makers was again slack, short time being worked generally in the cast-iron hollow-ware, and in the tin and enamelled sections of the trade at Wolverhampton, employment declined to slack and fair respectively.

Stoves, Grates, \&c.-Employment continued fair generally, but a certain amount of short time was worked in some districts. A little overtime was reported by the trade union concerned.

The exports of hardware in October, 1920, amounted to 11,896 cwts., or 1,790 cwts. less than in September, 1920, and 13,070 ewts. less than in October, 1913
The exports of hollow-ware in October, 1920, amounted to 2,052 tons, or 192 tons more than in September, 1920. but 1,076 tons less than in October, 1913.

## COTTON TRADE.

The depression in the cotton trade increased during October, and was intensified during the latter part of the month by the coal strike, which caused operatives in all sections of the industry to be "played off" for 24 hours each week. In the Egyptian spinning section organised short time had already been decided on before the coal strike began, and was started on the 23 rd October. In the American spinming section there was also much short time, mainly due to the coal strike. In the weaving section employment was bad, and much unemployment and under-employment were reported in all the principal districts.

In the Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment in the spinning departments during the first part of October was reported as fair; during the latter part of the month it was affected by the coal strike. Many mills were stopped for three days in the week with the object of conserving the coal supplies. Employment with weavers in the Oldham district was very slack during October, and here was much short time due to the coal strike. In the Bolton district, where the spinning of Egyptian cotton is largely carried on, employment generally was bad; organised short time was in operation, as mentioned above, and there some mills were closed down altogether strike; while some mincipal weaving districts, including Blar. In all the Preston and Darwen, employment was very bad throughout October, and worse than during the previous month; many sheds were closed down for a week or more at a time, and many looms stopped in the sheds that remained open; in addition, short time was universal. The slackness during the early part of the month, due to bad trade, was much increased during the latter part of the month by the effects
of the coal strike.

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

|  | Number of Workpeople Employed. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended30 th3 Oct.1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( }+ \text { ) or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) } \\ & \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week 25th Oct.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( }+ \text { ) or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) } \\ & \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { agc. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| DEPARTMENTS. |  | Per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | £ | Per | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {cent. }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Spinning }}$ Preparing ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21,314 | 二 2.8 | + +3.4 +3.4 | 23,851 | -19.4 | $\pm 6.3$ |
| Weaving .. | 37,507 | -8.6 | $\pm$ | 79,347 | -24.5 | - 0.7 |
| Other | 7,292 | -6.0 | +3.0 | 23,567 | -18.5 | -10.4 |
| Not specifled | 7,762 | -6.9 | +88 | 18,150 | -29.4 | + 4.9 |
| Total | 34,453 | -6.4 | + 0.2 | 190,260 | -25.4 | -4.0 |
| DISTRICTS. <br> Ashton | 4,162 | + 0.5 | + $7 \cdot 2$ | 10,527 | -11 7 | +21*5 |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde a | 5,827 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oldham | 7.498 | + 0.5 | + +7.2 | - | - 00.4 | +119 +34 |
| Boltor and Leigh . | 13,134 | $-3.1$ | + 2.9 | 25,910 | $-29 \cdot 9$ | -6.1 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Beywood, Walsden, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Todmorden .. | $8,00{ }^{2}$ 6,927 | - 2.0 | 4.9 +12.9 | 20,871 | $-9.0$ | +17.3 |
| Preston and Chorley ... | 6,527 | - 4.9 | +12.6 +3.6 | 13,455 13,795 | -26.8 -26.0 | + <br> +4.1 |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen .. | 11,955 |  |  | 19,60 | -20.8 |  |
| Rurnley, Padiham, Colne | 11,955 | $-208$ | $-19 \cdot 3$ | 29,601 | $-30 \cdot 8$ | $-19.8$ |
| and Nelson $\quad .0$ | 11,257 | -8.7 | + 0.2 | 22,917 | $-43 \cdot 1$ | $-26.2$ |
| Other Lancashire Towns | 3,262 | -13.3 | -2.0 | 5,614 | $-42 \cdot 0$ | $-25.4$ |
| Other Districts ... |  | - 2.0 | + 6.1 +6.0 | 6,940 | $-19.3$ | -4.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 84,453 | $-6.4$ | + 0.2 | 190,260 | $-25.4$ | $-4.0$ |

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

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1920., } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1920 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & 1913, \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Inc. }(+)_{\text {on }}^{\text {or Dec. }}(-)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A month } \\ & \text { agoo. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & 1913 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports (less Re-exports) :Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) ( 100 lb .) | 543,432 | 589,098 | 2,488,434 | - 45,666 | -1,943,002 |
| Exports of British Manufacture :Cotton yarn ( $1,000 \mathrm{lb}$.) Finished | 10,377 | 11,589 | 19,959 | - 1,212- | 9,58: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1,000 lib. }) \\ & \text { Notton piece goods } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,851 \\ 304,912 \dagger \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,496 \\ 382,139+ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,852 \\ 630,937 \ddagger \end{gathered}$ |  <br> $+\quad 77.227$ <br> $-\quad$ | 1 |

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Employment in these trades during. October was bad. The decline reported in last month's issue of the Labour Gazette continued, and was accentuated during the latter part of the month by the coal strike and (in certain important centres) by a carters' strike. In many mills, especially in the West Riding, the hours worked at the end of the month had been reduced from 35 (approximately threequarter time) to 24 (half-time).

## WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment showed a further decline ; short time was general, and night shifts were closed down almost entirely.

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

[^10]In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district, and in the heavy woollen district, short time was general; a large proportion of the firms worked only 24 to 30 hours a week. Some mills in the heavy woollen district were closed entirely. In the Leeds district employment was slack, or bad, in ali the principal departments; there was a considerable increase in unemployment, and short time was general among those remaining in employment. The depression was partly, but not wholly, due to the coal strike. In the Yeadon, Guiseley, and Rawdon districts large numbers of operatives were un. employed.

In the Rochdale flannel district employment was fair, but not so good as in the previous month. Full time was, however, worked at most mills until the coal strike. In Scotland there was some decline, but not nearly so marked as in England; at Galashiels the operatives were still reported as fully employed.

## WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in this trade was bad, and showed a further decline, especially in the wool-sorting and combing department.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct.,1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  | Weekended30thOct.,1920. | Inc. ( + or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year |  | Month | Year agc. |
| Departments. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Combing .. | 4,312 | $-4 \cdot 1$ | -2.0 | 12,338 | $-26.2$ | $-10.9$ |
| Spinning ... .. | 16.744 | -0.9 | +5.2 | 29,356 | -21.6 | + $7 \cdot 3$ |
| Weaving | 7,223 | +1.8 | +3.5 | 19,30 | $-13.4$ | +17.6 |
| Other Departments Not Specifled | 3.528 <br> 2,172 | - 1.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +4.0 \\ \hline 4.0\end{array}$ | 11,019 5,710 | - 9.9 -12.3 | +23.0 +6.8 |
| Total | 33,979 | $-1.0$ | $+3.0$ | 77,727 | $-18 \cdot 3$ | $+8 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Districts. <br> Bradford District |  |  |  | 37,152 | -23.9 | $-1.0$ |
| Keighley District | 6,027 | + 0.6 | + 3.1 | 13,961 | -13.8 | +15.7 |
| Halifax District ... | 3,231 | +1.4 | + 3.6 | $\stackrel{6}{6.582}$ | $-13 \cdot 9$ -12.3 | +13.0 +2.9 |
| Huddersfleld District ${ }_{\text {O }}$ | 3,583 | -23 | +72 | 9,932 | $-12 \cdot 3$ | +22.9 |
| Riding | 1,910 | $-3.2$ | $+0.8$ | 3,872 | $-17 \cdot 0$ | + 8.0 |
| total, West Riding Other Districts | $\begin{gathered} 31,288 \\ 2,691 \end{gathered}$ | - 100 -05 | $\begin{array}{r} +2 \cdot 9 \\ +4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,499 \\ 6,228 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -19 \cdot 3 \\ & -4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +{ }^{6 \cdot 6} \\ & +27 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| тоtal | 33,979 | $-1 \cdot 0$ | +3.0 | 77,727 | $-18 \cdot 3$ | +8.1 |

In the Bradford district much short time and unemployment were reported; the effects of the trade depression were accentuated not only by the coal strike but also by a local strike of carters. In the Keighley, Halifax, and Huddersfield districts employment showed a marked decline at the end of October, largely owing to the coal strike, during which 24 hours per week were generally worked instead of the normal week of 48 hours.

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

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in October, 1920, amounted to 1,445 tons, as compared with 2,488 tons in September, 1920, and 2,613 tons (of which 1,997 tons were from Russia) in October, 1913.

Exports of linen piece goods in October, 1920, amounted to $4,043,500$ square yards, as compared with $4,770,300$ square yards in the previous month, and $17,490,000$ linear yards in October, 1913.

## JUTE TRADE.

In Dundee and the surrounding districts employment during October was bad and worse than in September. It was further depressed as a result of the coal strike, and during the last week of the month, to give effect to the Coal Emergency Order, the mills were working only three days a week.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :-

## HOSIERY TRADE.

Employment in this trade during October showed no improvement compared with the previous month, when it was reported as bad'; short time was general in the principal districts at the end of the month. The trade was adversely affected by shortage of fuel caused by the coal strike.
At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment was described as worse than a month earlier, with a considerable amount of short time. In the Nottingham district employment in the power frame section was worse than in the previous month, much short and irregular time being worked; but in the hand frame section in this district the operatives continued to be fully employed.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnish Returns :

| District. | Number of Workpeople |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct., | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) on a |  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | Inc (+) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -5.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{15}$ | Per cent. -12.1 | Per cent. $+3.2$ |
|  | 7,966 | -5.0 | - ${ }^{2} \cdot 1$ | 4, ${ }_{\text {4,505 }}$ | -16.5 | + $+11 \cdot 6$ |
| Notts and Derbyshire... | 4.838 | -3.1 | +8.7 | 8 8,063 | -15.4 | +16.7 |
| Scotland ... ${ }^{\text {O }}$. | 2,914 | -2.9 | -3.7 | 5,455 | $-11 \cdot 4$ | 5.2 $+\quad 14.7$ |
| Other Districts .. | 345 | $-8.5$ | $-12 \%$ | 474 | $-21 \cdot 4$ | $-14.7$ |
| Total, United Kingdom | 18,208 | $-4.0$ | $+0.7$ | 33,641 | $-13.5$ | + 7 |

The exports of cotton hosiery in October, 1920, amounted to 117,956 dozen pairs, as compared with 133,919 in Sep$t \in$ mber, 1920, and 56,776 in October, 1913.
The exports of woollen hosiery in October, 1920, amounted to 207,278 dozen pairs, as compared with 252,776 in September, 1920, and 164,778 in October, 1913.

## LINEN TRADE.

Employment in the linen trade in Ireland and Scotland during October continued bad and showed a further decline. An extension of short time was reported in both countries partly due to inadequate supplies of fuel on account of the strike of coal miners. Shortage of materials and lack of orders were again reported.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 30th } \\ & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 20th Oct.,1920.$\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | Month ago. | Year ago.§ |
| Departments. <br> Preparing <br> Spinning <br> Weaving <br> Other <br> Not specified | $\begin{aligned} & 4,677 \\ & 9,442 \\ & 8,497 \\ & 4,797 \\ & 1,905 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. $=3.8$ $=2.8$ $=6.4$ +0.9 $-1 .{ }^{2}$ | Per <br> cent. <br> $=8.4$ <br> $=5.1$ <br> -16.4 <br> +4.6 <br> -19.1 | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 6,925 \\ 1,265 \\ 1,855 \\ 10,85 \\ 10,238 \\ 3,995 \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. -13.8 -11.2 $=9.5$ $=3.7$ -4.9 |  |
| Total | 29,318 | $-4.1$ | -8.8 | 46,577 | $-9.1$ | + $5 \cdot$ |
| Belfast <br> DISTRICTS. <br> , Other places in Ireland. | $\begin{array}{r} 14,241 \\ 7,413 \end{array}$ | - 5.0 <br> -0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} -77 \\ -8.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,630 \\ & 10,712 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -10.1 \\ -3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +146 \\ & +11.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, Ireland | 21,654 | -3.5 | $-8.0$ | 33,342 | -8.2 | $+137$ |
| Fifeshire Other places in Scotland | $\begin{aligned} & 1,830 \\ & 5,834 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 577 \\ -5.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 \cdot 8 \\ & -11 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,804 \\ & 9,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.3 \\ =10.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 79 \\ -138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 7.664 | -5.5 | $-11 \cdot 2$ | 12,235 | $-11 \cdot 7$ | - 12 |
| TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND AND IRELAND | 29.318 | -4.1 | -8.8 | 45.577 | $-9 \cdot 7$ |  |


| Departments. | Number of workpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. ${ }^{*}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,643 \\ & 1,900 \\ & 2,197 \\ & 4,254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & =1.7 \\ & \hline 0.66 \\ & \hline 0.5 \\ & \hline 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & \hline-1 \cdot 1 \\ & +1.2 . \\ & +3.7 \\ & +1.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | Per cent. -31.3 -306 -27.4 -29.7 | Per cent. -17.6 $=-8.6$ -10.8 -126 |
| Total .. .. | 9,994 | $-1.0$ | $+1.6$ | 14,584 | - 29.7 | $-124$ |

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

| Description. | Oct., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1913. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) <br> on |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Oct., 1913. |
| Imports exports) $\begin{gathered}\text { (less } \\ \text { of }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Re- } \\ \text { (tote } \\ \text { (tons) }\end{gathered}$ | 4,985 | $\dagger$ | 30,769 | .. | -25,784 |
| Exports of British Manufacture :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jute yarn lbs. | 4,987,800 | 2,999,500 | 3,245,600 | +1,988,300 | +1,742,200 |
| carpets and rags. | 122,680§ | 165,011§ | 149,963 $\ddagger$ | -42,331 | .. |

## SILK TRADE.

Employment in this trade was slack on the whole, and showed a decline at the end of October as compared with a month earlier, largely owing to the coal strike, which caused much short time and some unemployment during the latter part of 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 30th Oct.,1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) on a |  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | Inc. (+) or <br> Dec. (-) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year $\text { ago. }{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Branches. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {cent. }}$ |
| Throwing .. .. .. | ${ }_{2}^{882}$ | - 1.1 | +0.5 +4.5 | ${ }_{5}^{1,1863}$ | - 8.6 | + 20.7 +37.7 |
| Weaving $\quad .$. | $\stackrel{2,086}{2,08}$ | - 3.2 | + | - | - 19.7 | +5.6 +5 |
| Other ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,509 | -2.2 | + $0 \cdot 3$ | 2605 | -19.8 | -0.0 |
| Not specified | 468 | -2.1 | $-16.4$ | 993 | $-12.2$ | $-4.0$ |
| Total | 7,269 | $-1.9$ | + 0.5 | 13,640 | $-12 \cdot 6$ | $+16^{\prime 2}$ |
| Distriots. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancashire and W.Riding of Yorkshire | 2,395 | +12 | $+8.1$ | 5,883 | -68 | +38.2 |
| Macclesfield, Congleton |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Counties .: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,788 | -2.3 | -6.4 | 2,867 | -17.9 | +16 |
| Other Districts, including | 1,199 | -42 | $+3.5$ | 1,742 | - 5.0 | +181 |
| Total | 7,269 | $-1.9$ | $+0.5$ | 13,640 | $-12.6$ | +16.2 |

[^11] and the quantity of re-exports was 4,149 tons. \& Hundreds of square yardy, + Hundreds of linear yards.

In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment was fair on the whole, but a number of firms were affected districts general slackness was rield, Leek and Congleton districts general slackness was reported, while the coal strike caused a large amount of unemployment and short time during the latter part of the month, many mills only working 24 to 30 hours per week. In the Eastern Counties there was also a decline as compared with the previous
month and much short time was reportied month and much short time was reported.

| Description. | October, 1920. | Sept., 1920. | October, 1913. | Inc.(+) or Dec. ( - on |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & \text { 1913. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports (less re-exports) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 117,096 5 | 95,561 | 107.462 | + 21.535 | + 9,634 |
| Spun silk yarn lb. | 95,232 | 47,164 | 34,492 | + <br> $+\quad 4873$ <br> + | $\pm 29,464$ |
| Silk broadstuffs yds. | 8,167,440 | 7,794,548 | 8,928,768 | $+\quad 48,068$ <br> + | $+\quad 60,740$ <br> 76128 |
| Exports of British |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spun silk yarn Ib. Silk broadstuffs yds. | 39,103 506,614 |  | 128,439 |  |  |
| Silk broadstufts yds. | 506,614 | 599,097 | 1,137,726 | - 92,483 | - 631,112 |

## LACE TRADE.

During October employment in the lace trade showed a further decline especially in the levers section, where short and irregular time was general. The trade was adversely affected by the coal strike, the returns received from employers furnishing returns to the Department showing a reduction of nearly 8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the end of October and of over 15 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid as compared with a month earlier. There was much unemployment.
At Nottingham employment remained bad in the levers section; in the curtain section and in the plain net section there was a decline and short time was general. At Long Eaton depression in the trade continued with increasing unemployment and short time. At Derby and in Scotland the position was much the same as in the previous 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 30th Oct., 1920. | Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a |  | Week 30th Oct.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { agoo } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago.* |
| Branches. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | ء | Per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Levers .. |  | -17.3 | - 26.4 |  | -24.1 | -40.2 |
| Curtain | $\begin{aligned} & 1,680 \\ & 2,681 \end{aligned}$ | - 6.1 -3.5 | - 1.4 | 3,426 4179 | -13.7 -10.4 | + 1.6 |
| Others | ${ }^{2} 823$ | 二 ${ }^{3} .2$ | + 6.2 -3. | 1,203 | - 14.8 | +16 |
| Total .. | 6,611 | $-7 \cdot 8$ | $-5.9$ | 11,467 | $-15 \cdot 4$ | $-13 \cdot 3$ |
| Nottingham Citricts, | 23.310 | $-8.9$ |  |  |  |  |
| Long Eaton and other oüt |  |  | - 7 | 3,755 | -18 | $-16$. |
|  | -374 | $-37.5$ | $-52.1$ | 707 | $-44.6$ | -66 |
| Other English Districts.. | 2,853 | - 2.0 | + 8.6 | 4,707 | -7.2 | +1.6 |
| Total | 6,611 | $-7.8$ | -5.9 | 11,467 | $-15 \cdot 4$ | -13. |

## CARPET TRADE.

During October employment in the carpet trade was good on the whole, although short time was being worked in parts of Yorkshire and at Dundee owing to a shortage of fuel. At Kidderminster employment was good and better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 6,567 workpeople and paying $£ 16,095$ in wages in the week ending 30th October showed an increase of $0 \cdot 1$ per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 12.9 per cent. in the number employed, and 38.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

## BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

During October, employment in these trades was slack, showing a considerable decline compared with the preceding month. A large number of workers were on short time during the latter portion of the month, mainly owing to the coal strike. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnisherl Returns:-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended30 th Oct.,1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  | Weekended30thOct.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month ago. | Year |
| Trades: Bleaching | $\begin{array}{r} 2,305 \\ 12.589 \\ 18 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ =0.9 \\ -20.1 \\ -1.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +1 \cdot 9 \\ +14.3 \\ +5 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 6,116 \\ 1,769 \\ 46,795 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { ce } 9.8 \\ -35.3 \end{gathered}$ | Percent.$+15 \cdot 1$$+14 \cdot 2$$+8 \cdot 5$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dyeing $\quad . . \quad . \quad . \quad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trimming, Finishing, |  |  |  |  | -8.4 |  |
| Not specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,351 \\ 854 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.3 \\ =2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2.1 \\ & +3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,002 \\ 2,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -18.4 \\ & -12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +107 \\ & +19.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tо | 22,620 | $-3.1$ | $+3.3$ | 74,893 | $-12 \cdot 0$ | + 9.2 |
| Districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,870 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancashire ${ }^{\text {Scotland }}$. $\quad .$. | 7,358 | -6.4 | +4.2 +4.2 | 24,555 | - 89.4 | + 71 +150 |
| Ireland .. $\quad$. | $\begin{array}{r}1.596 \\ 546 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 1.8 | - 4.3 | 3,936 | -9.3 | + 57 |
| Other Districts.. | 1,250 | - 8.6 | + $5 \cdot 1$ | 1,245 <br> 3,506 | - 2.0 | + 41.0 |
| Total | 22,620 | $-3.1$ | $+3.3$ | 74893 | $-12.0$ | $+9 \cdot 2$ |

Considerable short time was worked by both cotton and oollen dyers, particularly at Bradford.
In the printing section employment was considerably worse than in September, much short time being reported from Lancashire. Short time was also prevalent with bleachers, and with workpeople in these trades generally
in Scotland and Ireland.

## SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

During October, employment generally was not so good as in the previous month. Returns from firms covering 12,664 workpeople showed little change in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, but about onehalf per cent. of these workpeople were on short time during the month compared with about one quarter in September. In London, employment was moderate; in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire generally it was slack, and practically the whole of the operatives worked short time. Employment was fairly good in Londonderry and fair in other parts of Ireland.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:-

| District. | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all W orkpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 30th Oct, 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |
| London .. .. .. | 3,018 1,404 |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { £ }}{\substack{\text { ¢ } \\ 2,05 \\ 2,010}}$ |  |  |
| Manchester \% Yorks, ${ }^{\text {Lancs }}$ | 1,404 | $+3 \cdot 5$ | +13.5 | 2,010 | $-21 \cdot 7$ | $-2.0$ |
| Rest Ond Cheshire .. | 1,258 | -14.0 | $-4.2$ | 1,27\% | $-27.3$ | $-19.4$ |
| South-Western Counties | 1,546 | $+5 \cdot 2$ | $+7 \cdot 0$ | 2,344 | $+1 \cdot 5$ | $+27 \cdot 6$ |
| Rest of Wales England | 738 | $+15$ | + 5.9 | 958 | $-7.3$ | $+5.4$ |
| Glasgow .. | 1,929 | $-0.1$ | + 0.8 | 3,130 | $-4.4$ | + 8.1 |
| Londonderry | 1,313 | $+3.1$ | + $5 \cdot 1$ | 2,059 | +6.8 | $+17.6$ |
| Belfast ... .. | 714 | +11.9 | - 4.8 | 1,042 | - 13.2 | +6.9 +27.6 |
| Rest of Ireland .. .. | 744 | + $2 \cdot 9$ | $-2.9$ | 1.073 | +13.4 | +276 |
| total, United King- <br> DOM | 12,664 | $+0.3$ | $+1.4$ | 18,593 | $-7 \cdot 5$ | $+5 \cdot 5$ |

## LEATHER TRADES.

Employment during October continued slack, with much EMPLOYMENT It showed a decline compared with the previous month, partly due to the coal dispute, and was much worse than a year ago.

Trade Unions with 17,800 members reported $7 \cdot 9$ per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of October, compared with 7.1 per cent. in September, and 0.8 per cent. in October, 1919.
With skinners, employment was reported as fair; with tanners and curriers as bad generally, and worse than a month ago. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers) Association for England, Scotland and Wales show that the total amount of employment at the works of members of this Association (as indicated by the aggreof members of this Association worked) had fallen to 72 per cent. of the normal amount at 15 th October and to 69 per cent. at 22nd October.
With saddlers and harness makers employment was very quiet, and worse than a month and a year ago; with quiet, leather workers it was bad, with general short time.


Employment in the felt hat trade during October continued bad and showed a further decline, partly due to the effect of the coal miners' strike. At Denton, about 75 per cent and at Stockport the whole of the trade union operatives were reported to be working short time.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

Employment during October with all classes of dressmakers in London was only moderate and was not so good as in the previous month. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End), employing 1,345 workpeople, in the week ended 30th October showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with September, but an increase of 1.6 per cent. compared with October, 1919.

Employment with milliners in the West End varied, but taken as a whole, was fairly good.
WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, \&c. TRADES
In London, employment showed a decline compared with last month and was generally slack, a considerable amount of short time being worked. Returns from firms employing 2,675 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers), in the week ended 30 th October showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 14.9 per cent. compared with October, 1919

In Manchester there was a further decline; employment was generally slack and much short time was worked Returns from firms employing 4,205 workpeople showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with September and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with October, 1919.

In Glasgow, returns from firms employing 1,399 workpeople showed a decrease of 6.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of $7 \cdot 1$ per cent. compared with October, 1919. Employment was slack and worse than in September and about 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were reported to have worked short time during the month.

## CORSET TRADE.

Employment during October declined to moderate, and short time was reported by several employers. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 4,184 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 30th October, showed a decrease of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but an increase of 8.7 per cent. compared with October, 1919.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.
Employment in these trades was only fair on the whole during October, being slightly worse than a month ago. The decline was partly due to the coal strike which was responsible for a considerable amount of short time in several districts. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 98,038 workpeople, of whom 2.5 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 1.8 per cent, at the end of September and 0.9 per cent. in October, 1919.

Mill Sawing and Machining.-In this trade employment showed a decline on the previous month, being only fair on the whole. Much short time was worked in several districts, particularly at Nottingham. A little overtime was reported at a few centres.

Furnishing.-Employment was bad on the whole during October, being worse than in the previous month. Short time was worked in all branches of the trade, a considerable amount being reported in London, Nottingham and Glasgow.

Coach Building.-Employment in this trade was fair generally in October, showing a slight decline on the previous month. A considerable amount of short time was worked throughout the country, but overtime was reported from a few centres. At Stockton-on-Tees there was a shortage of skilled labour.

Coopering.-Employment showed a slight decline in October, being fairly good on the whole, except at Liverpool where employment was reported bad. Short time was reported at Birmingham and Liverpool.
Miscellaneous.-Employment continued bad with brushmakers, short time being worked in most districts. Employment was only fair with basket makers and packing-case makers, and much short time was worked, particularly at Bradford.
With wheelwrights and smiths employment was fairly good, but showed a decline on the previous month. Short time was reported from several districts, London, Lincoln and Gainsborough being most affected.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Employment in the building trade continued good during October, with the exception of a seasonal decline in the employment of painters. The coal strike had little effect on the building trade proper, although building trade operatives employed on maintenance work in other industries were adversely affected to some extent. A shortage of bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and other skilled grades was again reported from several districts. Overtime was worked in connection with housing schemes in some areas, and practically no short time was reported except in the case of painters in districts where bad weather prevailed. In many districts there was a shortage of cement and other materials, which hampered building operations.
Owing to the suspension of the statistical returns during the coal strike, the usual statistics of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies lodged in this industry are not available for the end of October.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

## BRICK TRADE.

Employment remained good on the whole, until the middle of October. During the remainder of the month it was adversely affected by the strike of coal miners. Some works were closed and many workpeople were suspended owing to scarcity of fuel, especially in the Northern Counties, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and in Scotland.

| Districts. | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | $\text { Inc. }(+) \text { or }$$\text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a }$ |  | Week ended 30th Oct. 1920. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year <br> ago |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago.* |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -39.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -32.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{\mathcal{L} \\ 3 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -41 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -21^{2} . \end{gathered}$ |
| Northern Counties,Yorkshire, Lancashire and | 1,096 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midlands and Eastern | 2,261 | $-4.9$ | +11'7 | 7,574 | $+0.9$ | + 44.0 |
| Counties. | 1,314 | $-9.4$ | +14.4 | 4,870 | $-0.8$ | $+37 \cdot 2$ |
| Counties and Wales. Other Districts | 699 | $-5^{\circ} 0$ | +2.6 | 2,098 | $-12 \cdot 7$ | + 210 |
| Total .. | 5,370 | $-15 \cdot 8$ | $-1 \cdot 9$ | 18,113 | $-13 \cdot 5$ | + 20.1 |

## CEMENT TRADE.

Employment was again good in the cement industry and a considerable amount of overtime was worked. Owing to the miners' strike a shortage of coal and coke was experienced in many districts.
Returns from firms employing 9,439 workpeople in the week ended 30 th October, 1920, showed an increase of $3 \cdot 3$ per cent, in the numbers employed, and of $9 \cdot 9$ per cent. in the total amount of wages paid compared with the previous month.*

Compared with October, 1919, there was an increase of 32 per cent. in the number employed, and of $83 \cdot 7$ per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

## GLASS TRADES.

Employment in these trades was fairly good during the first half of October, but was affected by the coal strike during the latter part of the month and showed a considerable decline. Lack of fuel resulted in several works being closed.

Glass bottle makers were fairly well employed in most districts, but trade was quiet at Sunderland and in Yorkshire. Employment with flint glass makers and cutters
and with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens was fairly good, but with cutters and bevellers at Birmingham there was a decline, and short time was general.
Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear reported The following Table summarisert time was worked. from those employers who furnished Returns: from those employers who furnished Returns:-

|  | Number of Workpeople, |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ \text { Deo. }(-) \text { on a } \end{gathered}$ |  | Week ended 30th Oct., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year ago. |
| BRANOHES. <br> Glass Bottle.. <br> Elint Glass Ware nöt | 7,615 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -9.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & +2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{27,318}{\mathcal{E}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ -7 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +23.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| bottles) Other Branches a | 2,065 740 | $\begin{array}{r}-4.0 \\ -9.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +6.2 +7.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.503 \\ & 1,894 \end{aligned}$ | -3.9 -4.6 | +29.4 $+\quad 28.7$ |
| Total | 10,420 | $-85$ | $+3.4$ | 35,715 | $-7 \cdot 0$ | $+24^{\circ} 4$ |
| DISTRICTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North of England and Yorkshire <br> Lancashire .. <br> Worcestershire and | 5,238 1,506 | -11.4 | 3.3 +29.7 | 18,167 4,573 | -9.6 -5.3 | +178 +490 |
| Scotland Warwickshire | $\begin{array}{r} 634 \\ 1,103 \end{array}$ | +16 -97 | $+11 \cdot 2$ -12.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,040 \\ & 4,173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2.1 \\ & -5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +31.6 \\ & +14.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kingdom .. | 1,939 | $-6.6$ | +16.2 | 6,762 | $-4 \cdot 2$ | $+347$ |
| Total | 10,420 | $-8.5$ | $+3.4$ | 35,715 | $-7.0$ | $+24.4$ |

The exports of glass bottles during October, 1920 amounted to 59,877 gross, or 9,752 gross more than in September, 1920, but 35,401 gross less than in October, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during October, 1920, amounted to 49,402 cwts., or 4,329 cwts. less than in September, 1920, and 37,245 cwts. less than in October, 1913.

## POTTERY TRADES

Employment in the pottery industry continued good until the middle of the month. With the coal strike, however, depression set in, and towards the end of the month many firms had closed down, a large number of workpeople were unemployed, and short time was general. During November the industry was still further disorganised and during the first week many more workpeople were totally unemployed.

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended30th Oct. 1920 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 30th } \\ & \text { Otct., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year <br> ago. |
|  |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Branches. <br> China Manufacture | 1,267 | $\begin{array}{r} -36.9 \\ -15.7 \end{array}$ | -31.8 -8.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,230 \\ 21,764 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \cdot 1 \\ & -22 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -218 \\ & +27 \end{aligned}$ |
| Earthenware Manufacture Other branches (including | 9,432 | -157 -9.1 | -8.7 +20.6 | 21,64 4,558 | -22 | +36.2 +3 |
| Total | 12,591 | $-17 \cdot 6$ | $-8.5$ | 29,552 | $\underline{-23.1}$ | +3.1 |
| Districts. <br> Potteries <br> Other Districts | $\begin{aligned} & 8,969 \\ & 3,622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -21 \cdot 2 \\ & -7 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -14: 3 \\ & +10: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,968 \\ 9,584 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -28: 3 \\ & { }^{28 \cdot 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { }+30.4 \\ & +30.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 12,591 | $-17 \cdot 6$ | -8.5 | 29.552 | $-23 \cdot 1$ | $+3.1$ |

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in October, 1920, amounted to 415,919 cwts., or $63,904 \mathrm{cwts}$. nore than in September, 1920, and 84,422 cwts. more than in October, 1913.

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally employment during October showed a marked decline as compared with the previous month, being only fair as compared with printing and paper trades, but fairly in the case of the printing and with bookbinders. The recent coal strike was responsigood with bookbinders. The recent coal strike was responsibeing on short time.
With letterpress printers in London employment was not good as compared with last month; and although a good deal of overtime was worked in some instances, several deal of overices were working short time. In the provinces employoffices were working short time was worked at most centres. A shortage of coal was reported by a number of employers to be having an adverse effect upon employment. In the

[^12]lithographic printing trade employment was generally much quieter, although at Birmingham and Glasgow it was described as being about the same as during last month. Some short time was reported from various centres, including London.
Employment in the boolibinding trade was fairly good in London, but quieter in the provinces. It was generally worse than during September, and many workers were on short time.
In the paper trade employment was fairly good in the south of England, but in other districts there was a marked decline as compared with the previous month. A shortage of fuel, owing to the miners' strike, was frequently eported by employers, and several mills were partially eported in consequence, causing many workers to be unemployed or on short time.
The following Table summarises the Returns from trade unions relating to employment in October :-

|  |  | No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1920. | Percentage Unemployed at end of |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Increase }(+) \text { or } \\ \text { Decrease }(-) \\ \text { on a } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1920, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & \text { 1920., } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Printing }}^{\text {Bookbinding }}$.. | .. | $\begin{aligned} & 79,892 \\ & 14,544 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2} \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 6 \\ & 08 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1} \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \cdot 2 \\ & +0 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & +0.9 \end{aligned}$ |

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

|  |  | Numbe | of Wor | people. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tota } \\ & \text { all } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Wages } \\ & \text { Workpe } \end{aligned}$ | Paid to ple. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Week | Inc. Dec. | +) or <br> ) on a |  | Inc. Dec. | +) or -) on a |
|  |  | Oct., 1920 . | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Paper Manufacture |  | 14,717 | -1.4 | +13.8 +8.9 | 45,854 | -5.2 | +32.8 +27.6 |
| ${ }_{\text {Printing }}^{\text {Bookbinding }}$. |  | 10,845 5,688 | + +2.9 +29 | +8.9 +14.3 |  | + 2.8 |  |
| Total |  | 31.250 | $+0.7$ | +12.1 | 97.619 | $-1 \cdot 9$ | $+30^{\prime} 3$ |

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

| Description, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { lyz0. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Oct., 1913. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Oct. <br> 1913. |
| Imports : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood Pulp for paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| maper ${ }_{\text {mang }}$ | 88,967 $839,25 *$ | $\begin{array}{r}94,372 \\ \hline 10,723\end{array}$ | 94,805 | 5,405 | 5,838 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of Paper .. ewts. | 241,407 | 212,460 | 291,645 | + 28,947 | - 50,238 |

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In several branches of the food preparation trades employ ment was somewhat seriously affected by the coal strike during the latter part of the month, and in many case the shortage of fuel caused a considerable amount of short time.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns: -

| Trade. | Number of workpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week 30th Oct.,1920. | Inc. (+) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 30th } \\ & \text { Oth., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { agoo. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Sugar Reflning, eto. <br> Cocoa, Chocolate, and̈ Sugar Confectionery .. | 6,672 24,033 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -8.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -8.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{23,330}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -127 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -2.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Jams, Marmalade, ${ }^{\text {Biscuits, }}$ Cakes, etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12,573 | - $1: 2$ | + 0.3 +12.3 | 56,379 | +0.1 | +16.2 |
| Bacon and Preserved Meats | 7,061 | -3.0 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3.3 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ -15.0 \end{array}$ |
| Pickles and S̈auces, etc... | $\begin{gathered} 3,638 \\ 666 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2 \cdot 3 \\ +12 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13.5 \\ -19.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,047 \\ & 1,323 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 2 \cdot 4 \\ & -11 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | +311 +1.5 |
| L | 54,643 | -1.4 | $-10 \cdot 1$ | 134,200 | $-3.2$ | +1.9 |

In the sugar refining industry employment was fair on the whole, though the shortage of fuel in many localities caused a number of workpeople to be unemployed.

In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades, employment was only moderate and showed a slight decrease compared with the previous month, but in spite of a shortage of fuel, a considerable amount of overtime was worked in some districts

The firms who furnished returns for the iam and marmalade trade as also the manufacturers of pickles and sauces, stated that employment was only moderate, and showed a slight decrease compared with the previous month, mainly due to the coal strike and shortage of materials.

In the bacon curing and preserved meat trades conditions remained much the same as during the previous month.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Employment continued fairly good, and showed little change, on the whole, from the previous month
The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in Great Britain in October, 1920, as compared with October, 1919 :-


East, South and West Coasts.-In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good and showed an improvement. At Hull it showed a decline; it was bad with fishermen and moderate with fish curers. At Grimsby, employment was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. Employment at Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft continued good and showed a further improvement until the end of the month when steam boat fishing was suspended on account of coal being rationed. Employment was fairly good in the Devon and Cornwall district and it continued fair at Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven.
Scotland.-At Aberdeen employment continued good. At Fraserburgh it showed an improvement; it was good with fishermen and fish curers and fair with fish dock labourers. At Peterhead employment was bad and worse than in September.

## AGRICULTURE.*

## England and Wales.

A continuance of favourable weather conditions during October enabled harvesting operations to be completed in most districts, but some barley and oats were still outstanding in a few cases at the end of the month. Potato lifting was in full swing, and this, and to a smaller extent, mangold pulling, created a demand for seasonal labour, which, however, was usually fully met.

Skilled men were occasionally deficient in parts of the Northern, Midland, and Eastern Counties, and there was a scarcity in North and East Lancashire. Local shortages also occurred in the South, thatchers and hedgers being in demand in Dorset, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, and more skilled men were needed in parts of South Wales.
In parts of Shropshire casual labour was somewhat scarce, and in Flintshire more temporary workers were wanted for potato and root lifting, but with these exceptions the supply of unskilled labour was everywhere equal to the demand.

Scotland.
Skilled men were scarce in South Ayr and Dumfries, but otherwise the supply was generally sufficient. In parts of Fife, the Lothians, Berwick, and Lanark, more casual workers were needed for potato lifting. Miners on striks assisted with this work in the last named county.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

Employment with dock labourers during October was considerably affected by the coal miners' strike; at the majority of ports it was slack and worse than in September.

London.-Employment in London continued slack. The average daily number employed in the docks and at the
principal wharves was 10.5 per cent. less than in October
of last year. The followi
cmployed at the docks and at the prine number of labourers week of the month:-

| Period. | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Docks. |  |  | Wharves making Returns. | Total <br> Docks and Principal Wharves. |
|  | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By } \\ & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { owners, } \end{aligned}$ etc. | Total. |  |  |
| Week ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{9 \text { 2nd }}^{\text {2nd }}$ Oct. $\quad$. | 8,482 7,927 | 2,833 | 11,315 | 8.337 | 19,652 |
| 16th " .. | 7,673 | 3,404 | 11,260 | 8,375 8,230 | 19,635 |
| 23rd ${ }^{230+1}$ - | 8.120 | 3,416 | 11,536 | 8,230 8.448 | 19,307 |
| 30th " | 7,953 | 3,778 | 11,731 | 8,583 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,984 \\ & 20,314 \end{aligned}$ |
| Average for 5 Weeks ended 30 th Oct., 1920. | 8,031 | 3,353 | 11,384 | 8,394 | 19.778 |
| Average for Sept.,  <br> 1920 .. | 8,387 | 3,085 | 11,472 | 8,148 | 19,620 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Average for } \\ 1919 \end{gathered} \text { Oct., }$ | 9,519 | 3,792 | 13,311 | 8,786 | 22,097 |

Tilbury.-The mean daily number employed at the docks in Octoher was 1,825 compared with 1,869 in September and 2,287 in October, 1919.

East Coast.-Employment at ports on the north-east coast declined generally during October, largely as a consequence of the coal miners' strike; employment, on the whole, was slack. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment remained good
Southern and Western Ports.-At Plymouth employment continued good until the miners' strike began. At Bristol it was slack with a good deal of unemployment, while at the South Wales ports generally it was very bad and large numbers were reported to be unemployed. At Liverpool, dock labourers were well employed, but employment with coal trimmers and heavers was very slack in consequence of the national strike; the average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 25th October, 1920, was 18,859, compared with 18,903 for the four weeks ended 27th September, 1920, and with 21,619 in the corresponding period of 1919.
Scottish and Irish Ports.-Employment declined to fair at Glasgow and at Ayr; at Greenock it was slack and not so good as in the previous month, but at Dundee an improvement was reported. Employment was fair at Cork and Limerick, but in Belfast and Londonderry it was bad, and worse than in September.

## SEAMEN.

Employment of seamen was much affected during October by the coal-mining dispute. The ports in the coal-producing districts were affected to the greatest extent, while other
districts also suffered through vessels being laid up through inability to obtain bunkers. Generally speaking, the demand was fair until about the middle of the month, after
which it decreased in volumen stoppage being reached in volume, a practically complete stoppage being reached in certain districts towards the end
of the month. On the Th men were engaged, though a substantial number of engagements. The a number still remained without ports were greatly affected by the other north-eastern ships being laid up. At Hull employment was gute, many middle of the month, but slackened off was good in the month. At Goole the demand continued end of the Southampton employment showed continued poor. At the first three weeks, but declined an improvement during week. The Bristol Channel declined considerably in the last acutely. Until the last week of the month employment at Liverpool was good. On the Clyde month employment at in the middle of the month, but a revival was fexp away in the last week. At Leith employment was experienced worse than a month ago. employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago. The demand was very poor fair in the first week, but Dundee. At Aberdeen it was last week there was no demand ards declined, and in the as week there was no demand.

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seamen* shipped in October, 1920. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  | Ten months ended |  |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year <br> ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Oct., 1919. | Oct., 1913. |
| ENGLAND \& WALES : East Coast- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tyne Ports | 1,225 | -1,561 | - 530 | 19,137 | 18,900 |  |
| Sunderland | 163 | - 140 | - 66 | 2,670 | 18,764 | 4, 4,140 |
| Hull | 1,462 | - 137 | + 115 | 5,255 | 3,169 | 3,191 |
| Grimeby | 1,479 | - $\quad 48$ | $+\quad 133$ $+\quad 50$ | 13,379 $\mathbf{2 3 9}$ | 10,588 422 | 14,364 1,080 |
| Bristol ChannelBristol $\dagger$ Newport, Mon. Cardiff $\ddagger$ <br> Swansea |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 960 | $-237$ | - 345 | 11,309 |  |  |
|  | 542 | $-391$ | - 173 | 8,634 | 8,342 | 12,228 |
|  | 1,292 | -2,069 | -1,440 | 28.597 | 31,438 | 43,632 |
|  | 141 | - 269 | - 284 | 3,553 | 3,236 | 4,684 |
| Other Ports- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool | 9.830 | -4,936 | -2,130 |  | 122,958 |  |
| London | 8,700 | + 833 | + + +502 | 129,898 | 124633 | 175,233 86,603 |
| Southampton | 6,728 | + 101 | +2,792 | 50,431 | 24,036 | 49,925 |
| SCOTLAND : <br> Leith <br> Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth. <br> Glasgow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231 | - 430 | - 284 | 4,114 | 6,820 | 4,007 |
|  |  | - 143 |  | 1,775 | 3,076 |  |
|  | 2,586 | + 504 | - 527 | 22,851 | 21,812 | $46,136$ |
| IRELAND : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dublin | 199 | + 195 | + 141 | 817 | 684 | 600 |
| Belfast | 249 | + 47 | - 232 | 3,180 | 2,601 | 2,091 |
| Total | 34,859 | -8,624 | -2,222 | 376,501 | 333,295 | 486,551 |

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
$\dagger$ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
$\ddagger$ Including Barry and Pen urth.


## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

Owing to the suspension of the usual weekly statistical returns during the miners' strike, no figures of applications and vacancies filled are available for the weeks ended 22 nd and 29th October. Statistics from the Employment Exchanges during the three weeks ended 15 th October show that, compared with 24 th September, there was an increase of 38,121 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. This increase is common to all departments, men accounting for an increase of 22,864 , womeñ 13,267 , and juveniles 1,990 . The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the three weeks ended 15 th October was 80,137 , compared with a weekly average of 70,070 during the preceding period.
The following Table summaries the work of the Exchanges during the three weeks ended 15th October, 1920:-

| Week ended | Applications by |  | Vacancies Filled. | Applications outstand- <br> ing at end of week. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Workpeople. | Employers. |  | From Workpeople (Live Register). | $\underset{\text { Employers }}{\text { From }}$ |
| 24th Sept. .. | 70,453 | 20,839 | 15,677 | 344,487 | 69,787 |
| $\begin{array}{rr} \text { 1st Oct. } & . \\ 8 \text { th Oct. } & \text { O. } \\ 15 \text { th Oct. } & \because . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,930 \\ & 81,005 \\ & 85,478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,736 \\ & 21,19 \\ & 20,901 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,54 \\ & 16,135 \\ & 15,607 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355,905 \\ & 370,691 \\ & 382,608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,869 \\ & 6,812 \\ & 62,962 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ (3 \text { weeks }) \end{array}\right\}$ | 240,411 | 62,786 | 47,266 | - | - |

The increase in the men's Live Register is common to nearly all industries, the largest increases being recorded
for engineering, building and shipbuilding in the insured trades, and for textiles and transport in the uninsured trades. In the case of commercial occupations, a decrease was recorded. As regards women, the greatest increases occur in domestic services, dressmaking, textiles and commercial occupations. The daily average number of vacancies notified shows a decrease, and the daily average number of vacancies filled shows an increase on the numbers recorded for the previous period.
It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the five weeks ended 8th October, 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 $(12,228)$ during the five weeks ended 8th October showed an increase of 860 , or $7 \cdot 6$ per cent., above the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 7,126 , women for 3,211 , and juveniles for 1,891 . The increase was confined to the men's and women's departments, amounting to 975 , or 15.9 per cent., and 171 , or 5.6 per cent., respectively. There was a decrease of 286 , or 131 per cent., in the case of juveniles.
The increase in the average number of applications from men was distributed over all trade groups, but was most marked in the textiles, engineering and building trades. Of the total received from men, 24.6 per cent. were for engineering and ironfounding, 13.0 per cent. for the building trades, 10.2 per cent. for the transport trades, and 18.8 per cent. for general labourers.

The increase in the women's department occurred mainly in the uninsured trades, the largest percentage increases being in commercial occupations ( 28.5 per cent.), dress ( 27.4 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding ( 23.5 per cent.), and textiles ( 178 per cent.). In agriculture there was a decrease of 46.2 per cent.

Vacancies Notified.-The average daily number of acancies notified by employers during the five weeks ended 8th October was 3,537 , as compared with 3 , 1,347 were for previous four weeks. Of this 766 for juveniles. The average men, 1,424 for women, and $13 \cdot 3$ per cent. compared with for men showed a decrease of for juveniles a decrease of 10.6 the preceding month, and for women increased by 4.5 per per cent., whilst the average for men showed a decline of cent. The industry figures for men building trades, and a 21.8 per cent. in the average shipbuilding as compared with decine of ing period, other industries revealing slight the preced of the total vacancies notified for men, $27 \cdot 9$ per decreases. in building and construction of works, 14.8 per cent. were in building and ironfounding, 6.3 per cent. in the cent. in engineering and 14.9 per cent. for general labourers. transport trades, and were increases of 54.8 per cent. in Among women there were int in domestic service. Of the agriculture and 9.6 per for women, 76.4 per cent. were in tal vacancies
Vacancies Filled.-The average daily number of vacancies acancies the period under review was 2,585 , as compared with 2,814 during the previous month, and 3,628 during the corresponding period a vear ago. Compared with last month, the decrease amounted to 9.2 per cent. in the case of men and 17.0 per cent. in the case of juveniles, whilst解 the vacancies notified during the portion was $73 \cdot 1$ as compared with $74 \cdot 6$ during the previous period was Of the vacancies filled for men, 25.1 per cent. were month.iling and werks cent. in in building and works of ironfounding, and $17 \cdot 4$ per cent. in general labourers. The decrease in the vacancies filled for men was most marked in the building, engineering and ironfounding and transport trades.
Of the vacancies filled by women, 71.5 per cent. were in domestic service. As regards the industry totals for women, increases in the placings in domestic service and agriculture, and decreased placings in the transport trades, were the only differences of note.
Juveniles.-With reference to juveniles, 27,116 applications were received from boys, and 11,457 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 9,705 , or $84 \cdot 7$ per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, $26 \cdot 5$ per cent. were in the transport trades, 21.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 9.0 per cent. in commercial and clerical. The number of applications received from girls was 29,604. The number of vacancies notified was 11,531 , of which number 9,375 , or $81 \cdot 3$ per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for $30 \cdot 2$ per cent., the transport trades for 10.8 per cent., and commercial and clerical for 8.8 per cent. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest in engineering ( 91.2 per cent.), building ( 88.6 per cent.), and commercial and clerical (824) per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notified were
filled: 96.4 in textiles, 91.3 in the transport trades, 89.8 in commercial and clerical, and 97.0 among general unskilled factory workers.

Of the total vacancies filled, 4,109 , or 21.5 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 five weeks ended 8th October, and the number remaining on the Live Register at 8th October, in the principal groups of trades :-

| Group of Trades.* | Men, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applications from workpeople. | Live Register. | Vacancies Notifled. | Vacancies Filled. |
|  | 25,041 | 19,541 | 9,032 | 6,026 |
| Construction of W orks .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2,043 | \&,246 | 1,980 |
| Engineering and Ironfounding. | 52,536 | 58,581 | 5,998 | 4,838 |
| Shipbuilding $\quad$. $\quad$. | 16,849 | 16,443 | 2,360 | 2,158 |
| Construction of Vehicles | 1,614 | 1,731 | 350 | 194 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 5,494 | 5,246 | 915 | 748 |
| Domestic Service . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4, ${ }^{7} 72$ | 6,956 | 1,360 | 932 |
| Commercial and Clerical | 7,263 | 11,712 | 1,942 | 1,596 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods. and Messages. | 21,857 | 36,178 | 2,549 | 2,010 |
| Agriculture.. - | 4,012 | 5,414 | 2,498 | 1,859 |
| Textiles .. $\quad . \quad \cdots \quad \ddot{0}$ | 6,946 | 7,287 | 455 | 356 |
| Dress (including Boots and Shoes). | 5,057 | 8,157 | 346 | 262 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink and | 1,965 | 2,943 | 278 | 194 |
| Lederal Labourers | 40,169 | 61,183 | 6,009 | б,548 |
| All other Trades .. | 17,727 | 24,383 | 4,077 | 3,252 |
| Total | 213,773 | 267,798 | 40,415 | 31,953 |
|  | Women. |  |  |  |
| Engineering and Ironfounding | 3,771 | 4,542 | 499 | 383 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. | 2,198 | 2,648 | 395 | 315 |
| Domestic Service.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 45,305 | 24,069 | 32,623 | 18,955 |
| Commercial and Clerical | 6,369 | 5,630 | 1,262 | 921 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages | 1,401 | 1,104 | 651 | 614 |
| Agriculture.. .. | 1,478 | 897 | 1,439 | 1,011 |
| Textiles $\quad . . \quad . \quad . \quad$. | 5,375 | 3,441 | 1,268 | 1,019 |
| Dress (including Boots and Sboes) | 9,479 | 8,001 | 1,347 | 945 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings .. | 2,177 | 1,508 | 754 | 621 |
| General Labourers | 9,271 | 9,312 | 310 | 278 |
| All other Trades .. | 9,522 | 8,384 | 2,165 | 1,442 |
| Total | 96,346 | 69,536 | 42,713 | 26,504 |

* 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
3,784 .

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.



[^13] $\begin{array}{ll}-x-x-x- & \text { Registrations in } 1920 . \\ -\infty-\infty-\quad \text { Vadanoies Notified in } 1920 .\end{array}$
Note.-The curves in this Chart
Vadanoils Finled in 1920.
-

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

## TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the with 93 in the previous month, and was 71 , as compared By far the most important of these 53 in October, 1919. By far the most important of these disputes was that involving coal miners throughout Great Britain, which began month. In the 70 other disputes beginning during October about 31,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 68,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 93 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in October was thus 164, involving about $1,200,000$ workpeople, as compared with 104,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in September, 1920, and 630,000 in October, 1919, when 500,000 railway workers
and over 60,000 ironfounders, etc., were on strike and over 60,000 ironfounders, etc., were on strike.
The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost by these workpeople during October:-

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Disputes. |  |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in Oct. | Aggregate Loss in Working Days during Oct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Started } \\ & \text { before } \\ & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Building | 20 | 10 | 30 | 6.000 | 117,000 |
| Mining \& Quarrying | 13 | 12 | 25 | 1,122,000 | 12,800,000 |
| Metal, and Shipbuilding. | 23 | , | 32 | 5,000 | 12,98,000 |
| Textile ... .. .. | 10 | 10 |  | 45,000 $\dagger$ | 251,000 $\dagger$ |
| Transport | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{10}{25}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $13.000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total, Oct., 1920. | 93 | 71 | 164 | 1,200,000 | 13.174,000 |
| Total, Sept., 1920. | 119 | 93 | 212 | 104,000 | 1.1/19,00 |
| Total. Oct., 1919. | 83 | 53 | 136 | 630,000 | 4,670,000† |

Of the $13,474,000$ working days lost in October by all disputes in progress, about 530,000 were lost by disputes which began before Octoler and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about $12,944,000$ by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.-Of the 71 new disputes, 35, directly involving about $1,118,000$ workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 6, directly involving over 3,000 workpeople, on workpeople, on questions, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6 , directly involving about directly involving nearly 1000 working arrangements; 8, Trade Tnion principle. 1,000 workpeople, on questions of 4,000 workpeople, on other and 4 , directly involving nearly 4,000 workpeople, on other questions.
Results.-Of the disputes in progress in October settlements have been effected in the case of 39 new
disputes, directly invorer disputes, directly involving nearly 1,120,000 workpeople, workpeople. Of these directly involving nearly 8,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 13 , directly involving nearly 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 28, directly involving nearly $1,115,000$ workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 15 disputes, directly involving about 6,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Disputes in First Ten Monthe of 1919 and $1920 . \S$

| Groups of Trades. | Jan. to Oct., 1919. |  |  | Jan, to Oct., 1920. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Disputes. | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all <br> Disputes in progress. |
| Building <br> Mining and <br> Quarrying. | 137 | 24,000 897,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 555,000 \\ 7,469,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,000 \\ 1,365,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 792,000 \\ 14,045,000 \end{array}$ |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding. | 158 | 314,000 $\ddagger$ | 6,756,000+ | 209 | 137,000 | 2,297,000 |
| Other Metal -. | 117 | 79,000 | 1,697,000 | 103 | 71,000 | 816,000 |
| Textile | 52 | 489,000 | 8,154,000 | 120 | 80,000 | 1,410,000 |
| Crathing .. .. | 66 | 16,000 | 194,000 | 72 | 39,000 | 938,000 |
| Transport W oodworking and | 115 | 571,000 | 3,859,000 | 133 | 67,000 | 490,000 |
| Furnishing. <br> ing and | 51 | 24,000 | 920,000 | 96 | 31,000 | 945,000 |
| Other Trades $\quad$. | 236 | 108,000 | 1,276,000 | 279 | 74,000 | 1,166,000 |
| Employees of Public Authorities. | 96 | 20,000 | 252,000 | 115 | 26,000 | 224,000 |
| Total | 1,253 | 2,542,000 $\dagger$ | 31,132,000 $\ddagger$ | 1,587 | 1,936,000 | 23,123,000 |

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN OCTOBER, 1920.
 Employees of retail co-operative
socter Peterborough.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i,e,, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for wor
exceeded 100 days. + These numbe
$\ddagger$ Revised figures.
 $\|$ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople
I For particulars of the effect of this dispute upon other industries see p. 593 .
** The general strike on 18th October was preceded by partial stoppages in South Wales, Lanarkshire, and other districts during the first week of October, arising out of dissatisfaction with
to have involved about 50,000 workpeople.
$\dagger$ The bulk of the workpeople had resumed work by 8th November.

Rates of Wages.
n the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see the changes in rates of wages arranged Note in next colvation in October, with effect either from to come into operatorlier dates, resulted in a total increase that month or from earler deekly wages of over 780,000 of over $£ 118,000$ in the weekystries in which these workworkpeople. The groups of industries in which the following Table :-

| Groups of Trades, | Number of Workpeople affected. | Amount of Net Increase per week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Smelting and | 100,000 | $\stackrel{£}{\text { 21,100 }}$ |
| Manufacture. |  | 9,900 |
| Clothing .. .. .. .. | 461,000 | 45,200 |
| Transport .. ${ }_{\text {W }}$ d Furniture ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 37,000 | 14,900 |
| Woodworking and Furniture | 69,000 | 13,600 13,500 |
| Chemical, Glass, Brick, .. .. .. Other | 50,000 | 13,50 |
|  | 786,000 | 118,200 |

In the iron and steel trades the principal changes were ncreases, under sliding scale arrangements, amounting to 14 per cent. on standard rates for blast-furnacemen in the Cleveland district, 20 per cent. for blast-furnacemen in the West of Scotland, $8 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for blast-furnacementand iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshille, and 15 per cent. for iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands.
The principal changes in the clothing trades resulted from the adoption of new minimum rates, under the rade Boards Acts, for female workers, both in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke and the retail bespoke branches of the tailoring trades.
In the transport trades there was a further increase, under the sliding scale, of 2 s . per week to adult male railway servants in the traffic grades.
In the woodworking trades the principal changes affected men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades in England and Wales, who received a general minimum increase of 2 d . per hour.
In the chemical, brick, etc., trades the principal changes were increases of 6 s . and 3 s . per week to men and women in the brick, tile, etc., trades, with smaller increases to youths and girls, increases of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour to men and $\frac{3}{4} d$. per hour to other workers in the cement trade, and increases varying from $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour to workpeople employed in the manufacture of matches.
The figures given above relate only to increases taking effect in October and do not therefore include the increase in the wages of coal miners which was granted in November. Particulars of this increase will be included in the statistics published in the December Gazette.

Of the increases taking effect in October, seven, affecting over 4,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; three, affecting nearly 3,000 workpeople, were arranged by
conciliation ; thirty, affecting 567,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 76, affecting nearly 212,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In eleven cases, involving over 16,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Changes Taking effect in January-October, 1920.

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Workpeople affected. | Amount of Net Increase per week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building .. .. .. .. .. | 392,000 | $\stackrel{£}{351,200}$ |
| Coal Mining ... .. | 1,181,000 | 721,800 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying .. | 66,000 | 53,260 |
| Iron and Steel smelting and Manufacture. | 211,00) | 201,400 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding .. | 1,202,000 | 429,500 |
| Other Metal Trades ... .. | 397,000 | 185,400 |
| Textile | 1,053,000 | 580,900 |
| Clothing ... ... .. | 678.000 | 202,700 |
| Transport (excluding Tramways) .. | 884,000 | 564,400 |
| Printing, Paper, \&c. .. .. .. | 171,000 | 88,300 |
| Woodworking and Furniture .. | 95,010 | 70,800 |
| Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, \&c. | 265,000 | 104,300 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 290,000 | 113,300 |
| Miscellaneous Trades $\quad . \quad$. ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | $170,000$ | 61,700 |
| Public Utility Services ${ }^{6}$ <br> Total | 307.000 $7,362,000$ | 124,900 $3,853,800$ |

## Hours of Labour.

Changes in recognised hours of labour during October affected about 5,500 workpeople, whose working week was reduced by an average of nearly $4 \frac{3}{4}$ hours

The following Table summarises the effect of all the changes, in the industries covered by the Department's statistics, reported during the period January to October, 1920 : -

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Workpeople affected. | Aggregate Reduction in Weekly Hours. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building .. .. .. .. .. | 281,200 | 884,300 |
| Mining and Quarrying ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 12,300 | 43,200 |
| Textile $\quad . . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$. | 54,400 | 363,100 |
| Clothing .. .. .. .. .. | 129,200 | 418,000 |
| Other Miscellaneous . . . | ${ }^{42,200}$ | 144,400 |
| Public Utility Services* .. | 21,500 | 67,200 |
| Total .. | 546,450 | 2,044,500 |

[Noтe.-The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, seamen, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in current rates of shop assistants, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below. 1

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920.

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


[^14]$\dagger$ Viz., Aceringthorities. $\dagger$ Viz., Accrington, Bacup, Blackburn, Burnley, Olitheroe, Oolne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, Rawtenstall, and Rishton.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920-(continued).

| Trade. | Locality |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | SOUTHERN Counties- |

Building (continued)."

## Electrical

 Installation.Coal Mining .

Quarrying

Pig Iron
Manufacture.

Iron and Steel
Iron and Steel
Manufacture

Southern Counties(continued)
Midsomer Norton and
Radstock. Minehead and Teignmouth.
 ing Bradford-on-Avon,
Melksham,
Trow$\underset{\text { Mridge, and Westbury). }}{\text { Mrow- }}$

## WALES:-

Barmouth .. .. ..

## Pwllheli

## SCOTLAND :-

London and District
(within a radius of
12 miles of Charing
1 . Cross). Aberdeen, Dundee,
Eainburgh and GlasEdinb.
gow.

North Staffordshire
Northamptonshire
Leicestershire and Lincolnshire
South Durham and
North Riding of York-
shire.
South-West of England $\ddagger$
after 1
after 1
May.
1 Sept.s

5 June
Dumfriesshire ... ..
$\begin{aligned} & \text { East of Scotland (Fife- } \\ & \text { shire, Mid. and West }\end{aligned}$ East of Scotland (Fife-
shire, Mid. and West
Lothians).

West of Scotland

Cleveland and Durham Tees-side ..
North Staffordshire

Nottinghamshire and District and adjoining
parts of Derbyshire. Northamptonshire

South Wales and Monmouthshire
West of Scotland
England and Wales

Consett, Jarrow and Newburn.

13 Sept.
27 Oct

Pay
payable
payable
between
7 and 9
Oct.

10 May
18 Oct.
27 Oct.

## IR0N

$$
3 \text { Oct. }
$$

3 Oct.
1st making
up day
in Oct.

27 Oct.
18 Oct.
1 Oct.

## Beginning <br> of pay <br> period <br> 1 Nov. 4 Oct.

1 Oct.
Date from
which
change
took
effect.

Occupations.

## BUIL DING AND ALLIED. TRADES-(contin) wed

l Oct. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and

## Bricklarers.

joiners, woodcutting machiniters and plumbers plumbers, plasterers, painters, and Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and skilled painters.
Rough painters, and labourers.
Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and labourers. plumbers, painters, and
Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters,
plumbers, plasterers, painters, and plumbers, plasterers, painters, and

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and
joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and joiners,
Labourers
Bricklayers, mäsons,
joiners,
carpenters and joiners,
painters. Labourers.

## Slaters

Electricians' assistants over 21 years of age employed by electrical contractors (other than apprentices).
Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.

## MINING AND QUARRYING.

Underground flremen
Ironstone miners and" quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.
Ironstone quarrymen
Whinstone quarrymen, labourers, etc. .
Basis rate of 9 s .6 d . per day adopted. $\dagger$
Basis rate of 9 s . per day adopted. $\dagger$
Increase, under sliding scale, of $24 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates adopted in 19420 , making wages $228 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the standard.
Increase, under sliding scale, of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates adopted in 1920, making wages $123^{3}$ per cent. above the standard.
Increase of 9 s , per week for timeworkers, of an
equivalent amount for pieceworkers and of 2 s . per ton, on all sizes, on settmakers' price lists.
Minimum rates flxed of 1s. 2d. per hour, where no bonus on production scheme exists, and ls. 3d. per hour, where a bonus on production is paid, fcr quarry labourers; and equivalent advances, based conditions of employment peculiar to individual quarries, granted to other classes of quarry workers. Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change : quarrymen, ls. 6d. ; blacksmiths, etc., 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour.
Increases of 3d. per hour on time-rates to settmakers, stone-cutters and kerb-dressers, of 6d. per ton to settmakers and of 1d. per lineal foot to kerb-dressers Increase of ld. per hour to timeworkers and of 5 per cent. to piece workers. Rates after change : luggers, ls .9 d . ; labourers, 1 s . 7 d . per hour.

Increase, under sliding scale, of 14 per cent. on standard ras and dard rates adopted in 1919, making wages or inpar bonus in some cases.
bont. $16 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on stanIncrease, under slider rates of 1899, making wages:-Tonnagemen: 2803 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment. Daymen: $280 \frac{4}{2}$ per cent. above the standard, plus a bonus of 3 d . to 7 d . per shirt. Increase, under sliding scale, of
dard rates adopted in 1920 , making wages $123 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent, above the standard.
cent, above the standard. standard rates adopted in 1920, making wages $228 \frac{8}{4}$ per cent. above the standard.
Increase, under sliding scale, of $8 \frac{8}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages:-Daymen: 114 per cent. above the standar lod. per day to those whose earnings do not exceed $\overline{5} \mathrm{~s}, \| \mathrm{per}$ week. Tonnagemen: $186 \underset{4}{ }$ per cent. above the standard, plus 10d. per shift to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. 1 per week. on Increase, under sliding scale, of $203 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. standard rates, making wages $197 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (Lanarkshire) above (Ayrshire) and standard, plus a war advance of 3s. 9d. per shift. Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on standard rates of 1891, makıng wages 270 per cent. above the standard.
Increase, under sliding scale, of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages at:-Consett, 210 per cent. above the standard; Jarrow, 205 per cent. above the standard ; Newburn, and $192 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (heaters) above the standard.

[^15]the maiority rates took effect under an arrangement made by the Salisbury to 23 The base rates quoted are subject to the $u * u \downarrow 1$ current percentage and flat rate advances, which, in the case (with a minimum of 2 s , per day) on gross earnin per cent., plus 18 per cent. (war bonus), plus 5s. per day war wage and sankey wage, pilts. and the Isle of Wight.
$\ddagger$ Including the Counties of Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Oxford, Somerset and reom andation of the No. 7 Area Council of the
The minimum rates for labourers with equivalent advances for other classes were grazted cases the advances wre c National Joint Industrial Council for the Granite and Roadstone Quarrying Loders.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RAT

| Trade | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

IRON AND
4 Oct. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
Sheffield

Midlands (including parts of South York-
shire and South Lanshire and
South Wales and Monmouthshire.

South Wales and Monmouthshire.

## ENGI NEERING

United Kingdom\|
1st full pay after
21 June

4 Oct.

1 Oct.

## STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTU RE (continued).

Boiler firemen, crane drivers, loco. and engine drivers, shunters, hammer and press drivers, gas producermen, loco. press drivers, slingers, stationary enginemen, servicemen, etc., employed in rolling mills, forges and press shops in steel works.

Iron puddlers

Iron and steel workers

Engineers and other skilled craftsmen mployed on repair and maintenance work in iron and steel works.

## BOILERMAKING AND SHIPBUILDIN G TRADES

Woodworkers and allied tradesmen employed in coach and motor body and other vehicle building, and on agricultural machinery in federated engineering and allied establishments :

Coach and motor body building in composite establishments§ engaged Body builders, trimmers, body finishers, coachsmiths and painters.

Body mounters and coach fltters
Semi-skilled woriers employed on body work and trimming,
or as mounters and vice hands.
Brush hands .

Painters' labourers ..
Woodcutting machinists :rade I (general machinists, in cluding spindle hands).

Grade II (machine operators as distinct from general machinists).

Grade III (adults working sanders, boring, drilling, swing, automatic cross cutters and any other machines mutually agreed upon).
Agricultural engineering (thrashing machines, wagon bodies, trailers, traction wagons, steam wagons and electric wagons) :-

Hand workers (see footnote ${ }^{* *}$ )

Base rates of semi-skilled mon increased, on adoption of three-shift system, to a minimum of 27 s . per week and shift rate flxed at one-sixth of the weekly base rate, plus amounts ranging from 1s. 1d. to men on a base rate not exceeding 29s. per week to 18 . 3d to men with base rates exceeding 31s. per week boiler chargemen to receive not less than 3d. per shift above the shift rate of boiler firemen; the shift rates so increased to bs subject to a flat rate war bonus of 8 s . 8 d . per shift. $\dagger$
Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent., making Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent on standard rates of 1908, making wages 265 per cent, above the standard.
Increase, under sliding scale, of $8 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages :-Daymen : $171_{4}^{1}$ per cent.above the standard, plus 18. 3d. or 1s. per shist, plus 10d per day to those whose earnings do not exceed 55s. per wark, ponnagem. 1801 per cent. above the standard, plus 10 , per sheek do not exceed 55s. $\ddagger$ per week.
of 41 s . of 41s. per week plus 178 per cent. Rate after
change: $£ 514 \mathrm{~s}$. per week.

Standard hourly rates adopted on basis of two Schedules called A and B (See footnote I for details) Such rates to be subject to an addition of 26 s . 6 d . per week, plus bonuses of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively 21 years of age and over, and the time rates to be guaranteed to wos for the difteren resurts. Particulars of

Schedule A rates adopted as standard ; apprentices on coming out of their time at 21 years of age and men Who have served not less than four years at the trade
to be paid not less than 2d. per hour below standard to be paid not less than 2 d . per hour below standard with $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour advance every six months until standard is reached
Standard rates adopted at 1d. per hour below Schedule A.

Standard rates adopted at 2d, per hour below Schedule A, the starting rate to be 4 d . per hour below months until standard is reached.
Standard rates adopted at $2 \frac{2}{2}$. per hour below Schedule $A$; the starting rate to be $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour below Schedule A, with $\frac{1}{2} d$, per hour advance every six months until standard is reached
Starting rate to be $4 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour below Schedule A with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour advance in six months.

Schedule A rates adopted as standard; apprentices on coming out of their time at 21 years of age and men who have served not less than four years at the trade to be paid not less than 2d. per hour below standard, with $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour ad
Standard rates adopted at 2d. per hour below Schedule $A$; the starting rate to be 4d. per hour below Schedule A, with $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour advance every six months until standard is reached, and may be pro
Starting rate to be $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour below Schedule A with $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour advance in six months.

Schedule B rates adopted as standard for Grade I (skilled) men ; men in Grade II ${ }^{*}$ (semi-skilled) to be standardised at ind. per hour below Grade'I be standardised at litd. per hour below Grade 1
rates ; and those in Grade III** at $1^{\frac{8}{4} d . \text { per hour }}$ below Grade I rates; and apprentices on coming out of their time at 21 years of age to be paid $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour below Grade I rates, with sid. per hour advance every six months until standard is reached at 23 years of age.
${ }^{n}$ In the case of some firms the change over was made prior to 4 th Oct., owing to the requisite number of men being obtained to work the extra shifts ; in other cases the three-shift system is to be introduced as soon as the requisite number of men is available. The change over took effect under Decisions
Nos. 84 and 389 of the Industrial $\dagger$ See also under "Changes in
$\ddagger$ The 55 s. per week referred to is base Labour."
Composite establishments are those at the standard rates plus 45 per cent.
Il The standard rates described were at which coach and motor body building and other classes of work are carried on in conjunction.
Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated agreed upon between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the National Union of Ki The "standard" hourly rates are as follows:-SCHEDULE Machinists.
Kingston-on-Thames and London, Is. 3.5d.; Leyland, 1s. 3.4 . 1s. 2.45 d . L Grimprt, 1s. 2.95 d . ; Doncaster, Is. $2.75 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ St. Albans, 1s. $2.63 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Barn.; Weybridge and Woking, ls. $3.3 \mathrm{Jd}$. ; Addlestone, Bookbam and Chertsey,
 Durham, Far, Barrow, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackbarton, Glasgow, Greenock, Hamilton and Paisley, 1s. 27d.: Accrington, Altrincham, Arbroath, Maidstone, Manworth, Fleetwood, Gateshead, Grantham, Hart, Bolton, Bootle, Burnley, Bury, Chepstow, Chorley, Colne, Coventry, Darlington, Darwen, Reddish, Rochchester, Middlesbrough, Motherwell, Nelson, Ntepool, Heywood, Hull, Hyde, Kilmarnock, Lancaster, Little Hulton, Liverpool, Lytham Sunderland, Troon, St. Helens, Sale, Salford, Sheffield, North and South Shield, Smenton-le-Willows, Oldbury, Oldham, Preston, Radeliffe, Ramsbottom, Tresterfleld, Derby, Guildford, Warrington, West Bromwich, Wigan and Wolverhampton, 1s. 224 d . ; Johnstone, 1s. 2'12d. ; Beeston, Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Coalville, Cury and Weymouth, Hove, Ilkeston. Leicester, Long Eaton, Newport, Nottingham, Penistone, Plymouth, Rugby, Sandiacre, Slough, Stoke-on18. 1.73d. Cradley Heath, Dudley, Fra. ; Stafford, 1s. 1.93d. ; Carlisle, Nailsworth, 1s. 1.86d.; Aberdeen, Bath, Bedford, Bishop Auckland, Bradford, Chester, Letchworth, Luton, Bingley, Brighouse, Chelmsford, Leeds, Loughborough, Oxford, Shipley. Southport, Stanningley, Windermere, Workington and York, Wakefleld and Wh, Melksham. Meltham, Chelmsford, Chippenham, Cleckheaton. Ccosshill, Dewsbury, Halifax, Heckmond wike, Huddersfield, Keighley, Wakefleld and Whitehaven, ls. I•48d.; High W ycombton, Otley, Peterborough, Rochester, Shifnal, Skipton, Sowerby Bridge, Tamworth, Trowbridge, Chequers Bridge, Colchester, Dursley, Exeter, Gbe, Newbury, Pershore, Reading and Worcester, 1s. 1.35d.; Cleator Moor, 1s. $2 \cdot 23 d$. ; Bury Norwich, Retford, Stroud, Taunton, Thetford, Yarmouth and Yeornh Gloucester, Lpswich, Kettering, Kings Lynn, Leiston, Lincoln, Misterton, Newark, below those in Schedule A Hayle, ls. $0.7 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Maldon, 11.18 d . ; Penzance, 10.89 d , ; Braintree, 10.03 d Mansfield, 1 sch .0 .98 d ., Stoney Stratford, 1s. 0 . 73 da .; Camborne * The grades were A
thrasher erectors, detailers, joiners fraws:-Grade I-Fully qualifled woodworkers who are capable of and may be required to do all woodwork such as boxes for machines, luggers who work in both wagon body builders, wheelwrights, makers of poles and shafts for portables and thrashers, ladders and tool other than laboure are capable of and required to and wood, and first grade plant maintenance men whose wages have been regulated by factory rates. tool boxes, poles, and and men on simple details such (with ordinary supervision of skilled men) work of a repetition nasure such as bozes, also ladders, work of a similar character, for implements and maize shellers and huskers. Grade III-Men employed in making rough packing cases and crates or

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920 -(continued).

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from <br> which <br> change <br> took <br> effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## ENGINEE RING, BO ILERMAKING AND SHIPBUILDING T RADES-(continued).

Engineering,
Boilermaking,
etc. (contdi).

Sail Making

Chain Manufac-

Wire Working

File Manufac-
Glasgow and District

Mid-Derbyshire ..
Farriery

Nail, etc.,
Manufacture.
Manufacture.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Screw } \\ \text { Manufacture. }\end{gathered}$

Railway Wagon
Building, etc.
Constructional
Engineering.

Textile Machinery Accessory

Bilston

Worcester .. .. ..

Brierley Hill, Cradley
Heath and Oldbury.

Tipton

Donnington, Horsehay and Oakengates.

Ipswich
Hull .

Great Britain

London

Lancashire and Cheshire

Manchester and District
Wolverhampton .
Glasgow, Greenock, Pais ley, Port Glasgow and Birmingh

Birmingham .. ..
$\qquad$

Manufacture.


1st pay 31 July.

Coventry and Darlaston
1st pay
after 31 July.
lst pay
31 July.
lst pay
after
31 July.
1st pay
after
31 July.
lst full
week
1 Oct.

17 July

1 July
3 July
18 Oct.

13 May
1st pay
aiter
13 Oct.

1 July
30 Aug .
Woodworkers, etc., in federated engineer-
ing and allied establishments (cont.) : :-
Agricultural engineering (thrashing
machines, wagon bodies, trailers,
traction wagons, steam wagons and
traction wagons, steam wagons and
electric wagons (contd.) :-
Woodcutting machinist

Railway carriage, tramcar, and 'bus building.
ngle-iron smiths platers, rivetters and caulkers, and holders-on.

Angle-iron smiths

Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters and caulkers, and holders-on.

Angle-iron smiths and platers

Angle-iron smiths, platers, and holders-on

Platers, rivetters and caulkers, and holders-on.

Rivetters and caulkers, and holders-on .

Holders-on . .

Blacksmiths

Sailmakers

## OTHER METAL TRADES.

Workpeople employed in the chain trade making hand hammered chains up to and including $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

Adult males engaged on wire working:Timeworkers

Pieceworkers
Hand and machine grinders, machine utters, hardeners, etc. :-
imeworkers (males, 21 years of age Pieceworkers

Farriers
Farriers
Farriers

Pieceworkers employed in the manu
facture of cut tacks.
Women workers employed in the manufacture of screws.

Tilders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.
and working, and who may be required to set up and work all
${ }^{\dagger}$ See footnote ${ }^{-1}$ on p. 622. ${ }^{2}$.
$\ddagger$
classes of woodcutting machines, including spindle machines. For definitions of Grades II and III see under
\& The base rates specified are subject to the addition of war wage of

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920-(continued).

| Trade. |  | Locality. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date from |  |  |
| which |  |  |
| ehange |  |  |
| took |  |  |
| effect. |  |  |$|$

OTHER METAL TRADES-(continued).
Wool comb, hackle and gill makers (fallermen, circle-men and finishers).

Shuttle makers
Military musical instrument
makers :Adult timeworkers

## Adult pieceworker

## TEXTILE TRADES.

Pinsetters employed in spinning and combing mills. Workpeople employed of (a) jute, or (b) of jute and any other fibre except flax or
hemp:-
Females (timeworkers).
Spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners).

Orra (or spare) spinners
Spinning sbifting mistressses
All timeworkers (male and female)

Female homeworkers employed as piecetrade (hand-braiding).
Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry :-

Males.

Females

Workpeople employed in the silk industry.

Workpeople employed in the silk trade (including those in the thrown silk section but excluding tacklers and hand loom weavers).
Hand loom weavers and enginemen and firemen.
Males employed in the silk dyeing industry

Female workers employed in the manufacture of elastic web, \&c.:Timeworkers

Pieceworkers

Pieceworkers employed in the manufacture of canvas hose pipe and woven

## CLOTHING TRADES.

Females employed in the ready-made and Cutters, trimmers, and fitters-

Other women (except learners)

Learners occupied wholly or mainly in (a) fitting-up, (b) hooking-up material composed solely of linen or cotton to be used in making
overalls and other similar washoveralls and other similar wash-
able garments.

Particulars of change.

Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change : fallermen. 2s. 2d. ; circlemen (intermediate), 2s. 3d. ; circlemen and inishers (qualified), 2s. 4 d .

Increase, under sliding scale, of ld. per hour. Minimum time-rates after change: brass instrument makers, 2 s . $0 \frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; drum makers, $28.0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; wood-wind and saxophone makers, 2s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$.; brass proverss. 1s. $11_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~d}$. : improvers, 1s. 6 6 d . and 1 s . 8d. Increase, under sliding scale, of $4 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on list of December, 1919.

Increase of 3 d . per hour (1s. $11 \frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2s, $2 \frac{4}{4}$ d.).

Scale of minimum weekly time-rates flxed, unde Trade Boards Acts, varying from 37s. 6d. to 61s. 4d spinnerst (subject to a percentage increase where the size of the yarn used on a bobbin is greater ther the normal size). (See Order on p. 637.)
Minimum time-rate flxed, under Trade Boards Acts at 38s. per week for those 18 years of age and over.t (See Order on p. 637.)
Minimum time-rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 48s, per week. $\dagger$ (See Order on p. 637.)
Overtime rates flxed, under Trade Boards Acts, for al hours worked in excess of 48 per week: $8 \frac{3}{4}$ hours on Saturday (See Order on Saturday.+ (Ste Order on p. 637.)
Trade Boards Acts, resulting in an average increase of about 6.5 per cent. on previous rates.

Maximum amount of basic rate on which "cost of living" wage is payable increased from 30s. to 34 s .6 d . for men 21 years of age and over, resulting in an increase (on a "cost of living" flgure of 155 per in the maximum for juniors under 21 years Inclusive rates after change: lst framers, 93 . 9 d . warehousemen, 84s. lld. ; boilermen and machinemen, 86s. 11 d .
Increases of from 8d. to 1s. (warpers, 2s. 7d.) per week on basic time-rates paid prior to September lst, $1920 \|$; and piece-rates adjusted so as to give average earnings, as previously, 15 per cent. in advance of the total wage paid to timeworkers. Inclusive rates after change for timeworkers: gassers, 55 s . Increase of 6 s . per week to men 22 years of age and over, of 4 s .6 d . per week to women 18 years and over and of 3 s . per week to youths under 22 years and to girls under 18 years. Minimum time-rates after change: Men, 22 years and over: braidworkers 66 s . 6d. ; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 73 s . ; millmen, 67 s . ; weavers, 71 s. ; women 18 years and over, 40s. 6d.
ncreases, under sliding scale, of 2 s . per week to adult males, of is. od, per week to adult females, and of 18 , per week to juniors under 18 years of age.

Increase, under sliding scale, of $2 s$. per week.
Increases of 6 s . per week to those 22 years of age and over and of 3 s . per week to those under 22 years of age. Minimum time-rates after change: dyers and glossers, $2 \dot{2}$ y ears, 69 s . ; $22 \frac{1}{2}$ years and over, 71 s ; adult mixers, 71s. to 79 s ; dyeing machinemen, 71 s

New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of 4 s . per week generally to those over 20 years of age and of proportionately smaller amounts to those under 20 ytars. Rates after change: 16 s . at 14 to 15 years, increasing to 28 s . at 17 to 18 y ears and to 40 s , at over 20 years.
Piece prices flxed so as to yield to a worker of ordinary ability 20 per cent. above the corresponding time-rate
substituterease of 115 per cent. on pre-war price list substituted for increase of 75 per cent. on pre-war price list, plus 10 per cent. on earnings previously granted, resulting in a net increase of $22 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent. on pre-war rates. (See Decision No. 501 on p. 634).

Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of $\ddagger d$, per hour in the minimum time-rate. Minimum time-rates after change: under 19 years, $y_{1}^{2 d} . ; 19$ and under ${ }^{2} 0$ $9{ }_{9}^{9} d$. ; 20 years and over, $10 \ddagger$ d. (See Order on p. 579 of October GAZETTE.).
Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of sd. per hour in the minimum time-rate ( $8 \frac{1}{2}$ d. to 91 l .) and piecework basis time-rate (912d to 101d) (See Order on p. 579 of October GAZETTE)
New minimam time-rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., or As, per week. Minimum time-rates after change under 16 years, 16 s .3 d ; 16 and under 17, 19 s . 6 d . ; 17 and under 18, 24 s . (See Order on p. 579 of October GAZETTE).
*The increase was to be paid on the pay day in week ending 9 th October in respect of the preceding pay period
is less then rates are based on a working week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours of employment $\ddagger$ Except in certain parts of Scotland where a 48 -hour week had previously been established on a different basis as regards the hours worked
\% The change was arranged in October, with retrospective payment from the date shown

PRINCIPAL OHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920-(continued).

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from <br> which <br> change <br> took <br> effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CLOTHING TRADES—(continued). |  |

4 Oct.
Females employed in the ready-made and
wholesale bespoke tailoring trate Other learners tailoring trade (contd.):

Female workers employed in the retail
bespoke tailoring trade :-
22 vears of trade :-
22 years of age and over with not trade employed on the ce in the tional part of on the construcmakers, skirt makers as vest makers or as machinists who do the whole of the machining on garment.
20 years of age and over with not less than 4 years' experience in the trade employed as button-holers, than machinists machinists (other
All other workers (except learners)
Leanners

All workers.

Female machinists employed in whole-
sale clothing trade.
Felt hat makers:-
Pieceworkers
Males

Females.

Timeworkers
Solemakers and seatsmen

Men on weekly wages.
Branch managers (employed by $\quad \ddot{\text { co- }}$
operative societies) Laundry we Societies).
Laundry workers employed by Co-opera-
tive Societies:tive Societies:-
Timeworkers :-

Males (wash house and general inside workers, other than enginemen, stokers, \&c.)
Females

Pieceworkers
Female laundry workers (pieceworkers).

## TRANSPORT TRADES.

Male railway servants in traffic grades (excepi clerical and supervising stafts, station masters, \&c., and men in receipt of the bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ or $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)
Railway male clerical stafls, station passenger and parcel agents, inspeciors, foremen and other male supervisory staffs (other than supervisory staffs in charge of men receiving the bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and who are themselves in receipt of such bonus), traffic control staff, \&c.

Women and girl clerks employed in the railway service.

New scale of minimum time-rates flxed, under Trome Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from ls. to 2 s .9 d . per week. (See Order on p. 579 of
October LABOUR GAZETTE.)

Minimum time rate and piecework basis time-rat fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at $14.0 \frac{1}{4} d$, and ls. $1 \frac{1}{4} d$, per hour respectively. Acts, at $1 ヶ$. $0 \frac{1}{4} d$. and
of October LABOUR GAZETTE). Order on p. 580

Minimum time-rate and piecework basis time-rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at $10^{3} \mathrm{~d}$. and $11 \frac{1}{4} d$. per hour respectivelv. (See Order on p. 580 of ,
Minimum time-rate fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 94d. per hour. (See Order on p. 580 October Seale of minimum.
Acts, varying according to age, under Trade Boards Acts, varying according to age of commencing and per hour), to 24 s . per week (or 7 . per week (or $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. Order on p. 580 of October LABOUR GAZ Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Aette.) time worked in excess of 48 hours per week, for all hours on any day (other than Saturday), and 5 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 580 of October LABOUR GAZET1E.)
to yield earnings equivalent to the bincreased to of $10 \frac{1}{4} d$. per hour, fixed by to the basis time-rate Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Tradeady-Made and

Bonus of 95 per cent. on earnings, previously granted to workers earning up to 60s, per week, increased to 100 per cent., and flat bonus of 57 s . per week previously granted to workers earning over 60s. per 95 per tor week.
to workers earning up to 35 s . per week, increased to 100 per cent., and flat bonus of 33 s . 3d. per week pro iously granted to workers earning over 35 s , per week, increased to 35 s. per we $\epsilon \mathrm{k}$.
Bonus of 90 per cent. previously granted, increased to 95 per cent. Rate after change, $10 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour plus 95 per cent.
Increase of 10 per cent. on price list of March, 1919, making wages 25 per cent. above the list for sole. makers and 30 per cent. above the list for seatsmenIncrease of 6s. per week (70s. to 76s.).
Increase of 7 s . per week ( 75 s . to 82 s ).

Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 35 s . per week for those under 18 years of age, 45 s . per week at 18 years, and increasing with each year of age to 75 s . per week at 21 years and over.
Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 16 s . per week at 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 32 s . per week at 18 years, and to 44 s . at 21 years. Women working on washing machines to be paid not less than 48. and charge hands not less than $6 s$ abo
Temporarv increase of 15 per cent, o a earnings pending a revision of piece prices.
Increase of ld. per hour in minimum piecework basis time-rate ( $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.). (See Decision No. 496 on p 634.)

Increase, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to all adults, and of 1 s . per week to engine cleaners under 18 years of age.

Increase, under sliding scale, of $£ 10$ a year or 4s. per week.

New scales of weekly rates adopted (for a working week of 48 hours) as follows :-Girl Clerks-17s. 6d. at 16 years of age and 21s. 6d. at 17 years; Women Clerks-starting in Class 2 at 30 s . at 18 years increasing by $2 s$. per week each year to 40 s . at 23 years, and therefrom by 2 s . 6 d . per week each year to 60s. at 31 years; clerks in olass leceiving a minimum of bears ; all the foregoing rates to be subject to an addition of 4s. for clerks employed in the London area and the war bonuses described in footnote. $\S$ Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per week to thuse 18 years of age and over and of 9 d . to those under 18 years.
Increase, under sliding scale, of 6s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 3 s . per week to those Increase, under sliding scale, of 3s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week to those under 18 years.

Those entering the trade at 19 years of age and over to be paid 2 s . per week less than the sas ind t The new minimum piecework basis time-rate was that adopted under a Decision in London.
$\ddagger$ The change was arranged in October, with retrospective payment from the date shown. inversely with increases in pay received from $2 s$. (for those with a 20 s , increase) to 20 s . (for those with a 2 s . increase), these amounts to be deducted from inversely with increases in pay received from 2 s. (for "floating bonus") to continue, subject to certain deductions for further increases in pay and to fluctuations with the cost of living.

The new rates took effect, with retrospective payments from the date shown, under an agreement made in August, 1920


## FUR NITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

Furniture
Manufacture

[^16]lst pay
day in
Oct.
25 June

Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers

French polishers employed in shopfitting and builshers emplo Men
Women
lncrease of 2 d . per hour (2s. 2d. to 2 s .4 d .).
Increase of ld. per hour in standard rate (1s. 10d. to 18.11d.).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920-(continued).

| Trade, |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| Furniture |

Sawmilling

##  <br> (continued).

Coopering

Northampion

Various towns in EngGroup A§..

Group B§ .

Vehicle
Building and
Trades
Trades.

## Derby

Wolverhampton (certain firms).
London ( 12 mile radius from Charing Cross).

Birmingham

South Wales (including Bridgend, Cardiff, Llanelly and Swansea)
Lancashire, Cheshire, and the North West Liverpool and Birkenhead Districts.
Locality,

Date from
which change took effect.

Occupations.

## FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES

June-Oct.
Cabinet makers, carvers, turners, machinists, french polishers and mpCabinet
turners, mers, chair makers, carvers, (males) machinists, french polishers Upholstresses upholsterers.
(females). and french polishers
Packers and
wholesale furniture employed in the
pay afte
22 June.
2 Oct.
Dry coopers:-
Timeworke
Timeworkers
Pieceworkers
lst pay
day in
Sept.
6 Sept. $\ddagger$
Men employed in the coach and motor Nationg trade by members of the
Sept.-Oct. Men employed in the vehicle Trades. and wheelwright trades by mele building of the Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhers and District Master Wheelwrights Association.
6 Sept. Workpeople employed in the vehicle building trades by members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades

Increase of 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for skilled grades, 1s. ild.

Increase of 2 d . per hour on all existing rates to skilled men, and minimum hourly rates adopted of 2 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ for bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smitbs, painters, trimmers, mounters general machinists and sawyers; 2s. $0 \frac{1}{2} d$. for coach fitters, ls, $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for vicemen, ls. 61 d. for hammermen or strikers and brush hands, resulting generally in previous minimum rates; labourers to recer the increase of 2 d . per hour over thourers to receive an Increase of 2 d . per hour on all existing rates to skilled men, and minimum hourly rates adopted of $2 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} d$ for skilled grades, 1s. $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, for coach fitters, 1s. 8d for vicemen, and ls, $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. for hammermen or strikers and brush hands, resulting generally in increases of d. or $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour over the previous minimum rates; labourers to receive an increase of 2 d . per hour over the previous minimum
grades, ls 9 d , rates adopted of 1 s . 10d. for skilled and 1s. 6d. for hammermen or strikers hands, resulting generally in an increas and brush hour over the previous minimum rates; labourer to receive an increase of ld. per hour over the previous minimum.
per hour adopted for skilled ncrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for skilled grades, 1s. ild.
Increases of 2d. per hour on all existing rates to men 21 years of age and over, of Id. per hour to youths between the age of 19 and 21, and of 2s. 6d. per week to youths and apprentices under $19 ;$ systems of payment by results to be introduced slibject to guaranteed, irrespective of earnings.
Increase of 19 s 3 d . per week ( 66 s , to 85 s . 3 d .). *
Increase of 2 d . per hour ( $1 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$. to 1s. 11d.).
Increase of 2 d . per hour. Minimum rates after change : wood workers, smiths, painters, and trimmers, 2 s . $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. : fitters, mounters, and coach vicemen, d. ; brush hands, Is. $9 \frac{1}{2} d$.

Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change: planing and moulding machinists, saw sharpeners, and wood turners, 2 s ; ; band and circular sawyers, 1 s . yers, 1s, $10 \frac{1}{2} d$. Increase of 4 d . per hour. Rate after change for sawyers and machinists, 2s. 4 d.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." for skilled grades at these towns were 2s. at Liverpool, 1s. 11d. at Huddersfield, 1s. 9 d . at Chester, and 1s. 111 d, at the other towns mentioned, Increases, over these minimum rates had been granted at certain towns, subject to the increa
Oldham and Stockport (to which maximum rates 2d. per hour now has to be added).
$\ddagger$ The increases were arranged in October, with retrospective payment ${ }_{8}$. Alvorpe, Ainsworth, Altrincham, Ashton, Accrington, Aberdare, Aston, BirmingThe towns included in each group are as follows:-Group A,-Alverthorpe, Ainsworrtall, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bradford, Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, ham, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Bromley Cross, Barnsley, Basford, Batley, Bingley, Birstai, Bay, Denton, Dewsbury, Didsbury, Dudley, Droylsden, Crewe, Cheadle, Carlton, Cleckheaton, Chesterfield, Chorlton, Choriey, Coy, Greenfleld, Great Harwood, Hadfild, Handforth, Handsworth, Hazel Erdington, Fleetwood, Gateshead, Glossop, Great Crosby, Gidersome, Gaiseley, Gruddersfleld, Heckm ond wike, Hull, Keighley, Long Eaton, Luddenfoot, Grove, Heywood, Higher Ince, Hindley, Hollingworth, Hyde, Halidax, Mileton, Monkwearmouth, Mossley, Morley, Mytholmroyd, Macclesfield, Monmouth Merthyr, Newport (Mon.), Newcastle, North Shields, Nottingham, Normant Mn, Oldbury, Ossett, Oldham, Pemberton, Prescot, Stariside, Stockport, Rawdon, Rotherham, Rochdale, Reddish, Radelifie, Sowerby Bridge, Salford, Shipley, Sale, Smethwick, South Stratford-on-Avon, Sutton Cold field, Sheffield, Southport, St. Helens, Swansea, Tipton, Werneth, Warrington, Wigan, Wilmslow, Wakefield, Yeadon. Group B. - Alnwik, Bacup, Bridgwater, Bournemouth, Brighouse, Burton, Oheltenham, Chester-le-Street, Church, Cormin, town, Gloucester, Grantham, Hartlepool, Houghtoa-le-Springs, Huntingdon, Kiders, Northampton, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Ripon, St. Anne's, Shirehampton, Shrewsbury, Stamford, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Scarborough, Sandoach, Thornaby, Cher, Clayton, Ripon, St. Anne's, Shirehampton, Shrewsoury, Wombwell, Wigston Magna, Yarm, York, Yeovil. Group C-Gaerphily, Clithester, Morniston, West. Denby Dale, Evesham, Holmfirth, Kirkheaton, Knutsford, Llandebie, Llandilo, Llanelly, Upholland, Whalley, Whitehaven, Worcester, Nantwich, Pengram, Penrith, Porth, Redditch, Rhondda, Ross, Skelmanthorpe, Slaithwaite, Workington, Wrexham. Group D.-Alsager, Ammanford, Bolton by Bowland,
Holderness, Lancaster, Malton, Ormskirk, Raiaford, Retford, Selby, Whitby., Ypwich (1s. 9d.), Norwich (1s. 1ld.), Leicester (1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2} d$. ), and Reading (1s. 9d.). \| The other towns affected included Biggleswade (1s. 9d.), Dover (sreviously in force for skilled grades. In the London area, the previous minimum The rates in bracket after each town indicate the minimu 1 s . 11 d . for mounters, coachfltters, and saw yers, 2 s . for other skilled men, 1 s . m . in in excess of ls. $5 \frac{1}{2} d$. for hammer-men and brush hands, and 1 s . $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. for labourers ; rates varying from inly in the West End).
these minimum rates, plus the 2 d . per hour recently granted are paid by certain firms (mainly in the westrike (generally within a week of $28 t h$ October).
T The increases took effect from 28 th October, or from such date
$\qquad$

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920-(continued).


[^17]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OOTOBER, 1920-(continued).


PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OOTOBER, 1920-(continued).


[^18]$\ddagger$ The new rates, which did not genera, with retrospective payment from the date shown
Association and the Amalgamated Society of result in s change in wages, took effect under an Agreement made between the Roller Leather Manufacturers

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920-(continued)

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from <br> which <br> change <br> took <br> effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Brush and
Broom Maki
Broom Making.

Basket Making
London, Oxford, Southborough, Tonbridge Hildenborough, Pens
reat and Teston
Great Britain

Lancashire and Cheshire
4 Oct.

23 Sept.

Workpeople employed in the cork Time
Timeworkers

Pieceworkers
Window
Cleaning.

Other Trades
and Occupa-
tions.

Co-operative employees (distributive):Males.

Females

Co-operative employees (productive) ..
Employees of Co-operative Societies (except laundry, transport and bootrepairing departments) :

Branch managers in charge of a branch consi

Branch departmental manageresses or forewomen.
Males (except clerks)

Females (except clerks).

Male Clerks.

Scale of minimum hourly rates adopted, starting 3.062 d . (12s. 3d. per week) at 14 years of 2 ge and per week) each half year to 8.575 d . (34s. 4 d (39s. 2d. per week) at and thereafter yearly to $9 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~d}$ to be subject to a probationary and over, such rates being worked at rates mutually agreed month employers and workpeople ; also piece rates to b to arn (ospective of age) so as to enable worker to earn not less than the daywork rate.
Minimum rates adopted, varying from 20s. to 30 s . per
week. ncreas wages $37 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list of April, making

Minimum time, piece and piecework basis time rate fixed or varied, under Trade Boards Acts, based generally on the minimum rates payable to ordinary workers. (See Order on p. 637)
making wages 180 per cent Labove the list prices workers, and 170 per cent above the list for time workers.
Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices.
Minimum rate of 1s. $2 d$. per hour adopted.
Minimum rate of $3 \frac{1}{4} d$. per hour adopted for workers aged 14 to 15 years; and scale of minimum rate per hour for those 15 to 16 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 9d, per hour for those 18 years of age and over.

Increase of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on rates adopted in August 1919. Rates after change: Wholesale and Retail Sec 72 s . ; sorters : warehousemen and general packers, class sorters, 48s.; Manufacturing Section:-Males : porters and unskilled workers, 72 s .; machinists notchers, and sorters, 78 s . ; pushers-off, 84 s .
Advance of $112 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over pre-war rates, prencrease granted, increased to 120 per cent.
nereases of 10 s. per week to men 21 years of age and over, of 7 s . 6 d . to women over 21 years, of 5 s , to under 18 years of age. Minimum rates after change No. 3 district: men: skilled, 82 s . at 21 years, increasing to 88 s . at 24 years; unskilled, 82s. at 21 years skilled women 21 years and over, 53s. 6d. Nos. 1,2 4,5 , and 6 districts: men: skilled, 84 s . at 21 years, in creasing to 90 s , at 24 years; unskilled, 82 s , at 2 years, increasing to 88s. a
21 years and over, 53 s .6 d .

Increase of 12 s . 6 d . per week to those 24 years of age and over, of 14 s . per week to those 21 but under 2 years of age, of 6 s . per week to those 18 but unde 21 years of age and of 3 s . per week to those under 18. Minimum rates after change: skilled, 84 s . at 21 years, increasing to 90 s . at 24 years; un
Increases of $8 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. per week to those 21 years of age and over, of 6 s . per week to those 18 but under 21 years of age, of 3 s .6 d . per week to those 17 years of age, of 4 s . per week to those 15 and 16 years of age, and of 3 s .6 d per week to those 14 years of age Minimum rate after change
years of age and over, 53s. 6d.
Increase of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on present rates to such time and pieceworkers whose wages are regulated by the Joint Wages Council (see note $\dagger$ ).

Increase to minimum rates of $£ 6$ per week except where total sales are less than $£ 100$ per week, in which cases the minimum is to be 25 per weok per week.
Minimum rates adopted of 68s. per week for drapery, etc., departments, and 63s. per week in bread shops, New scale of minimum rates $\ddagger$ adopted resulting in increases varying from ls. to 19 s . per week, s after change. 19 s . at 18 years, 70 s . at 22 years, and to 80 s. at 24 years and over. $\|$
New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2s. per week at 16 years to 12 s . per week at 23 years $\S ;$ the rates previously granted for those of 14 and 15 years of age to remain unchanged. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, 53 s , at 22 years, and to 58 s . at 23 years and over.
New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 3 s , to 22 s . 6 d . per week ; and minimum rate fixed at 25 s . per week for those of 15 years of age. Rates after change: 28s. at 16 years, increasing with each year of age to 4 s . at 18 yer

2 The change was arranged in October, with retrospective payment from the date shown. Northern Section of the Co-operative Union Limited $\dagger$ The increase took effect under an Agreement made between the Joint Wages Councilof thees and Allied Workers. For full list of towns affected and the Northern District of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Comer GaZETTE.
assified according to their respective districts, see note on p. so and packers, but for such workers the highest minimum rate is 70 s . for men, and 63 s , for $\ddagger$ The minimum rates also apply to adult care
whan ex exclusive of manager or branch manager, are aployed in any one department. \|Shop foremen (except in breadshops) where in charge or a dep in breadshops, at least 8s, per week over rate
14. per week over general rate where not so in ol

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OOTOBER, 1920-(continued).

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Trade. \& Locality, \& Date from which change took effect. \& Occupations. \& Particulars of change. \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Other Trades } \\
\& \text { and Occupa- } \\
\& \text { tions- } \\
\& \text { (continued). }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& London (contd.) .. .. \& day after 6 Sept. \({ }^{*}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
SCELLANEOUS TRADES (continued). \\
Employees of Co-operative Societies (except laundry, transport and bootrepairing departments) (contd.) :Female Clerks
\end{tabular} \& New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases varying from 2 s . to 21 s . per week; and minimum rate flxed at 21 s . per week for those of 15 years of age. Rates atter change: 248. at 16 years years, 58 s . at 21 years, and to 75 s . at 25 years and over, \\
\hline \& Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and Clyde Valley. \& 4 Oct. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Assistants employed by grocery and provision merchants:- \\
Men 21 years of age and over.. \\
Women \\
Male learners and juniors \\
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 64 s . at 21 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 68 s , at 23 years and to 72 s . 6 d . at 26 years. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 21s. 6d. at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 26 s . 6 d . at 18 years, to 38 s . at 21 years, and to 45 s . at 24 years. \\
Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 24 s . at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 33 s . at 18 years, and to 45 s . at 20 years.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \(\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Halifax } \& \text {. } \& \text {.. } \\ \text { Manchester } \& \text {.. } \& \text {.. } \\ \\ \text { Southend-on-Sea } \& \& \\ \end{array}\) \& 28 Oct.
18 Aug.

29 July. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Teamers and their helpers employed by Corporation. <br>
Corporation Tramways (permanent way) <br>
Department employees. <br>
Attendants, porters, etc., blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, etc.. carmen, dustmen, dust destructor stokers, painters, sewer and gulleymen, scavengers, timbermen, general labourers, etc., employed by Corporation.

 \& 

Increase of $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Rates after change: teamers. 1s. 7d ; helpers, 18. 61 T d. per hour. <br>
Increases to the following hourly rates:-concretors, 2s. 2d.; asphalters, 2 s . 1d.; platelayers, 2 s . $0 \frac{5}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. beaters, bonders and drillers. 2s. $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; asphalters assistants, 2s. 017 d. ; able-bodied labourers, 2 s . ; and able-bodied points-cleaners, 18.113 d. $\dagger$ <br>
Increase of 7s. 6 d . per week. Rates after change: attendants, porters, etc., 64s. 11d. to 73s. 8d.; blacksmiths and painters, 8 ris. 1ld.; bricklayers. carpenters, etc., 91 s . 4 d . ; carmen, dustmen, etc., 638 s. 2 d . ; dust-destructor stokers, 83s. 7d. ; sewer and gulleymon, ${ }_{\text {motor }}$ vanmen : 82 s . 6d. (drivers), 71s. 6d. (mates) ; timbermen, 78s. 1d.; general labourers, 73s. 8d. per week.
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{Public Utility Services.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Administrative County of London. $\ddagger$} \& May. $\{$ \& | Employees of Local Authorities (manual workers-non-trading services) :- |
| :--- |
| Adult males.. |
| Adult women |
| Youths |
| Girls | \& | Minimum rates of wages fixed, according to grading of workmen, for a working week of 47 hours varying from 30 s . per week for those in Grade A. (attendants, messengers, scavengers, fiagmen, lamp (wharf-keepers, foremen-sewermen, horsekeepers, refuse destructor charge-hands, etc.) to which is to be added a bonus of 160 per cent. $\S$ |
| :--- |
| Minimum rate of 6 d . per hour fixed for a working week of 47 hours, to which is to be added a bonus of 160 per cent. $\$$ |
| Basic rates fixed varying from 10s. 6d. per week of 39 hours for those of from 14 to 16 years of age, to 23s. per week of 47 hours for those 20 to 21 years of age, to which is to be added a percentage addition of 60 per cent. $\S$ |
| Basic rates flxed varying from 98 . per week of 39 hours for those of from 14 to 16 years of age, to 18 s . per week of 47 hours for those 20 to 21 years of age, to which is to be added a percentage addition of 160 per cent. $\S$ | <br>


\hline \& \& | Aug. |
| :--- |
| 6 or 7 | \& All classes \& Bonus of 160 per cent. on basic rates increased, under sliding scale, to 165 per cent.§ <br>

\hline \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Dundee .. .. .. } \\
\text { Dundee } \\
\text { Trust). } & \text { (Harbour }
\end{array}
$$

\] \& 6 or 7 Sept. 3 Sept. \& | Paviors and sett-dressers employed by Corporation. |
| :--- |
| Dockgatemen and scavengers | \& | Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 10 d . to 2s. 1d.). |
| :--- |
| Increases of 5 s . per week to dockgatemen and of 7 s .6 d . per week to scavengers. Rates after change : dockgatemen, 75 s . 6d.; scavengers, 72 s . 6 d , per week. | <br>

\hline \& Dunfermline .. .. \& 14 Oct. \& Scavengers, street workers and general labourers employed by Corporation. \& Increase of 7 s . 6 d . per week. Rates after change: scavengers, 69s. 6d.; general labourers, etc., 72s. 6d. per week. <br>
\hline \& Co. Antrim.. .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ \& 2 Aug. \& County Council employees .. .. .. \& Increases of 5 s. per week, making wages 45 s. (foremen) and 40s. per week (surfacemen), for those employed in the Rural Districts of Antrim, Ballymena, Belfast, Larne, and Lisburn, and of 7 s . per week (26s. to 33s.) to surfacemen employed in the Ballymena Rural District. <br>
\hline \& Dublin (Port and Docks Board). \& $10 \mathrm{May}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& Firemen, greasers, and cranemen .. .. \& Increase of 9 s . per week. Rates after chang3: firemen, 85 s . 7 d . ; greasers, 79 s . 8d. ; cranemen. 72s. 6d. per week. The bonus of $12 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ per ceat. on earnings is paid in addition to the above rates. (See Decisions No. 507 <br>

\hline \& Kinsale (Rural District Council). \& 1 Oct. \& Road surfacemen .. .. .. .. \& | on p. 635 ). |
| :--- |
| lncrease of 11 s . per week ( 34 s , to 45 s .). $\dagger$ | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1920.

| Iron and Steel <br> Manufacture. | Sheffield | .. | .. | .. | U Oct.\\| | Boiler firemen, crane drivers, loco, and <br> engine drivers, shunters, hammer and <br> press drivers, gas producermen, loco, |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| crane drivers, slingers, stationary en- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ginemen, servicemen, etc, employed in |  |  |  |  |  |  |

> Three shift system substituted for 47 -hour week. The change is estimated to have resulted in an average decrease of $4_{3}^{\frac{1}{3}}$ hours per week. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

> Decrease of 7 hours per week ( 55 to 48 ).
> Decrease of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours per week ( $46 \frac{1}{2}$ to 44 ). $\mathbb{}$
> Decrease of 3 hours per week ( $49 \frac{1}{2}$ to $46 \frac{1}{2}$ ). $\|$
> Decrease of 4 hours per week. ( 48 to 44.). $\Phi$
> Decrease of 6 hours per week. ( 60 to 54.). $ף$

[^19]
## 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 October, 1920, was 37. Four deaths were reported during the month, two in the pottery industry due to lead poisoning and two in the wool trade due to
anthrax.

Eight cases of lead poisoning (including 5 deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.
The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below :-

## (a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.

 Among Operatives engaged inSmelting of MetalsPlumbing and Soldering Printing ...
File Cutting and Hardening
Tinning of Metals
Other Contact with
Molten Lead ... Molten Lead ...
White and Red Lead Works ...
Pottery $\dagger$...
Vitreous Enamelling
Electric Accumulator Works .
Paint and Colour Works
Indiarubber Works
Coach and Car Painting
Shipbuilding
Paint used in other Industries
Other Industries
total of above
hoUse painting and PLUMBING

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during October, 1920, was 198, as compared with 272 in the previous month and 313 a year ago.
The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows:-

> RAILTAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen and Goods Guards...
Engine Drivers
Firemen
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Waymen
Porters
Shunters
Mechanics
Mechanics
Miscellaneous
Contractors' Servants
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVIOE

## mines.

Underground
Surface
total, mines
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep -4
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Textile-

## Wool and $\dddot{W}$ orsted

Other Textiles
Extraction of Metals
Conversion of Metals
Founding of Metals
Marine, Locomotive, and
Motor Engineering ... 12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS(continued)
Non-Textile-(continued) :
Gas
Clay, Stone, \&c....
Chemicals
Laundries
Food
Drink
Paper, Printing, \& c .
Other Non-Textile Industries

TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, AS. 104-5Docks, Wharves and Quays ...
Buildings to which Act applies..

TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, 8s. 104-5

Accidents reported under
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894

Total (excluding Sea-
men) districts : and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district.
Aberdeen district. Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses ; and of persons receiving outdoor medical relief only.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

## THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

## Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Bricklayers and Labourers.-The Operative Brickayers' Society, The Public Works and Constructional Operatives' Union v. Messrs. Robert Heath and Low Moor, Ltd. Decision-From the beginning of the first pay period following the date hereof the district rate of their trade ollowid at the Biddulph and Norton ironworks of the firm. Bricklayers 26. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour; labourers in the building department, 1s. 11d. and 16. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour according to grade. Issued 12 th October. (498)

## Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

Acid Tank Wagon Repatrers.-Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics $v$. Wagon Repairers' Association Wages Board. Decision-The 25 per cent. advances to time and piecevorkers granted by the Committee on Production award No. $1099^{\text {wers }}$ (Wagon Repairing Trade-Acid Tank Wagons) to workpeople employed on the repair of wagons which have carried certain acids are calculated on the pre-war rates only and not on the war advances. Issued 1st October. (492)

Blacksmiths and Strikers.-Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision-From the beginning of the pay period immediately following 31st July, 1920, the base rates for black smiths advanced by 2 s . a week in Peterborough and by 1s. a week in Norwich. The base rate of smiths employed at Ipswich to be increased from 49s. to 50 s . a week; in the case of Lynn the rate applicable to strikers has been raised by agreement to 38 s . Issued 20th October. (502)

Carriage Lifters.-Carriage lifters employed by the railway company $v$. Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland). Decision-The base rates of the men concerned employed at the company's works at Dundalk to be increased by 8s. per week, which is to form part of the total earnings for calculating the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus. The new base rates thus established are 38s. per week for men at present paid 30 s ., and 34 s . per week for those paid a rate of 26 s ., to take effect from beginning of first pay period which followed 9th August, 1920. Issued 27th October. (505)
Machinistis (Ratlway Shops).-Irish Engineering, Electrical, Shipbuilding and Foundry Trades Union $v$. Great Southern and Western Railway, Midland Great Western Railway, Dublin and South Eastern Railway. DecisionThe men concerned employed as iron machinists in railway shops in Dublin to be paid an advance of 1s. 9d. a week on base rates, the advance to form part of the men's total earnings for the purpose of calculating the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonus. Issued 27 th October. (506)
Cable Makers.-Electrical Trades Union, National Union of General Workers, and the National Federation of Women Workers $v$. Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Decision-As the rates fixed by the Joint Industry for District Agreement for the Cable Making Industry for District No. 2 should be the rates applicable to the workpeople by Decision No. 340 of the Industrial Court, and the rates fixed by the agreement are on a basis of a 47 hours' week, whereas the working week of the establishment concerned is 48 hours, the Court consider the offer of the employers to pay the weekly rate plus $1 / 47$ for the extra hour an equitable settlement. Issued 28 th
October. (508)
Carpenters-Railway Shops (Ireland).-Joint Managing of Carpenters and Joiners and General Union Societies Railway, Great Southern Joiners v. Midland Great Western Routh Eastern Southern and Western Railway, Dublin and couth Eastern Railway. Decision-The rate of the men a radius of 20 miles from Dublin railway shops outside less than the rate eventur Dublin, to be $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour negotiations now proceeding for carphed as a result of railway shops in the Dublin for carpenters employed in effect from the same date as area. This decision to take quence of the settlement in the new rates fixed in conse The claim for an allowance case of the Dublin area. established. Issued 28th October. (509) of tools is not

## Textile Trades.

Women Workers (Elastic Web Manufacture);-National Union of Elastic Web Weavers, The Workers; Union $v$ British Federation of Elastic Web Manufacturers. Deci sion-The minimum time rates of workers concerned to be 40 s . per week in the case of women over 20 years of age and varying from 16 s . to 37 s . per week, according to age from 14 to 19 years of age. Piece rates to be fixed so as to yield to a worker of ordinary ability 20 per cent. above the corresponding time rate. Issued 7th October. (497)
Women Silk Workers.-National Federation of Women Workers $v$. Coventry and District Textile Manufacturers' Association. Decision-Decision No. 140 of the Industrial Court does not provide a guaranteed time rate for pieceworkers. Pieceworkers to be paid such piece rates as would yield to an ordinary worker in the circumstances of the case as much money as the appropriate piecework basis rate fixed by decision No. 140. The obligation on the employer under Clause 9 of decision No. 140 is that each piece rate shall be sufficient to yield to an ordinary worker not less than the piecework basis rate appropriate to her age. Issued 13th October. (499)

Hosepipe and Belting Weavers.-The Workers' Union $v$. The William Rose Hose Company, Ltd., Salford, George Banham \& Co., Ltd., Farnworth, John Morris \& Sons, Ltd., Salford, the Raven Hose and Belting Co., Salford, Decision-A uniform increase of 115 per cent. on pre-war piece prices applicable from 1st September, 1920, in which the previous advances amounting to $92 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on prewar prices are to merge. Issued 18th October. (501)

## Clothing Trades.

Laundry Employees. - The National Federation of Women Workers v. The Willesden Laundry Employers (members of the National Federation of Laundry Associa tions). Decision-the minimum piecework basis time rate to be increased to $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Time rates for girls under 18 years of age to be as follows :-


These rates are subject to deductions in the case of learners entering for the first time for the first six months of 4 s . per week for women 18 years and over or 3s. per week for girls under 18 and over 16 years of age. These rates to apply as from 19th July, 1920. Issued 6th October. (496)

## Paper, Printing and Kindred Trades.

Papermakers.-National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, Amalgamated Society of Papermakers v. Employers' Federation of Papermakers. Decision-Pieceworkers are entitled to increases equivalent to the increases made in the minimum time rate of their respective grades for and from the first pay period beginning after 28 th July, 1920. From 31st August, 1920, piecework prices shall, where necessary, be adjusted so as to meet the provisions contained in paragraph 12 of decision No. 473, whereby piece prices should be so fixed as to yield to a worker of ordinary ability not less than 20 per cent. above the rate of a timeworker of the same grade or age. Overtime rates and new rate for Sunday work to be adjusted to new scale of minimum rates from first pay period after 28th July, 1920. Workers who had completed 12 months' continuous service or longer at 31st August, 1920, to be entitled as from this date to one day's holiday with pay for each two months of service. Other workers will be entitled to holidays as and when they complete 12 months' continuous service. Issued 25th October. (503)
Papermakers.-National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, Amalgamated Society of Paper Makers v. Employers' Federation of Papermakers. Decision-Juniors performing work of adults graded as semi-skilled in the papermaking industry to be paid the following minimum rates:


Rates for mills in Scotland, West of England, Wales and Ireland to be $\frac{3}{4} d$. less than above rates. Issued 25 th October. (504)

## Chemical, Explosives and Cement Trades.

Chemical Trade. - Amalgamated Engineering Union, National Union of Operative, Heating and Domestic Engineers, United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers Association, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, National Union of General Workers $v$. Chemical Employers' Federation. Decision-(1) An allowance of 1 s . a day to be paid to all workmen employed on

## Industrial Court-Continued

jobs considered to be dangerous to health or involving ex ceptional wear and tear of workmen's clothing. (2) The Court recommend that in each establishment a schedule of jobs be prepared in respect of which the allowance is payable, and the workmen be informed whether or not the extra allowance will be paid. Any unsettled difference to be considered jointly by representatives of the management and the workmen concerned, and, failing agreement by the Employers' Association and the Trade Union concerned. Issued 5th October. (493)

Eleotrical Power House Employens.-The Electrical Trades Union $v$. The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. Decision-That Clause 11 of award No 461 of the Industrial Court (Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.) applies to (1) switchboard attendants and (2) all engine drivers employed regularly and solely in the electrical power house. Issued 5th October. (494)

## Public Utility Services

Road and Sewer Construction Employees.- The Trade Union Section of the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London area, the National Union of General Workers $v$; The Local Authorities and Public Works Contractors'
Section of the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area. Decision-The terms of paragraph 3 of Decision No, 444 of the Industrial Court mean that the rate fixed was for men engaged upon the construction of roads, sewers and other specified classes of work. The Board's scheme does not indicate that roads and sewers constructed in connection with housing schemes or sites are excepted and no such exception attaches to the Court's decision. Issued 15th October. (500)

Enginemen, Firemen, Cranemen, \&o.-Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Dublin Port and Docks Board. Decision-The men concerned to receive an advance of 9 s . per full ordinary week on their present rates as from 10th May, 1920, the advance to form part of the men's total earnings in calculating the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus in cases in which the bonus is payable. Issued 28th October. (507)

## Misceilaneous Trades.

Warehousemen and Packers.-Workers' Union Liptons, Ltd. Decision-Single men to be paid the same rates as married men of corresponding grade. Minimum rates for men aged 21 years to remain at present married men's rates. Men whose minimum rate at 21 years of age is 60 s . per week to be paid at 22 years 62 s . 6 d ., and at 23 years 65 s. per week. Men whose minimum rate at 21 years is now 65 s . per week to be paid at 22 years of age 67 s . 6 d ., and at 23 years 70s. per week. No decision given in respect of women and junior workers. The claim for the abolition of piece-work is not established. Piece-rates to be fixed so as to yield 25 per cent. above the time-rates laid down for men of 21 years of age and women of 18 years of age. Issued 6th October. (495)

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

## Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

Chief Clerks.-The two sides of the Welsh Iron and Steel Clerks' Conciliation and Joint Wages Board. Difference-The interpretation of certain points arising out of the previous award dated 9th August, 1920. Board of Arbitration-Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. (chairman), Mr. F. J. Taylor (employers' representative), Mr. W. Samuel (workpeople's representative). Award-The award dated 9th August applies to all employees heretofore designated or treated as "Chief Clerks." Any cases not agreed upon are to be referred to the Board for decision. The adjustment of present salaries fixed. Issued 1st October, 1920. W.A. $3853 / 5$.
[In consequence of an Agreement between the parties, dated 1st October, 1920, which resulted in further differences, the Court issued an Interim Order calling for further evidence to be submitted at adjourned meetings to be held on 11th and 12th November.]

Strel Smelters-Iron and Steel Trades Confederation $v$. Steel Ingot Makers' Association. Difference-Application that Messrs. Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., should pay the cold metal rate on all cold metal (with the exception of that used for pigging back purposes) charged into the Talbot furnaces. Board of Arbitration-Mr. W. A. Willis (chairman), Mr. W. Simons (Employers' Representative), Right Honourable W. Adamson, M.P. (Labour Representative). Award (by the chairman)-Claim not established. Issued 4th October, 1920. W.A. $3655 / 2$.

Clerks.-Iron, Steel, Tinplate and Kindred Trades Mannesmann Tube Company Workers' Guild v. British Application for increases. Arbitrat., Landore. DifferenceK.C. Award-The fixing of fututor-Mr. W. H. Stoker, for agreement. Claim for of future increases is a matter fixed maximum not established . Considements up to the given for the adoption of a schem. Consideration should be service increases without scheme for regulating periodical Issued 6th October, 1920. W. A

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Erectors, \&o.-Iron and Steel Trades Confederation $v$ Structural Engineering Employers' Trade Section, Lan cashire and Cheshire. Difference-Application for Erectors Sheeters and Sheeters' Holders-up to be paid an advance of $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour on base rates plus 26 s . 6 d . war bonus plus $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on total earnings. This to be retrospective to 30th August, 1920 . Board of Arbitration-Sir H Courthope-Murroe, K.C. (chairman), Mr. Owen Parker (Employers' Representative), Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, M.P (Labour Representative). Award-Claim established. These advances to be merged in any future advances conceded W.A. 5287.

## Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades,

Minlers.-Irish Transport and General Workers' Union Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers. Difference -Application for increases in wages. Conciliator-Sir J. R. O Connell. Agreement-Advances granted of 10 s per week for mills in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick 6 s . and 5 s . for country mills having over and under 500 ins of roller surface respectively. Women and boys should receive half the above advances. Holidays with pay and other working conditions fixed. Effective on and from 24th July, 1920. Issued 12th October, 1920. W.A. 4974/2.
Eleotricians.-Electrical Trades Union v. Messrs. Van den Berghs, Ltd., Margarine Manufacturers, and Messrs A. F. Goodwin \& Co., Manufacturing Electrical Engineers, London. Difference-Question as to whether certain men had been victimised. Arbitrator-Mr. W. A. Willis. Award-The men concerned have not been victimised and the complaints made were bonâ fide and in the best interests of the employees engaged at the factory. The said complaints were justified. Issued 18th October, 1920. W.A.

## Public Utility Services.

Gasworkers and Gas Meter Inspector.-Municipal Employees' Association of Great Britain and Ireland v. Lurgan Urban District Council. Difference-Application for increases and alteration of working conditions. ArbitratorMr. J. H. Robb. Award-Shift workers to receive advance of 7s. 6d. a week, and the Gas Meter Inspector 8s. 6d. a week. Conditions respecting hours, shifts and holidays to remain unchanged. Effective on 2nd July, 1920. Issued 21st October, 1920. W.A. 5254/2.

## AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OPFICERS OP THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Lock and Lator Workers.-Lock and Latch Makers' Union, Midland Counties Trades Federation v. Messrs. Crompton, Ltd., Lock and Latch Makers, Ashton-in-Makerfield. Difference-Application for certain increases. Agree-ment-The question of grading fixed, the wages of men varying from $£ 316 \mathrm{~s}$. 4 d . plus 10 per cent. to $£ 46 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$. plus 10 per cent. The wages of old men specified. Women should receive the rates fixed by the Midland Wages Board for the Lock Industry. Agreed 4th October, 1920. W.A. 3876/2.

Iron Moulders.-National Union of Foundry Workers, National Union of General Workers, Amalgamated Society of Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics $v$. Messrs. T. L. Hale, Ltd., Ironfounders, Tipton, Staffs. Difference-Concerning the offer of reduced piece rates. Agreement-All existing and previous piece prices to be abolished. Future prices should be fixed so that a man of average ability might earn at least $£ 6$ for a full week of 47 hours. Any dispute arising out of, or in connection with this agreement should be referred to a committee, the constitution of which is specified. Agreed 2nd November, 1920. W.A. 5497.

## Textile Trades.

Embroidery Workers.-National Amalgamated Union f Shop Assistants v. Messrs. Enfield Embroidery Co., Bush Hill Park. Difference-Application for increased piece rates. Agreement-The employees should depute one of themselves for each section to arrange with the firm any question in dispute having reference to piece work rates. question in disputer, 1920. W.A. 1611.

Application for the rates paid in Drogheda. AgreementRate for table-hands should be 71s. per week. The working week to consist of 48 hours. A difference of 3s. (in favour of The Ardee Master Bakers) to be maintained in future between rates paid in Drogheda and Ardee. A week's holiday to operate from 1921. Effective as from 30th August, 1920. Agreed 26th October, 1920. W.A. 5525.

## Public Utility Services.

Municipal Workers (Women) - Irish Municipal Employees' Trade Union v. Blackrock Urban District Council. Difference-Application for advances. Agree-ment-Increase of 7s. 6d. per week granted to female workers. Effective from and including 3rd July, 1920. Agreed 3rd September, 1920. I.B. 692/2.

## Miscellaneous Trades.

Waste Paper Workers.--Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Union, of Printing and Paper Workers, United 'Vehicle Workers' Union, and ihe National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd., Waste Paper Merchants, London. Difference-Concerning a notice that had been posted up by the firm to the effect that all employees were engaged on a day to day basis. Agreement-All employees should for the first month of service be subject to a day's notice, but after the expiration of that period a week's notice should be given. This should not be effective until one week after the settlement of the existing coal strike. Agreed 27th October, 1920.
W.A. 5439 .

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

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

The penalty for paying wages at less than the minimum rates is a fine not exceeding $£ 20$ for each offence; but in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury the Trade Board may, in certain circumstances, grant permits exempting their employment from the operaion of the minimum rates.
Where general minimum time-rates, but no general minimum piece-rates have been fixed, the rates payable to workers employed on piece-work must be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the equivalent of the general minimum time-rate, or of the piece-work basis time-rate where such a rate has been fixed.
Further particulars regarding the minimum rates of wages set out below (which do not include general minimum piece-rates) may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade
Boards.

## Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Order, dated 14th October, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied for certain classes of Male and Female Workers, and made effective as from 18 th October, 1920.

## I.-Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates.

(i) For Male Workers of 21 years of age and over:

From $1 s .2 d$. per hour to $1 s$. $3 d$. per hour.
(ii) For Female Workers of 18 years of age and over, with not less than six months' experience in the trade:

From $7 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour to $8 d$. per hour.

## II.-Variation of Overtime Rates.

Overtime Rates calculated on the General Minimum Time-Rates specified above, in the manner set out in Part II of the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 28th May, 1920, confirming Minimum Rates of Wages fixed for Male and Female Workers, to apply in substitution for the General Minimum Time-Rates set out above in respect of hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board to be the normal, number of hours of work in the trade.

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

The Minister has made an Order, dated 15th October 1920, confirming the General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied for the classes of Male Apprentices described in Schedule II. to the Minister's Confirming Order, dated 26th May, 1920 (S.R.O. No. 813), and con firming also General Minimum Time-Rates, General Minimum Piece-Rates, Piece-Work basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as fixed for Male Apprentices who are apprenticed to Bone-Brush Drilling or Bone-Brush Fashion ing or Profiling, and has specified 18th October, 1920, as the date from which the Minimum Rates shall become effective

## Jute Trade Board (Great Britain)

Order dated 21st October, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates is varied for certain classes of
Female Workers, and Overtime Rates as fixed fol
Male and Female Workers employed on time-work
and made effective as from 25 th October, 1920
I.-General Minimum Time-Rates for Certain Classes o Female Workers
(1) Spinners (other than Orra (or spare) Spinners) (all ages)
(a) Single Spinners-General Minimum Time-Rate per week of 48 hours, 37 s . 6 d . to 61 s . 4d., according to size of bobbin and number of spindles attended.
(b) Double Spinners-General Minimum Time-Rate per week of 48 hours, 40s. 0d. to 58s. 8d. according to The abse of bobbin and number of spind!es attended The above General Minimum Time-Rates apply to Spinner employed on the ordinary Flyer frame commonly in use in normal. The rates operative when yarn of size greater than normal is used are subject to percentage increases.

> General
> Minimum
> Time-rate.
> Per week

of 48 hours
(2) Orra (or spare) Spinners of 18 years of ge and over
s. d.
(3) Spinning Shifting Mistresses
380

## II.-Overtime Rates for all Male and Female Workers Employed on Time-work

(a) For overtime on any day, except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-and-a-Half
(b) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, double time.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal hours of work in the trade to be:-

In any week
On any day (other than Saturday)
On Saturday
48
................. 41
hours which female workers and young persons are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts.

## Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order, dated 1st November, 1920, confirming Generai Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates fixed for Male and Female Workers and made effective as from 8th November, 1920.

## I.-General Minimum Time-Rates.

(a) Male Worker's

Scale A Scale B Scale C (perwk.) (perwk.) (ferwk.) (i).-Foremen, as deflned by the Trade Board :-
(ii).-Sterilizers (other than Workers of 21 years of age and upwards
of 21 years of ag
19
18
18
17
16

| s. |
| :--- |
| 65 |
| - |

(perwk.
(rer w
80
80
$\begin{array}{ccc}" & 20 & \text { and under } \\ \# & 19 & \# \\ \# & 18 & " \\ \# & 17 & \# \\ \# & 16 & \# \\ " & \text { under } & 15 \\ \text { years o }\end{array}$
$:-$
60
55
49
42
33
27
22
20
$\begin{array}{ll}75 & 0 \\ 67 & 6 \\ 62 & 6 \\ 55 & 0 \\ 47 \\ 37 & 6 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 22 & 6\end{array}$

| s. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 80 | d. |

- Worlerks :-

Workers of 21 years of age and upwards
 $\begin{array}{lll}60 & 0 \\ 50 & 6 \\ 44 & 0 \\ 37 & 6 \\ 28 & 6 \\ 22 & 0 \\ 17 & 6 \\ 15 & 6 \\ 15 & 6\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}67 & 6 \\ 57 & 6 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 42 & 6 \\ 32 & 6 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 17 & 6\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 0 \\ 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 6\end{array}$ (iii)-Workers
$\qquad$ 70
62
$6 \pm$
54
46
36
28
23
20
(iv).-Shop Assistants and all other workers employed in the trade (in cluding pasteurizers and assistant sterilizers) excepting foremen sterilizers and clerks:-

Workers of 21 years of age and upwards
$״ \quad 20$ and under 21 years of age
Scale A Scale B Scale C perwk.) (per wk.) (per wk $\begin{array}{ccc}20 \\ 19 & \text { and under } & 21 \\ 18 & 20 & \text { years of age } \\ 18 & 19 & ",\end{array}$ 15
under
15
years of age
(b) Female Workers :

| (i). - Roundswomen :- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Scale A } \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text { per wk. } \end{array}\right. \\ \text { s. } \mathrm{d} . \end{gathered}$ | Scale B per wk. s. d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 20 and under 21 years of age | .. 40 |  | 52 |
| 19 " 18.20 " | . <br> $\cdots$ <br> . <br> 31 |  | 48 |
| ", under 18 years of ${ }^{19}$ | \#. 27 |  | $4{ }_{40}^{44}$ |
| (ii).-Clerks:- <br> Workers |  |  |  |
| Workers of 21 years of age and upwards | 38 |  |  |
| ${ }_{19} 20$ and under 21 year | .. 35 |  |  |
| 18 ". 19 |  |  |  |
| 17 ." 18 | 26 |  | 33 |
| 16 ", 17 | , 17 |  |  |
| 15 " 16 |  |  |  |
| under 15 years of age |  |  |  |
| (iii).- Shop Assistants :- |  |  |  |
| orkers of 21 years of age and upwards | .. 33 |  |  |
| ${ }_{19}^{20}$ and under 21 years of age | $\cdots \quad 31$ |  |  |
| 18 "" 19 | ${ }^{25}$ |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |
|  | 12 |  |  |
| orkers of 16 and under 17 years of ä |  |  |  |
| under 16 years of age | - |  |  |

(iv).-All other workers
and shop assistants employed in the trade, excepting roundswomen

II.-Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers
A.-As respects all Workers other than Shop Assistants and Clerks
(i) On all days except Sundays and Customary Publir and Statutory Holidays and the day which constitutes the usual weekly half-holiday,
(a) For the second hour of overtime, TIME-AND-Aquarter.
(b) For overtime after the first two hours of overtime TIME-AND-A-HALF
(ii) For all overtime after the first hour of overtime on the day which constitutes the usual weekly half-holiday TJME-AND-A-HALF
(iii) For all overtime after the first hour of overtime worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory holidays, double time.
Note.-During the first hour in excess of seven houre on any day other than Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and during the first hour in excess of six hours on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the minimum rate applicable shall be the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate as set out above.
B.-As respects Shop Assistants and Clerks:
(a) For all hours in excess of six hours on Sundays and on Customary Public Holidays and Statutory Holidays, double time.
(b) For all hours in excess of six hours of overtime in any week, tIME-AND-A-HALF; except in so far as a higher overtime rate may be payable under the above provision.
[Except as respects overtime on Sundays and on Customary Public Holidays and Statutory Holidays, no overtime rates shall be payable in any week until 54 hours have been worked. 7
Note.-During the first six hours in excess of 48 in any veek the minimum rate applicable shall be the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate as set out above, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this sub-section.
For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be as follows :-

## hours.

In any week
On any day other than Sundays and Customary
Public Holidays and Statutory Holidays
On Sundays and Customary Public Holidays and Statutory Holidays
The Minimum Rates set out in the respective scales A, B, and C above shall apply as follows :-
(i) The Rates set out in Scale A shall apply to areas administered by Rural District Councils, but shall not apply to any town or village having a population exceeding 10,000 within any Rural District Council Area
(ii) The Rates set out in Scale B shall apply to all areas other than those specified in (i) and (iii) of this paragraph.
(iii) The Rates set out in Scale $\mathbf{C}$ shall be applicable to London; that is to say, the City of London and the Metropolitan Police Districts, except such parts as are administered by a Rural District Council.

## Overtime Rates for Female Time-workers.

The Minimum Rates for Overtime in respect of all hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours per week and for all hours worked in excess of the declared number of hours for Saturday or the weekly half-holiday, notwithstanding in this case that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48, shall be as follows :-
(a) For Female Workers:-

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain)
Order, dated 2nd November, 1920, confirming Generai Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-work basis Time-Rates, Guaranteed Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied for Female Workers, and made effective as from 8th November, 1920.
Section I.-General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers :-

Per week of Per 48 hours. hour s. d. s. d.

For workersunder 15 years of age of 15 and under 16 years of age of 15 and ,, 16 ,", 16 ,", 12 ,, 18 years of age and over'

|  | s. | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | 3 |
| $"$, | 0 | 4 |
| $"$, | 0 | 5 |
| $"$, | 0 | 6 |
|  | 0 | 7 |

(a) For workers of 16 and under 18 years of age who ave had less than six months' experience in the laundering of articles of any description or in the processes and operaof incidental thereto in any laundry which is carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain, or as ancillary to by way of trade or for
a nother business :-

(b) For workers of 18 years of age and over who have had less than 12 months' experience in the branches of trade specified in paragraph (a) above:-

| Per week of | Per |
| :---: | :---: |
| 48 hours. | hour. |
| s. d. | s. d. |

During the period of employment required to complete the first six months of such experience

25 0 i.e. 06 During the period of employment required to complete the second six months of such experience
$276,0 \quad 6 \frac{7}{8}$
Section II.-Piece-work Basis Time-Rate :-
For female workers of all ages
9d. per hour
Section III.-Guaranteed Time-Rates for Piece-workers :-

| Per week of <br> 48 hours. | Per <br> hour. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s. | d. | s. | d. |

(a) For workers of 16 and under 18 years of age who have had less than six months' experience in the branches of trade specified in paragraph (a) of the proviso to Section I. above:-

Per week of Per

(b) For workers of 18 years of age and over who have trade specified 12 months experience in the branches of trade specified in paragraph (a) of the proviso to Section I

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Per week of Per } \\
& 48 \text { hours. hour. } \\
& \text { During the period of employment } s \text {. d. s. d } \\
& \text { required to complete } 12 \text { months } \\
& \text { of such experience } \\
& 25 \text { 0 i.e. } 0 \quad 6 \frac{1}{4} \\
& \text { Minimum Rates of Wages for Female Workers specially } \\
& \text { is of a Casual Naturgency Work or whose employment } \\
& \text { Section I.-General Minimum Time-Rates }
\end{aligned}
$$

Section II.-Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate
For Female workers of all ages
$0 \quad 9 \frac{1}{2}$ per hour.

Workers under 15 years of age
of 15 and under 16 years of age 16 and under 17 years of
f 16 and
of 17 and under 18 years of age
of 18 years of age anđ̈ over.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { s. } \\ & 0 \text { d. } \\ & \frac{3}{4} \text { per hour. }\end{aligned}$

$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 6 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7 \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 9 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
(b) For Female Workers especially employed for emergency work or work of a casual nature :-

Workers under 18 years of age
s. d.
of 18 years of age and over... $0 \quad 10$
Provided that for all time worked where allowed by an exemption order under Section 150 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Overtime Rate for all hours worked in excess of nine on Saturday and Sunday shall be trme-and-a-Half, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be:-In any week, 48 ; on Saturday or the weekly half-holiday, 5.

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

Order dated 6th November, 1920, confirming Generay Minimum Time-rates and Overtime Rates fixed for Female Workers and made effective as from 11th November, 1920.
(A) General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.
per hour.
For workers of 14 and under $14 \frac{1}{2}$ years of age $\ldots 0_{0} \quad 3 \frac{3}{4}$


Provided that:-
(a) In the case of workers entering the trade for the first time between the ages of 16 and 18 years, the General Minimum Time-Rates payable during the first six months' period of employment shall be $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour less than the General Minimum Time-Rates otherwise applicable as set out above. Such workers on completing six months' employment in the trade shall be entitled to the General Minimum Time-Rates applicable to their age as set out in the foregoing Table.
(b) In the case of workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the General Minimum Time-Rates payable during the first twelve months' period of employment shall be as follows:-


Such workers on completing twelve "Months' employment in the Trade shall be entitled to the General Minimum Time Rate of 9d. per hour.

## (B) Overtime Rates.

For all female workers:-
(a) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sunday, time-and-a-Quarter
(b) For overtime after the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sunday, time-and-a-half.
(c) For all time worked on Sunday, double time.
(d) 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.
The Overtime Rates shall be payable where on any day (not being a Sunday) the number of hours worked exceeds nine, or in the case of Saturday exceeds $4 \frac{1}{2}$, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.
For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be:

In any week, 48 ; on any week-day other than Saturday, 9 ;
on Saturday, $4 \frac{1}{2}$.
Note.-The hours which female workere and children are allowed to work are subject to the pro visions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

## Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order, dated 9th November, 1920, confirming the general mintivur time-rates, piece-work basis timerates and overtime rates as varied for certive classes of male workers, and made effective as from the 15Th November, 1920 .
I.-General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.
(i) Male Workers in Cloth Hat and Cap Branch of the
rade:-Trade:-

Class of Worker.

| Class of Worker. | General Minimum <br> Time-Rates. | Piece-work Basis <br> Time-Rates. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per hour. | Per hour. |
| Cutter or blocker .. | Per | s. |
| Press cutter or lining cutter | 1 | 9 |

(ii) Male Workers employed in the Straw Hat Branch of the Trade who have had not less than five years' ex perience after the age of 19 and are employed in stiffening straws and all classes of hoods or in blocking straws, hoods or shapes covered by hand or machine :-

Per hour.
General Minimum Time-Rate
Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { E. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 7\end{array}$

## Overtime Rates.

II.- Overtime rates, calculated on the minimum rates set out in (i) and (ii) above, in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order ; dated 6th May, 1920, to apply in substitution for the minimum rates set out in (i) and (ii) above, in respect of all hours worked in excess of the number of hours declared by the Trade Board to be the normal number of hours of work in the trade.

## Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 6th November, 1920, confirming Minimum Rates of Wages fixed for Male and Female Workers, and made efyective as from 10 th November, 1920.
(a) General Minimum Time-Rates.
(i) All male workers (other than home-workers) :-

Per hour
Workers of 21 years of age and over


| $s$. | $d$. |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | 2 |
| 0 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 9 |
| 0 | 8 |
| 0 | 7 |
| 0 | 6 |
| 0 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |

(ii) All female workers (other than home-workers and other than workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners):-

Per hour
Workers of 18 years of age and over
i'7 and under 18 years of age

the ear female workers entering irade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable during the firs two months of empioyment shall be $8 d$. per hour.
(b) Piece-Woric Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers (other than Home-Workers).

Per hour
s. $d$.
(i) Ali Female Workers other than those employed in carding
(ii) Female Workers employed in carding (other than carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners) :-

Per hour
s. d.

Workers of 18 years of age and over

## Overtime Rates.

The Minimum Rates for Overtime for all Male and Female Workers (other than Home-workers and other than Female Workers employed in Carding Hooks and Eyes or

Snap Fasteners), shall be as follows :-
A. Male and Female Workers employed on Time-work.

Holidays, Dolbbe time. b) For all time

TIME-AND-A-HAIF, notwithstanding excess of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ on Saturday, hours worked in the week does
(c) For all hours work does not exceed 47.
time-and-a-quarter for the first excess of 47 in any week, A-half thereafter, excer the first ten hours, and time-andare payable under the Provisions as higher Overtime Rates of this Sub-section.
B. Male and Female W

In respect of each horkers employed on Piece-work:-Piece-Rates each of which of overtime worked in addition to of the case, to an Or which would yield, in the circumstances priate Piece-Work Basis Timerke not less than the approwhere no Pi-Work Basis Time-Rate, as set out above (or, than the appropriate General Minimus applicable, not less case of female workers, and Minimum Time-Rate) in the general minimum time-rate in the less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers a sum equivalent to the whole, to one-half, or to one-quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, according as the Overtime Rate, which would be payable under the Provisions of Part A of this Section, if the worker were employed on Time-Work were Double Time, or Time-and-aHalf, or Time-and-a-Quarter respectively.
For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be : In any week 47, on Saturday $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Provided that all hours worked on Sundays and on Statutory Holidays shall be regarded as Overtime to which the Overtime Rates shall apply.
Note.-The hours which female workers, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

## PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES.

Proposals to fix or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards:-

Objections to the proposals set out below may be lodged with the Trade Board issuing the notice within two lodged from the day following the date of the Notice of Proposal. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at the Office of Trade Boards, 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of the Irish Trade Boards.

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

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 18th October. 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time Rates, Guaranteed Time-Rates, Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and Guaranteed TimeRates for certain classes of male workers as set out below.

## Part I.

Proposed Minimum Rates and Proposed Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates for Certain Classes of Male Workers.
Section I.-Proposed Variation of General Minimum TimeRates for Certain Classes of Male Workers.
(a) Proposed General Minimum Time-Rate for Male Workers of 21 years of age and over who are employed in one or more of the following operations or branches of work, and who have had not less than three years' experience in one or more of the following operations or branches of work, that is to say :-

Pan "( (Hair and Bass), "Hairs," " Finishing " (i.e., the work of all wood-workers employed" in finishing or partfinishing brushes or brooms by hand or machine), "Boring"" (Hand and Machine Boring), "Drawing," "Bone Brush Cutting,": "Bone Brush Fashioning," "Bone Brush Drilling,", "Bone Brush Profiling," the manufacture of Drilling, Medical, Painting, Whitewash, and Tar Brushes, Artists', Medical, Painting, Whited ; and
(a) The Drafting, Dressing (including Cutting), or Mixing of Animal Hair, Bass, Whisk, or other fibre where the operative performs the aforesaid fibre where the opery or in combination by hand or partly by hand and partly by machine.
(b) The working of Ivory or Celluloid.
(c) The Turning of Bone.

Where all or any of the operations specified' in (a), (b) or c) are carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of Brushes (other than Feather Brushes) or Brooms.

1s. 7 d . per hour.
(b) Proposed General Minimum Time-Rate for Male Workers of all ages who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years in one or more of the operations or branches of work specified in Section I (a) above,

1s. 7 d . per hour.
(c) The Proposed General Minimum Time-Rate for all Male Workers other than the classes of Male Workers specified in Section I (a) and (b) above Apecifentices or Trainees are as follows :-

Workers of 21 years of age and over
Per hour. s. d.

20 and under 21 years of age

| 19 | ,$"$ | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | ,$"$ | 19 |
| $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | ,$"$ | 18 |
| 17 | ,$"$ | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, | ,$"$ |
| 16 | 17 |  |
| $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| 15 | ,$"$ | 16 |
| $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 15 |

Workers under $14 \frac{1}{2}$ years of age
Section II.-Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rates
For Male Workers other than Apprentices ... 1 Section III.-Proposed Guaranteed Time-Rates and Variation of General Minimum Time-Rates for Trainees


Provided that the Trainee shall be employed on Piecework as soon as possible after the completion of three months' training.

## Part II.

Section I.-Proposed Variation of Minimum Rates for certain classes of Female Workers
(a) Female Workers (other than Learners as defined by the Board) :-
Proposed General Mini-
mum 'lime-Rates.
For Workers
For other than
Female Female
Drawing $\quad$ Drawing
Hands. Hands.
Per hour. Per hour.

Workers of -
21 years of age and over
20 and under 21 years of age

| 19 | $"$, | 20 | $"$, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | $"$, | 19 | $"$, |
| $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, | 18 | $"$, |
| 17 | $"$, | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, |
| $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, | 17 | $"$, |
| 16 | $"$, | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, |
| $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, | 16 | $"$, |
| 15 | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, |  |

Workers under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years" of age


Provided that in the case of any worker who enters the trade for the first time at or over the age of 16 years, and who is employed on Time-work, the Minimum Rates payable during the worker's first twelve months' employment shall be the respective Minimum Rates appropriate to a worker in the immediate junior age group as set out above in lieu of the rates otherwise applicable
(b) Female Learners

For Learners commencing at 16 and under 21 years
Proposed
General Minimum
Time-Rates and Guaranteed
Time-Rates.
Per hour
During 1st six months of employment 2nd 3 rd
4 th

07
For Learners commencing at 21 ' years
of age and over :-
During 1st three months of employmen 2nd 4th to a Learner of her age and experi Time-Rates applicable above table, notwithstand and experience as set out in the work are less than such sum.

Section 11.-Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers (other than Drawing Hands).
For Female Workers (other than Drawing Hands), 10d per hour.

## Part III.

## Proposed Variation of Minimum Rates for Male Apprentices.

The Board propose to vary the provisions of Part I. of the Schedule to the Minister's Order (S.R.O. 813/1920), dated 26 th May, 1920, fixing General Minimum Time-Rates, General Minimum Piece-Rates, Guaranteed Time-Rates Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male Apprentices, as defined in Part III. of the said Schedule by substituting the sum of 1 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for 1s. $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per hour, as the Basis Rate for determining the Minimum Rate applicable to piece-workers where no general Minimum Piece-Rates have been fixed.

## Part IV

Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates for Certain Classes of Male and Female Workers.
Section I.-Male and Female Workers (other than Apprentices) employed on Time-Work.
Overtime Rates shall be calculated on the General Minimum Time-Rates specified above in the manner set out in the Minister's Order dated 26th May, 1920 (S.R.O. 813).

Section II.-Male and Female Workers employed on Piece-Work
(a) All Male Workers (other than Apprentices) employed on Piece-work shall receive, in respect of each hour of Overtime worked, the General Minimum Piece-Rate applicable as fixed by the Trade Board, or where no General Minimum Piece-Rate has been fixed by the Trade Board a Piece-Rate which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than 1s. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, with an addition in both cases of $5 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, $10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour or 1 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, according as the Overtime Rates which would have been payable under the provisions of the Minister's Order, dated 26th May, 1920 (S.R.O. 813), if the worker had been employed on TimeWork, were TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, TIME-AND-A-HALF ol DOUBLE-TIME respectively.
(b) Male Apprentices employed on Piece-work shall тeceive, in respect of each hour of Overtime worked, the General Minimum Piece-Rate applicable to Apprentices as provided in the Minister's Order above-mentioned, fixing Minimum Rates for Male Apprentices, or where no General Minimum Piece-Rate has been fixed by the Trade Board, the appropriate Piece-Rate applicable to Male Apprentices as provided in the said Order, as proposed to be varied as set out above, with the addition in both cases of $5 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d} ., 10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. or $1 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, according as the Over time Rate which would have been payable under the provisions of the Minister's Order (S.R.O. 813), fixing and varying the Minimum Rates for Male and Female Workers, if the workers had been employed on Time-work, were TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, TIME-AND-A-HALF or DOUBLE-TIM respectively
(c) Female Workers (other than Drawing hands) employed on Piece-work shall receive in respect of each hour of Overtime worked, the General Minimum Piece-Rate applicable, as fixed by the Trade Board, or where no General Minimum Piece-Rate has been fixed by the Trade Board a Piece-Rate which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, not less than 10d. per hour with an addition in both cases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, 5 d . per hour or 10d. per hour, according as the Overtime Rate which would have been payable under the provisions of the Minister's Order, dated 26th May, 1920, if the worker had been employed on Time-work, were TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, IIME-AND-A-HALF or DOUBLE-TIME respectively.

## Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade

 Board (Ireland)The Board have issued Notices of Proposal, dated 18 th October, 1920, to vary and to fix Minimum Rates of Wages for Male and Female workers, as set out below :-
(A) Proposed Variation and Fixing of General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Male Workers.

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time Time-Rate. Rate. Per hour. Per hour
I.-
(a) Measure Cutters... $\ldots$... Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressersoff, Machinists or Passers.
(b) Under Pressers or plain machinists
s. d. s. d
(c) Warehousemen-
(1) Workers of 24 years of age and over with not less than two years' experience as a Ware perience as a Wareof 22
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 8 \frac{1}{2} & 110\end{array}$
$1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 6 \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 8\end{array}$
$16 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 8$
$12 \frac{1}{2}-4$
14

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Time-Rate. Rate.
Per hour. Per hour.
s. d. s. d.
(2) Workers of 23 years of age and over with not less than one year's experience as a Warehouseman after the age of 22
(d) Packers-
(1) Workers of 24 years of age and over with not less than two years' experience as a Packer after the age of 22
(2) Workers of 23 years of age and over with not less than one year's experience as a Packer after the age of 22
(e) Warehousemen and Packers of 22 years of age and over with less than one year's experience as a Warehouseman or Packer respectively.
Porters of 22 years of age and over, and all other Male Workers of 22 years of age and over (other than learners), not included within any of the above-mentioned classes of workers specified in this Section.
II.-Male Learners :-
(a) When employed-

Under 15 years of age
At 15 and under 16 years of age
At $16 \quad, \quad 17$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { At 17 } & , " & 18 \\ \text { At 18 } & , " & 19 \\ \text { At 19 } & , " & 20\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { At } 19 & ,, & 20 \\ \text { At } 20 & ,, & 21\end{array}$
At 21 , 22 ," ," 410 ,", $10 \frac{1}{4} d$
(b) A male learner commencing employment in the trade at or over the age of 19 shall be entitled to :-

For the first six months of employment, 32s. 0d per week of 48 hours, or 8 d . per hour.
For the second six months of employment, 36 s . Od. per week of 48 hours, or 9 d . per hour. And thereafter such General Minimum TimeRate as he may be entitled to under the provisions of Sctions I. or II. (a) above.
(c) A learner shall cease to be a learner, and become entitled to the rate applicable to workers other than learners, on attaining the age of 22, or in the case of a worker who enters the trade at or over the age of 19 , on the attainment of the age of 22 and the completion of not less than one year's employment.
(B) Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.
I.-Female Workers other than Learners :-
(a) Workers other than those specified in (b) below

Per
hour.
s. d.
(b) Workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up :
Workers under 19 years of age ,, of 19 and under 20 years of age $09_{9 \frac{1}{4}}^{8 \frac{3}{4}}$ of 20 years of age and over $\ldots$... 0
II.-Female Learners:-

| Period of employment aftur the age of 14 years. |  | Learners commencing at |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 14 and under 15 years of years or age. | 15 and under 16 years of age. | 16 and under 21 age. | 21 years of age and over. |
|  |  | Per week of 48 hours. | Per of 48 hours. | Per week of 48 hours. | Per week of 48 bours |
| lst 6 months  <br> 2nd $\#$ <br> 3rd $\#$ <br> 4th $\#$ <br> 5th $\#$ <br> 6th $\#$ <br> 7th $\#$ <br> 8th $\#$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} s, & d . \\ 9 & 3 \\ 11 & 9 \\ 15 & 3 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 \\ 31 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} s & d . \\ 9 & 3 \\ 12 & 9 \\ 18 & 9 \\ 22 & 3 \\ 26 & 9 \\ 31 & 6 \\ - & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & d . \\ 11 & 9 \\ 17 & 6 \\ 23 & 3 \\ 31 & 6 \\ = \\ = \\ =\end{array}$ |  |
|  | .. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

F'or Loarnors under 14-9s. 3d. per week of 48 hours.
(C) Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rate for Female Workers.
For Female Workers (other than Cutters, Trimmers and
itters-up) $9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Fitters-up) - $9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
(D) Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers.
For male and female workers employed on time-work :-
(i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-and-Aquarter.
(ii) For the second two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for first four hours of overtime on Saturdays, time-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for overtime after first four hours on any other day, Doubletime.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, tIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.
For Male and Female Workers employed on Piece-work :-
(i) Male Workers (other than learners) of 22 years of age and over, and Female Workers, other than Cutters, Trimmers, Fitters-up and Learners, employed on piecework shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, not less than the piece-work basis time-rate applicable, the whole, one-half or one-quarter of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, according as the overtime rate payable under the above provisions, if the worker had been employed on time work, would have been double-time, TIME-AND-A-HALF, or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER respectively.
(ii) Male and Female Learners and Female Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up shall be entitled to receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece-rates each of which would yield in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, not less than the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable, the whole, one-half or one quarter of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate, according as the overtime rate payable under the above provisions, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been double-time, time-AND-A-HALF, Or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, respectively.
For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on any week-day other than Saturday, 9 ; on Saturday, 5.

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

## Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board <br> (Great Britain).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 22nd October, 1920, to vary certain General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers, and to fix Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and certain other General Piece-work Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as set out below:-

Part I.
Proposed Variation and Fixing of General Minimum Time-
Rates for Male and Female Workers of 21 Years of Age and over.
Section $I$.
Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates. Male Female Workers. Workers. Per hour. Per hour. s. d. s. d.
(a) Wood-working Machinists and Sawyers :
(1) General Wood-working Machinists capable of working wood-working machines and sharpening and setting own tools, who have not had less than 4 years' experience as Wood-working Machinists or Sawyers
Proposed
General Minimum
Time-Rates.
Male Female
Workers. Workers.
Per hour. Per hour.
s. d. s. d. Per hour. Per hour
(2) Sawyers or Planers not sharpening and setting own tools (excluding workers employed on Boring, Sanding and Dowelling machines) who Dowe not had less than have not had expe as Wood2 years' experience as Woodworking Machinist Sawyers
(3) Workers employed on Boring, Sanding and Dowelling machines only who have, had not less than 4 years experience as Wood-working Machinists or Sawyers
(b) Wood Body Makers:
(1) Invalid and Side Car Body Makers who have had not less than 4 years' experience as Wood Body Makers
(2) Wood Body Makers (other than Invalid and Side Car Body Makers) who have had not less than 4 years' experience as Wood Body Makers
(3) Body Makers who have had less than 4 years' experience as Wood Body Makers, and other Wood Makers
c) Perambulator Smiths:
(1) Fire Smiths who have had not less than 4 years' experience as Perambulator Smiths
(2) Cold Smiths on Invalid work Perambulator Spring and Lever work who have had not less than 4 years' experience as such
(3) Cold Smiths other than those specified in Sub-section (2) of this Sub-section, and Hood Frame Smiths who have had not less than 2 years' experience as such ..
(d) Nickel Platers :

Nickel Platers who have had not less than 4 years' experience as Nickel Platers
(e) Cane and Wicker Body Makers
(1) Cane and Wicker Body Makers employed on Invalid, Sidecar and Perambulator bodies who have had not less than 4 years' experience as Cane or Wicker Body Makers
(2) Cane and Wicker Body Makers other than those specified in Sub-section (1) of this Subsection who have had not less than 4 years' experience as Cane or Wicker Body Makers
(f) Painters:
(1) Body Finishers or Fine Liners who have had not'less than 4 years' experience as Painters
(2) Spring or Wheel Painters or Fine Liners who have had not less than 4 years' ex-
(3) Brush Hands (up to first coat
$011 \frac{1}{2}$

19
$010 \frac{1}{2}$
$\begin{array}{llll}2 & 0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ of colour) who have had not less than 2 years' experience as Painters
(g) Wheel Workers:

Wheel Truers, Brass Turners, Brass Filers or Brass Threaders who have had not less than 2 years' experience as Wheel Workers ...
Section II.
(a) Upholsterers and Hood Coverers:

Upholsterers and Hood Coverers who have had not less than holsters experience as Up-
(b) Cutters: Cutters who have had not less than 2 have had not less
Cutters

19
applicable if the worker were employed on time(2) as respec
time in any week in excess of 10 hours of Overthe General Minimum equivalent to one-half of applicable if the worker were emate which would be work; 3) $k$
on Chriseach hour of employment on Sundays, Wales, on Now Year, England and and on Statuter and on Statutory Bank Holidays (but not including Good Friday when Easter Monday is not worked and not including Easter Monday when Good Friday is not worked) a sum equivalent to the General Minimum Time-Rate which would be applicable if the worker were employed on
Time-work.

## Stamped and Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain)

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal dated 22nd October, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-worl Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Female Workers and to fix Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Male Workers and to vary Overtime Rates for Male Workers as set out below: -
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female

Workers.
1.-For Female Workers who are employed as Polishers or as Drop Stampers : -
(a) Workers of 18 years of age and over :-

Per hour.
During first 12 months of employment after the age of 18
After completion of 12 months of employment after the age of 18
s. d'.
after the age of 18 ... ... ... ...
Provided that, in the case of Female Worker. 10 the trade for the first time at or over the workers entering Polishers or as Drop Stampers, the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable during the first two months of employment shall be 10 d . per hour.

Per hour.
(b) Workers of 17 and under 18 vears of age

| ,$"$ | 16 | , | 17 | ,$"$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ", | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$, | 16 | 16 |
| ", | 15 | under | 15 | years of age |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & d^{\prime} \text {. } \\ 0 & 9 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\end{array}$
II.-For Female Workers who are employed as Hand-Brush-Japanners and are capable of finishing all classes of work, Hand-Brush-Lacquerers, Blow-Pipe-Braziers or Solderers using ordinary hand-iron or blow-pipe with bar solder : -
(a) Workers of 18 years of age and over :

Per hour
During first 12 months of employment after the age of 18
s. d'.

After completion of 12 months of employment after the age of 18
Provided that, in the case of Female Workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable during the first two months of employment shall be 9d. per hour.

Per hour
(b) Workers of 17 and under 18 years of age

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
16 & \text { ", } & 17 & \text { ', } \\
15 \frac{1}{2} & \text { '", } & 15 \frac{1}{2} & , " \\
15 & \text { under } & 15 & \text { years of age }
\end{array}
$$

II.-Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Male Workers and for certain classes of Female Workers (all ages).
(a) The Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Male Workers shall be 10 per cent. above the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rates.

Per hour.
(b) For Female Workers who are employed as Polishers or as Drop Stampers
s. d.

For Female Workers who are employed as Hand-Brush-Japanners and are capable of finishing all classes of work, Hand-Brush-Lacquerers, Blow-Pipe-Braziers or Solderers using ordinary hand-iron or blow-pipe with bar solder
Proposed Variation of Overtime Rates.
Overtime Rates shall be calculated on the above Proposed Minimum Rates in the manner set out in the Minister's Order dated 7th September, 1920.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Ireland).
The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 27th October, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers as set out below :-

| Operatives, | Col. I. <br> Workers employed within the Area of the County of Belfast. | Col. II <br> Workers employed in districts other than the Area specifled in Col. I. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per hour. d. | Per hour. |
| Spreaders, Carders, Spinners, Twisters, |  |  |
| Rulers, Warpers, Plaiters, Polishers, Ballers, Leeson Roll | $8{ }^{3}$ | $8 \pm$ |
| Parcellers, Sample Makers. |  | ot |
|  | 812 | 8 |
| Winders, Piecers. | 81 | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Layers .. $\quad .$. | 8 | 71 |
| Doffers... $\quad . . \quad$.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 6 | 6 |
| Learners .. .. | $5 \frac{61}{2}$ | ${ }_{5}^{59}$ |
| All Other Female Worke |  |  |
| (a) Under 18 years of age <br> (b) Over 18 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |

## Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 29th October, 1920, to fix Overtime Rates in respect of hours worked in excess of the declared number of hours of work in the trade for Male and Female Workers employed on time-work in the Municipal Burgh of Brechin, the Parish of Brechin, the Municipal Burgh of Forfar, the Parish of Forfar, the Burgh of Kirriemuir, the Parish of Kirriemuir, the Burgh of Blairgowrie, the Burgh of Carnoustie, or the Parish of Logie Pert, who, in accordance with the established practice of the establishment, attend :-
(i) For nine hours per day on five days of the week and for three hours on Saturday; or
(ii) only on five days a week, as follows :-
(1) (a) For Workers of class (i) above: TIME-AND-A-HALF for all hours worked in excess of 9 on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays.
(b) For Workers of class (ii) above: time-and-a-half for all hours worked in excess of $9 \frac{1}{2}$ on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays.
(2) For all time worked in excess of $4 \frac{1}{4}$ hours on Saturdays, time-and-a-Half.
(3) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, Double time.
The Board also propose to fix Overtime Rates for all Male and Female Workers employed on time-work as follows:-

For all time worked in any week in excess of 48 hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF, except where a higher rate is payable under (3) above, or under the overtime provisions contained in the Minister's Order dated 21st October, 1920.

## Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 30th October, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers and the General Minimum Piece-Rates for Female Homeworkers, and to fix Piece-work Basis TimeRates for Female Workers, as set out below :-
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.
per hour.
For Female Workers (other than Learners)
For Learners (as defined by the Board) :-

| Period of employment. | Learners commencing at |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \text { and } \\ & \text { under } 15 \\ & \text { years of } \\ & \text { age. } \end{aligned}$ | 15 and under 16 years age. | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { and } \\ & \text { ander } 21 \\ & \text { years of } \\ & \text { age. } \end{aligned}$ | 21 years of age and over. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } 6 \text { months } \\ & \text { 2nd } \\ & 3 \text { rd } \\ & \text { th } \\ & \text { trd } \\ & \text { 3rd year } \\ & 4 \text { th } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Per } & \text { week. } \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 7 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 \\ 11 & 9 \\ 15 & 3 \\ 19 & 0 \\ 24 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per week. } \\ \text { s. } \quad \text { d. } \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 3 \\ 19 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ | Per week $\begin{array}{rr} 8 . & \text { d. } \\ 9 & 6 \\ 11 & 9 \\ 19 & 6 \\ 24 & 9 \end{array}$ | Per week. |

II.-Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates-(All Female Workers).
per hour
s. d.
(a) For Female Workers other than Homeworkers $0 \quad 9$
(b) For Female Homeworkers $0 \quad 9$

Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales),
The Board has issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 3rd November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates for certain classes of Male Workers as Collo
Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Male Workers.
(i) Porters:-

Scale A. Scale B. Scale C. (per wk.) (per wk.) perwk.)

Workers of 24 years of age and upwards
Workers of 24 years of age and upwards
23 and under 24 years of age

| 23 | and under 24 | years of age |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | $"$ | 23 | $"$ |
| 21 | $"$ | 22 |  |
| 20 | $"$ | 21 | $"$ |
| 19 | $"$ | 20 | $"$ |
| 18 | $"$ | 19 | $"$ |
| 17 | $"$ | 18 | $"$ |
| 16 | $"$ | 17 | $"$ |
| 15 | $"$ | 16 | $"$ |
| 14 |  | 15 | $"$ |


$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { wk. } & \text { d. } & \\ 1 & 0 & 63 \\ 9 & 0 & 61 \\ 77 & 0 & 59 \\ 55 & 0 & 57 \\ 48 & 6 & 50 \\ 41 & 6 & 43 \\ 34 & 6 & 3 \\ 28 & 0 & 2 \\ 23 & 0 & \\ 19 & 0 & \\ 15 & 6 & \end{array}$
(ii) Male workers employed wholly or mainly as Shor Assistants-

Workers of 25 years of age and upwards Scale A.
(per wk.)
Scale B.
$\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { per wk. }\end{array}\right.$
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Scale C } \\ (\text { per wk. }\end{array}\right)$

| 25 year |  | a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 and |  |  |  |
| 23 | " | ${ }_{2}^{24}$ | " |
| 22 | " | $\stackrel{23}{22}$ | " |
| 210 | ! | 21 | " |
| 19 104 | " | 20 | " |
| 18 .- | " | 19 | " |
| 17 | " | 18 | " |
| 16 | " | 17 | " |
| 15 | " | 16 | " |
| 14 |  | 15 | " |


(a) As respects workers other than those set out in subsection (b) below the above rates are based upon a week of 48 hours and for the purpose of calculating the hourly rates applicable in respect of the number of hours of employment in any week the week shall be taken to be a week of 48 hours.
(b) As respects whole-tiLe workers employed by the week or longer period whose customary working week is less than 48 hours but not less than 44 hours (being separate classes within the meaning of the Act) the rate applicable to such workers shall be based upon the number of hours customarily worked by such workers; that is to say, for the purpose of calculating the hourly rate applicable in respect of the number of hours of employment in any week, the week shall be taken to be the number of hours customarily worked by such workers.
The proposed rates set out in the respective Scales A, B and C above shall apply as follows :-
(i) The rates set out in Scale A shall apply (a) to all areas administered by Rural District Councils, and (b) to all areas which are administered by Municipal Borough Councils or Urban District Councils and which according to the Census of 1911 had a population of less than 5,000 ; but so as in neither case to apply to any area within the Metropolitan Police District.
(ii) The rates set out in Scale B shall apply to all areas other than those specified in Sections (i) and (iii) of this part of this Notice
(iii) The rates set out in Scale C shall apply to the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

## Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 4th November 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece Work Basis Time-rates, Guaranteed Time-rates and Overtime Rates for Female Workers, as follows:
I.-Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers other than those specified in II below:-
Section I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

## Per hour.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Workers under } 15 \text { years of age ... } \\
& \text { ", of } 15 \text { and under } 16 \text { years of age } \\
& \text { ", } 16 \text { ", "17 } 17 \text {,", "", } 18 \text { ", } \\
& \text { ", } 18 \text { years of age and over ". }
\end{aligned}
$$

Provided that:-
(a) The proposed Minimum Rate for Workers of 16 and under 18 years of age who have had less than six months' oxperience in the laundering of articles of any description or the processes and operations incidental thereto in any purpose which is carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain or carried on as ancillary to another busi-

Per hour.
Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age
s. d.
(b) The proposed Minimu "18 ", 18 ... 0 of age and over who have Rate for Workers of 18 years experience in the branchave had less than 12 months' (a) above shall be:-

During the period of employment required to complete the first six months of such experience During the period of employment required to complete the second' six months of such experience
Section II.-Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.
Per hour.
Female workers (all ages)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 9 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
Section III.-Proposed Guaranteed Time-Rates for PieceWorkers.

Per hour
Workers under 15 years of age
of 15 and under 16 years of age $\begin{array}{llll}16 & , & , & 17 \\ 17 & , " & 18\end{array}$ 18 a"nd o"ver
Provided that -
(a) The proposed Minimum Rates for Workers of 16 and under 18 years of age who have had less than six months experience in the branches of trade specified in paragraph (a) of the proviso to Section I. above shall be :-

Per hour.
Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age
d.

$$
\begin{array}{llllllll} 
& 17 & 18 & , & & 18 & \ldots & \ldots \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

(b) The proposed Minimum Rate for Workers of 18 f age and over who have had less than 12 months' experience in the branches of trade specified in paragraph (a) of the proviso to Section I. above shall be:-

Per hour
d.

During the period of employment required to complete the first six months of such experience ... During the period of employment required to complete the second six months of such experience... 7
Siection IV.-Proposed Overtime Rates for Time-Workers.
(I) The Trade Board propose to declare for the purpose of these Overtime Rates that the normal number of hours of work in the trade shall be as follows :-

In any week
Hours.
On Saturday or the weekly half-holiday ... 5
(II) The Minimum Rates for Overtime in respect of hours worked by a female worker in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade shall be as follows :-
(a) For all hours worked in excess of 5 on Saturday or the weekly half-holiday, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours, tIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.
(b) For all time worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays double time, notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.
(c) For all hours worked in excess of 48 in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions.
(d) The Overtime Rates shall not apply to Pieceworkers.
II.-Proposed Minimum Rates for female workers specially employed for emergency work or whose employment is of a casual nature :-
Section I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates

> Per hour.

Workers under 18 years of age ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}$ over 18 $8 \frac{1}{2}$
S'ection II. -Proposed P'éece-Work Basis Time-Rate.
Per hour.
d.
10

Female workers (all ages)
Section III.-Proposed Overtime Rates for Time-workers.
(i) The Trade Board propose to declare that the normal number of hours of work in the trade shall be the same as for workers under I. above.
(ii) The Minimum Rates for Overtime in respect of hours worked by a Female Worker in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade shall be as follows :-
(a) For all hours worked in excess of 5 on Saturday or the weekly half-holiday, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.
(b) For all hours worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, tIME-AND-A-HALF, notwithstanding in both cases that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.
(c) For all hours worked in excess of 48 in any week time-and-a-QUARTER for the first two hours and tIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions.
(d) The Overtime Ratos shall not apply to Piece-

## Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 1st November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as follows :-I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.
(a) For Male Workers and Roundswemen.

Proposed General Minimum Time-Ratos. Per week $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 85 & 0\end{array}$
(i) For Foremen
(ii) For Male Shop Assistants and for Male Clerks:-
Workers of 21 years of age and over

| 20 | and | under | 21 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | years of age |  |  |
| 18 | ye | 20 | ", |
| 17 | ", | 19 | $"$, |
| 16 | $"$, | 17 | $"$, |
| 15 | ,$"$ | 16 | $"$, |

under 15 years of age
$\begin{array}{ll}67 & 6 \\ 57 & 6 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 42 & 6 \\ 32 & 6 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 17 & 6\end{array}$
(iii) For all Male Workers (other than $\dddot{\text { Foremen }}$ and Shop Assistants and Clerks) and for Roundswomen :-
Workers of 21 years of age and over with not less than 12 months' experience in the trade..
Workers of 21 years of age and over with less than 12 months' experience in the trade
Workers of 20 and under 21 years of age

| 19 | ,, | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | $"$, | 19 |
| 17 | ", | 18 |
| 16 | ,$"$ | 17 |
| 15 | ,, | 16 |

under 15 years of age
b) For Female Workers (other than Roundswomen) :-
(i) For Female Clerks:-

Proposed
General Minimum
Time-Rates. Per week.

Workers of 21 years of age and over 20 and under 21 years of age

| 19 | , | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | ,$"$ | 19 |
| 17 | ,$"$, | 18 |
| 16 | ,$"$ | 17 |
| 15 | ,, | 16 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 42 & 0 \\ 39 & 0 \\ 34 & 0 \\ 29 & 0 \\ 24 & 6 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 17 & 6 \\ 16 & 0\end{array}$
(ii) For Female Shop Assistants:

Workers of 21 years of age and over

(iii) For all Female Workers (other than Roundswomen, Shop Assistants and Clerks:-
Workers of 21 years of age and over

$\begin{array}{ll}35 & 0 \\ 33 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 16 & 0\end{array}$

## II.-Proposed Overtime Rates

For Male and Female Workers (all ages) :-
(a) For all hours worked in excess of six on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, double-time.
(b) For all hours worked in excess of 48 in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first 8 hours and TIME-AND-AHALF thereafter except where a higher Overtime Rate is payable under (a) above.

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be 48 in any week and 6 on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays.

## NEW TRADE BOARD.

Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (Scotland).
The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 1st November, 1920, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the grocery and provisions trade in Scotland, as specified in the Trade Boards (Grocery and Provisions) Order, 1920.

The definition of the trade is the same as that for the Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales) as set out on p. 409 of the Labour Gazette for July, 1920.]

The Trade Board has been established in accordance with these Regulations, and consists of : -
(1) Three appointed members, namely

Sheriff-Substitute T. A. Fyfe, C.B.E.

## Mr. J. F. Rees

Mrs R. K. Hannay, O.B.E.
(2) Twenty-five members representing employers and twenty-five 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 representative of employers and half to be representative 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 SheriffSubstitute T. A. Fyfe, C.B.E., to be chairman, Mr. J. F. Rees to be deputy-chairman, and Mr F. Popplewell to be secretary of the Trade Board. The Board will be known as "The Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (Scotland)."

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section I. of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made Special Orders applying the Trade Boards Acts to the following trades as and from the dates specified in the provisions set out below :-
I.-The Trade Boards (Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Distributive) Order, 1920.
From and after the 26 th day of October, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):-

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

Article 2.-This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Distributive) Order, 1920.
II.-The Trade Boards (Fish, Poultry, Game and Rabbits Distributive) Order, 1920.
From and after the 26th day of October, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):-

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

Article 2.-This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Fish, Poultry, Game and Rabbits Distributive) Order, 1920.
III.-The Trade Boards (Whip) Order, 1920.

From and after the second day of November, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):-

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

Article 2.-This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Whip) Order, 1920.
IV.-The Trade Boards (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1920.

From and after the sixth day of November, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):-

Article 1. -The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the Trade specified in the appendix to this Order.
Article 2.-This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1920.
V.-The Trade Boards (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order, 1920.
From and after the fifth day of November, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):-

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

Article 2.-This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order, 1920.
The trades specified in the above-mentioned Orders are as specified in the Appendices to the respective Notices of Intention to make these Orders, which are set out on the pages and in the issues of the Labour Gazette as shown hereunder:-
I.-See page 410 of the July issue
II.-See pages 409 and 410 of the July issue.
III.-See pages 582 and 583 of the October issue.
IV.-See page 411 of the July issue.
V.-See page 529 of the September issue.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDERS
The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends, ursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section I of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade ing the in the Appendix to this Notice.
specified in the Appaft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within forty-two days from the 15 th October, 1920. Every objection must be in writing and must state:
(a) the specific grounds for objection, and

The trade specified in the Appendix to this notice is as follows :-
The Ophthalmic Optical Trade, that is to say :-

1. The operations of making, repairing, or altering spectacles, eye-glasses, or lorgnettes, or any of the component parts of spectacles, eye-glasses, or lorgnettes, when carried on in or in connection with any establishment, or business, or branch, or department, or workroom, in which the workers are mainly engaged in such making, repair, or alteration :
including the operations known in the trade as :-grinding, polishing, cleaning, moulding, pitching, mounting, smoothing, truing, surfacing, ranging, cutting, clipping, edging, preparing, drilling, examining, fitting, testing, roughing, emery washing, bevelling, grooving, checking, wire-bending, assembling, adjusting, soldering, glazing, welding, stamping, rivetting, cementing, splicing, softening, filling, finishing, or similar operations;
but excluding the operations of making, repairing or altering frames or handles of material other than metal, except when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the operations specified above.
2. The warehousing of, the packing of, and similar operations in regard to any articles when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any establishment or business, or branch, or department, or workroom, in which the workers are mainly engaged in any of the operations included in paragraph 1.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920. THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (EXEMPT PERSONS) REGULATIONS, 1920.*

The Minister of Labour, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by the provisions of Section 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, hereby makes the following Regulations
1.-(1) Any employed person who can prove that he is
(a) in receipt of any pension or income of the annual value of $£ 26$ or upwards, which does not depend on his personal exertions ; or
(b) ordinarily and mainly dependent for his livelihood upon some other person; or
(c) ordinarily and mainly dependent for his livelihood on the earnings derived by him from an occupation employment in which does not make him an employed person within the meaning of the Act, may apply to the Minister for an Unemployment Insurance Exemption Certificate exempting him from liability to be insured under the Act, and every application for such a certificate shall be made on the appropriate form prescribed Mine First Schedule hereto, or in such other form as the Minister may deem expedient, and shall be forwarded to the
(2) Every such manner as he may from time to time direct.
(2) Every person making application for an Unemploysuch Insurance Exemption Certificate, or for the renewal of
(a) state fully and correctly all particulars required to
(b) make a full disclosure of application; and to show that he is entitled facts on which he relies
(c) furnish such further evidence in application as the Minister in relation to his case require. 2.-(1) An Unemploy
ficate shall be in the form hereto, or in such other prescribed in the Second Schedule expedient, and any employed person Minister may deem the holder of an Unemployment Insuranows that he is Certificate, or of a certificate of exe Insurance Exemption same grounds as those mentioned in ption granted upon the Regulations under the mentioned in Regulation 1 of these Act, 1911, shall be entitled to Persons) Book in place of an Unemnemployment (Exempt long only as the holder of a certifieployment Book; and so under the National Insurance holder of an Unemployment (Exem 1911, is the rightful certificate shall have effect as (Exempt Persons) Book that Exemption Certificate.

* These Regulations although statutory are provisional only. Permanent
Regulations will be made later.
(2) An Unemployment (Exempt Persons) Book shall be in such form as the Minister may from time to time direct, and any Regulations for the time being in force with regard to the issue, custody, and stamping of Unemployment Books shall, so far as they are not inconsistent, apply to the issue, custody, and stamping of Unemployment (Exempt Persons) Books.
3.-(1) An Unemployment Insurance Exemption Certificate shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding five years from the date of its being granted or renewed, as may be specified in the certificate

Provided that-
(a) if while the certificate is in force the circumstances of the exempt person alter in such a way as to disentitle him to exemption, the certificate shall thereupon become void; and
(b) if at any time the exempt person gives notice to the Minister that he desires that the certificate of exemption granted to him shall be cancelled, the certificate shall be cancelled accordingly, and shall thereupon become void as from such date as the Minister may determine.
(2) An Unemployment Insurance Exemption Certificate which has expired or become void shall be surrendered forthwith by the holder thereof to the Minister, together with a statement in such form as the Minister may direct of the circumstances in which the certificate is surrendered, and any employed person surrendering an expired or void Unemployment Insurance Exemption Certificate or Certificate of Exemption granted under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Act, 1911, shall at the same time surrender to an Employment Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund the Unemployment (Exempt Persons) Book held by him, and shall be entitled to receive instead thereof an Unemployment Book.
(3) Where an exempt person desires to obtain a renewal of his Unemployment Insurance Exemption Certificate, he may, if he can prove that he will, after the expiration of that certificate, continue to be qualified under the first paragraph of Regulation 1 of these Regulations, make application to the Minister before the expiration of his certificate for the renewal thereof in such a manner as the Minister may direct.
4.-Where an employed person who has been an exempt person subsequently becomes a person liable to be insured under the Act, every two contributions paid in respect of him during the period when he was the rightful holder of an Unemployment (Exempt Persons) Book shall, when he has exchanged his Unemployment (Exempt Persons) Book for an Unemployment Book, in accordance with the foregoing Regulation, be treated as if they had been one full contribution paid in respect of him as the kolder of an Unemployment Book:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to receive any unemployment benefit in respect of contributions paid in respect of him while he was the holder of an Unemployment (Exempt Persons) Book until 12 contributions, or, during the period of 12 months next after the 8th day of November, 1920, four contributions, have been paid in respect of him as the holder of an Unemployment Book, exclusive of any contributions paid in respect of him before he ceased to be an exempt person.
5.-In these Regulations the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour, and the expression "the Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.
6.-These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Exempt Persons) Regulations, 1920, and shall come into operation on the 8th day of November, 1920.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 18th day of October, 1920
J. E. MASTERTON SMITH,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.
Here follow two Schedules, the First Schedule (Form of Application for a Certificate of Exemption) and the Second Schedule (Form of Certificate of Exemption).

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS) REGULATIONS, 1920*.

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:-

## Part I.

## General.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920, and shall come into operation on the eighth day of November, 1920.
2.-(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires or admits :

The expression " the Act" means the Unemployment
Insurance Act, 1920.
The expression "the repealed Acts" means the
National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919.
The expression "the Minister" means the Minister of Labour.
*These Regulations although statutory are provisional only. Permanen Regulations will be made later.

The expression " unemployment book " or "book means any book or card issued in accordance with these Regulations to or upon which stamps are to be affixed or impressed for the purpose of the payment of conributions under the general provisions of the Act.
The expression " unemployment insurane
or "stamp" means a stamp to insurance stamp or "stamp" means a stamp to be affixed to or of payment of contributions under the for the purpose visions of the Act.
The expression "Local Office" means an Employment Exchange or other office appointed by the Minister as a local office for the purposes of the Act
and of these Regulations and of these Regulations.
The expression "calendar week" means the period from midnight on one Sunday to midnight on the
following Sunday. The expressions "employed person" and "insured contributor "shall have the same meanings as in the Act.
The expression "termination of employment " means
he day on which the employment is actually the day on which the employment is actually
terminated either by the employer dismissing the terminated either by the employer dismissing the insured contributor or by the insured contributor leaving his work, whether such termination is in accordance with the terms of the contract of service or not
The expression "general provisions of the Act means the provisions of the Act other than those rela ng to special schemes and supplementary schemes.
The expression "special scheme " means any scheme that has been approved or made by the Minister under Section 18 of the Act
(2) Except where the context otherwise requires, any reference in these Regulations to an insured contributor shall be deemed to include a reference to a person required by the Act to be or to become insured under the general provisions of the Act, provided that nothing in these Regulations shall apply to a person to whom a special scheme
applies unless such person is also required to be insured applies unless such person is also required to be insured under the general provisions of the Act.
(3) As respects persons employed by or under the Crown, these Regulations are subject to any Order in Council that may hereafter be made under sub-section (1) of Section 40 of the Act.
(4) Where under these Regulations the Minister is empowered to give directions on any matter, the directions may be given either generally or as regards any special case or any special clase or district.
(5) Any of the powers conferred on the Minister under these Regulations may be exercised by, and anything required by these Regulations to be done by, to or before the Minister may be done by, to or before a Secretary to the Ministry of Labour or by, to or before any Assistant Secretary to the Ministry or such other officer as the Minister may appoint for the purpose.
(6) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
(7) Where by any Regulations made at any time after these Regulations any Article or part of any Article or
words are directed to be added to or omitted from these words are directed to be added to or omitted from these
Regulations, or to be substituted for any other Article part of any Article or words in these Regulations, then copies of these Regulations, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with any Article or part of any Article or words so added or omitted or substituted as such direction requires, and with the Articles and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction, and these Regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission or substitution, and a reference in any Regulations made by the Minister to the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to these Regulations as amended by any other Regulations for the time being in force.

## Part II.

Collection of Contributions
Issue, Custody and Disposal of Unemployment Books, \&c. 3.-(1) Every person who is required by the Act to be or to become an insured contributor shall obtain from a Local Office, or in such other way as the Minister may direct, an unemployment book, and shall sign the book forthwith in the space provided for the purpose.
Provided that any person who was insured under the repealed Acts shall not, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be required to obtain for the insurance year $1920-$ 21 an unemployment book under this Regulation, if he has already obtained an unemployment book for that insurance year in accordance with the Regulations made under the repealed Acts.
(2) An insured contributor on obtaining a book in accordance with these Regulations shall be responsible for the custody of the book until it is delivered to an employer or to a Local Office in accordance with these Regulations
(3) Every employer of an insured contributor shall, immediately after the date of the engagement, or in the case of an employed person required to become an insured contributor by reason of attaining the age of 16, immediately after he attains that age, or in the case of an
employed person required to become an insured contributor after that date the commencement of the Act, immediately then current, and it from the insured contributor a book tributor to deliver shall be the duty of the insured conthe employer accordingly, to be delivered his book to Provided that whery
insured contributor's book is the time of engagement an employer shall be held to have complied a Local Office, the tion as soon as he has obtained complied with this Regulatributor the receipt for obtained from the insured conOffice and has Office and has despatched it to that Local Office with a Provided also the book
for a book properly made by an insured an application book is issued by a Local Office direct to his contributor, a requirements of sub-section (1) and (3) of this Regulation
shall be deemed to have been the (4) The deemed to have been satisfied.
(4) The employer on obtaining the book shall become employment continues, or till the book is so long as the insured contributor or delivered to the returned to the insured contributor or delivered to the Local Office in cordance with these Regulations.
(5) The person for the time being responsible for the
astody of the book in accordance with these Regulations shall produce it for inspection at any reasonable Regulations required to do so by an inspector appointed time when purposes of the Act and, if so required by the inspector shall deliver up the book to the inspector who may, if he thinks fit, retain the book.
4. If any insured contributor desires to inspect his book while it is in the custody of the employer, the employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, give him a reasonable opportunity of so doing either within or immediately before or after working hours.
Provided that no insured contributor shall be entitled by virtue of this provision to inspect his book more than once in any one month nor except at such time as may be fixed by the employer for the purpose.
5.-(1) On the termination of the employment of any
nsured contributor for any cause other than his death or insured contributor for any cause other than his death or
on contributions ceasing for any cause to be payable in on contributions ceasing for any cause to be payable in
respect of him under the general provisions of the Act respect of him under the general provisions of the Act,
the employer shall forthwith return the book to the insured contributor without any note or mark of any kind made in, affixed to, or impressed on it, other than any such mark as is required for the purpose of cancelling in accordance with these Regulations any stamp affixed to
the book.
(2) The insured contributor on the termination of his employment shall apply to the employer for the return of his book, and on the book being returned to him, shall give to the employer, if he demands it, a receipt for
(3) An employer shall comply with any directions which may be given by the Minister as to the return to an insured contributor of his book at any other time than on the termination of his employment.
(4) Subject to any directions of, or Regulations made by the Minister, the insured contributor to whom a book is returned under the foregoing provisions shall, if he is unemployed or if for any other reason contributions cease to be payable in respect of him under the general provisions of the Act, forthwith deliver the book to a Local Office, there to be retained till contributions again become or are about to become payable in respect of him under the general provisions of the Act.
(5) If for any reason the book is not returned to the insured contributor in accordance with Regulation 5 (1) on the termination of his employment or on contributions ceasing for any other reason to be payable in respect of him under the general provisions of the Act, the employer shall, as soon as may be, deliver the book to a Local Office provided that nothing in this sub-section shall relieve the employer of his obligation to comply with Regulation 5 (1).
6. On the death of an insured contributor the employer, if the book is then in the custody of the employer, or if the book is not then in the custody of the employer, the insured contributor's representative, whether legally so constituted or not, shall forthwith deliver the book to a Local Office.
7.-(1) A book shall be issued without charge to a person properly applying for a book, and when issued shall remain the property of the Minister.
(2) A book shall be in such form as the Minister directs, and shall be current only during such period, not exceeding fifty-three weeks from the date of the issue thereof, as may be specified thereon, and shall within six days, or such longer time as the Minister in any special case allows, after the date on which it ceases to be current, be returned by the person for the time being responsible in accordance with these Regulations for the custody of the book, to a Local Office, and a fresh book shall thereupon be issued without charge to the person so returning the book.

Provided that, where the book on the date on which it ceases to be current is in the custody of the employer, he shall, if the insured contributor so requires, instead of returning it to a Local Office, return it to the insured
contributor, who shall give to the employer, if he demands $t$, a receipt for the book, and shall himself exchange the book for a fresh book at a Local Office, and deliver the fresh book forthwith to the employer.
Provided also that, where the Minister so directs, a book may be exchanged for a fresh book at a time or in a manner other than that prescribed in this Regulation.
(3) If a book is destroyed, is lost, or is defaced in any naterial particular, the Minister may issue a new book in substitution for it, and, if he thinks fit, may charge in sum not exceeding one shilling for the new book, such a sum to be paid by the person for the time being responsible in accordance with these Regulations for the custody of the book so destroyed, lost or defaced as aforesaid, and such number of contributions as are shown to the satisfac ion of the Minister to have been paid by the affixing or mpressing of stamps to or upon the book so destroyed mpressing of may in the discretion of the Minister be redited to the insured contributor.
Save as aforesaid, no charge shall be made by the Minister in connection with the issue, custody, delivery up, or exchange, or replacement of any book.
(4) Where a book is destroyed, lost or defaced, and the number of the book cannot be supplied to the Minister, the Minister may dechine the take any steps to trace the book has been so destroyed, lost or defaced.
(5) Where any book is lost the Minister, if he thinks fit, may pay out of the Unemployment Fund any sum not exceeding one shilling by way of reward to the person by whom the book is returned to the Local Office, and he may refuse to restore the book to the person responsible for its custody until that person has repaid to the Minister any sum which has been so paid by the Minister by way of reward, and which he is liable to repay under Subsection (2) of Section 28 of the Act.
(6) If any person refuses or fails to pay any sum for the payment of which he is liable under this Regulation, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, recover such sum by deduction from any benefit or other payment due or to become due to such person under the Act or the Regulations made thereunder.
8.-(1) If an employer at any time after the commencement of the Act satisfies the Minister that any person in respect of whom he is, or is about to become, liable to pay contributions under the general provisions of the Act, has not delivered or caused to be delivered to him an unemployment book in accordance with those Regulations, the employer may, on furnishing the name and occupation of such person to a Local Office, obtain an emergency book, and for the purpose of the provisions of these Regulations relating to the stamping of books and to deductions from wages in respect of stamps affixed by employers (but not for any other purpose), an emergency book shall be deemed to be an unemployment book within the meaning of these Regulations.
(2) An emergency book shall be in such form as the Minister directs, and shall be current during such period, not exceeding six weeks from the date of the issue thereof, as may be specified thereon, and shall at the end of such period, or on the previous termination of the aforesaid person's employment, be returned by the employer to the Local Office from which it was issued.

Provided that if the aforesaid person before such date delivers or causes to be delivered to the employer an unemployment book in accordance with these Regulations, the employer shall deliver the emergency book to the aforesaid person in exchange for the unemployment book.
(3) Notwithstanding that contributions have been paid in respect of any such person by the affixing of stamps to an emergency book, he shall not be entitled to obtain unemployment benefit without first obtaining an unemployment book.

## Method of Payment of Contributions.

9.-(1) Every contribution payable under the general provisions of the Act shall, except as otherwise provided in those Regulations, be paid by the affixing of a stamp to the book of the insured contributor in the space indicated for that purpose upon the book, and the value of the stamps so affixed shall be the following:-

> (i) In the case of a man not under the age of eighteen $\ldots \ldots \ldots$
> (ii) In the case of a woman not under the age of eighteen $\ldots$
> (iii) In the case of a boy under the age of eighteen $\ldots$
> (iv) In the case of a girl under the age of eighteen $\ldots$
(2) An employer who is liable to $\cdots \cdots \quad 3_{\frac{1}{2}}$ respect of any insured contributor pay contributions in tributions at the following times in shall pay those confollowing provisions, that is to say : - accordance with the
(i) Where he pays to the insured contributor wages or other pecuniary remuneration in respect of the employment of such insured contributor, he shall, before paying to the insured contributor the wages or remuneration in respect of the period for which contributions are payable, affix to the book of the insured contributor a stamp or stamps in payment of the contributions due in respect of that period.
(ii) Where he does not pay to the insured contributor wages or other pecuniary remuneration in respect of the employment, he shall, on the first day of employment in each calendar week, affix to the book of the insured contributor a stamp in payment of the contribution in respect of that week
(iii) In the case of a man of the Naval Reserves, or of the Army Reserve, or of the Air Force Reserve, or of the Territorial Force, who is for the time being by reason of Sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Act deemed to be an employed person in the service of the Crown, the time for affixing stamps to the book of the employed person in payment of contributions due under the general provisions of the Act shall, where the period of currency of the book expires during any period of training, be any time before the expiration of the period of currency, and where the period of currency does not so expire, be any time before the termination of the training
(3) It shall be the duty of the employer, in addition to his obligation to comply with any other requirement of the Act or the Regulations thereunder in regard to the payment of contributions,
(a) on the termination of the employment, whether or not any wages are then paid,
(b) within six days after the expiration of the period of currency of the book,
to affix to the book of the insured contributor a stamp or stamps in payment of all the weekly contributions due from him, but still outstanding in respect of the period ending at the date of such termination or expiration.
(4) It shall further be the duty of the employer, on being so required by any duly appointed officer of the Ministry of Labour, to affix to an arrears book a stamp or stamps in payment of all the weekly contributions due from him, but still outstanding in respect of any insured contributor who is or has been in his employment, and to forward the arrears book, when stamped, to the person or address indicated thereon.
(5) Where the employer employs a substantial number of insured contributors regularly, he may deposit with the Minister a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contributions payable by him during a period of twentyseven weeks, or such less period as may be agreed between him and the Minister, in respect of those insured contributors, both on his own behalf and on behalf of those insured contributors.

On making such a deposit the obligation of the employer to stamp the books of those insured contributors on the occasions, or at the intervals hereinbefore specified, shall cease, and in lieu thereof he shall be liable as follows:-
(i) In case the employment of any of these insured contributors terminates before the expiration of any period of twenty-seven weeks, or such less period as may be agreed, the employer shall be liable on such determination to stamp the book of the insured contributor whose employment so terminates; and
(ii) in the case of any insured contributor whose employment does not so terminate, the employer shall be liable either to stamp the book of that insured contributor at intervals of twenty-seven weeks, or such less period as may be agreed, or, if the Minister so permits, to pay the contributions payable in respect of that insured contributor through the Minister at intervals of twenty-seven weeks, or such less period as may be agreed, in such manner as the Minister may direct.
Where a deposit has been made under the foregoing provision the employer, for the purpose of deducting from wages the amount of the insured contributor's contribution, shall be deemed to have duly affixed the necessary stamps to the book of the insured contributor at the several dates on which he would have been bound to affix them if no such deposit had been made.

If the Minister thinks fit, he may allow any sum which is to be deposited under the foregoing provisions to be paid to him at weekly or other intervals during the period for which the deposit is to be made instead of being paid to him in one sum at the commencement of the period.
(6) No stamp shall be affixed to or impressed upon a book otherwise than in respect of insurable employment, and any stamp affixed or impressed otherwise shall not be deemed to be a payment of a contribution, except for the purpese of Eestion 28 (1) of the Act.
(7) (i) An employer shall immediately after affixing any stamp to a book cancel the stamp by writing in ink, or composition, across the face of the black indelible ink or which it is affixed and not otherwise butp the date upon provided in Regulations made under but save as expressly provided in Regulations made under the Act or as directed any time upon the book or stamp.
ii) An employer may, if he thi
book of any insured contribur upon the in such manner as to be easily eroyed by him, but only number of that person upon the erased or removed, the of the employer
(8) No person shall affix to a book a stamp. which has been cancelled or defaced

## Exceptional Cases

10.-(1) Where any insured contributors are ordinarily employed by two or more employers in a week, the employers or any class or group of the employers of those persons may, if they think fit, submit to the Minister an arrangement for the payment of contributions under the Act in respect of those persons.
(2) Where the Minister is satisfied that any arrangement so submitted to him is such as to secure the due payment of the contributions payable under the Act in respect of every insured contributor to whom the arrangement applies for every week during any part of which he is employed by any employer who is a party to the arrangement, he may, if he thinks fit, approve the arrangement
(3) Any such arrangement may make such modifications in these Regulations as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of the arrangement
(4) Where an arrangement has been approved by the Minister the parties to the arrangement who have employed any insured contributors to whom the arrangement applies in the course of a week shall in respect of that week be deemed jointly to be the employer of that insured contributor for the purposes of the provisions of the Act relating to the payment of contributions
11.-In the case of an insured contributor employed as an agent by two or more employers and paid by commission or fees or a share of the profits, or partly in one and partly in another of those ways, the employer in the employment on which the insured contributor is mainly dependent for his livelihood shall be deemed to be the employer of the insured contributor for the purposes of the provisions of the Act relating to the payment of contributions.
12.-Where an insured contributor is employed by two or more employers in any week, and no one of these employers is the first person employing him in that week within the meaning of the Act, then unless the case is one for which other provision is expressly made by these Regulations, that one of the employers who first makes a money payment to the insured contributor in respect of his employment in that week shall be deemed to be the employer of that insured contributor for the purpose of the provisions of the Act relating to the payment of contributions

Provided that in Scotland the employer, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be deemed to be that one of the employers for whom the insured contributor first renders services in that week and, if no services are rendered during that week by the insured contributor for any of the employers that one of the employers who first makes a money payment to the insured contributor in respect of his employment in that week.
13.-(1) Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, where any one insured contributor is ordinarily employed by more than one employer in the week, the employers of the insured contributor may enter into an agreement for the payment of contributions in respect of that insured contributor in such form as the Minister may approve, and where any such agreement is entered into between any such employers the following provisions shall have effect
(a) Where in any week the insured contributor in respect of whom the agreement is made is, before any contribution has been paid in respect of him for that week, employed by an employer who is not a party to the agreement, that employer shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Act relating to the payment of contributions be deemed to be the employer of that insured contributor for that week;
(b) If in any week a contribution is payable by the employers who are parties to the agreement or by any of them, that contribution shall in the first such week be paid by that one of the parties to the agreement employing the insured contributor during that week whose signature to the agreement appears first in order, and in any subsequent week by that one of the parties to the agreement employing the insured contributor during that week whose signature to the agreement is next in succession to that of the person who paid the last weekly contribution payable by the parties to the agreement, and for this
purpose the signatures of the parties shall b to be rotation, the first signature being deemed to be next in succession to the last, and th signature of any person who does not employ disregarded.
(c) The employer bution for any week shall is to pay the contri employer of the insured pose of the provisions of the Act relating pur payment of contributions Act relating to the
(d) Any one of the parties to
immediately after paying the agreement may not at any other timang a contribution, but to the agreement, and write his out his signature date opposite his signatite his initials with the he shall cease to be a ture and upon doing so and the insured be a party to the agreement to be employed by any person who is a part to the agreement strike out from tho is a party the signature of that person from the agreement shall write his own person, and on so doing shall write his own initials with the date
(e) If at any time any other so struck out
to employ the insured contributor derires to become a party to the agreement, desires to ject as hereinafter providreement, he may, sub with the date at the end of the signature appended to the agreement of the signatures shall henceforth apply to him in like Regulation as if he had been an original party to the anner ment;
Provided that where a contribution would be payable in any week in respect of the insured contributor by any such other person if that person did not become a party to the agreement that person shall not be entitled to affix his signature as aforesaid unless and until he pays the contribution so payable.
(2) Employers desiring to enter into an agreement for the purposes of this Regulation shall enter their names and addresses in a book to be issued for the purpose by the Minister, and every such book shall be signed in each week by the employer paying the contribution in respect of that week.
(3) Upon the termination of the period specified in any such book, the agreement shall cease to be binding on the employers, and any person having possession of the book shall forthwith return it to the Minister.
14.-Where an insured contributor works under the general control and management of some person who is not his immediate employer, that person (in this Regulation referred to as the substantial employer) shall be deemed to be the employer for the purpose of the provisions of the Act and Regulations thereunder relating to the pavment of contributions if he would be so deemed under the Regulations made in that behalf under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920, and the aforesaid provisions of the Act and Regulations shall in that case be construed and have effect as if the substantial emplover were the immediate employer of the insured contributor.

Provided that the substantial employer may deduct from any payments due from him to the immediate employer any sums paid by him as contributions on behalf of the insured contributor, and the immediate employer may deduct from the insured contributor's wages or from any other payments due from him to the insured contributor any sums which the substantial employer would be entitled to deduct were he the immediate employer.

## Miscellaneous

15.-Where during any period an insured contributor has been employed by one employer partly in an occupation employment in which makes him an employed person and partly in some other occupation and contributions have by arrangement between the employer and the insured contributor been paid as if he were wholly engaged in the first mentioned occupation, those contributions shall be deemed to have been duly paid under the general provisions of the Act
16.-On any occasion on which the number of contributions paid in respect of an insured contributor is recorded, any fraction of a contribution, whether arising by reason of the affixing of stamps of the wrong kind or of the wrong denomination to an Unemployment Book or otherwise, may be disregarded.
17.-No person shall assign or charge or agree to assign or charge any book, and any sale, transfer or assignment of or any charge on, any book shall be void and of no effect, and no person shall deface or destroy a book or alter or amend any of the figures or particulars (other than his address) therein contained

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour, this twenty-
sixth day of October, 1920.
J. E. MASTERTON SMITH,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

Minister, if he is satisfied that the contributions paid were in fact so paid as aforesaid and that they were not payable under the general provisions of the said Act, shall repay to the applicants or either of them a sum equal to the amount of the contributions so paid by them respectively. Provided that in calculating the amount of any repayment to be made to a person under this Regulation there shall be deducted the amount (if any) paid to that person by way of Unemployment Benefit in respect of or by reason of those contributions.
(5) An application under Regulation 4 of these Regulations shall be made in such form as the Minister may direct, and such application shall be made within one year from the date on which the last contribution so paid as aforesaid was in fact paid.
(6) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Repayment and Return of Contributions) Regulations, 1920, and shall come into operation on the eighth day of November, 1920.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this 4th day of November, 1920.
J. E. Masterton Smith.

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRANSITIONAL) REGULATIONS, 1920.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and all other powers in this behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:-
1.-(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional) Regulations, 1920, and shall come into operation on the 8th day of November, 1920.
(2) The expression " the Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.
The expression " day " means any period of twenty four hours, but does not include any part of a day being Sunday.
2. These Regulations shall apply only to persons who are insured, or are required to be insured under the Act and who were also insured or required to be insured under the provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919, and any reference in these Regulations to a person insured or required to be insured under the Act, shall be deemed to include where necessary a person insured or required to be insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919.

## Contributions.

3. Where a period of employment commences before the 8th November, 1920, and continues on or after that date and contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919, in respect of that part of the period before the 8th November, 1920, and under the Act in respect of that part of the period on or after the 8 th November, 1920, a contribution shall be paid in respect of the former part of the period in the manner and at the time and rate prescribed in the Regulations made under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919, and shall be deemed to be a contribution properly paid under the said Acts, and a contribution shall be paid in respect of the latter part of the period in the manner and at the time and rate prescribed by the Regulations under the Act.
4. For the purposes of Section 46 (1) of the Act a fraction of a contribution in the total number of contributions paid in respect of any person under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1919, may be disregarded.

## Benefit.

5. Two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than twenty-four hours shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment notwithstanding that some or all of the days are days prior to the commencement of the Act.
6. Where a continuous period of unemployment commences prior to the 8 th November, 1920, and extends to or after that date, unemployment benefit shall be payable after the first six days counting from the commencement of the period or after the first three days counting from the 8th November, 1920, whichever is the earlier.
7. Where a veriod of unemployment of not less than six days of which some or all are before the 8th November, 1920, is followed within six weeks by a period of unemployment either-
(a) commencing on or after the 8 th November, 1920 and consisting of three days; or
(b) commencing before the 8 th November, 1920, and containing at least three days not before that date; or
(c) consisting of not less than six days of which at least one was on or after that date ${ }_{5}$
then those two periods shall be treated as if they were a continuous period of unemployment, and the expression "continuously unemployed" shall be construed accord-

## ingly wherever it occurs in the Act or in any regulations made thereunder. <br> Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 4th day of November, 1920. J. E. Masterton Smith. <br> Secretary of the Ministry of Labour. <br> THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ARRANGEMENTS UNDER SECTION 31) REGULATIONS,** 1920.

## The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, hereby makes the following Regulations:-

 1. Every application by an employer for an arrangementnder section 31 of the Unemployment Insurance Act under section 31 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920
(hereinafter referred to as "the Act ", shall be made in such form as the Minister of Labour (hereinafter made in to as "the Minister "), may direct.
2. Every arrangement made by the Minister with an employer under Section 31 of the Act for the performance of all or any of the duties of the employer required under the Act, or under the National Health Insurance Acts 1911 to 1920, shall provide that the employer shall deposit with the Minister a sum sufficient to cover the estimated maximum amount of the contributions payable by the employer during a period of fourteen weeks or such less period as may be agreed between him and the Minister both on his own behalf and on behalf of the persons in respect of whom the arrangement is made, and that the employer shall not, unless such a deposit is made, be entitled to make deductions under Sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Act or under Subsection (2) of Section 4 of Part I of the National Insurance Act, 1911 , from any wages or other payments due by him to any of those persons.
3. Every person shall have the same right of inspecting his book or card while it is in the custody of a Local Office of the Ministry by virtue of an arrangement under Section 31 of the Act as he would have had if the book or card had been in the custody of the employer, and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920, and National Health Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Consolidated Regulations, 1918 to 1920, relating to the right of any person to inspect his book or card shall apply accordingly with the substitution of the Minister for the employer and the arrangement shall be such as to make the position of such person as regards obtaining possession and making delivery of his book or card in accordance with the provisions of the regulations referred to substantially as favourable as if no arrangement had been made.
4. Every such arrangement shall provide for the payment by the employer of a sum calculated in accordance with a scale approved by the Treasury for performing on behalf of the employer such of the duties imposed on him by the Act or under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920, as are performed by the Ministry of Labour under the arrangement.
5. The Minister may at any time, by notice in writing to that offect, cancel as from the date of the notice or any later date specified in the notice, any arrangement made with an employer under Section 31 of the Act, if in his opinion the employer ceases to comply with any of the conditions contained in the arrangement or in these Regulations, without prejudice, however, to the right of the employer to receive such sums as may be repayable in respect of the balance of the deposit held by the Minister under the arrangement, or to the payment by the emplover of such sums as may be payable under the arrangement by him to the Minister in respect of any period prior to the termination of the arrangement.
6. For the purpose of these Regulations the terms "BBok", and "Local Office " shall have the meaning attached to them in the Unemployment Insurance (Collec"Card", shall have the meaning attached to it in the National Health Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Consolidated Regulations, 1918 to 1920.
7. A reference in these Regulations to the National Health Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Consolidated Regulations, 1918 to 1920, shall include a reference to the corresponding Regulations for Scotland and Ireland.
8. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 8th day of Novenber, 1920, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Arrangements under Section 31) Regulations, 1920.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this fourth day of November, 1920.
J. E. Mastertion Smith,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## THE INSPECTORS (UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE) REGULATION,* 1920.

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, hereby makes the following Regulation.

[^20]The certificate of appointment to be furnished under sub-section (5) of Section 29 of the Unemployment
Insurance Act, Insurance Act, 1920, to an Inspector appointed for in the Schedule to this Regulation. Signed by Order of Regulation.
ligned by Order of the Minister of Labour this
fourth day of November, 1920 .
Secretary of Masterton Smith, Schedule Ministry of Labour. Schedule.

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR.

## Unemployment Insurance Adt, 1920. <br> To all whom it may conobrn :

Take Notioe that in accordancee with the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.. (whose signature appearr hereon) has been duly appoint............................. an Inspector for the purposes of the Act. The said Inspector has power for the purposes of the execution of the Act,
namely :-
(a) To o enter at all reasonable times any premises or
place, other than a private dwelling-house not being a workshop, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any employed persons
are employed; are employed;
(b) To make such e emmation and inquiry as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act are complied with in any such premises or place;
(c) To examine, either alone or in the presence of any other person as he thinks fit, with respect to any matters under this Act, every person whom he finds in any such premises or place, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been an employed person, and to require every such person to be so examined, and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters in respect of which he is so examined;
(d) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.
Subject to the usual rule that no person is bound to incriminate himself the occupier of any such premises or place and any other person employing any employed person, and the servants and agents of any such occupier or other person, and any employed person shall furnish to any inspector all such information and shall produce for inspection all such registers, books, cards, wages sheets, records of wages, and other documents as the inspector may reasonably require.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this day of

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) REGULATIONS,* 1920.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and all other powers in this behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations :-

> Part I.-General.
1.-(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920.
(2) These Regulations shall come into operation on the 8th day of November, 1920.
2.-(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires or admits,
The expression " the Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

The expression "the Minister" means the Minister of Labour., The expression "unemployment book" or
book" means any book or card issued in accordance with the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920, to or upon which stamps are to be affixed or impressed for the purpose of the payment of contributions under the general provisions of the Act.
The expressions " arrears book " and "emergency book" mean the books so described in the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920.
The expression " Local Office" means an Employment Exchange or other office appointed by the Minister as a Local Office for the purposes of the Act and of these Regulations.

The expression "insured contributor "shall have the same meaning as in the Act, but these Regulations shall not apply to an insured contributor who is not insured not apply tor the general provisions of the Act.
The expression "general provisions of the Act" means the provisions of the Act other than those relating to Special Schemes and Supplementary Schemes.
(2) Where under these Regulations the Minister is empowered to give directions on any matter, the directions may be given either generally or as regards any special case or any special class or district.
*These Regulations although statutory are provisional only, Permanent Regulations will be made later.
(3) Any of the powers conferred on the Minister under these Regulations may be exercised by, and anything rethese Ry by these Regulations to be done by, to, or before quired Minister may be done by, to, or before a Secretary to the Ministry of Labour or by, to, or betore any Assistant Secretary to the Ministry or surpose.
(4) Any reference to the Umpire in these Regulations
(4) Any a reference to any Deputy Umpire appointed includes the Act.
(5) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
(6) Where by any Regulations made at any time arter
hese Regulations any Article or part of any Article or words are directed to be added to or omitted from these Regulations, or to be substitu in these Regulations, then part of any Article or words in these Regulations, copies of these Regulations, Office after such direction takes of His Majesty's Stationery with any Article or part of any effect may be printed or words so added or omitted or substituted as such Article or words so added or ome Articles and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction, and these Regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the ime which such direction takes effect, been made with uch addition omission or substitution, and a reference in any Regulations made by the Minister to the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to these Regulations as amended by any other Regulations for the time being in force.

## Part II.-Unemployment Benefit.

3. (1) Where an insured contributor desires to obtain unemployment benefit, or to obtain any payment in respect of unemployment from an association of employed persons with which an arrangement has been made under Section 17 of the Act, he shall-
(a) Make an application or give notice, as the case requires, to the Minister in the form set forth in the schedules to these Regulations, or in such other manner as the Minister may direct, or may for good cause accept as sufficient in any special case; and
(b) Lodge his unemployment book at a Local Office ; and
(c) Furnish such evidence as the Minister may require that he is not in receipt of sickness or disablement benefit or disablement allowance under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920; and
(d) Furnish such evidence as the Minister may require that he is not in receipt of an Old Age Pension under the Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 to 1919; and
(e) Furnish such other evidence as to the fulfilment of the conditions and the absence of disqualifications for receiving or continuing to receive unemployment benefits or other payments as the Minister may require, and shall for that purpose attend at such Offices or places as the Minister may require.
Provided that where in any special case the Minister is satisfied that the insured contributor is unable or has omitted for good cause to produce his unemployment book the Minister may, if he thinks fit, dispense with the lodging of the book under this Regulation.
Provided also that for the purpose of this Regulation neither an arrears book nor an emergency book shall be deemed to be an unemployment book.
(2) With the object of obtaining information from employers on the subject of conditions and disqualification for unemployment benefit referred to in Sections 7 and 8 of the Act, notice that the book has been lodged at the Local Office under this Regulation and calling attention to the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 shall, unless it is not practicable to do so, forthwith be given by the Minister to the person appearing to be the insured contributor's last employer.
(3) Where the insured contributor desires to obtain payment from any association of employed persons with which the Local Office has been made under Section 17 of the Act book lodged by him as may be necessary a receipt for the claim from the Association any nayment to enable him to unemployed.
4.-(1) An insured contributor desiring to obtain unemployment benefit shall attend at the Local Office at which his book is lodged on every working day between such hours as the Minister may direct, and shall there as evidence of at the office for the purpose.
Provided that:-
(a) An insured
more than two milor residing at a distance of miles, from the Local Office not more than four venient to his place of residence shall or most conto attend only on alternate days, and on each
attendance may sign the register in respect of the preceding day as well as in respect of the actual day of attendance if the terms of the declaration set out on the register were satisfied in his case on both days; and
(b) An insured contributor residing more than four miles from the Local Office nearest or most convenient to his place of residence shall attend at such longer intervals, or furnish such other evidence of being unemployed as the Minister may direct, and on each attendance may sign the register in respect of all days on which the terms of the declaration set out on the register were satisfied in his case since his last attendance as well as in respect of the actual day of attendance; and
(c) An insured contributor may for special cause approved by the Minister in each case, and sub-
ject to such conditions as the Minister may imject to such conditions as the Minister may im-
pose, be excused from personal attendance and signature of the register on any day on which he would otherwise have been liable to attend and sign the register.
(2) The Minister may in any particular case require an insured contributor, notwithstanding that he has duly signed the register in accordance with these Regulations, to furnish further evidence that he was unemployed and not disentitled to benefit on all or any of the days in respect of which he has signed the register.
(3) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations as to excuse from signing the register an insured contributor shall not be deemed to have been unemployed on any day in respect of which he has not signed the register in accordance with these Regulations.
4. Subject to the foregoing provisions and to any directions of the Minister, unemployment benefit shall be paid at the Local Office at which the book of the insured contributor concerned is lodged, and at weekly intervals on such days or days of the week and at such hours as the Minister may direct, and subject to any such directions the amount paid on any occasion shall be the amount of unemployment benefit due up to and including the day next but one preceding the day on which the payment is made.
5. Where a Court of Referees have recommended that a claim for unemployment benefit should be allowed and the recommendation has been referred by the Insurance Officer to the Umpire, the insured contributor shall, if the Court of Referees so recommend, be entitled to receive unemployment benefit as from the date of recommendation until the claim is finally determined by the Umpire.

Provided that where for the purpose of obtaining such benefit the insured contributor has made any false statement or representation or has concealed any material facts, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability under Section 22 of the Act or otherwise, be liable to repay as a sum due to the Unemployment Fund the amount of such benefit received by him whilst the statutory conditions were not fulfilled in his case or whilst he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.
7. The expression "Insurance Year" referred to in paragraph 2 of the second schedule to the Act means:
(1) The period commencing on the 18 th day of July, 1920, and ending on the 3rd day of July, 1921:
(2) Thereafter the period commencing on the day next after the last day of the preceding insurance year and ending on the Sunday nearest to the 1st day of July in the following calendar year and so on from year to year.
8. Days on which an insured contributor is incapable of, or unavailable for work or not unable to obtain suitable employment shall be excluded in the computation of periods of unemployment under the Second Schedule to the Act and days on which an insured contributor is incapable of work shall, on his furnishing such proof that he is incapable of work and that he is unemployed as the Minister may require, be disregarded in determining for the purposes of Section 7 of the Act whether he has been continuously unemployed.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this fifth day of November, 1920.

> J. E. Masterton Smith,

## Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

The Schedules prescribe the form of the applications for payment of benefit in the case of direct claims and claims through associations respectively.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COURTS OF REFEREES) REGULATIONS,* 1920.

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 13 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:
1.-(1) The panels of persons chosen to represent employers and insured contributors respectively required to

- These Regulations although statutory are provisional only Per-
manent Regulations will be made later
be constituted by the Minister shall be composed of such number of members as the Minister sees fit to appoint for
each district.
(2) Before appointing a person to be a member of panel, the Minister shall take into consideration the of a of any person suggested for appointment by the Advisory Committee for the district concerned, or if in the district there is no such Advisory Committee, he shall take into consideration the name of any person suggested for appointment by or on behalf of any employers or insured contributors or by any associations of employers or employed persons if in his opinion the person or association making the suggestion is an interested party.
(3) The panels first constituted under the Act shall be composed of those persons who on the 7th day of November, 1920, were members of the panels constituted under sub-
section (2) of section 90 of the National section (2) of section 90 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and any other persons who may be appointed under
these Regulations.
(4) The members of the panels first constituted under the Act shall hold office pending the constitution of new panels in the district for which they are appointed, but save as aforesaid the members of a panel shall hold office for one year from the date of their appointment or for such other term as the Minister may direct.

Provided that the Minister may at any time terminate the appointment of any member of a panel.
(5) Where a vacancy occurs by reason of the death or retirement of a member of a panel before the termination of his appointment any person appointed by the Minister to fill such vacancy shall hold office only until the expira-
tion of the term for which that member has been appointed. tion of the term for which that member has been appointed.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall be construed as implying any obligation upon the Minister to fill any vacancy in a panel.
2.-(1) A Court of Referees shall consist of a chairman appointed by the Minister and one person drawn from the employers' panel and one person drawn from the insured contributors' panel and duly summoned to serve on the Court.

Provided that any claim or question which is reported or referred to a Court of Referees may, with the consent of the claimant or the person or association in whose case the question arises, but not otherwise, be proceeded with in the absence of any member or members of the Court other than the Chairman, and in any such case the Court shall be deemed to be properly constituted, and the Chairman shall, if the number of the members of the Court is an even number, have a second or casting vote.
(2) The decision of a majority of a Court of Referees shall be the decision of the Court, but any member dissenting from any decision of the Court may record his dissent and the reason therefor, and a statement that the member so dissented and of the reason recorded by him for so dissenting shall be transmitted to the insurance officer with the recommendation of the Court.
(3) Each member of a panel shall, so far as practicable, be summoned to serve in turn upon a Court of Referees from a rota prepared in advance. If the Court has more than one place of meeting a separate rota for service at each place of meeting shall be prepared if the Minister so directs.
(4) Where an insured contributor has required the insurance officer to report any matter to a Court of Referees, the Chairman of the Court may at any time before the matter has been taken into consideration by the Court, refer the matter for previous examination and report to two persons, who are persons resident in the neighbourhood in which the insured contributor resides, and of whom one shall be drawn from the employers' panel and the other from the insured contributors' panel.
(5) Subject as aforesaid the procedure of a Court of Referees (including the procedure for summoning the Court) shall be such as the Minister may determine.
3. In these Regulations:-
The expression " the Min

The expression "the Minister" means "The Minister of Labour.'

The expressions "employers' panel" and "insured contributors' panel" mean the panels of persons chosen to represent employers and insured contributors respectively required to be constituted under sub-section
tion 13 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

The expression "the Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

The expression "Advisory Committee" means an advisory committee appointed under sub-section Section 2 of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.
4. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1920, and shail come into force on the 8th November, 1920.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this sixth
day of November, 1920.
J. E. Masterton Smith,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## PROPOSED DECISIONS BY THE MINISTER.

Formal application has been made to the Minister for decisions under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance set out below is whether employment in the occupations of the Act. 1. Employ ployment.
2.- (1) Employment of a person as a charwoman employed in Government offices
(2) Employment of a person as a charwoman employed in a Solicitor's office.
in the warehouses of a firm of wha a charwoman employed 3. Employment of a firm of wholesale merchants.

Boarding House at Rugby Scha a butler or cook in a School 4. Emp House at Rugby School.
his residence of a maid who does ordinary consulting room is in also attends on patients, $i$ does ordinary house work, but
5. Employment of a person by a landed proprietor. make electric light and attend to heating appoprietor to private residence, to carry coals to heating apparatus in a
rivate residence, to carry coals and keep grounds clean. plough and thrashing a person by a firm of steam motor engaged in motor ploughing on farms during part of the year and when ploughing is not possible in overhauling and repairing the plant and in assisting generally in the works.
7: Employment of a person as a gamekeeper in private service who looks after the game and dogs of his employer and accompanies him when he goes out shooting.
8. Employment of persons by the Metropolitan Asylums Board:-
(1) As a gatekeeper at a hospital, whose duties are to open and shut gates, keep a gate-book and see that only authorised people come in and go out. (2) As a sempstress at a training colony, whose duties are to sew and mend underwear, \&c., of the staff and patients. (3) As a baker at a hospital, whose duties are to bake bread and cakes. (4) As a caretaker at a casual ward, whose duties are to clean and look after a casual ward not in use. (5) As a yard foreman at a hospital, whose duties are to take charge of stable staff and motor drivers. (6) As a foreman at a hospital, whose duties are to supervise the porter staff for the carrying in and out of patients and stores. (7) As a ward-maid at a hospital, whose duties are to clean wards and bring in meals for patients. (8) As an attendant in a casual ward, whose duties are to receive and look after the inmates. (9) As a drivermechanic at a hospital, whose duties are to drive cars and execute slight repairs. (10) As a motor-driver at an ambulance station, whose duties are to drive ambulances. (11) As a stores porter at a training colony, whose duties are to receive, check and issue stores, food and clothing. (12) As a porter at a training colony, whose duties are to carry coals and furniture, clean windows, and carry patients in and out. (13) As a stableman at a laboratory, whose duties are to clean stables and feed horses. (14) As a head laundress at a training colony, whose duties are to supervise the washing of clothes, linen, \&c. (15) As a laundry man at a training colony, whose duties are to wash clothes, linen, \&c.
9. Employment by the Junior Carlton Club of persons :(1) As a commissionaire. (2) As a hall porter. (3) As a house porter. (4) As a housekeeper. (5) As a wine butler. (6) As a groom of chambers, whose duties are to look after the library, take round notepaper, and superintend the dressing rooms. (7) As a page boy. (8) As a head waiter. (9) As a head waitress. (10) As a waiter. (11) As a waitress. (12) As a coffee room superintendent. (13) As a plateman, whose duties are to clean plate and silver. (14) As a stillroom maid. (15) As a housemaid. (16) As a kitchen maid. (17) As a scullery man. (18) As a pastry cook. (19) As an engineer, whose duties are to attend to the engines and to do odd jobs about the house. (20) As a kitchen clerk, who works in the kitchen and whose duties are to write out menus, assist the chef in pricing dishes, \&c.

## DRAFT HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

The Home Office have drawn up regulations which it is proposed to embody in Orders under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, relating to
(i) the manufacture of white compounds of lead (including carbonate, sulphate, nitrate, and acetate of lead);
(ii) the handling of dry or dry-salted hides or skins imported from Africa (including Madagascar) or Asia (ago).
The former contains an important clause prohibiting the employment of women and young persons in any factory or workshop where the manufacture of white compounds of

This is followed by notes on agreements which have been reached at conferences between employers, operatives, and H.M. Inspectors of Factories, on the subject of (i) fencing and safeguards; (ii) cleaning machinery; and (iii) temperature.
The pamphlet is illustrated by diagrams in the text, and also by upwards of 70 photographs of machines, or parts of machines, and appliances.

## APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

OCTOBER, 1920.

| District. | Certifying Surgeon. | Place and time for examination. ${ }^{*}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blarney (Cork) | Dr. M. V. Sexton, Blarney. | Dispensary Rooms, Blarney, Monday and Thursday, 10-11 a.m. |
| Chryston (Lanark) | Dr. A. Maguire, Esslemont, Chryston. | Weekdays, 10 a.m.g |
| Heckington <br> (Lincoln) | Dr. H, J. Smith, Heckington. | Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Newtownbutler (Fermanagh) | Dr. P. Duffy, Newtownbutler. | Newtownbutler Dispensary, Monday and Friday, 10 я.m.-12 noon. |
| Plumbridge (Tyrone) | Dr. G. Evans, Plumbridge | Wednesday, $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| Poole <br> (Dorset) | Dr. S. K. Hutton, Kivalek, Parkstone Road, Poole. | Dursley, Longfleet Road Poole, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Southall (Middlesex) | Dr. J. D. Windle, Cippenham Lodge, 49, South Road, Southall. | Consulting Rooms, weekdays, 9-10 a.m. |
| Staines (Middlesex) | Dr. A. C. Mann, 4, Fairfield Avenue, Staines. | Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. |
| Strabane (Tyrone) | Dr. A, M, Staunton, Sion Mills. | Consulting Rooms, weekdays, 9-10 a.m. |
| Wotton-under-Edge (Gloucester) | Dr. H. W. Ward, Ohipping Manor, Wotton-under-Edge. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |

NOTE.-Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is a the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.
the residence of the Certifying surgeon. factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Safety Pamphlet No. 4. Price 18. net

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

All the Offcial Publications (distinguished by Cd., Cmd., H.L. H. H. or S.O publication may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from B.M. publication may orFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway,
STATIONERY
London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street,
Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh ; or Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cara, ; 23 ,
from E. Ponsonby, Litd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.]

Agriculture.-19th Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1918-19. [Cmd. 929: price 3s.]

Arbitration.-(1) Electrical Trades Dispute, Penistone. Report by a Court of Enquiry. Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 990: price 1d.] (2) Awards of the Committee on Production, Interim Court of Arbitration, and Industrial Court for the Engineering and Foundry Trade. Ministry of Labour. Wages and Arbitration Department. [S.O. publication: price 3s.]

Education.-(1) Standard Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools. Report of Joint Standing Committee. (See p. 599.) [S.O. publication: price 2d.] (2) Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Secondary Schools, 1920. Report of the Standing Joint Committee. (See p. 599.) [S.O. publication: price 2d.] (3) Scholarships and Free Places. Report of Departmental Committee. Board of Education. [Cmd. 968: price 9d.] (4) Recommendation as to Parliamentary Grant to Certified Day Industrial Schools in Scotland-dated 18th October, 1920 Scottish Education Department. [H.C. 194: price 1d.] (5) Secondary Education in Wales. Report of Departmental Committee. Board of Education. [Cmd. 967 : price 1s.] (6) Rules for the Distribution of an Interim Grant of $£ 50,000$ in respect of the year 1919-20 for supplementing the salaries of Intermediate Teachers, 1920 Treland. Intermediate Education Board for Ireland. Cmd. 882: price 1d.]
Ex-Service Men.-Statement relating to Ex-Service Men employed in Government Offices on 1st July, 1919, and 1 st September, 1920. [Cmd. 989: price 9d.]
Factories and Workshops.-(1) Annual Report of Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1919. Home ing and Safety Precautions $941:$ price 1s. 6d.] (2) Fencing Machinery. Srecautions for Cotton Spinning and Weavand Machinery. Sard Room Proty Pamphlet No. 4. Opening, Blowing, and Card Room Processes. (See p. 654.) Safety Pamphlet No. 5. Cotton Spinning and Doubling Processes. Home
Office. [S.O. publications Frice. [S.O. publications: price 1s. each.]
for year ended December, 1918. (1) Reports of the Chief Registrar Statistical and other Friendly Societies, pensation Scheme, Loan and Branches, Workmen's Compensation Scheme, Loan Societies, and Railway Savings
Banks. [S.O. publication Government publication: price 7s. 6d.]
Government Departments. - Staffs employed on 1 st Health. -Annual Report : price 1d.]
Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 978. Medical Officer, 1919-Housing.-Schemes submitted. 978 : price 3s. 6d. by Local Authorities and Public the Ministry of Health 28th August, 1920. Ministry Putic Utility Societies up to price 1s.]
Mines.-(1) Report of Committee
Mines in the South Staffordslive Coalfield Drainage of the

Mines Department. [Cmd. 969: price 2s. 6d.] (2) Genera Report on Mines and Quarries for 1919 with Statistics Home Office. [Cmd. 925: price 3s.] (3) Coal Output Weelly Return from 31st May, 1919, to 28th August, 1920 [H.C. 28-VI.: price 1d.] (4) Weekly Return from 31st May, 1919, to $9 t h$ October, 1920. [H.C. 28-VII.: price 1d.] (5) Return of Output for four weeks ended 14th August 1920. [H.C. 33-VIII.: price 1d.] (6) Return for four weeks ended 11th September, 1920. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [H.C. 33-IX.: price 1d.]
Navy.-Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy or the year 1914. Admiralty. [Cmd. 894: price 1s. 6d.] Police and Prisons.-(1) Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons, with appendices for the year ended 31st March, 1920. Home Office. [Cmd. 972 : price 6d.] (2) 62nd Annual Report by H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1919. Scottish Office. [Cmd. 971: price 1d.]
Poor Law.-Quarterly statement of persons in receipt of relief. April-June, 1920. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]
Profiteering.-Reports of Committees of Investigation. Board of Trade. (1) Furniture. [Omd. 983: price 3d.] (2) Oils, Fats, and Margarine. [Cmd. 982: price 1d.] (3) Timber. [Cmd. 985: price 2d.]

Railways.-(1) Return of Accidents and Casualties for 1919. (See p. 595.) [Cmd. 962: price 6d.] (2) Revision of Worlimen's Fares. Proceedings of Meeting of Railway Rates Advisory Committee, 6th July, 1920 . [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (3) Railway Statistics No. 7, for the four weeks ended 18 th July, 1920. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 6d.]

Soientific and Industrial Research.-(1) Report of the Food Investigation Board for 1919. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (2) Third Report on colloid chemistry and its general and industrial applications, 1920. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. [S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d. 1 (3) A study of output in Silk Weaving during the winter months. Report No. 9. Textile Series, No. 3. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (See p. 597.) [S.O publication: price 1s. 7 (4) Effects of alcohol and some other drugs during normal and fatigue conditions. Special Report Series No. 56. Medical Research Council. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

Workmen's Compensation.-Minutes of Evidence of Departmental Committee, Vol. 1, July 30th-December 9th, 1919. [Cmd. 908: price 6s.] Vol. II, December 10th, 1919-May 28th, 1920. Home Office. [Omd. 909: price 6s.]
Dominions and Foreign-Reports.-(1) Egypt. Report on the finances, administration and conditions of Egypt and the Soudan for 1914-19. Department of Overseas Trade. [Cmd. 957: price 1s. 6d.] (2) Grenada. Report No. 1043 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd 508-26: price 2d.] (3) Morocco. Report on trade industry and finance. Department of Overseas Trade [Cmd. 975: price 1s.] (4) Nyasaland. Report for 1918-19, No. 1041. [Cmd. 508-24: price 1d.] (5) Turks and Caicos Islands. Report for 1919, No. 1042. Colonial Office Cmd 508-25.] (6) Weihaiwei. Report for 1919, No. 1040 Colonial Office. [Cmd. 508-23: price 1d.]

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canads.-(a) (1) The Labour Gazette, September 1920 Report of Royal Commission to deal with disputes connected with coal mining operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswiek, Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, vacation with
pay for factory workers, pay for factory workers, minimum wage legislation, insurance against unemployment, disputes, \&o. Department
of Labour. (2) Labour Leqislation of Labour. (2) Labour Legislation in Canada for the Year 1919. Department of Labour. (3) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, August, 1920. Field Crops, fruit


Belgium.-(1) Bulletin de Documentation Economique 29th September, and 6th and 20th October, 1920. Notices, statistics, etc., relating to reconstruction, supplies, indus[Brussels.] (2) Bulletin Trimestriel, September, 1920. (Quarterly Bulietin of the Department of General 1920. tistics.) Statistics as to populatiment of General Staproduction of minerals in 1920, prices, imports and exports, production of minerals in 1920, prices, etc. Ministry of
Interior. [Brussels.] Brazil,-(1) State of San Paulo: Accidentes no Irabalho: Jurisprudencia, varias Informaçoes, Parts 14-16accidents. Department of Labour relating to industrial Boletin de Departamento Estadual de Trabalho, Naulo.] (2) 35, 1920. Cost of living at San Paulo Trabalho, Nos. 34 and of 1919. index numbers at San Paulo in first six months of 1919, index numbers of prices 1907-1916, daily and monthly wages in various occupations according to districts. Coun [Dan Paulo
Czeoho-Slovakia.-(1) Manuel Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque. Statistics of population, production industry, commerce, social insurance, etc. [Prague.] (2) Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque. Nos. 1 and 3. Statistics of imports and exports. State Statistical Office. [Prague.]
Denmark.-(1) Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th September and 9th October, 1920. (Journal of the Statistical Department.) Course of retail food prices in Denmark and other countries in July, 1914, and July, 1920. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel.] (2) Erhvervs-og Indtaegtsforholdene. Occupation and income of population as shown by Census of 1st February, 1916. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.]

Finland.-Finlands Officiella Statistik XXVI: Olycksfallen i Arbetet, Aret 1915 och 1916. Statistics of industrial accidents in 1915 and 1916. [Helsingfors.]
France.-(1)Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, May to July, 1920. (Journal of the French Ministry of Labour.) The coal industry in France, 1919; labour disputes, May to July, 1920; collective agreements during second half of 1919. Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.] (2) Alsace-Lorraine: Compte-Rendus Statistiques, Nos. 6-9. Statistics relating to agriculture, railways, etc., of AlsaceLorraine, June-September. Statistical Office of AlsaceLorraine. [Strassburg.] (3) Journal Officiel. (Daily.) September 30th-October 27th (inclusive).
Germany.-(1) Reichsgesetzblatt. (German Gazette of Laws.) Nos. 182-189 inclusive. [Berlin.] (2) Deutscher Reichsanzeiger. (Daily.) September 27th-October 26th (inclusive)

Greece.-Bulletin Statistique des Prix Moyens des Principaux Articles Alimentaires pendant le Premier Trimestre de 1920. Wholesale and retail prices of food during the first quarter of 1920. Ministry of National Economy. [Athens.]
Holland.-Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th September, 1920. (Journal of the Central Statistical Office). Unemployment in March, employment exchanges in August, particulars of collective agreements 15 th August to 15 th September, retail prices and cost of living in August. [The Hague: Gebroeder Belinfante.]

Italy.-(1) Il Mercato del Lavoro, Nos. 4-9, 1920. Reports on employment and statistics of work of employment exchanges, texts of laws and decrees relating to unemployment. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (2) Bolletino della Emigrazione, July, 1920. (The organ of the General Commission on Emigration.). Reports and texts of measures in various countries relating to emigration. [Rome.]
Mexico.-Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo, April to August, 1920. (Journal of the Mexican Department of Labour.) Labour disputes during January-June, 1920; retail prices in July and August, 1920, compared with 1910. [Mexico.]
Norway. -(1) Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyra; Nos. 5-8, 1920. (Journal of the Central Statistical Office.) Cost of Living index numbers, March to July, 1920. [Christiania.] (2) Maanedsopgaver over Vareomsetninger med Utlandet, May-July, 1920. Monthly statistics of imports and exports. Central Statistical Office. [Christiania.] (3) Norsk Lovtidende, Nos. 59 and 60, 1920. (Norwegian Gazette of Laws.) (4) Overenkomster med fremmede Stater, No. 4, 1920. Texts of treaties with foreign states. [Christiania: Grondahl.] (5) Norges Offisiella Statistik: No. 171, Forsömte Barn, 1914 og 1915. (Statistics of foundlings, 1914 and 1915.) No. 172, Norges Jernbaner, 1918-1919. (Railway Statistics, 1918-1919.) No. 173, Kriminell Rettspleie og Benadninger, 1913 og 1914. (Statistics of criminal cases in 1913 and 1914.) No. 175, Norges Skibsfart, 1918. (Statistics of shipping.) No. 176, Norges Handel, 1918. Statistics of trade for 1918.) Central Bureau of Statistics. [Christiania : Aschehoug.] (6) Kvinners Nattarbeide. Results of an enquiry into nightwork of women in 1918. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.] (7) Arbeidstiden. Report of Committee of Investigation into hours of labour in 1916 in building, warehousing, transport, etc., trades.

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Aschehoug.] Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania: Anal of the De8) Sociale Meddelelser, No. 8, 1920. (J) Committee on in partment for Social Affairs.) Reporities of unemployment firmity and old age pensions, in August, 1920. [Chrisfiania.]

Sladirilor si a Locuintelar din Roumania.- Statistica Roumania din 19 Decembre, 1912 on 19th December, 1912 and dwelling housestistics. [Bucharest.]
Department of (1) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 10, 1920. Lhe Department for Social Affairs). Labour Jours 1918. [Stockholm: Norstedt \& Söner.] disputes during 1918. S'verige oir 1918. Labour disputes (2) Arbetsinställelser 19 . Swedish Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm : P. A. Norstedt \& Sons.] (3) Postsparbanken air 1919. Report on Post Office Savings Bank for year 1919.) DeRepore Prest Office Savings Bank. [Stockholm.] (4) drealinventeringen och Husdjursräkningen $i$ Juni, 1919 Arealinventeringen och under cultivation and farm stock Part II. Statistical Department. [Stockholm.]
(Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 14th 1920. Statistics relating to work of and 18th October, 1920. Central Employment Exchange Berne.] Eidgenössische Zentralstelle fïr Arbeitsnachweis, September, 1920. Statistics of Swiss employment ex 1920. Feuille Fédérale et Recuei des Lois Suisses (weekly) September 22nd-October 20th (inclusive).

United States.-(a) Federal. (1) Courts in the United tates hearing children's cases. Detention, probation mental and physical examination of children; specialised judges. (2) Illegitimacy as a Child-welfare Problem. (3) Every Child in School. Back-to-school and stay-in-schoo campaign, enforcement of school attendance and child abour laws, minimum standards for children entering employment, \&c. (4) Illegitimacy Laws of the United States and certain foreign countries. Comment on, tabular analysis and text of U.S. laws; text of laws of France, Ger many and Switzerland. (5) Laws relating to Mothers' Penions in the United States, Canada, Denmark and New Zealand. A revision of the report on the same subject dated March 20, 1914, with the addition of Canadian legislation Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. [Washington Government Printing Office. (6) Accident and Accident Prevention in Machine Buitding. Accident rates, their causes and distribution, methods of prevention, \&c. (7)

Decisions of Courts and Opinions affecting Labour, 1918 Liability of employers for injuries to employees, strikes breach of contract of employment, employment of children \&c. (8) Monthly Labour Review, September, 1920. Labour colonies for the feeble-minded, cost of living, methods of constructing index numbers of wholesale prices, work of the state labour bureaux, cost of strikes, \&c. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (9) Cotton Production and Distribution, 1918-19. Production, consumption and stocks of cotton in the United States; imports and exports for various dates; world's production and consumption of cotton 1914 to 1918 ; cotton seed and cotton seed products; with various maps and tables. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (10) Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, December, 1919. Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (11) A miner's yearly and daily output of coal in the United States, New South Wales, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Great Britain, Prussia, France, Austria, Belgium, Japan and India. Report by W. W. Adams, Bureau of Mines. [Washington: July, 1920.]
-(b) State.-NEw York. (1) Labour Law with amendments, additions and annotations to August 1st, 1920. (2) Miscellaneous Labour Laws to August 1st, 1920. A number of laws directly or indirectly affecting labour, which are not part of the general Labour Law. (3) Workmen's Com pensation Law with amendments, additions, and annotations to August 1st, 1920. Bureau of Statistics and Information. [Albany: J. B. Lyon.] (4) The Bulletin, August 1920. Women in industry, employment and earnings in factories, inspection statistics. New York State Industrial Commission. [Albany: J. B. Lyon.]
-Massachusetts. (1) Labour and Industries, Bulletin of Current Activities of the Department of Labour and Industries, June, 1920. Organisation of the Department, protection of workers from accidents and disease, strike settlements, women's wages, labour legislation. (2) Annual Reports of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for 1918 and 1919. Reports of cases, \&c. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co.]
-(c) Philippine Islands. - Labour, March, 1920 (Quarterly Journal of the Department of Labour.) Esti mated cost of living of skilled and unskilled labourers in Manila from October to December, 1919, strikes in 1918, average retail prices in 1919. [Manila: Bureau of Printing.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1920 <br> ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT)

Badges, Embroidered: Armand \& Co., London; R. Z Bloomfield \& Co., London; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Elsmere, Ltd., London; Hobson \& Sons (London) Ltd. London; H. James, London; G. Kenning \& Sons, London; Magna \& Co., London; Nutting \& Kent, London R. Stevenson, London; S. Simpson, Preston; E. Stillwel \& Co., London; Stokoe \& Co., London; H. W. Towell \& Co., Ltd., London; R Virgo \& Co., London; The War Service Legion, London; A. H. Swiss (Putney), Ltd., London.-Bars, Manganese Bronze: Bull's Metal \& Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow; The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.-Bed Cots: Hoskins \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham.-Blankets: J. Walker \& Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.-Boiler: Sub-Contractors for, Stirling Boiler Co., Glasgow.-Bituros: Wailes Dove Bitumastic Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Cap Covers, Marcelline Hobson \& Sons (London), Ltd., London; B. Prager \& Co. Ltd., London; Schneiders \& Sons, London.-Cans and Drums: F. Francis \& Sons, Ltd., London; B. Noakes \& Co., Ltd., London.-Capstan, Electrically Driven: Douglas \& Grant, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.-Cooking Plant, Steam: Manove, Alliott \& Co., London.-Cloth, Pudding: W. Ewart \& Son, Ltd., Belfast; Stevenson \& Son, Ltd., Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.-Cloth, Duck: The Blackstaff Spinning \& Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Hoyle \& Sons, Ltd. Manchester.-Cloth, Leather: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd. Manchester.-Cloth, Dormouse Blue: Glover \& Co., Ltd., Ltd., Leeds.-Cloth, Woollen for Blue: Glover Bros. (Leeds) Sons, Bradford.-Copper, Strip: British Insulated \& Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.-China: Crown Staffordshire R. H. \& S. L. Plant, Lenton ; A. B. Jones \& Sons, Longton ; R. H. \& S. L. Plant, Ltd., Longton.-Cooking Apparatus: Lenham \& Sons, Ltd., Llackdon.--Clogs: Ryden \& Berry Ltd., Blackburn.-Compositions: Blundell, Spence \& Co. Ltd., Hull.-Cotton Drill, White: J. Johnson \& Sons. Ltd. Gromets and Punches: Bodill, Ltd., Manchester.-Dies, mingham.-Drawers, Cotton: G. Braund, Ltd Ltd., Bir-borough.-Disinfectant Fotton: G. Braund: Newton, Chambers Lough\& Co., Lheffield.-Drysaltery: W. J. Crook, London; Jessop Co., Liverpool; Rosin \& Turpentine Imports Co., Ltd. Waters, Ltd., Lon Waters, Ltd., London.-Enamel: Paripan, Ltd., Egham,

Surrey.-Earthenware: W. Adams \& Sons, Tunstall; Bishop \& Stonier, Ltd., Hanley; G. Jones \& Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on Trent; Keeling \& Co., Ltd., Burslem; C. T. Maling \& Sons Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Wood \& Sons, Ltd., Burslem.-Engineers' Screwing Tackle Boynton, Dowsett \& Co., London; T. Chatwin, Ltd. Birmingham ; Easterbrook, Allcard \& Co., Ltd., Sheffield J. J. H. Lines, Stafford; A. Mathieson \& Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Robson \& Sons, Sheffield.-Fireclay: G. K. Harrison, Ltd., Stourbridge.-Gold Lace: Hobson \& Sons (London), Ltd., London; G. Kenning \& Sons, London; S. Simpson, Preston; E. Stillwell \& Co., London.-Glass Tumblers and Bottles: J. Fleming \& Co., Stourbridge; Molineaux, Webb \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Hydraulic Pumping Machine: Fielding \& Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.Holland, Brown: Kirk, Partners \& Forestbrook, Belfast.indiarubber Goods: Avon Indiarubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; C. Macintosh \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.- Jumpers, Duck: H. Freedman \& Co., Leeds; Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London; M. \& R. Silman \& M. \& L. Rueben, Leeds.-Linseed Oil: Dixon \& Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Price's Co., Ltd., London; J. L. Seaton \& Co., Ltd., Hull. Lathe, Centre Gap: J. Lang \& Sons, Johnstone, near Glasgow.-Leather Bends: J. Conyers \& Sons, Ltd., Leeds. -Linoleum: Corticine Floor Covering Co., Ltd., London; Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn \& Co., Ltd., Kirkealdy.-Linoleum for Seamen's Mess Tables: Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh-on-Tay.-Medicines: Burgoyne, Burbidges \& Co., London.-Mustard: Keen, Robinson \& Co., Ltd., London.-Motor Driven Plate
Bending Rolls: Scriven \& Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Plate Bending Rolls: Scriven \& Craig \& Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.-Punching, Shearing and Angle Cutting Machine: J. Bennie \& Sons, Govan, Glasgow.-Motor, 180 B.H.P.: Electric Construction Co., Wolverhampton.Jean, Brown: J. Bright Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.-Nails D. Bennie \& Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Clyde Nail Co., Ltd. Glasgow; Guest, Keen \& Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham Harrison \& Cook, Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Co., Lead: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Cookson \& Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Ferguson \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow ; H. Grace \& Co., London; Locke, Lancaster \& W. W. \& R. Johnson \& Sons, Ltd., London; Locke, Blackett \& Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mersey White Lead Co., Ltd., Warrington; Walkers, Parker \& Co., Ltd.,

Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Putty: H. Colgate \& Gray, Newhaven; Pilchers, Ltd. London-Press, 100-ton Forging: Davy
Ion Glasgow.- Positive and Negative Sections: Glasgow-Positive and Negative Sections: Premier
Accumulator Co., Ltd., Northamp Accumulator Co.. Ltd., Northampton.- Perforated steel
Plating: G. A. Harvey \&
Co. Plating: G. A. Harvey \& Co. (Loundon), Lertorated Steel
Rep Wool, Blue: Walsh ic (Lculon.Rosbonite: Willkinson, Heywood ccrea, Lid Halita Rope, Steel Wire: Allan, Whyte \& Cor Ltd, London.Caledonian Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Airdrie; R. Hood Have \& Son, Ltd., New castle-on-1yne; J. \& E. Wright, Liggie Birmingham; W. B. Brown \& Co. (Bankhall), Ltd., Liver pool; Binks Bros., Ltd., London; Bullivant \& Co., Ltd. London; Craven, \& Speeding Bros., Sunderland; $J$ Crawhall \& Sons, Gateshead-on-Tyue; $W$. Cooke d' Co.
Ltd., Sheffield: Dixon, Corbitt \& Rus Ltd., Sheffield; Dixon, Corbitt \& R. S.' Newall \& Coo., Ltd. Gateshead-on-Tyne; Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff Glaholm \& Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; Garnock,' Bibby \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool; W. J. Glover \& Co., St. Helens Haggie Bros., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Latch \& Batchelor,
Ltd., Birmingham; R. S. Newall \& Son, Ltd Ltd., Birmingham; R. S. Newall \& Son, Ltd., Liver pool;
Rylands Bros. Ltd., Warrington; Warrington, Wire Rop Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Webster \& Co.. Ltd., Sunderland Whitecross Co., Ltd. Warrington.- - Rangefinder
T. Fioods
Firth \& Sons, Litd., Sheftield.- Repairs to R.F.A Beigol", Lithyows, Lta, Shetrield.-Repairs Go R.F.A Carron Co., Carron; Hughes, Johnson Stampings, Ltd Birmingham. Skins, Chamois: Pavlova Learher Co,
London.-Silicate, Cotton: Y. McNeill \& Co., Ltd., London
 Lid., London. - Screws; H. Cox Screw mingham, T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen \&
Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton \& Son, Ltd Darlaston, A. Stokes \& Co., Ltd: Birmingham. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Tweed, Blue: H. Booth \& Sons, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Halliday \& Co., Leeds; J. Law \& Sons, Halifax.Terry Towelling: W. M. Christy \& Sons, Ltd., Manchester -Thread, Silk Machine: Brough, Nicholson \& Hall, Leek, Staffs,-Tar, Vegetable: Smith \& Moeller, London.- Twist Drills and Sockets: Easterbrook, Alleard \& Coo, Ltd.
Sheffield; J. Evans \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; A. A. Jones Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; A. Mathieson \& Sons, Ltd. Glasgow.-Tin and Japanned Ware: T. G. Blood, Birming ham; Bulpitt \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Francis \&
Sons, Ltd., Deptford; Froggatt \& Iyler, Litd., Bilston, Sons, Ltd., Deptford; Froggatt \& Tyler, Ltd., Bilston,
Staffs; S , Gregson \&
Sons, Bury,
Lancs; Browett, Ltd.., Birmingham ; F. W. Lucas, Ltd., London; Welsh Tinplate \& Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.Testing Equipment: Kartret Engineering Co., Ltd. London.- Tubes, Brass and Copper: T. Boolton \& Sons. Ltd,
London : Elliott's Metal Co. Ltd. Birmingham ; Muntz', London; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd.. Birmingham; Muntz's
Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons \& Mapplebeck, Lta., Birmingham.-Turbo Generator, Boiler, etc. W. H. Allen, Son \& Coo, Ltd., Bedford. -Water Closets and Gear: Doulton \& Co., Ltd., Paisley.-Winches: Bullivant
 Equipment: Mills ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Equipment Co., Ltäd., London.

## admiralty

(CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT).
Explosives for Gibraltar: Explosives and Chemical Products, Ltd., London, E.C.-Piles and Interlocks, Rosyth British Steel Pilling Co, London, E.C-Railway
Wagons, Portland: R. O. Graham, London, S.W.

WAR OFFICE.
Air Compressor: Sir W. H. Bailey \& Co., Manchester-Bolts and Nuts: Stones Bros., West Bromwich.- Boots John Horrell \& Son, Raunds.-Fire-boxes : Portway \& Son,
Halstead.- Brushes, Flue: W. Francis \& Sons, London.Brushes, Sweeping: Miller \& Co., Accrington; John Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth.-Cases, Mahogany: Chas. Peacock \&Co. Ltd., London.-Cloth: Colbeck Bros., Litd., Wakefield A. W. Hainsworth \& Sons, Farsley; J. Hainsworth \& Sons,
Farsley; Marling Grey: J. Watkinson \& Son, Litd., Holmfirth.-Cloth, Italian: Whitworth \& Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot.-Cloth, Scarlet : Hunt \& Winterbotham, Ltd., Dursley; Strachan \& Co., Ltd., Stroud.-Copper, Manganese : C. G. Blackwell, Sons \& Co., Liverpool. - Corrugated Steel Sheets: Smith \& Maclean, Glasgow.- Cotton Waste : Adams \& Co., Ltd. Manchester-- Diesel Alternator: English Electric Co., London, W.C-Drain Pipes: Stoneware, Ltd., Dostill.-
Earthenware (Table): Metwell Stone China Co., London. Earthenware (Table): Metwell Stone China Co, London. Gloves, Worsted: A. Yates \& Co., Leicester.-Granite: Malvern Hill Granite Co., Malvern.-Hides, Crop, Butt J. Tullis \& Son, Ltd., Glasgow-- Iron, Pig: United Stee Co., London E.C.LLamps, Electric : General Electric Co. London, E.S.-Link Couplings: E. Baylie \& Co, Stour Masters \& Co., Ltd.. London.- Metal Rod: McKechnie Bros., Birmingham.- Methylated Spirit: S. Bowley \& Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; The Methylating Co., Ltd., London.Motor Spares: Albion Motor Car Coo, Ltd., London, W. Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London, E.'; Dennis Bros.,
Lto
Guildford. Drewry Car Co., London, E.C.; Ltd., Guildford; Drewry, Car Co. London, E.C. ${ }^{\text {Ford }}$
Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Roils Royce, Ltd., Derby; Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Letat, Derby, Slough Trading Co... Slough; J. $\begin{aligned} & \text { I. Lhornycrort } \\ & \text { Ltd., Basingstoke } \text {; }\end{aligned}$
lene: Burt, Boulton \& Haywood, London, E.C.-Oil,
Linseed, Boiled Yount London.-Oil, Linseed, Haw: Younghues © Co., Lid., Ltd., Loudon. L Paint, Gead, Haw: Younghusband, Baries \& Co.,
 Brentiord, Burnett Motor Tyre Co. Trowbridge; B.
Gioodrich Co., Lid., London, W.C., So.c.; Goodyear Tyre \& Rubber United States Rubber Cough Tradung Co., Ltd., Slough; Leyland. -Preumatic Tubes: W . Leicester; Capon, Heatou \& Co. Led $\mathrm{A}_{\text {. Bates, }}$ Ltd., Spencer Moulton, \&e Woodmilie, L.d., Bradiro d-on-A oun
Paper Articles for -Pump and Accessories: Waterlow \& Solis, Lid., London. London, W.C.- Rainwater Fittings: Joun-simpson, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Saaddlery : Fittings: J. Barrowinier ion, Lid., Ltd., London.-Sal Ammoniac: Brow, Hepburn \& Gale, Northwich.-Soap, Soft: The Hull Oil Mand \& Co., Lid., Ltd., Hull.--Soap, Washing: John Knight, Ltd., Lo don, - Sponge Cloths:' J. Travis, Rochdale. Springs, Bufier: -Steel, Flat: The Patent Shatt, Peech \& Tozer, Shetfield. bury.-Steel Plates: The Port : Flate Axletree Co.. Wednes Talbot, South Wales . Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port . H. Burrows \& sons, Ltd., Sheffie'd: Laanarind Squares Co.. Loudon, E.C. Ste Stelwork (for Huts): W. Bain \& Co.
Coathind Coatbridge. Steam Road Roller: Agricultural de Genier, ar at Co., Ltd., London-Telescopes, Repair of: W. of: Ottway \& Co., Ltdo, Loidon.-Valves, Wireless Telegraphy: General, Electric Co., London.- White Spirit: Teade-King, Robinson \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Wrought E.C. H. Hingley \& Sons, Dudley; Lilleshalı \& Co., London,

Building Works.
Periodical Services: Abbassia: F. Zaffrani, Cairo. Armagh: A. Simpson, Armagh. Bedford: Sand. S. Lupton \&
Sons, Bradford. Cardiff: F. Firth, Shiples. Chatham : Sons, Bradford, Cardiff: F. Firth, Shipley, Chatham:
Bagnall, Shipley.
Derdester Derby ' R. Sherington \& Sons, Derby. Exeter: ' H: Berry, Crediton. Hounslow: T. Carr, Halifax. Ipswich: $\mathbb{F}$. Holdsworth, SSuipley. Kilkenny: H. Dunne Litwich: F. Filkenny. King George V. Hospital: Jones \& Sons, Dublin. Longford: Hobson, Longford. Newport (Cavalry Barrackess):
J. C. Vaughan, Hereford. $\begin{gathered}\text { Royal } \\ \text { Herbert } \\ \text { Hospital }\end{gathered}$ : Bagnell, Shipley, Shornclife: Royal Herbert Hospital: Tipperary: Kelleher, Cork. Woolwich: A. Williams, Plumstead; J. J. Hamilton, Bradford; T. Carr, Halilifax, Worcester: Spicer, Worcester. York: Mrs. A. S. Long, Blackpool.- Stores: Kildare: Fleming Bros., Portrush, Co. Antrim. Palestine: Daniels \& Nicolesk, Port Said.-
Heating: Colchester: Wm. Griffiths, Sons \& Cromwell, Ltd., Liverpool.

## POST OFFICE

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[^0]:    * The figures given in the table relate to reported cases. Deaths numbered 48 in 1900,46 in the average of the years $1909-11,30$ in 1918 , and 38 in 1919. $\dagger$ The number of cases in 1917, the first year for which flgures can be given, was 132 , including 34 fatal cases.

[^1]:    Omd. 962. Price 6d. net.
    The returns collect during the years 1916-17-18, were incomplete

    + Average for $1908-15$, as regards certain classes of accidents.

[^2]:    *In the case of ret.il and wholesale societies the productions are usually by the latter.
    $\dagger$ Revised figure.

[^3]:    - The Labour Gazette, September. 1920. The Canadian Department o

[^4]:    * Information supolied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France.
    + The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken

    I Revue du Travail, 15th-30th September, 1920.
    Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour flice, Rome.
    Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan.
    Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam
    Municidal Statistical Office of Amsterdam. Bureau of Social supplied through the
    Bureau of Social statistics, Stockholm. the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington

[^5]:    - Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
    $\dagger$ The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the building and repairing and the silk industries,噱 cases.

[^6]:    * The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemoloyed benefit to their members. Persons on strike (e.g., coal from the figures. Detailed tigures are given on page 608. $\dagger$ This figure includes coal miners, who are not included in the October flgure. Excluding coal miners, the percentage is $2^{*} 5$,

[^7]:    mining and textile industries are not reflected in the figures. In the

[^8]:    - The figures in this article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which shale or stone was got from the mines or quarries incluced in ene worked every day the nines or quarries were open.

[^9]:    - See note at foot of second column on previous page.
    $\dagger$ The flgures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were operated, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the time lost by individuals and it is not intended to mply that the full number of shifts shown was worked by all the men

[^10]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.
    $\ddagger$ Thousands of square yards.
    $\ddagger$ Thousands of linear yards,

[^11]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected bv increases in rates of wages.
    + The quantity of raw jute imported in September, 1920 , was 1,777 tons
    $\dagger$ The quantity of raw jute imported in September, 1920, was 1,977 tons

[^12]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

[^13]:    Registrationg in 1919.
    Vacanoies Notified in 1919.
    Vadanoles Filled in 1919.

[^14]:    Including tramway, gas, electrity

[^15]:    *The new rates took effect under an arrangement made by the Salisbury and District Building and Allied Trades Conciliation Board and applied to

[^16]:    St. Helens
    Birmingham and West
    Bromwich.

    Birmingham and Dis-
    Brict.

[^17]:    *The change took effect under an agreement made between the Scottish Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association and the Amalgamated $\dagger$ The minimum rate at Ayists.
    $\ddagger$ The increases took effect under and Inverness is $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. less.
    reported that in some cases higher rer an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Match Manufacturing Industry. It has been $\$$ For factories in the West of England been put into operation from an earlier date.
    For factories in Ireland the England and in Ireland the minimum rates are to be dd. per hour less
    for the Clay Industries effect under an agreem is to be $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour less.
    *) Any Industries and the representatives of advances granted advances granted since 13 th of the Trade Unions concerned.

    解
    advances granted herein.
    §§ In addition to these rates under an agreement arrived at bv the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.
    In addition to these rates a bonus of 3 s . per week extra is to be paid for the four weeks ending l3th November, 1920.

[^18]:    Union were parties
    The changes.

[^19]:    The increase was arranged in October with retrospective payment from the date shown
    See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
    ${ }_{\S}$ Including The London Pounty Council, City of the
    following Borough councils which have adopted thondon Corporation, and the Metropolitan Borough Councils.
    viz:-Battersea. Dh Councils are actually paying the minimum rates, etc., is not yet available, but it is known that the London County Council and the case of Camberwell, Hard, Finsbury, Islington, Kensinge revised rates and percentage bonus as recommended by the District Joint Industrial Council, were already being paid. $\|$ See note on p. 622.

    See also under "Ohanges in Rates of Wages."

[^20]:    - These Regulations altbough statutory are provisional only. Permanen

    Regulations will be made later.

