## THE

# LABOUR GAZETTE 

# PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF <br> THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1. 

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Vol. XXVIII.-No. 12.]
DECEMBER, 1920.
[Price Sixpence Net.

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

## Employment

Duriva the early part of November, employment was seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines. The settlement of the dispute was followed by a partial recovery, but at the end of November employment generally was still considerably worse than in the first part of October, before the beginning of the strike; and in many of the principal industries, especially the textile and clothing trades, the furniture trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the leather trades, it was slack, with much unemployment and short time.

The proportion unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workmen) from which returns are received was 3.7 per cent. at the end of November, as compared with 2.2 per cent. at the end of September. At the end of October, when the coal strike was in progress, the percentage (exclusive of coal miners) was $5 \cdot 3$. The proportion unemployed at 26th November among workpeople covered by the new Unemployment Insurance Act, which came into operation in November, was also 3.7 per cent. The number of workpeople on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the same date was 520,353 , of whom approximately 374,000 were men, 103,000 women, and the remainder youths and girls. In addition, large numbers of workpeople were on short time. Further details, showing the state of employment in the principal industries, are given on pages 677 to 689.

## Trade Disputrs

The total number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 60 . In addition, 76 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The majority of these disputes arose on questions of wages. By far the most important dispute was that involving about $1,100,000$ workpeople in the coal-mining industry, which began in October and continued until 3rd November.
The total number of workpeople involved in all the disputes in progress during November (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about $1,138,000$, as compared with $1,200,000$ in the previous month and 98,000 in November, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about $3,631,000$ working days, as compared with $13,474,000$ in October, 1920 , and $1,907,000$ in November, 1919 . Both in October and November, 1920, the heavy loss of working time indicated by these figures was due mainly to the coal strike. Detailed statistics, together with particulars of the principal disputes, are given on page 690 .

## $W_{\text {agrs }}$

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 November resulted in a total increase of nearly $£ 690,000$ in the weekly wages of nearly $1,900,000$ workpeople.
The principal industry affected was coal mining, in which over $1,200,000$ workpeople obtained advances under the terms of settlement of the general strike of coal miners; persons of 18 years and over receiving 2 s . a day or shift, and others 1 s . or 9 d . a day or shift, according to age. Similar increases were given to workpeople engaged in iron and shale mines, and to coke oven workers. Other large bodies of workpeople who received increases during November included woollen and worsted operatives, workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades, and workpeople in the printing and book-binding trades.
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 rate previously fixed, for workpeople in the pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener trade (Great Britain), the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade (England and Wales), the hat, cap, and millinery trade (England and Wales), the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade (Great Britain), the corset trade (Great Britain), the fur trade (Great Britain), the laundry trade (Great Britain), the paper-box and the paper-bag trades (Great Britain), the hair, bass and fibre trade (Great Britain), and the milk distributive trade (England and Wales).

## Retail Pricrs.

At 1st December, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was 169 per cent. above that of July. 1914, as compared with 176 per cent. at 1 st November The decrease during the month was mainly due to the reduction of 4 d . per 1 b . in the price of sugar. There were also reductions in the prices of clothing, the effect of which was almost exactly counterbalanced, however, by increases in the prices of milk, eggs and fish. For food alone, the increase, at 1st December, over the level of July, 1914, was 182 per cent., as compared with 191 per cent. at 1st November.
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 mado for any changes in the standard of living. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 674.

## ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COST OF LIVING.

In a number of industries agreements have been made, by the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions concerned, providing for the regular and automatic in the ment of wage rates in accordance Gazette for November, 1919, cost of living. In the Labour gazericulars were given of the agreements of this kind particula be in force at that date; but as some of the more important agreements then operative have since been amended, and as similar agreements have now been adopted in a number of industries and occupations not then covered by such arrangements, it may be of interest to review the agreements in operation at the
The general principle of all these Agreements is that a given amount of rise or fall in the cost of living shall be followed by a definite amount of increase or decrease in wage rates. In nearly all cases, the statistics compiled each month by the Ministry of Labour,* and published regularly in this Gazette (see page 674), have been adopted as providing the most suitable indication of the variations in cost of living for the purpose of these agreements, below under "Wallpaper Manufacture ") other statistics are used. Under some of the agreements it is arranged that the increases or decreases in wages shall be flat-rate money amounts; in other cases the change in wages takes the form of a percentage addition to the standard or basis rates, yielding, of course, varying money amounts for different classes of men. Thus, in the railway service, affic adult workmen engaged in the 1 s . a week for each rise receive an increase of wages of Labour index number relating to cost of living; whilst in the Yorkshire woollen industry men on time-work receive an increase of 10 per cent. on their basic wages for each rise of 10 points in the index number. The amounts or percentages of increase in wages which follow a rise in the cost of living index number vary in different industries. Details of these amounts or percentages are given below. There is also a variation in the dates at which the adjustments in wages visions (e.g.. at three-monthly intervals in the case of the railway service), others (e.g., those for the woollen industry) for a revision of waces on everv occasion on which the cost of living index number moves by a specified amount.
It it worthy of note that in most cases the agreements contain provisions under which increases in wages, or bonuses, eauivalent to the full amount of increase shown by the cost of living index numbers are granted only to the lower paid workers. Where increases are granted in the form of flat-rate money amounts this is effected autnmatically; for example, for men in the railway traffic service, a rise of 5 points in the cost of living index number (i.e., 5 per cent. on the pre-war cost of living), is followed by an increase of 1s. a week, equivalent to 5 per cent. on a pre-war wage of 20 s., but to only $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent on a nre-war wace of 40 s . Where increases are given in nercentage form the percentage increase in wages is fixed in some cases at less than the percentage increase in cost of living; in others the percentage granted is reduced as the basis wage rises, or, alternatively, the percentage is not apnlied to basis wages over a certain amount, For example. under the bonus acheme for the Civil Service. emplovees whose wace rates do not exceed 35 s a wenk receive a bonus eanivalent to the full increase shown bv the cost of living index numbers averaged over four or six months, but those with higher salaries receive a lower percentage, which diminishes as the basic salary rises. Again, in the Yorkshire woollen industry, time-workers receive a percentage increase in wages equivalent to the nercentage increase in cost of living, but the maximum base rate to which the percentage is to be applied is not to exceed 34s. 6 d ., or 80 per cent. of the basis wage. whichever is higher; and the percentage advances fixed for piece-workers are lower than the percentage increases in rost of living.
Particulars are given belnw of the main nrovisions of the agreements known to the Department to be in operation, excluding those which apply onlv to the emplovees of individual firms. In all, nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million workpeople are coverod by such agreements.

Railway Service.-For adult male workpeonle engaged in the manipulation of traffic. agreements made during the present vear provide that for each rise or fall of five full noints in the Ministry of Labour index figure there shall he an increase or decrease of 1s. in weekly rates of wages; but however great the fall in the inder figure mav be. wages are not to fall bolnw certain fixed minima, which are generally at least 100 per cent. above the average
asioned will he cenn from the detaile given on nage 674. the statistica ar unchanged the nre-war otandard of livinace in the cost of maintaining
 taken as the ponrnnriate index figure, although"in at least one case that
for food only is used.
pre-war rates of the respective grades. The necessary adjustments in wages are considered at meetings of the General Wages Board in March, June, September and December, and are based on the index figure published in those months, any alteration in wages applying for the three ensuing months. In considering the index figure only multiples of five points are taken into account. Similar arrangements are made by agreemènts covering the clerical staffs and the supervisory and traffic control staffs, with the exception that the increase or decrease for salaried persons is ex a year, and for those paid at weekly rates 2 s . a week (1s. 6d. in the case of female clerks) for every rise or fall of five full points in the index figure. In the case of railway dock staffs arrangements are in force similar to those for the traffic grades.

Wool Textile Industry, Yorkshire.-Agreements arrived at by the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council provide for the payment of a variable "cost of living wage," in addition to basic wages, to workpeople in Yorkshire engaged in woolcombing and carbonising. wool, mohair and alpaca sorting, woollen and worsted spinning and manufacturing, and to warehousemen in the various sections. The "cost of living wage" for time-workers is fixed at 145 per cent. on basic rates when the Ministry of Labour index figure stands at 145 per cent. above the pre-war level, with variations of 10 per cent. on basic wages for every rise of fall of ten full points in the index figure above or below 145. The adjustments of wages take effect from the pay day in the month following the issue of the Labour Gazette in which the index figure shows the necessary variation. The maximum basis rate on which the "cost of living wage" for time-workers is calculated is 34 s . 6 d . per week, or 80 per cent. of the actual basic wage, whichever is the greater. For piece-workers the " cost of living wage " and the amounts of variation differ from those applicable to timeworkers. For such workpeople the "cost of living wage" corresponding to an index figure of 145 and the rise or fall for every variation of ten points are as follows :-

| Class of Worker. | " Cost of Living <br> Wage" for Index figure of 145 . | Rise or fall for everv variation of 10 points in Index flgure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spinning and Manufacturing :- | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Male Piece-workers ${ }_{\text {Female }}$ | 119.783 | 8.261 |
| Pressers and Blanket Raisers ... | 94*565 | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{C} .592$ |
| Wool-sorting (Piece-workers) :- |  |  |
| Colonial Wool .. .. .. | 105* 000 |  |
| English " .. .. .. | $125 \cdot 500$ | 7.960 |

The figures given in the above Table do not apply in the Saddleworth district, where somewhat different percentages are in operation.
Enginemen, Firemen, \&c., in the Wool Textile Industry. -An Agreement between the principal employers' associa tions ard the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, \&c., provides that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 165 the " cost of living wage " for enginemen and firemen shall be 60s. 2d. per week. For each variation of 10 points in the index figure above or below 165 the "cost of living wage" fluctuates by 3 s . $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. (adjusted to make 10s. 11d. for 30 points) per week.

Flannel Weaving, Wales.-In the case of workpeople employed in the flannel weaving industry in Wales an arrangement is in force similar to that in the manufacturing sections in Yorkshire, except that for piece-workers the "cost of living wage" and variations are calculated at 80 per cent. of those anplicable to time-workers.

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing. - In Yorlshire, the wages of workpeople employed in this in dustry are regulated under two agreements, both of which provide that when the Ministry of Lahour index figure is 100 per cent. or more above pre-war level the "cost of living wage" for time-workers is the equivalent percentage on basis rates, and for piece-workers it is a percentage equal to 80 per cent. of the index figure. When the index figure falls below 100 there is to be a variation for time-workers of 8426 of 1 ner cent. for each rise or fall of 1 per cent. in the index figure, whilst for piece-workers the " cost of living wage" is to be four-fifths of the percentage paid to time-workers. Should the index figure fall to 40 per cent. the scale is subject to reconsideration. The fluctuations under the scale are considered by a Reference Committee in October, January, April and Julv, the index figure taken into account being that published in these months. In Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbushire and Scotland, the "cost of living wage" takes the form of money amounts, uniform for certain groups of workers. In respect, of an index figure of 120 : the "cost of living wage" for males is 36 s . 3 d . per week to $21,20 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d . at ages 16 to 18 , and 15 s . 7 d . under 16 years. For females it is 21 s . 7 d . at 18 years and over, 16 s . 10 d . at 16 and 17 , and 13 s . 2d. under 16 years. Alterations in the index number
are followed by elanges in these amounts in the
proportion of i per cent. in the " proport" for 1 point cent, in the "cost of living wate is at 100 point in the index figure, when the "cost of living wage ") for, and 8426 of 1 per cent. in the the latter is below 100 . The dates the index figure when the same as in Yorkshire At Hebden Bridge, by an are ment between the Master Dyers' Association an agreeNational Society of Dyers, Finishers, and The arrangements are made for time-workers similar to those contained in the Lancashire agreement, but special per centages are fixed for piece-workers, ranging, in different occupations, from 88 to $102 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic rates when the cost of living index figure is 120 .

Machine Calico Printing.-An agreement covering men in this occupation in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, provides that, in addition to a flat rate bonus of 20 s . a week, a "cost of living wage " of 110 per cent. on basis wages shall be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure stands at 155 per cent. above the pre-war level and that such wage shall rise or fall in exact proportion with the index figure as long as the latter is at 124 or over. If it falls below 124 the vas the in wages is in the proportion of three-quarters for one point in the index figure. Apprentices receive the same percentages, calculated on a revised scale of basic rates The position is reviewed in November, February, May and August, in the light of the index figure published in those months, and any resulting changes in wages operate from the first pay day in the following month.

Engravers to Calico Printers. The wages of engravers to calico printers in England and Scotland are regulated by an Agreement which provides that a " cost of living wage" of 40 s . per week shall be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure is 120 . This amount rises or falls by 1 per cent. for each variation of 1 point in the index figure so long as the latter is 100 or over. When the index figure is below 100, wages rise or fall by 0.75 per cent. for each point. The wages are reviewed in January, April, July and October, and any necessary adjustment is based on the index figure published in each of these months.

Lambswool Spinning (Leicester).-An Agreement between the Midland Master Spinners' Association and the workers' Union, which provides for variations in wages in correspondence with fluctuations in the index figure of food prices only, was temporarily suspended in July, 1920, when it was agreed that a bonus of $7 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. in the shilling on earnings, arranged when the index figures was 155 should remain unaltered till 1st December, 1920. From this date until 28th February, 1921, the bonus is to be increased by ${ }_{4}^{1} \mathrm{~d}$. in the shilling for each five points increase in the food index figure above 155.

Packers, Makers-up, \&c. (Manchester).-Agreements between the Federation of Master Packers and the Trade Unions representing inside warehouse workers provide for the payment of a "cost of living wage," in addition to ordinary wages, of 27 s . 4 d . per week for men and of 14 s . for women when the Ministry of Labour index figure is at 100. Variations from these amounts are made of $3 \cdot 28 \mathrm{~d}$. per week for men and of $1 \cdot 68 \mathrm{~d}$. for women for every rise or fall of one point in the index figure, the revisions being made every 26 weeks, in January and July. It is provided that there shall be no reduction below the equivalent of an index figure of 100 prior to the expiration of the current agreement

Carpet Manufacture.-An Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Carpet Industry provides that increases on base rates of 110 per cent. to be paid when the Ministry of Labour index figure is at 125 . For each variation of 10 points in the index figure 10 per cent. on base rates is added or deducted, such changes taking effect when the index number shows the necessary variation.
Silk Manufacture, Leek and Brighouse. -In this industry an agreement between the Leek Manufacturers' and Dyers Association and the Trade Unions provided that, commencing with October, 1920, which, with an index figure of 164 , is taken as the basis, every variation of 10 points in the Ministry of Labour index figure shall be followed by an increase or decrease of 2 s . a week for males, 1s. 6d. for females, and 1s. for juniors. At in accordance with the arrangements made by the National Wool Textile Industrial Council.

Linen Manufacture, Kirkcaldy.-For workpeople in this industry basic rates of wages were agreed upon in May, 1920, when the index figure was 141. The Agreement provides that wages shall be increased by a proportionate amount when the index figure rises by 10 points or more, and shall fall in the same manner, but not below the basic rates agreed upon. The increases take effect whenever the index figure fluctuates by 10 points.

Asbestos Manufacture.-An Agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Asbestos Manufacturing

Industry in May last fixed minimum rates of wages for males and females of 18 years and over, and also provided that there shall be an increase or decrease in wages of ${ }_{4}^{3} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for men of 21 years of age and over, of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per hour for women and youths for every rise or fall of 10 points in the Ministry of Labour cost of living index figure. The changes in wages take effect every quarter and are based on the average of the index figure for the preceding three months. If the rise or fall in this average is only five points wages are varied by half the amount specified above, but it is provided that where the increase in wages results in a fraction of a penny it shall be calSilver and Allied Trades
employed by manufacturing silversmiths workpeople an Agreement provides for the establishment of London mum rate of wages of 1s. 10d. per hour when the Ministry of Labour index figure stands at 105 . For every rise or fall of 10 points above this figure the rate of wages is varied by 1 d . per hour, and it is reduced by the same amount for every variation of 15 points below 105 , with a provision that the rate shall not fall below 1 s . 6 d . per hour. The variations in wages take effect whenever the Labour Gazette index figure shows the necessary variation.

Military Musical Instrument Making (London).-An Agreement covering workpeople in this trade fixed minimum hourly rates of wages when the Ministry of Labour index figure was 125. These minimum rates are subject to an increase of 1 d . per hour for every rise of 10 points in the index figure above 125, and to a decrease of 1d per hour for every fall of 15 points below this figure, with a proviso that they shall not fall by more than 4 d . per hour, i.e., below the equivalent of an index figure of 65 . The changes in wages take effect whenever the Labour Gazette shows the necessary variation in the index figure.

Bedstead Making.-Resolutions of the Conciliation Board for the Metallic Bedstead Industry in Birmingham provide that a bonus of 24 s . per week, fixed when the Ministry of Labour index figure was 125, shall be subject to an increase or decrease of 2 s . per week for each variation of 10 points in the index figure above or below 125, conditionally on such variation being maintained for two months.

Government Employees.-A bonus scheme was instituted for permanent Government servants (excluding those employed by way of manual labour of a kind common to the Government and other employment, whose remuneration is determined by other recognised machinery), when the Ministry of Labour index figure stood at 130. As from 1st March, 1920, the bonus was fixed at 130 per cent. on the first 35 s . per week of ordinary
remuneration, 60 per cent. on the next $£ 10815 \mathrm{~s}$. per remuneration, 60 per cent. on the next $£ 108$ 15s. per annum, and 45 per cent. on remuneration in excess of is increased or decreased by $1 / 26$ th of this bonus for every five full points variation in the average index figure above or below 130. The revision takes place every four months up to 1st March, 1921, and thereafter every six months, the
index figure used being the average of those published for the preceding four or six months as the case may be,
Police Service. - In September last a Committee appointed by the Home Secretary recommended the adoption of an arrangement whereby there should be granted to members of the Police Force in England and Wales a bonus varying with the Ministry of Labour index figure of cost of living. Under this arrangement the Police Forces are divided into three categories, viz., (a) Metropolitan Police; large borough forces and county forces in areas which are wholly or mainly industrial; (b) forces of an intermediate character: (c) county forces of the rural or mainly rural "cost of living bonus" should accrue until the index figure has passed 130 for forces in category (a), 140 for those in category (b) and 150 for those in category (c); and that for every five complete points by which the index figure exceeds these basic figures increases in pay as non-pensionable bonus should be given-amounting, in the case in forces in categories (a), (b) and (c), respectively, with 3d. extra for sergeants and 6d. extra for inspectors. For single men the bonus recommended is one half of that for married men. The bonus is to be assessed every 6 months (i.e., on the 1st April and 1st October), the average of the index figures for the previous six months being taken as a basis. It is understood that the above recommendations have already been put into operation in a large number of police forces.

Municipal Service.-In London, a recommendation of the District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services, which has been adopted by nearly all the Authorities concerned within the County Council area, provides that when the Ministry of Labour index figure is at 140 a bonus shall be paid of 160 per cent. on wages up to 30 s . a week, 70 per cent. on the next 50 s : and 45 per cent. on the balance, if any. This bonus is subject to a variation of $1 / 28$ th increase or decrease for every five points variation in the index figure from 140 , such changes to take effect every three months, commencing from 1st May, 1920. A few other Authorities, including

## those for Tottenham, Leyton, Hornsey, Twickenham Peterborough and Oarmarthon (County), are ars for certain

 to have adopted slidinglasses of manual worker Civil Service Scheme (see above)
or clerical staf by a number of Municipal Authorities in has been and the provinces.
Wallpaper Manufacture.-An Agreement between the Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., and the-Trade Unions takes a basis for variations in aves the average of the Ministry of Labour index figure, exce of wholesale prices published axation, the index figure of index figure to be select by the "Statist," and oition in this average is considered each quarter. January, April, July and October, by a joint qumittee of employers and workpeople, who decide what alteration, if any, shall be made in rates of wages for the ensuing three months. It is reported that difficulties have risen in the operation of this scale, owing to the parties being unable to decide on the selection of the third ndex figure
Dyeing and Cleaning.-An Agreement between the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, \&c., cover ng workpeople in England and Scotland, provides that for every rise or fall of 10 points above 150 in the Ministry of Labour index figure there shall be a variation in wages of s. per week to males earning 40s. or more, 2s. to males and emales earning 20s. to 40 s ., and 1s. to all workers earning ess that 20s. For every variation of 10 points below 150 the changes in wages for the corresponding classes of orkers are 2s., 1s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. The variations n wages take effect on the first pay day after the publication of the Labour Gazette in which the index figure shows the necessary variation.
Gypsum Mining (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire).-An Agreement affecting workers in this industry provides for the establishment of rates of wages on the basis of an index figure of 150. These wages are subject to variation by 1d. in the $£$ on earnings for each point in the index figure the alterations being made each time the index figure is altered.
Skip and Basket Manufacture (Yorkshire).-An Agree ment arrived at on 22nd November, 1920, covering workpeople in this industry, provides that for every rise of fall of 10 points in the cost of food, as published by the Ministry of Labour, there shall be an increase or decrease of 10 per cent. on list prices.
Bank Clerks (Ireland).-Under an arbitrator's Award, covering the staffs of the principal banks in Ireland, it is provided that a bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries shall be paid during 1920 on the basis of an index figure of between 115 and 135. For the purpose of varying the bonus in future years the average of the index numbers for the twelve months ending December is to be taken, and for every variation of 10 points above or below 125 the bonus is to be increased or reduced by one-fifth, the revised bonus being payable for the ensuing yea
Since the publication of the article in the Labour Gazette for November, 1919, the Agreement for the shuttle-making industry in Lancashire, referred to therein, has ceased to be operative.

## Wages negotiations in the coal trade.

A Joint conference of representatives of the Mining AssoGreat Britain Britain and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in London on the 12 th November, at which the question of the methods to be adopted to District Output Committees, was considered National and regulation of the wage basis of the industry the future involve (i) the consolidation of the industry, which will various flat-rate war advances, and the standard wage, the (ii) the setting up of a National the Sankey wages; and discussed. A committee National Wages Board, was also was appointed to consider both the wages from both sides, output question; the sam ooth the wages question and the the future of the industry. committee will also deal with

A further meeting betwe
Mining Association and the Miners' Fes representing the on the 25 th November, at which thederation took place cussion on the question of the consolidation friendly diswages and the future regulation of wages in the present ing question of output was also considered the industry To ask the passed
with the least possible delay to thees to forward each statistical information de to the National Committee the collieries in their as to the aggregate output of week (i.e., from Monday respective areas each calendar that Committee informed as to Saturday), in order to keep such information to be accompaniedement of output atisfacthether or not in their opinion a report indisatisfactory; or, if not, what they consider to be the
cause.
Such statistical information should set out the (b) total number of pers:-(a) For getters and fillers; and (c) total number persons employed underground on the surface of the mine," both underground and

## WAGES AND PRICES.

## STATEMENTE BY FEDERATION OF BRITISE INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR JOINT COMMITTEE.

Two interesting attempts to elucidate the problem of the increased cost of living have recently been made. Early in October, the Federation of British Industries i'ssued a manifesto on "The Future of Wages and Prices," and the Joint Committee appointed by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Co-operative Union* to consider this problem have just issued their reply.

The Federation's manifesto opens with the statement have for some time past been causing in the cost of living have for some time past been causing grave concern to all country. The time has economic and social stability of the a clear statement should be made of the position in order that we may face the future with a real understanding of the issues involved." It then goes on to point out that the war has resulted in an extreme shortage of capital and a considerable reduction in the supplies of peace-time commodities, this shortage having continued since the Armistice, partly because of the reduced efficiency of plant and labour resulting from the war, and partly because of reduced hours of work. The shortage, moreover, has been accompanied by ", a continuous increase in the buying capacity of the public " in consequence of the artificial increase by the Government of the supply of money. Prices have consequently risen, and the increase in prices has led to successive demands by the workers "for an advance in money wages in order to maintain or improve their standard of

The possibility of reducing prices is next considered, and it is contended that " either the supply of goods and services must be increased without any corresponding net additions to credit or currency, or else the purchasing "power in the hands of the public must be reduced." cost of living by artificially keeping down the prices the certain commodities are "bound to fall"" the prices of certain commodities are " bound to fail." It is, however and the only effective rion must take place very slowly," instruments of production at their maximum pressure and so increasing, as rapidly as possible, the mass of commodities to be bought." Any policy of "ca'canny " by the workers will merely leave them in a worse position than before.
The manifesto concludes with remarks on " the division of the product of industry " and "world exhaustion." A regards the former, it is argued that the transfer to Labour from the production would " only result in its being diverted from the production of factories, plant, railways, etc. and devoted to the purchase of food and clothing," and the In connection with "better off ultimately for the transfer as the nation is considerably phaustion," it is argued that 'the working classes cannot poorer to-day than in 1914, provement in classes cannot expect any immediate im some reason to fear the reduction of it." "The only remedy is to work " to their maximum capacity the few instruments which the war has left us.
The Joint Committee begin their reply by agreeing with the Federation as to the necessity for a "clear statement," but assert that the point of view from which the Federation's manifesto is written " is one which the Committee annot accept.
In dealing with the question of wages and prices, the Committee contend that, although "wage increases have been followed by a rise in prices, . . . . . . . . in general, applications for the revision of wages have been made in order to meet a previous rise in the cost of living." With regard to the Federation's statement that the continued shortage of commodities since the war is partly attributable to reduced hours of work, the Committee reply that " or ganised Labour will certainly not accept the point of view hat every reduction of hours must be accompanied by redoubled efforts. Rather does it look to the better organisation and use of industrial capital to maintain and increase production." The last report of the Chief Inspector of Factories is quoted as showing " that reduction of hours has not always resulted in diminished output." On the question of the regulation of prices, the Committee assert that the existence of control "prevented undue exploitation: and that the withdrawal of control was followed by soaring prices and soaring profits "; and with regard to the Federation's insistence upon the need for increased output, the Committee reply that "restricted production and high prices are in large measure due to defective organisation and the enormous differences in efficiency which now exist between firm and firm." Moreover, "deliberate restriction of output or 'ca'canny' is an accepted business policy of modern enterprise."

Concerning " the division of the product of industry," the Committee assert that the assumption that pavments made to capital are devoted to the production of fresh capital " is only partially true," and that " the capitalist

[^0]clase is extravagantly overpaid for its services as compared with the income received by other classes of the considerably poorer than in tee admit that the nation is individuals are considerably rich, but contend that "many individuals are considerably richer than they were before the war," and it is emphatically asserted that "Labour will resist any degradation of the standard of life of the wage earners and will counter any proposal in this direction by a demand for the strictest economy on the part of those who have profited by the war, and others who control capital." Finally, the Federation of British Industries are accused of neglecting the international aspects of the problem, and the committee conclude with the statement that "however great our efforts may be, their harvest will depend upon the establishment of international peace, the reform of continental currencies and the flotation of an international loan or its equivalent."

## THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

In June, 1920, the Minister of Labour appointed a Committee " to examine the working and administration of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, and to advise as to their future." The membership of the Committee was as follows :-

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, D.C.L., M.P. (Chairman).
Mr. Michael B. U. Dewar (Managing Director, Leeds Forge Company, Limited, Leeds, and Director of T. Firth and Sons, Ltd., Brighouse)
Mr. J. Vaughan Edwards, O.B.E. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (Wales-Swansea); Chairman of Court of Referees (South West Wales); Chairman of Munitions Tribunal (Wales) ).
Mr. A. Hayday, M.P. (District Secretary, Gasworkers' Union).
Mr. George Hearn, J.P. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (London-Camberwell)).
Mrs. Herbert Lewis, M.A., O.B.E., J.P
Major Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E.,
Major Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P
Sir Robert Lockhart, J.P. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (Scotland-Kickcaldy)).
Professor D. H. Macgregor, M.C. (Professor of Political Economy, University of Manchester)
Mr. W. J. Mair, J.P. (Chairman of Local Employment Committee (England-Luton)).
Sir Charles Sykes, M.P.
Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, M.P
Miss Julia Varley (Women's Organiser of Workers' Union, Birmingham).
Mr. J. S. Nicholson (Secretary) (Assistant-Secretary, Ministry of Labour).
At the end of November the Committee presented their Report. During their deliberations Sir Philip LloydGreame resigned his membership of the Committee upon appointment as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade. Of the twelve remaining members of the Committee, eleven present a Majority Report and a Minority Report is made by Sir Charles Sykes. The Conclusions and Recommendations of the Majority are as follows:-

## GENERAL CONCLUSION

We are forced to the conclusion that the Employment Exchanges must be retained as a national system, and are a necessary corollary to the State system of Unemployment be in operation before the publication of this report. We feel also that it is in the interests of national economy that as the Exchanges must be retained, they should be made fully effective for their purpose.

The evidence has made it clear that they are capable of considerable improvement, and we have indicated the steps which we consider that it is necessary to take to achieve this. We recommend that the improvements which we have indicated should be made immediately.

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

(1) The administration of Unemployment Insurance was one of the main purposes of the establishment of the Employment Exchange System, and this purpose has been only partially developed until this year. The Act of 1920 practically completes the scheme of unempley which the Employment Exchanges were established to administer
(2) The main features of the British system of Employment Exchanges are their distribution over the whole Kingdom and the large establishment charges involved. Both are explained by the requirements of unemployment insurance.
(3) Arrangements under Section 17 (for payment of benefit through trade unions, \&c.) may continue to require the use of the Ex
public expenditure
(4) Special schemes under Section 18 (for contracting out by industries) should be encouraged, but their immediate development will require the Exchanges (a) as a system permanently available to undertake the insurance of workpeople covered by special schemes which may be terminated at any time; (b) as an agency for the use of such schemes themselves if they so desire; (c) as the agency for the great majority of industries which are likely to remain on the general fund.
(5) The Exchanges are of use to each industry which has no Special Scheme, because without them the members of that industry cannot be insured against unemployment
under the Act of 1920 .
(6) In the absence of compulsory notification of vacancies by employers to the Exchanges there is danger of leakage from the general unemployment insurance fund, because vacancy. We are not prepared to recommend compulsion of employers to inform the Exchanges of the vacancies, but it is the more urgent that the efficien of the vacancies, changes should be such so as to gain their confidence by
the best public service.
(7) The Exchanges have not succeeded in displacing so far as was expected, other methods of finding work, and they are not generally popular. The Exchanges have not been fully used by and for highly skilled organised labour and the highest grades of unorganised labour. The Exchanges have been of value in the less organised, unorganised, and in the unskilled trades generally.
(8) Apart from domestic servants skilled labour, as defined by the Ministry of Labour, predominates in the work of the Exchanges.
(9) Organised labour in the insured trades under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1911-19, has made as much use of the Exchanges in obtaining employment as unorganised labour.
(10) On their present basis the Exchanges during a year
eceive about $3,000,000$ registrations by workpeople, are receive about $3,000,000$ registrations by workpeople, are informed by employers of $1,500,000$ vacancies, and fill representing some $\dot{3}, 000$ vacancies filled each day, as satisfactory.
(11) The staff of the Employment Exchanges are, with rare exceptions, commended for courtesy and tact.
(12) The premises used as Employment Exchanges are in many cases unsuitable. The use of such buildings is not an economy.
(13) From the side of both employers and workpeople the main objection to the Exchanges is on the ground of inadequate specialisation (a) in technical staff; (b) in departments or counters of Exchanges; and (c) in Exchanges themselves.
(14) There is some distrust of the Exchanges by Trade Unions on the ground that the Exchanges have to accept notifications of vacancies, and to communicate them to applicants, whether the rates offered are "standard" rates or not.
(15) The Local Employment Committees have done invaluable work, especially during the resettlement period immediately following the war.
(16) There is a considerable body of opinion that the Local Employment Committees, which work in connection with the Exchanges, have not sufficient responsibility and that the efficiency of the Exchanges would be increased if more power could be given to them.
(17) There is a prima facie case for believing that the Central Office, the Divisional Offices and the Central Claims and Record Office are too costly and cumbersome.

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Employment Exchange work should be centralised in each area in a suitable building, thereby lessening the number of buildings used for Exchange purposes.
(2) Arrangement should be made to ensure privacy for interviews with applicants to the Exchanges.
(3) The specialisation of sections of each Exchange by industry should be pressed to its practicable limits.
(4) The Ministry of Labour should examine the practicability of specialising certain Exchanges to the use of particular industries.
(5) The Employment Exchange Service should be recruited partly (a) by the methods common to the Civil Service for the clerical and executive classes, and partly (b) by direct appointment upon the groun
knowledge and ability to deal with men.
(6) A National Selection Board, with non-official (6) A National set up to deal with appointments under 5 (b).
(7). The salary offered to recruits under 5 (b) should be sufficient to attract a good type of candidates.
(8) Officials whose work it is to deal with employers or workpeople at the Exchanges should have a epecial title -Registrar.
(9) Registrars should (a) be promoted at least to the emoluments of Junior Staff Officer without change in the character of their work; (b) should only be remot.
formation of special schemes under Section 18 of the Act. He looks to the formation of special schemes to encourage arrangements within each industry for the prevention of unemployment. He suggests the avoidance of exaggerated detailed departmental control of arrangements for dealing with unemployment through trade unions and joint organisations within each industry.
Finally Sir Charles expresses the opinion that increased expenditure upon the Employment Exchanges should not be incurred, and he recommends that every effort should be made to decentralise, to specialise and to devolve on to trades themselves the responsibility for their own problems.

## UNEMPLOYMENT-REMEDIAL MEASURES.

In the November Labour Gazette an account was given of the lines of policy which, in the first place, the Government proposed to adopt to deal with the question of unemployment, and particularly of the continued presence on the list of unemployed of large numbers of ex-Service men. Since then the Government have been proceeding to put these lines of policy into practical operation.
The first of these were the proposals for the employment of large numbers of ex-Service men on the national housing programme, both by means of the Adult Apprenticeship Scheme of the Re-settlement Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Building Industry, and by the setting aside of certain housing schemes to be carried through entirely by ex-Service men, with the exception of the skilled craftsmen, who would assist in providing instruction and oversight. The provisions of the Adult Apprenticeship Scheme are still under consideration by the Trade Unions. No Union has yet intimated its acceptance of the Scheme. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, and the Manchester Unity of Operative Bricklayers have declined to put the Scheme into operation, and the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators have expressed the view that there is no necessity whatever for any augmentation of the painting trade. The Government proposals in reply to the request of the Unions for the provision of guarantees by the Government against any additional risks of unemployment in the future which might ensue from the admission of ex-Service men are to be placed before the Unions at an early date.
With regard to the employment of ex-Service men on public works, much progress has been made with the arterial road programme of the Ministry of Transport, and, on the 14 th December, the number of men actually employed on the making of new arterial roads was 3,460 . The construction of new roads of this kind is the most suitable type of road work to be undertaken as an exceptional measure to relieve unemployment, because of the large proportion of unskilled men that may be usefully employed on such work; but, in addition to the arterial road schemes, financial assistance has been approved for, or is under negotiation with, a number of local authorities for maintenance or repair work on important roads, already in existence, by which it is expected to absorb a substantial number of men. Local authorities in areas where unemployment is pronounced are taking immediate steps to put in hand road and sewer work which will be required to meet their housing programme for the next twelve months, while loans are being sanctioned for local authorities in regard to other forms of public works, and various authorities have already put such work in hand.

Generally speaking, the principle is being observed that the task of providing employment by exceptional measures at the present time should be divided between the local authorities and the various Departments of State concerned. It should not be overlooked that the Office of Works is directly responsible for seventeen housing schemes which are being carried out by various metropolitan authorities, while the question of providing work for the men at present engaged in Government factories and dockyards has been under constant consideration. Many local authorities in the larger centres of population throughout the country have set up special " Unemployment Committees," in some cases termed " Reconstruction Committees," to co-ordinate the work of their various departments, and in carrying through local schemes close liaison will be established between the special organisation set up by the local authority, and the local Exchanges and Local Employment Committees under the Ministry of Labour.

## Unemployment (Relief Works) Act, 1920.

A brief account was given in the November Labour Gazette of the Unemployment (Relief Works) Bill, which was rapidly passed through its various stages in the two Houses of Parliament, and received Royal Assent on the 3rd December. The object of this Act is to expedite, in the present emergency, the processes by which local authorities may exercise their compulsory powers for the entry upon, and acquisition of, land required for public works.
The principal change made in the Bill in the course of its passage through Parliament was the addition of a

Clause (now Section 2 of the Act) giving special powers for the compulsory entry upon land required for the construction and improvement of roads. The powers conferred by the Section depend, in the first place, upon a certificate by the Minister of Labour that " immediate action is necessary for the purpose of dealing with unemployment, and that land cannot be acquired under the other provisions of the Act with such expedition as the case requires." Upon such a certificate having been given, the Minister of Trans port, or, with his approval, any local authority, shall have power forthwith to enter upon and take possession of any such land as may be required for the construction of any arterial road, or for the improvement of any road, with a view to the employment of unemployed persons in the construction or improvement of the road. It is provided that before entering upon any land under this Section the Minister of Transport or local authority shall give seven days' notice in writing of their intention to the owner and occupier of the land, and that entry under the provisions of the Section may not be made upon any permanent building or structure.

The most important amendment to the other provisions of the Bill was specifically to include " bridges, viaducts and subways " within the term " roads and other means of transit," and to include the "construction or improvement of harbours and "afforestation". within the catalogue of "works of public utility." It should be remembered that this Act confers no new power of compulsory acquisition, its object being merely to expedite the processes of compulsory acquisition and entry where compulsory powers already exist. In the special case of land urgently required for roads, it will be seen that only seven days' notice for compulsory entry is required. The Act will continue in force for twelve months.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

## National Scheme.

Up to and including the 30th November, 1920, 22,689 certificates have been issued to employers who had given undertakings to employ an agreed percentage of disabled ex-Service men. The number of disabled men covered by these employers' undertakings is 248,084 .

On the 26 th November a further appeal in connection with Local Authorities was addressed by the Minister to Chairmen of Local Employment Committees in England, Wales and Scotland. Each letter contained a list of Local Authorities not on the King's National Roll in the district, and Chairmen were urged to use every endeavour to obtain undertakings from these authorities.

The experience of Divisional Controllers tends to show that personal canvassing of employers produces the best results. It is also considered that the publication of lists in local newspapers of disabled men who are unemployed has had considerable influence in inducing employers to make special efforts, in spite of trade depression and unrest, to retain disabled men in their employ.

Considerable interest was taken in the recent "Obligation Week " by Local Employment Committees and Mayors, and suitable press notices were inserted in local newspapers. The newly elected Mayors in the area of the South-western Division have also, in their inaugural addresses, laid special stress on the urgency of finding employment for disabled ex-Service men. In this, and in other ways, interest in the National Scheme has been stimulated and maintained.

## Industrial Training.

At the present time, owing to prevailing industrial conditions, the department is faced with very serious difficulties in obtaining the improvership vacancies which form an integral part of most of the schemes of training in the "skilled" trades. Special steps have, however, been taken and the required sanctions obtained for tiding over the present period of abnormal difficulty, and the necessary adjustments will be made in existing schemes so as to minimise any ill effects upon training due to the difficulties of the immediate trade situation.

The prevailing depression is reflected in a slight falling off in the number of men in training and in the rate of placing in training, and also in a tendency towards an expansion in the number of men on the waiting lists which, during the past few months, had been greaty reduced in
numbers. During September and October, about 5,000 numbers. During September and October,

The reports from Divisional Directors indicate that, although at the moment statistics do not show any very considerable change, the immediate outlook for training work is somewhat disquieting.
Ninety-four per cent. of the 25,000 men now in training are disabled. The Ministry's powers of training fit men are limited to the cases of men who, at the time of their joining H.M. Forces, had not, on account of their age or other reason, entered upon an apprenticeship to a skilled trade. These men are not at present eligible for training in a " special" trade, and as in all trades in which they can be trained, disabled men are given a preterence, the small.

Between the 1st January and the beginning of December, marked progress has been made with the development of factory schemes. On the 1st January, the number of men 3,521 by the 1st May. It is estim4, which increased to 3,521 by the 1st May. It is estimated that as on the 1st December the number was between 8,000 and 9,000 or more than one-third of the total number of men in training; while the number of factories on the active list had risen from 14 in January to 50 by the beginning of December. About 4,000 additional places are immediately available, the amount of accomodation avaional work are completed the amount of accomodation available for factory training
will further increased.

General Statistics.
The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 3rd Decem-
ber was 20,251 (including 3,678 in Ireland), as compared with 18,881 on the 12 th November and 18,740 on the 15 th October
The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on the 3rd December was 243,302 (including 18,338 in Ireland). On the 12 th November and the 15 th October the figures were 220,935 and 171,396 respectively.

## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

As a result of enquiries which have been made by the Department, information has been obtained as to the membership of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1919, and a Table is given on page 705, containing comparative statistics for that date and for previous years.
Including, in addition to Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, other associations of employees existing for the purpose, inter alia, of regulating the conditions of employment of their members, the total number of such societies known to the Department at that date was 1,315 . The total membership, at the end of 1919 , was approximately $8,024,000$, $^{*}$ as compared with $6,645,000^{*}$ at the end of 1918, showing an increase of 21 per cent. The total number of male members was about $6,695,000$, an increase of $1,272,000$, or 23 per cent. as compared with a year earlier, and that of female members was about
$1,329,000$, an increase of 107,000 or 9 per $1,329,000$, an increase of 107,000 , or 9 per cent. in
the year. The total of $8,024,000$, however, includes about 56,000 members of overseas branches of certain unions, and also a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted twice in the figures. When the necessary allowance is made for these cases, the net number of members within the United Kingdom would appear to be a little under eight millions.

As shown by the following Table, the total membership of Trade Unions rose by relatively small percentages in 1914-16, but in each of the three following years there was a very marked increase, and at the end of 1919 the total was nearly twice as great as before the war. The total number of males rose from over $3,730,000$ at the end of 1913 to nearly 6,700,000 at the end of 1919, and that of females from about 440,000 to about $1,330,000$ in the same period. In considering the figures given it should be noted that some Unions are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and females, respectively, comprised within their total membership. In such cases, an estimate has been furnished of the number of female members included, and the total numbers of males and females given in the Table, therefore, can only be regarded as approximately correct.

| Year. | Membership at end of year. |  |  | Percentage ncrease on Total Membership of previous year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | Thousands 3,735 3,735 3,896 4,043 4,660 5,423 6,695 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousands. } \\ 438 \\ 441 \\ 492 \\ 626 \\ 880 \\ 1,222 \\ 1,329 \end{gathered}$ | Thousands. 4,173 4,176 4,388 4,669 5,540 6,645 8,024 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per cent. } \\ +\dagger .0 \\ +0.0 \\ +8.1 \\ +6.4 \\ +18.6 \\ +19.9 \\ +20.8 \end{array}$ |

In comparing the total membership shown for 1914-18 with that for 1913 and 1919 it should be observed that most Unions included men serving with H.M Forces in their Returns of membership during the war, though there were many exceptions to this general practice.
It will be seen from the details given on page 705 that the increase in 1919 affected almost every group of trades. It exceeded 50 per cent. in the groups of tramway and other road transport workers, agricultural labourers, builders' labourers, painters, and leather workers, while in the banking and insurance group it exceeded 100 per

* The figures for 1918 have been revised in accordance with the latest information received by the Department, Those for 1919 are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The totals given include the membership of overseas at the end of 1919, was Trade Unions.
about 56,000, almost all of whom were mates. $t$ The increase in membership between the of 1912 and the end of 1913 was a little over 20 per cent.
cent. In the linen and jute group, however, there was a slight decline in membership. Some of the largest proportional increases occurred in the case of groups in which the membership was small. The larges 286,000 in the "General Labour" group, and to between 100,000 and 70,000 in the following six groups, viz., "Railway," "Ironfounding, Engineering and Shipbuilding,""," Tramway and other Road Transport," "Coal Mining," "Agriculture and iscrease of $1,380,000$, more than one-half was arcounted for by 20 Unions. The largest increases were accoun by the Workers' Union $(116,000)$, the National Union of General Workers $(74,000)$, the National Union n A rricultural Workers (67,000), and the National Union of Railwaymen ( 64,000 ).

The rate of increase in female membership, which had become very high during the progress of the war (reaching 40 per cent. in 1917 and 1918), was not maintained in 1919. In the transport group there was a heavy decline in female membership (nearly 80 per cent.) with the return of railwaymen and other transport workers from service with H.M. Forces, and in the General Labour group there was a decline of 10 per cent., partly due, no doubt, to the transfer of women from munitions work to other occupations. In the group of Employees of Public Authorities, however, there was practically no change in the total female membership, notwithstanding the large decrease in the number of women employed in the Post Office and other branches of the Civil Service. In the cotton group and the linen and jute group there were small increases in female membership ( 8 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively). In the woollen and worsted group, on the other hand, the female membership showed an increase of nearly 60 per cent., while in the tailoring, etc., group and the group of shop assistants, clerks, etc., it was nearly 30 per cent., and in the paper, printing, etc. group it exceeded 50 per cent.

Detailed Tables are given on page 705, showing the number of Trade Unions in various trade groups at the end of 1919, together with the total male and female membership in certain groups at the end of each of the years 1915-19.

## TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

Two important conferences to discuss schemes of closer federation in one case, and amalgamation in the other, have been held recently. The United Textile Factory Workers' Association have been considering a scheme for Wore effective federation, and the National Transport Workers' Federation a scheme to amalgamate 19 of the constituent unions into one union catering for road and water transport workers. Delegate meetings of both bodies were held in November and December, respectively, in order that the affiliated unions might vote on the proposals.

## United Textile Factory Workers' Association.

The delegate conference of the affiliated unions of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, namely, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners; the Amalgamated Association of Beamers, Twisters and Drawers (Hand and Machine); the General Union of Associations of Loom Overlookers; the Operative Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association; the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives; and the Lancashire Cotton Weavers' Amalgamation was held at Bury on the 13 th November to decide upon the rejection or acceptance of proposals for closer federation Amalgamation last July, ${ }^{*}$ the annual conference of the Amalgamation last July.* The scheme drafted by the legislative Council proposed that, while each affiliated organisation should continue its own work and carry out ite own domestic policy, the scope of the Association should questions," with the to include industrial and political tralised general organisation of establishing a more cenand conditions of employment to secure the best terms ployed in the various sections for the workpeople emmote labour labrepresentation in Parliament, and to promote labour legislation in cases where this may receive was further proposed that of the General Council." It be entailed by such an extension expenditure which would Association should be met by means functions of the antilated organisations, leaving each body levies on the strike and lockout pay. It was loch body to find its own should be submitted to the was agreed that the scheme concerned before any decision was arrived the organisation special conference should then be held at, and that a At the Bury conference feld to register the roted in favour of and four against of the organisations fere decided to refer the matter ference for further consideration. This next annual conpected in view of the fact that of the Association, the Amalat two of the largest members rive Cotton Spinners and Twiners Association of OperaAssociation of Card and Twiners, and the Amalgamated

* Sec Labour Gazetie, August, 1920, p. 422
rejected the proposal by considerable majorities at special meetings held during October

The conference also disoussed the question of working hours in the cotton mills. The existing agreement with the employers for a 48-hour week may be terminated at the request of either side at the close of the year. There in some quarters for the work being started at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on each working permit of oight hours a day for the first five days, and four with on Saturday. The conference, however, decided to leave his matter in the hands of the Legislative Council.
nd of Clause 2 of the Women, Young Persons and Chil dren (Employment) Bill, which deals with the employment in certain cases of women workers on the two day-shift system were the remaining items on the agenda. In the latter case it was decided that every means should be taker of voicing the opposition which is felt throughout the cotton district to the introduction of this clause into he Bill.

## National Transport Workers' Federation.

The scheme to amalgamate 19 of the unions affiliated to the National Transport Workers' Federation into one big Transport and General Workers' Union in accordance with the policy endorsed at the annual general meeting of the Federation at Southampton in June last was considered by a delegate conference which met in London on the 1st December.

The scheme, so far as can be ascertained, includes practically all the important bodies affiliated to the Federation, except the Seafaring Unions, who are proceeding with a separate scheme of their own. It provides for five national industrial groups to be governed by a National Administrative Council of 16 members. The country will be divided into 11 geographical areas, each country will represented in the area and each area having an Area
Council. The different groups will retain their National Administrative Committees, but min their own strike action will rest with the National Administrative Council, which body will also control the financial and general policy of the Union. The promotion of wages applications and of better conditions of work will be relegated to the five industrial groups which will be formed for docks, waterways, clerical workers, road transport and general workers. The geographical areas, each of which will have a district office, will be London and Home Counties, North-West Coast, North East Cost South Wales, Midlands, Yorth-West Coast, North East Cost, North Midlands and Yorkshire, East Coast, Scotland and Ireland. It is proposed to elect the members of the National Council as follows: 11 of the 16 to be eleated on the basis of one member for each area, the remaining five to be elected one from each industrial group. By this means, full area representation will be obtained, while the technical experience and the representation of the interests of each industry will also be provided for. The result of the amalgamation, if it takes place, will apparently be the formageneral workers somewhat analogous to the National Union of Railwaymen, with a similar consolidat National Union power. The means hitherto adopted to secure this object have been the promotion of proposals for sectional amalgamation. It is now considered that these have gone far enough to warrant putting before the Unions the larger scheme, and taking a ballot vote of the members upon it. At the delegate conference on the 1st December, the scheme was endorsed by all the Unions after a number of amendments had been proposed and carried, and it was agreed that the ballot be proceeded with immediately. In the event of the result being favourable to amalgamation, a further delegate conference will be called to appoint officials and a provisional administrative council to fix the date of the formal inauguration of the new Union, and to draft rules embodying its proposed constitution.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

## SPECIAL CONGRESS.

A Special Congress, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, from the 22 nd to the 27 th November, and was attended by 85 delegates from the National Trade Union Organisations of 17 countries. There was no delegation from the United States, and the only extra-European delegate came from Canada. There were also present at the Congress representatives of 17 sectional International Trade Union Federations, but though these delegates took part in the proceedings, they had no power to vote. The English Trade Unionists were represented by 7 delegates from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and three from the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. The former delegation was led by Mr. E. L. Poulton, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and the latter delegation by Mr. T. Mallalieu. Among the foreign delegates present mention may be made of Messrs. Carl Legien and P. Grassmann (Germany), J. Jouhaux and M. Bidegaray (France),
C. Mertens (Belgium), L. d'Aragona (Italy). Mr. H. J following subjects:- The International Situatised the relation of the International Trade Union and the thereto; the distribution of raw materials: Movement exchange problem; socialisation of the means rate of ion; the attacks of the Moscow en means of produc the situation in the Ruhr district. Thal; and on the general policy of the Federation The debate upon three resolutions, which were movion was directed Holland), Secretary of the Federation. The E. Fimmen ion protested against military or commercial resoluRussia, and against all attempts of the dominar with throughout the world to suppress the freedom of organiss tion and action of the workers. It approved the use of the general strike and international boycott, and thanked " those workers who have faithfully carried out their international obligations in the struggle against the White Terror in Hungary by stopping Armies." This was carried against the votes of Italy, Norway and Canada. The second resolution dealt with the failure of certain Governments to ratify the Washington Convention for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, and threatened to withdraw all trade union support from the International Labour Office if ratification is not effected in all countries within the period stipulated. After some discussion the resolution was carried; Canada, Norway, Italy, France and Luxemburg voting against it. The third resolution dealt with pacifism, and was carried unanimously.
The resolution on the distribution of raw materials structed the Secretariat to draft a scheme for setting up an international centre for this purpose, and to submit this scheme to the International Labour Office for immediate execution. The resolution also advocated the admission of all countries into the League of Nations, and pressure by individual trade union organisations on their Governments with a view to their taking and distributing the necessary raw materials. The resolution was carried, but Italy, Norway and Canada voted against it.

It should be noted that, in this, as in all other cases of joint opposition by Italy, Norway and Canada, the two former countries objected to the moderation of the resolutions, whilst the latter regarded them as too drastic

The resolution on the rate of exchange problem recommended the " universal and mutual" cancellation of international war debts, and the flotation of an international loan by the League of Nations, as well as the restriction of note issues, limitations of armaments, a levy on capital, etc. The resolution was first taken without the paragraph on war debts, and was carried against the opposition of Norway, Italy and Canada. The paragraph on war debts was passed separately, Belgium and Canada voting against, and Great Britain abstaining
The resolution on socialisation of the means of production, which was carried unanimously, emphasised the principle of control by workers and consumers, and urged that industrial control should not be merely transferred to the Capitalist State, but that the whole population should participate in industrial and national control, exercised in conjunction with the appropriate Trade Uni'ons. It also directed the Bureau of the Federation to "open negotiations with the international trade secretar the purpose of seafarers and other transport workers for ave object in view as soon as possible.
The resolution proposed by a majority of the Commission entrusted with the duty of drafting a suitable reply to the Moscow International and maintained that the Soviet Government's attacks did not come from the Russian proletariat, declared that the Federation's own efforts were directed towards the abolition of capitalist exploitation, while taking into account the customs and traditions of every country, and appealed to the workers of Russia to The voting showed
The voting showed a large majority in favour of the abstained. An additional paragraph, maintaining that "to govern a country, and to claim to direct the Workers", International, are two things different and irreconcilable" was proposed by the French delegation, and carried without
discussion, Czecho-Slovakia abstaining, and Norway voting against.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Federation Secretariat at Amsterdam on the 23rd October to conduct an inquiry into the situation in the Ruhr district, was presented to the Congress, together with a proposed carried lution on the subject. The resolution, wllied occupation of the Ruhr, and declared that "the organised workers are prepared to use all and every means to oppose such measures, and to prevent a dictatorship over the workers in
the Ruhr district." It also maintained that production in the Ruhr district. was dependent on a good supply of food that the German miners have faithfully fulfilled the Spa Agreement, and demanded the carrying out of "those counter-promises made to the miners. could only be solved by ind distribution on the lines demanded by the International Miners' Congress at Geneva.

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

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs introduced this main purpose of the Commons on the 4th May, 1920. The in the United King Bill was to give legislative ratification on the 28th November to three Draft Conventions adopted session of the Genera 1919, at Washington, by the first Labour Organisation of Conference of the Interrational Conventions were those fixing 14 of Nations. The Draft the admission of children to indus the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, and plohibiting, with certain exceptions, night work in indus trial undertakings by young persons under the age of 18 nd by all women without distinction of age.
isions permitting double shifts for women and young prosons between the hours of $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. subject to any conditions which the Secretary of State may prescribe The object of this clause was to make permanent the powers of the Home Secretary in this regard which, in the emergency of the war, he had exercised under Section 150 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as extended The provisions of the Clause, however ariation No. 6a. opposition, and the Clause was however, aroused strong Committee Stage by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs thereupon appointed a Departmental Committee to enquire into the whole question of allowing women and young per sons to be employed on the system of two day-shifts, and further progress of the Bill in the House of Commons was postponed until the Committee should have reported. The terms of reference to the Committee and its composition were given in the Labour Gazette for September, page 2th The Report of the Committee was adopted on the 12th November, was presented to Parliament on the 16 th November, and has been published.
The Committee met on some 14 days and examined 129 witnesses, who included the representatives of organised labour, representatives selected by women actually employed on the two day-shift system in various works, representatives of employers' organisations and of individual firms, representatives of three Joint Industrial Councils, medical witnesses and social workers, and, finally, representatives of the Factory Department of the Home Office, of the Board of Education and of the Ministry of Labour. In their Report the Committee briefly trace the development of the shift system for women and young persons during the war, and after the Armistice.
They first deal with the difficulty of arriving at any final decision on the subject of their enquiry. The present limited extent to which advantage has been taken of the opportunity for adopting the system cannot be regarded as an indication of its possible extent if legislative sanction were obtained for it. At the same time, from the evidence before them, they have not formed the impression that there is any general desire on the part of employers to make extensive use of the system. One fact at least, they think, certain, that the system can only be worked to the advantage of the employer by the goodwill of the workpeople. The most important part of the evidence given to the Committee has been based on the experience gained during the two years in which the Orders permitting the wo day-shift system in certain factories have been in force, and in conseguence of the comparatively small number of Orders that have been issued and the short period during which they have been in force, experience has been limited. The Committee, therefore, conclude that the whole question has not yet passed out of the experimental stage. The to enable them to recommend its incorporation as a permanent part of factory legislation. They accordingly uggest that if sanction be given in the Bill to the adoption of the system, it should be for a limited period of five years, at the end of which period Parliament would be free to eview the whole question and decide whether the system should be continued for a further period or abandoned. The Committee then proceed to indicate the kind of rade for which the two day-shift system may be of use, and conclude that a case has been made out for allowing, under conditions, the adoption of the shift system in continuous industries, seasonal trades, and in factories in which the plant and premises are temporarily ins to adopt Further, dav-shift system as a regular part of their industhe two day-shin system in order to secure increased output and a greater turnover in proportion to the capital engaged, the Committee conclude that it is in the national interest, subject to proper safeguards and supervision, that an opportunity for trying the system shisations who desire to employers and trade union org of their industrial system for the purpose of increasing production.

The Committee deal in turn with the objections urged against the system on behalf of the women and young persons immediately concerned. They conclude that the Home Office should retain the power which it exercises at present of deciding in what cases the adoption of the system
should be allowed, and that for this purpose the adoption of the system in any works should be dependent upon the issue of a Home Office Order and subject to such conditions to secure the welfare of the workers as may be attached to the Order. It is pointed out the of any abuse. The Comliable to be withdrawn in the Report with the number and mittee deal the conditions which the Home Office have in practice attached to the existing special Orders. The speci
(1) The Secretary of State should be given power to make Orders allowing the employment of women and young persons of 16 years of age and over on a system of two day-shifts of not more than eight hours' average duration, between the Friday of $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. from Monday to Friday, and 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturday These Orders should be granted for individual fac tories, or for a class or group of factories, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may consider necessary to safeguard Orders should be nterests withdrawal, in the event of non-compliance with the conditions or of any abuse prising, but, subject to this, should be regarded as intended to be effective for the period hereinafter mentioned.
(2) The Orders should not extend to young persons under 16 years of age, but an exception should be allowed for those young persons under 16 who are at the present time employed on the shift system, so long as they remain in their present employment
(3) The power to make Orders should be given for a imited period of five years in the first instance, and at the end of, say, four years, inquiry should be made into the whole question in the light of the additional experience gained.
(4) The power of the Home Office to impose conditions should be made to extend to the employment of boys in the glass trade under the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
Following upon the publication of the Report of the Departmental Committee, the report stage of the Bill was commenced in the House of Commons on the 26th November. The recommendations of the Committee had been embodied in a proposed new Clause, which was read a second time, after a division, and added to the Bill on the 29th November. The Bill was re-committed to a Committee of the whole House in respect of the new Clause, in order that restrictive amendments to meet the detailed objections to the Clause might be properly discussed. The Clause was, therefore, discussed in Committee on the 30th November, and certain restrictive amendments were made. The exact terms of the Clause are important, and the following is the text of the Clause (now Clause 2 of the Bill), as it left the House of Commons on the 30th November, the restrictive amendments passed in Committee being indicated by italics.
(1) The Secretary of State may, on the joint application of the employer or employers of any factory or group of factories, and the majority of the workpeople concerned in such factory or group of factories, subject to the provisions of this section, make orders authorising the employment of women and young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards in any factory or workshop at any time between the hours of six in the morning and ten in the evening on any week day except Saturday, and between the hours of six in the morning and two in the afternoon on Saturday, in shifts averaging for each shift not more than eight hours per day
Provided that if a joint representation is made to the Secretary of State by organisations representing a majority of the employers and workers in the industry or section of industry concerned to the effect that orders under this section ought not to be made in respect of factories and workshops in that industry or section of industry, the powers of the Secretary of State to make orders under this section shall cease to be exercis able as regards that industry or section of industry unless and until the representation is withdrawn by the said organisations, and if any such representation so requires any order previously made in respect of a factory or workshop in that industry or section of industry shall, on the expiration of such reasonable period, not exceeding four months, as the Secretary of State may fix, cease to have effect.
Every order made under this section shall be published forthwith in the London Gazette, and no representation as respects factories or workshops in the industry or section of industry to unless made order relates shall be of any effect the publication within one month from the date of the publication of the order.
(2) An order under this section may be made in respect of any specified factory or workshop, or in respect of any class of group of factories or workshops, and shall be subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may consider necessary for the purposes of safeguarding the welfare and interests of the persons employed in pursuance of the order, and shall include a condition empowering the Secretary of State to revoke the order in the event of non-compliance with the conditions thereof, or in the event of it appearing to the Secretary of State that abuses of any description have arisen out of the employment of any persons in pursuance of the order.
(3) The Secretary of State may by order direct that such conditions as he may consider necessary for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare and interests of the persons employed shall apply to the employment in day shifts of young persons who may lawfully be so employed under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911.
(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, an order under this section may permit the employment in any factory or workshop in such shifts as aforesaid of young persons under the age of sixteen years who are at the commencement of this Act so employed in that factory or workshop.
(5) If the conditions imposed by any order made under this section are not complied with in the case of any woman or young person, that woman or young person shall be deemed to be employed in contravention of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.
(6) This section shall remain in force for a period of five years from the commencement of this Act and no longer, and any order made under this section shall, unless previously revoked by the Secretary of State in pursuance of his powers under this section, remain in force for a like period.
(7) This section shall be construed as one with the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911.
Other important additions to the Bill were made on the Report stage. The Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea, adopted at Genoa on the 9th July by the second session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, has been added to the three Washington Conventions set out in the schedule to the Bill, and the preamble and operative clauses of the Bill have been so amended as to give legislative ratification to this Convention as well as to the three Washington Conventions.*

The Bill received its first reading in the House of Lords on the 1st December, was read a second time on the 9 th December, and passed through its remaining stages on the 14 th. Minor drafting amendments were made.

## MINES AND QUARRIES REPORT.

The second and third parts of the General Report by the Chilef Inspector of Mines on Mines and Quarries for the year 1919 have been published. $\dagger$

Numbers Employed. - The number of persons employed in getting the various minerals in mines and quarries during the year 1919 was $1,270,050$, and of these $92 \cdot 6$ per cent. were employed at coal mines.

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under- } \\ & \text { ground (or } \\ & \text { inside } \\ & \text { Quarries). } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Above } \\ & \text { ground (or } \\ & \text { outside } \end{aligned}$ Quarries). | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal |  | 933.992 | 242,091 | 1,176,083 |
| Iron Ore.. | . | 15,156 | 5,150 | 20,306 |
| Limestone . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 10,753 | 4,963 4,727 | 12,221 |
| Clay and Brick Earth | , | 7,465 | 2.831 | 10,296 |
| Sandstone .. .. |  | 3,661 | 2,977 | 6,638 |
| Slate .. .. |  | 2,064 | $\stackrel{4}{4} 769$ | 5,207 |
| Tin Ore ... .. | $\because$ | 4,288 | 2,769 | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{5 , 1 2 7}$ |
| Other Minerals ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 7,201 | 4,651 | 11,852 |
| TOTAL.. |  | 995,012 | 275,038 | 1,270,050 |

The number of boys employed underground in mines of all kinds in 1919 was 54,197 , as compared with 59,867 in the previous year. During the war the number of boys employed had shown a considerable increase. The year 1912 was the year in which the employment of boys reached a minimum, so far as the last ten years are concerned; 1915 minimum, so far as the last ten years are concerned; 1915
was the year in which the number of adult men touched its

[^1]minimum during the same ten-year period; and 1916 was the year of maximum employment for boys:-

Persons employed underground.


Coal Cutters.-Coal-cutting machines were in use in 729 collicries in 1919, as against 695 in 1918; and the number of machines was 4,482 , as against 4,041 in 1918. The amount of mineral got by mechanical coal cutters, however, was only $28,081,017$ tons (including small quantities of ironstone, fireclay, and oil shale), as compared with $27,873,646$ tons in 1918.

Of the total of 28 million tons got with coal cutters in 1919 , over 10 million tons was in Scotland, and nearly 7 million tons in the Yorkshire and North Midland district.

Output. -The following table shows the quantities and values of the outputs of the principal minerals in 1918 and in 1919:

|  | Quantities. |  | Values. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1918. | 1919. | 1918. | 1919. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | £1,000. | ¢1,000. |
| Coal. ${ }_{\text {Iron Ore }}{ }^{\text {a }}$. $\quad$. | 227,749 | 229,780 | 238.241 | 314.113 |
| Iron Ore ${ }^{\text {Chalk }}$.. .. | 14,613 2,304 | 12,254 2,629 | 7,107 | 7,428 |
| Clays and Shale | 6,004 | 7.766 | 1,696 | 2,359 |
| Gravel and Sand | 2,022 | 2,048 | 292 | 2,337 |
| Igneous Rocks.. ${ }_{\text {Limestone }}$ (other than Chalig) | 3,961 | 4,388 | 1,140 | 1,721 |
| Limestone (other than Chalk) | 10.157 3.081 | 9.538 | 1,993 | 2,432 |
| Salt... .. | 1.976 | 1,908 | 1,528 | 1,567 |
| Sandstone.. | 1,553 | 1,700 | 1,615 | 971 |
| Slate $\ddot{\square}$ | 110 | 164 | 429 | 841 |
| Tin Ore (dressed) | 6 452 | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ | 1.116 1.110 | 679 902 |
| Total | 273,988 + | 275,385 $\dagger$ | 257,080 | 335.674 |

It will be seen that coal represented 83 per cent. of the total quantity, and about 93 per cent. of the total value, of the mineral output of the whole country in both years.

Distribution by Counties.-The following table shows the output of coal and of other minerals, and the total number of persons employed in mines and quarries, in the year 1919


## WELFARE TRAINING AND WELFARE WORK: REPORT OF CONFERENCE ON JULY 2nd.

A Conference of persons interested in Welfare Work was held at the Home Office on the 2nd July, 1920, at the close of which a Committee was appointed by the Conference to prepare a summary of the proceedings and to make recommendations. This Report has now been published. $\ddagger$

[^2]The following is a summary of the Committee's recommen-
(i) There should be closer co-operation between the Universities and representative bodies of employers and of operatives, and welfare supervisors, to secure adequate and suitable courses of
training. There should training. There should be greater publicity as to the courses so provided. The Universities and the appointment of experienced welfare supure the to assist in the teaching to assist in the teaching. The Joint University into immediate consideration
(ii) The time has nowsideration.
vance might be made in the a considerable adments regarding working conditions. The requireshould receive attention in connection matter new legislation that may be pending.
(iii) The Welfare Movement can pending.
successful unless it receives the full supportely Labour. A suggestion, made in a paper ent of "Welfare Work from the Workers' Point of View," read by Mr. F. S. Button, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and a member of the Industrial Court, to the effect that the advisability of setting up a national council representative of all parties should be considered, received the general approval of the Committee, provided sentative operativentative employers and representative operatives can be brought together. At the same time, the Committee make no definite recommendations on this subject, but suggest that the Industrial Welfare Society should continue the efforts they are already making in this
direction.

## INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.

## Output in the Boot and Shoe Industry.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report* entitled "Preliminary Notes on the Boot and Shoo
Industry."

The Report contains a section shortly describing the transformation, which is not even yet complete, of the boot and shoe industry from a hand-working industry to a machine industry carried on in factories.
The second section is occupied with a short description of the principal processes in boot and shoe manufacture, illustrated by seven plates.

The third section deals with daily records of output. The records available are less complete than those for some other industries; but, in the opinion of the writers of the Report, they display two striking and constantly recurring features. First, the output on Saturday, allowing for the shorter hours worked, is low, often indeed less than 75 per cent. of normal. Secondly, the curve of the skilled workman is more regular and begins to fall later in the week than the curve of the operative whose skill is less, or who is illsuited to his work.
The fourth section deals with an experiment in restpauses, mado at a heel and stiffener factory. The working hours in this factory were reduced from 54 to 51 as long ago as in 1911, and a further reduction was made to 46 hours in March, 1918, the hours being 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour and a quarter for dinner, and no work on Saturdays. The closing time on Friday is 5.45 p.m. No work is done before breakfast. The firm found that, with work before breakfast, there was much unpunctuality, inferior workmanship, and a far higher frequency of accidents. Under the new scheme output has not fallen off, and the amount of work done on the first and on the last days of the working week has been levelled up to that of the other days. Most of the employees are upon timework, a gradual change from piece work to time work having been introduced with a view to improving the quality of workmanship.

In 1918 it became necessary to increase output, particularly in the press-room, without installing fresh machinery, which was very difficult to obtain. Each double press was therefore worked by a team of three girls, one of whom rested for 20 minutes in every hour. They were paid at time rate plus a bonus on output, which was shared equally between the three girls. The result was an increase of output by amounts ranging from 34 to 75 per cent. with an average of 44 per cent.; the improvement was specially marked in the case of the weaker and less highly skilled girls. If one girl in a team was absent, the press could still be worked; the number of accidents was sensibly still be worked; the number of and the girls found that they were less tired and in better health.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE.

Safety First " Con

A report* has been issued of office and the British ference, organised by the Home "Association, and held at Olympia Industrial "Safety-First" 1920.
on the 22 nd september, 19 . fill reports are given of the fopers, which were
delivered at the Conference
Safety-First' and its Application in the Factory," by Mr. Gerald Bellhou
Inspector of Factories. Machinery, with special The Safeguarding of Tols," by Mr. G. Stevenson Taylor, O.B.E., Inspector for Dangerous Trades. Taylor, First Aid in (Edin.), Medical Inspector of Factories. Health, Hygiene, and 'Safety-First, "Delectaland "). Havinden (Managing Director," by Mr. H. S. Burn Safety-First' in a Steel Works, (Thos. Firth \& Sons). Sunlight," by Mr. C. K Atkinson (Welfare Superintendent at Port Sunlight).
Why and How we introduced 'Safety-First Methods," by Mr. E. Hoult (Edgar Allen \& Co.). Notes on 'Safety-First Methods (British ThomsonHouston Co.).
Some Observations on a Practical Safety Scheme," by Captain Ingall (Loders \& , Nucoline, Ltd.).
Lighting as an Aid to Safety," by Mr. Leon Gaster, F.J.I. (Secretary, The Illuminating Engineering Society).

CENSUS ACT, 1920, AND THE 1921 CENSUS.
A Census of Population has been taken in Great Britain in every tenth year from 1801, and in Ireland in every tenth year from 1811. Hitherto, it has been the practice for special Acts of Parliament to be passed on the occasion of each Census, ordering the taking of the Consus, prescribing the particulars of information to be given, laying down the general procedure to be followed, and fixing the penalties to be imposed for offences always been passed for Great Britain and Ireland.

In the present year, in the case of Great Britain, a new procedure has been set up. The Census Act, 1920, which received Royal Assent on the 16th August, is distinguished from previous Census Acts in two ways. In the first place, previous Acts were temporary, in the sense that they each dealt only with one Census; while the present Act is permanent and authorises the taking of a Census from time to time, as it may be thought necessary, upon the issue of an Order in Council. It is provided, howver, that a Census may not be taken at intervals of less than five years. It has been possible, therefore, to include in the Act a provision enabling, under certain circumstances, the taking of a special Census at the request of local authorities in their own areas, and a statutory duty is laid on the Registrar-General from time to time to collect and publish any available statistical information with regard to the number and condition of the population in the intervals between one Census and another. In the second place, whereas previous Acts contained provisions with regard to the time of taking the Census, the particulars of information to be asked, etc., under the present Act such detailed provisions have now to be made through an Order in Council.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Census Act, 1920, a Draft of an Order in Council to be made under the Act was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 1st November. The Draft Order provides that a Census shall be taken on the 24th April, 1921, in respect of all persons in Great Britain who are alive at midnight on that date, and gives in detail the persons by whom, and with respect to whom, returns for the purposes of the Census shall be made. The second schedule to the Draft Order in Council gives details of the particulars of information to be stated in the returns.
The particulars asked for differ from those prescribed Census, chiefly in respect, for the purposes of the 1911 employment. Information the questions with regard to educational institutions and with regard to attendance at educational institutions and places of work is required for the first time. In the case of Scotland, information is asked with regard to the right to medical benefit under the National Insurance (Health) Acts.
ing the Draft Order Order in Council can be made embodying the Draft Order, the latter has to be laid before each on which that House for a period of not less than 20 days on which that House has sat, and if either House before the expiration of that period presents an Address against be taken thereon. It is further no further proceedings may further provided that a resolution
of both Houses is necessary, approving any particulars of information prescribed which go outside those specifically mentioned in the schedule to the Act of 1920. In the case of the present Draft Order in Council, the necessary resolution of approval with respect to the particulars of information has already been passed by each House.

Upon the issue of the definitive Order in Council the Minister of Health will make further detailed Regulations with regard to the conduct of the Census, which in their turn must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament for a period of 20 days, so as to provide, if necessary, an opportunity for exception being taken.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The first session of the Joint Maritime Commission set up by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation held at Genoa in July last, met under the chairmanship of M. Arthur Fontaine at Geneva on the 8 th November, and continued their sittings on the 9th and 10th. The matters discussed included the constitution of the Commission, standing orders, the report of the Director of the International Labour Office, unemployment insurance for seamen, protection of the health of seamen, technical education and regulation of the hours of work on board ship. In opening the session the chairman explained that the Commission was, in some respects, a consultative committee, to which the International Labour Office would appeal when considering technical maritime questions.

The report of the Director dealt, inter alia, with the ratification of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Genoa Conference, and the work which had already been undertaken with a view to the establishment of an international seamen's code. The importance of giving effect to the Recommendations was emphasised; and the commission instructed the International Labour Office to enquire as to how the Recommendation regarding the regulation of hours of work could be applied to the fishing industry. The Commission also approved the general method of procedure proposed by the Director for the elaboration of the international seamen's code; requested the International Labour Office to ascertain from the governments the measures taken, or contemplated, for the establishment of national codes; instructed the Office to send to the governments and also to the national owners' and seamen's organisations for their observations a memorandum on the methods adopted for the construction of an international code, and proposed as a preliminary measure that the drafting of an international code of seamen's articles of agreement should be taken in hand.

With regard to unemployment insurance for seamen, the Commission feel that they should be acquainted with the results of the scheme recently introduced in Great Britain before considering the problem from an international standpoint, and decided that consideration of the question should be postponed until the next session, when a report should be submitted on the operation of the scheme in Great Britain, and on similar measures in other countries. The Commission were unanimously agreed as to the urgent need for action in the matter of the protection of the health of seamen, particularly as regards venereal disease, and the Office was instructed to institute forthwith an enquiry amongst doctors, or associations of doctors, who had specialised in such questions, to approach the Governments and ship owners with a view to securing the introduction of effective measures, as well as the establishment of such institutions as would provide seamen with healthy recreation in ports, and to start a campaign of propaganda amongst the seamen's organisations. It was also felt that an enquiry should be made into the question of seamen's technical education, and that this question could not be treated separately from that of seamen's recreation, and the Office was instructed to proceed accordingly.
The proposed conference between the two international federations of seamen and shipowners respectively to consider further the question of hours of labour on board ship, and the possibility of arriving at an agreement thereon, was also discussed and agreed to in principle The Commission unanimously decided to invite the Director to preside at the conference. It was also decided that the International Shipping Federation which includes ship-owners of six important maritime countries, should endeavour to secure the participation in the conference of shipowners of other countries. The conference will meet at Brussels on the 23rd January next.

## RAILWAY STRIKE IN NORWAY.*

Railwaymen's wages in Norway were regulated in 1919 and in consequence they were not included in a 1920 scheme of wages and salaries for State employees. $\dagger$ The largest unions, however, put forward a demand for increased wages and handed in strike notices on 15th June, 1920, to take effect on 15 th September if the demands were not granted in the meantime.

* Based on despatches from H. M. Minister at Ohristiania and on in formation pubblished in the Norwegian press.

Negotiations began between the Government and the unions, as a result of which a joint committee was appointed to report on railwaymen's wages as compared with those of other civil servants. The strike notices were withdrawn provisionally and the unions promised to accept the award of the committee if it were unanimous. The committee presented its report at the end of September and had a majority and a minority section. The majority declared against a general increase, but recommended certain alterations in grading which would benefit some classes of workers. The minority report was submitted by the workers' representatives and recommended the granting of their demands in full.

On 15th October the Government presented to the Storting a proposal based on the majority report. The Railwaymen's Union decided to take a ballot vote on the proposal, which resulted in a large majority against acceptance. On 15th November the secretary of the Trade Union Federation issued a statement to the effect that work would stop on all railways on 1st December as a result of this ballot.

The matter was discussed in the Storting on 27 th November and following days. The railwaymen offered to submit the dispute to arbitration but this was rejected on the ground that the railwaymen were State servants and, therefore, did not come under the Arbitration Act. Conservatives and Liberals united to oppose the Socialists.
The strike accordingly began on 1st December. SocialDemokraten of 2nd December states that the strike is complete and covers all workers except stationmasters. The number of strikers is about 12,000 . It is rumoured that other unions, especially those engaged in the coasting trade and general transport, contemplate a sympathetic strike. This is to be decided later by the Executive of the Trade Union Federation.

The authorities had taken steps to organise a motor service for food and postal distribution, but the Social Aid League had not been summoned. The food supply was reported to be satisfactory and a number of trains were being run by volunteers. No disturbances were reported. Cessation of railway traffic has already involved a certain number of industries in difficulties, and it is feared that unemployment will increase.

## Lab0UR LAW 0F HOLLAND, 1919: DATE 0F ENTRY INTO FORCE.*

The provisions of the Dutch Labour Law of 1st November, 1919, concerning the protection of women and children in industrial employment and the establishment of a 45-hour week, were summarised in The Labour Gazette of March last (p. 122). This Act came into partial operation on 24th October, and the complete prohibition of the employment of children under 14 is to date from 1st July, 1921. Supplementary regulations issued in a Royal Order of 10th August will be known as the Labour Decree of 1920. In the textile industry a 48 -hour week may be worked during the next two years.

## Changes in wages in denmark, SECOND QUARTER OF 1920.

The issue for 17 th November of the journal (Statistiske Efterretninger) of the Danish Statistical Department contains figures bringing the data concerning the general movement of wages in the most important trades in Denmark up to the second quarter of 1920. (For information relating to the previous quarter see p. 484 of the Labour Gazette for September.)

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 107,000 , and the chief industries covered are metal and engineering, building, paper and printing, food preparation, pottery, glass and cement, tobacco and woodworking.
The general result of the computation shows that the average hourly earnings in the industries indicated had risen by 5 per cent. since the preceding quarter, and by 276 per cent. since 1914. The increase was relatively greater among unskilled workers than among skilled, The was greater in the provinces than in Copenhagen. The increase in the second quarter is to some extent due to collective agreements entered into on 5 th April and on 28th May.

## STRIKES AND LOCK=0UTS IN PUBLIC SERVICES IN GERMANY

Regulations Concerning Stoppages in Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply. $\dagger$
As the outcome of a strike of electrical workers in Berlin in the early part of November, the Presidential Order summarised below was issued on 10 th of the month

Lock-outs and strikes in establishments which supply

* Based on a despatch from H.M. Commercial Secretary at the Hague, dated 26th October, 1920.
the community with gas, water, and electricity are per missible only after the issue of an award by the competent conciliation committee, and when three days at least have elapsed since its publication.
Persons who incite to a strike or lock-out prohibited strike, perform acts in regard order to bring about such a strike, perform acts in regard to workshops, machinery, or equipment by which the regular carrying on of the under taking is hampered or rendered impossible are liable to imprisonment or fine up to 15,000 marks. A like penalty will be imposed upon anyone who proclaims a lock-out in the circumstances defined above.

If establishments of the said nature are brought entirely or partially to a standstill as the result of a lock-out or strike, the Minister of the Interior is empowered to ensure emergency work and an emergency supply and to take al administrative measures for securing the maintenance of supplies for the population or the continuance of the undertaking. This includes the satisfaction of justifiable demands made by the workers. The cost of putting such measures in operation shall fall upon the owner of the establishment.
Manual and non-manual workers and officials who continue to carry on work in the establishments referred to or who carry out authorised emergency work or work for ensuring the necessary supplies, shall not suffer loss of any kind as the result of such action.
This Order entered into force on 10th November.

## Wages and cost of living in MASSACHUSETTS, 1914-1920.

A Report which appears in the Massachusetts Industrial Review for July last gives particulars of union rates of wages and hours of labour in force in the city of Boston on 1st July, 1914, and in 1920 respectively.

The number of distinct occupations represented in this comparison is 213, the data thus covering a wide field of employment. Time-rates of wages are alone considered, and these relate only to standard or regular working hours established by agreement between employers and organised workers. Payments for overtime and bonuses of whatever nature have been disregarded. The average hourly rate of wages for all occupations was 68.6 cents on July 1st, 1920, as compared with 37.4 cents on July 1st, 1914, representing an increase of about $83 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the period of fix years. The average number of hours per regular working week in 1920 was $48 \cdot 1$, as compared with $51 \cdot 2$ in 1914 , showing an average reduction of $3 \cdot 1$ hours, or about 6 per cent., in working time during the period. In some measure the increase in the hourly rates is attributable to a decrease in the number of hours per regular working week unaccompanied by a corresponding reduction in the weekly earnings

| Group of Occupations. | Average Rate of Wages. |  |  |  | Average Hours of Labour. <br> Per Week. |  | Increase i Average Rate of 1914 to 192 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per Hour. |  | Per Week. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1914. | 1920. | 1914. | 1920. | 1914. | 1920. | Per Hr . | Per |
|  | Cents. | Cents. | Dolls. | Dolls. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} F_{1} r \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ |
| Stonewor Quarrying | 55.9 | 100.0 | 24.59 | $47^{\circ} 0$ | 44.0 | 44.0 | 79.0 | 79 |
| Building Trades | $57 \cdot 9$ | 98.4 |  | 42**30 | 44. ${ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{120}^{69} 9$ |  |
| Metals and Machinery ... | ${ }^{38} 4 \cdot 3$ | 89.9 | 22.17 | 41.30 | 50.0 | 44.0 | 111.8 | ¢6 |
| Garment Trades ${ }^{\text {Bookbinding }}$.. $\quad .$. | 37.2 | ${ }^{6}{ }^{3} 0^{\circ} 5$ | 17.84 | 30.01 | 48.0 4509 | 48.0 | $68^{\circ}$ $60^{\circ} 2$ | ${ }_{68}^{68}$ |
| Printiog and Publishing | $49 \cdot 3$ | $78^{\prime} 9$ | $22^{\circ} 62$ | 35.92 |  |  |  |  |
| Woodworking and Upholstering. | 35.2 | $63 \cdot 3$ | 16.98 | 27.96 | 48.0 51.8 | 44.3 48.0 | $79 \cdot 7$ $85 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{74}^{65}$ |
| Brewery Workmen ... | 37.2 31.9 | 68.9 67.0 |  | $32 \cdot 17$ | 51.0 | $48^{\circ} 0$ | 110.3 | 97 |
| Bottlers and Drivers ... | ${ }_{26 \cdot 2}$ | 51.5 | 15.99 | $28^{\circ} 71$ | 60.9 46.1 | 55 | ${ }_{6}^{96.1}$ |  |
| Municipal Ëmployment | $39^{3}$ | 61.2 | 18.11 | 27 | 46 |  | 160 |  |
| Other Trades and Occupations | $36^{1} 1$ | 71.4 | $18^{\circ} 51$ | $33 \cdot 10$ | $51 \cdot 2$ | 46.4 | $97 \cdot 9$ |  |
| All Occupations represented | $37 \cdot 4$ | $68 \cdot 6$ | $19 \cdot 15$ | 33.06 | 51.2 | 48.1 | 83.5 | 72 |

## 2. Cost of Living.

According to the report referred to above the index numbers computed by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life show that had increased 98.5 in this State in June, 1920, had increfore that, per cent. since June, 1914. It appears therers in Boston taken as a whole, the organised wage-earners in Boston cmployed in 213 occupations for which information is employed presented failed, during the six-year period under here presented to obtain increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages which were fully commensurate with the increase in the cost of living in Massachusetts during the same period.

## STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES．

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM．
STATISTICS FOR 1st DECEMBER， 1920.
SUMMARY：AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE

Principal articles of Food<br>182\％<br>All Items included<br>$169 \%$

## FOOD．

The average increase，as compared with July，1914，in the The average increase，as coming－class dietary was 182 per cost of the pre－war ．At 1st November the increase was 191 per cent．The decline was mainly due to the reduction of 4 d ．per lb ．in the price of sugar，which took effect during November．There was also a slight fall in the average November．potatoes and flour between 1st November and 1st prices of potatoes and eggs，however，were dearer at 1 st December，milk by 1 per quart and eggs by nearly d．each，and fish was also dearer at the later date．
In the following Table is given a comparison of average
In the the articles of food included in these statistics in prices of the articles of inning of November， 1918 （just before July，1914，at the beginning or Nrmistice），and on 1st December， 1920 ：－

| Artiole． | Average Price（per lb． unless otherwise indicsted）． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average Inc. (+) } \\ & \text { or Decrease (-) } \\ & \text { at lst Dec., 1920, } \\ & \text { as compared with } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1914. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { lst } \\ \text { Nov.. } \\ \text { 1918. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Dec., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1914, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1918. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | s．d． | 8．d． | d， | s． | 8. |
| Beef，British－ Ribs <br> Thin Flänk | 0  <br> 0 68 <br> 8  |  |  | ＋1 ${ }^{23}$ | ＋ 04 <br> $+0{ }^{4}$ |
| Thin Flank |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ribs <br> Thin Flänk | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 8 \\ 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 0\end{array}$ | ＋ | － $0{ }^{4}$ |
| Mutton，British－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast ．．．．． | 063 |  | 18 | 0 | ＋ 0 5 |
| Mutton，Frozen－ |  |  |  |  | －0 |
| Breast ．．． | 04 |  | 07 | ＋03 | －0 |
| Bacon（streaky）＊ | $011 \begin{aligned} & \text { l } \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 9$ | ＋ $110 \frac{1}{2}$ | ＋063 |
| Flour．．${ }_{\text {Bread }} \quad .$. | ${ }^{0} 1015$ |  | ${ }^{2} 184$ |  | ＋12 |
| Tea ．．$\quad .0$ |  |  | 28 | ＋12 | ＋0 0 年 |
| Sugar（granulated） |  |  | 010 | ＋08 | ＋03 |
| Milk ．．．．per quart |  | 087 | $010 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＋063 | ＋0 |
| Butter－${ }_{\text {Fresh }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt $\because \quad \ddot{\square}$ |  |  | 3 3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ＋21年 | ＋0993 |
| $\text { U.S. }{ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margarine ．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  |  |  | ＋ | ＋ 0 |
| Eggs（fresh）$\quad 0$ each | 0 |  | 0 6s | ＋041 | －0 0 |
| Potatoes ．．per 7 lb ， | 04 | 07 | 0 112 | ＋06妾 | ＋ 03 |

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

| Article． | Average Percentage Increase at lst Dec．，1920，as compared with July， 1914. |  |  | Correspond ing flgure for United Kingdom at |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Large Towns （Popula－ tions over 50,000 ）． | SmallTowns andVillages， | United Kingdom． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | list 1918. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Beef，British－ Ribs Thin Flank | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent， |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ribs Thin Flank $\quad$ ．． | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | 175208 | 116102 |
| Mutton，British－＊．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legs Breast ．．．．． | 170195 | 167172 | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ | 102108 | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mrtreast ${ }_{\text {Muton，Frozen－＊}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legs Breast ． | 131 | 119 | 125 | 206 | 127 |
| Breast Bacon（streaky）＊ | 209138 | 197194194 | 70 | 217 |  |
| Fish ．．．． |  |  |  | 142 | 70 201 |
| Flour ．．${ }^{\text {．}}$ | 183 | 122 | 130187 | 167 | 118 |
| Bread ．． |  | 174 |  | 6265 | 189178 |
| Tea | 179 |  | 177 |  |  |
| Sugar（granulated）${ }^{\text {Milk }}$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 404195 | 80373203 | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 389 \end{array}$ | 73241 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 581 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Butter－${ }^{-}$． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 389 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ |  | 581 <br> 182 |
| Fresh ．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 172 \\ & 183 \\ & 143 \\ & 100 \\ & 377 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 177 \\ 182 \\ 139 \\ 89 \\ 369 \\ 122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 182 \\ 141 \\ 94 \\ 373 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 112 \\ 130 \\ 97 \\ 412 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 176 \\ 183 \\ 141 \\ 93 \\ 357 \\ 141 \end{array}$ |
| Salt Cheese（Canadian or Or co |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margarine ．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs（fresh）${ }^{\text {P．．}}$ ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes ．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| All abovearticles of Foo |  |  |  |  |  |
| （Weighted Percentage | 185 | 178 | 182 | 133 | 191 |

price for another kind locally representa itive，locality the Returns quote the $\dagger$ Government butter，except in Ireland．

## 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．The results of these enquiries show that the average increase in the rents of working－class dwellings between July，1914，and 1st December， 1920 （taking into account also the rates for the new half－year），was about 42 per cent．

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 from information as to the movements of prices of men＇s suits and overcoats，underclothing and hosiery，textile materials and boots received from retailers in the principal towns， it was estimated that at 1st November the level of retail prices of clothing，quality for quality，taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes，averaged about 320 per cent．higher than in July，1914．It was noted in the Labour Gazette for November that some retailers had made reductions in the prices of clothing during October． The returns for 1st December show that corresponding reductions were made during November by many other retailers，with the result that at 1 st December the increase， as compared with July，1914，averaged between 300 and 310 per cent．The reductions were distributed over all the items included in the statistics．
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 December．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 move－ ment in the fuel and light group，in which the average increase at 1st December 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 1st December，1920，is about 169 per cent．$t$ as compared with 176 per cent．for 1st November．
The result of this calculation（in which the same quan－ tities 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．On the other hand，it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in many families in which wages have been increased in a greater proportion than prices．No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living，as to which trustworthy statistics are not available．
Average Percentage Increase since July，1914：All Items． （Food，rent，clothing，fuel and light，etc．）

| Month <br> （beginning of）． | 1915. | 1916. | 1917, | 1918. | 1919 | 1920. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | .. | $10-15$ | 35 | 65 | $85-90$ | 120 | 125 |
| February | $\cdots$ | 15 | 35 | $65-70$ | 90 | 120 | 130 |
| March | .. | $15-20$ | $35-40$ | 70 | 80 | 115 | 130 |
| April.. | . | $15-20$ | $35-40$ | $70-75$ | $90-95$ | 110 | 132 |
| May | .. | .. | 20 | $40-45$ | 75 | $95-100$ | 105 |
| June.. | . | 25 | 45 | $75-80$ | 100 | 105 | 150 |
| July ．． | .. | 25 | $45-50$ | 80 | $100-105$ | $105-110$ | 152 |
| August | . | 25 | $45-50$ | 80 | 110 | 115 | 155 |
| September | . | 25 | 50 | $80-85$ | 110 | 115 | 161 |
| October | . | 30 | $50-55$ | $75-80$ | $115-120$ | 120 | 164 |
| November | . | $30-35$ | 60 | 85 | $120-125$ | 125 | 176 |
| December | . | 35 | 65 | 85 | 120 | 125 | 169 |

[^3]
## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

ITALY.

## (a) Rome.*

The general level of food prices in Rome in October, 1920, shows a rise of $4 \cdot 9$ per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 241 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consderation, the general level in October shows a rise of 7.1 per cent. as compared with September, and a rise of 248 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. $\dagger$

## (b) Milan. $\ddagger$

The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan, in the case of a family consisting of five persons, it the prices current in November, 1920, shows an increase of 4.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 411 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone shows an increase of 7.4 per cent as compared with October, and is 415 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. Clothing in November shows an increase of 578 per cent over the prewar cost, heating and lighting of 780 per cent., and rent an increase of 39 per cent. $\dagger$

## (c) Florence.§

The index number representing the weekly expenditure on food of a family consisting of five persons in Florence at the prices current in November, 1920, shows an increase of $9 \cdot 1$ per cent. when compared with the previous month, and of 378 per cent. compared with the first half of 1914 . The total family expenditure, including also clothing, rent, heating and lighting, \&c., in November shows an increase of 334 per cent. over the pre-war period. $\dagger$

## BELGIUM.

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15 th October, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with that of 15 th September, and of 377 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the average rise above the pre-war level on 15th October was 376 per cent. for all articles combined. For articles of "prime necessity " (almost entirely food) the average rise was 393 per cent., for less necessary articles 326 per cent., and for clothing (including footwear), fuel and light, 376 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.

The October issue of the Revue du Travail describes the steps taken to construct a "weighted" index number intended to show the fluctuations in the general level of retail food prices. This is based upon household consumption data collected by the Solvay Institute of Sociology in 1910, in conjunction with particulars of prices at various dates. On 15th October the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below five francs per day was 423 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914; the corresponding expenditure in the case of families whose incomes ranged from five to eight francs was 413 per cent. greater than in 1914; in the highest income class (eight francs and over) it was 414 per cent. greater. $\dagger$

## HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM). ${ }^{\text {G }}$

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in October, 1920, shows an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of $125 \cdot 9$ per cent. as compared with $1913 .+$

## NORWAY.**

According to figures published by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent and taxation, etc., 239 per cent. prevailing in October, shows an increase of as compared with July, 1914. The increase in the as compared with July, 1914. The increase in the expenditure on food alone in October was 240 per cent. over that of July, 1914. standard of living of an average cost of maintaining the standard or family, consisting of four persons, which had (in urban family, consisting of four persons
1914 ) an income of about $£ 83$ per annum. $\dagger$

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome.
$\dagger$ The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living an floures, the figures.
of Labour, Milan ${ }_{8}$ Information
\& Information supplied through the cour
offce, Florence.
$\|$ Revue du Travail, 15th November, 1920.
Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Offlce of Amsterdam.

[^4]
## SWEDEN.*

The general level of retail prices of food and other household necessaries (fuel and lighting) at the prices prevailing with the cost in the decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared 203 per cent. when preceding month, but an increase of "typical family ", is one consisting of a man and. The and two children, which had an expenditure (in and wife 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, November
shows a decrease of 2.6 ame shows a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as against October, 1920, but an increase of 206 per cent. over July, 1914.t

## CANADA. $\ddagger$

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food alone by a family of five in October, 1920, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in sixty towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 0.6 per cent. when compared with that of the previous month, but an increase of 114 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken into consideration, the October figure shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with September, and a rise of 87 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food (114 per cent.) on the one hand and the total family expenditure
(87 per cent.) on the other, is due to ( 87 per cent.) on the other, is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become considerably dearer, house-rent, according to the latest returns, was only 35 per cent. higher than in the period immediately before the war. $\dagger$

## SOUTH AFRICA.§

The expenditure required to satisfy the needs of a family of five persons in the matter of food at the prices prevailing in October in the nine capital towns of the Union of South Africa was 1.3 per cent. greater than in the preceding month and $97 \cdot 3$ per cent. greater than in 1914 prior to the outbreak of war. $\dagger$

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.
$\dagger$ The increase in the cost is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the standard of living during the period covered by the figures.
$\ddagger$ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy af the Census and Statistics
Office, Pretoria. Office, Pretoria.


## FOOD PRICES-GENERAL SUMMARY.

Pergentage 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 betwees the figures for any two countries.]


- It should be noted that the flgures for the United Kingdom relate for all items the increase is 169 per cent. (See p. 674.) + The increases shown are for families of the lowest income ciass: in October t
per cent, $\ddagger$ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures, 8 Figures for 3rd Quarter. $\ddagger$ Figures for August.
(31162) B4


## HUNGARY

## FRANCE.*

Employment Exchanges in November.-According to Emps furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, eturnumber of permanent situations found by exchanges the number or the week ended 27 th November, 1920, was 10,135 during the week 7,152 temporary situations found, while There were also in addition 2,292 tore of 19,579 placings in all.
Out-of-Work Donation.-According to the latest returns Oubla and 28 municipal unemployment funds were in operation, and 28 mymber persons in receipt of out-of-work donathe total number of persons 1,931 were men and 1,108 women, tion being 3,039 , of whom 1,963 in the previous week. The large majority as against 2,963 in the departments of the Seine, Hauteof these were in the deparmd Indre-et-Loire.
Reduced Employment in Textile Trades in Northern Rance-H M. Commercial Secretary at Paris, in a recent France.- Hin. despatch relating to the figures showing the reduction in France, gives certain frict of Roubaix-Tourcoing. In 174 employment in the districturns 56,406 men were employed factories covered by the returly last, while at the end of in various trades on 1st July last, while $214{ }^{\text {at }}$ the November the corresponding total was 52,21 . At the same time the hours worked per week were reduced from 48 in July to 33, 34, 37, 42 or 43, according to occupation, in November. When thes are combined the reduction in the volume of formployment works out as follows the combing, spinning of carded wool, 39 per cent., cotton spinning, 13 per cent., dyeing and finishing, 27 per cent., weaving of dress material, etc., 31 per cent., weaving of upholstery materials, 13 per cent., weaving of carpets, 3t. per cent.

## GERMANY.

Employment in October and first Half of November. The following paragraph on the state of employment appears in the Reichsanzeiger of 4th December, 1920

During October the general situation in the labour market was again obscure and uncertain. The abatement of the depression in certain industries coincided with a decline in employment in others due to the approach of winter, while, in addition, many important industries, especially the metal working, suffered from the shrinkage of fuel supplies arising out of Germany's obligation to send increased quantities of coal abroad. The varying signs of improvement should therefore be discounted in view of the gloominess of the general situation reflected in the numbers of unemployed and of persons in receipt of unemployment relief, which are still very high. It would be premature, in view of this general uncertainty, to expect a favourable development in the near future."
According to the same paper, the trade union returns show, on the whole, a slight reduction of unemployment. According to reports received from 34 unions, with a total membership of $5,232,758$, the number of unemployed was 212,376 , or $4 \cdot 1$ per cent., as compared with 4.5 per cent. in September. This figure is, however, very high as compared with that of the same month in previous years. Many important unions again report increased unemployment.

The Employment Exchanges reported a further decrease of applicants for employment which was, however, small in the case of female workers. On an average there were 199 male and 126 female applicants for every 100 vacancies, as compared with 217 and 128 respectively in September.

There has also been a decline in the number of persons drawing unemployment donation from public funds. On 15th November there were 349,243 such persons, as against 361,069 on 1st of that month and 395,779 on 1st October. These figures are exclusive of subsidised relatives, of whom there were 345,828 on 1st November and 334,373 on 15 th.

## SWITZERLAND

Employment in October.-The monthly report $\dagger$ issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzerland states that during October an appreciable change for the worse took place in the position of the labour market. The embroidery and boot and shoe trades were reported in September as passing through slack periods; to these must be added the spinning, silk (ribbons, silk goods and subsidiary trades), paper and pulp, metal and engineering, ready-made clothing and finishing cement, impregnating, ready-made clothing and linen trades, while even in the The prospects signs of change were bcoming apparent. The prospects for the winter appear poor. The demand from foreign buyers for Swiss goods is falling off, and the country is flooded with goods from abroad. During situations in the case for employment were $157 \cdot 7$ per 100 September, while app of men, as compared with 126.4 in as compared with $92 \cdot 3$ in Sept by women numbered $129 \cdot 9$,

[^5]1920. Berne.

Unemployment.-H.M. High Commissioner at Budapest in a despatch dated 2nd November, quotes certain particulars relating to unemployment published by the Trade Union Council. The number of men employed at 70 metalworking establishments fell from 42,447 in October, 1918, to 24,495 in July, 1920. There was a great shortage of miners, due to the fact that these formerly came chiefly from Slovakia and are now not allowed to cross the frontier. The textile workers were at a standstill; in July, 1920, the unemployed numbered 4,600 . In the chemical industry 3,000 were unemployed as against 5,000 employed previously. More than half of the total number of printers were out of work; in July there were over 3,000 unemployed. Working jewellers were practically all out of employment.

## HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).*

Unemployment in September.-The quarterly statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that $13 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city were out of work in September, as compared with 18.9 per cent. in the preceding month and 5.4 per cent. in September, 1919. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 53.2 per cent. were unemployed in September. If the diamond workers be excluded the percentage unemployed becomes 4.4 in September, 5.5 in August, and $5 \cdot 1$ per cent. in September, 1919.

## CANADA. $\dagger$

Unemployment in September.-Returns relating to unemployment in September were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,468 labour organisations, having a total membership of 189,253 . For all occupations reporting 3.25 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4 per cent. in August and $2 \cdot 19$ per cent. in September, 1919.

| Group of Trades. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Member- } \\ \text { ship } \\ \text { reporting } \\ \text { on 30th } \\ \text { Sept., } \\ \text { 1920. } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage Unemployed at end of Month. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1919. |
| All trades reporting.. | 189,253 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 4.00 | $2 \cdot 19$ |
| PRINOIPAL UNIONS. |  |  |  |  |
| Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores | 9,628 | 0.06 | $0 \cdot 24$ | $1 \cdot 11$ |
| Metals, machinery, and conveyances .. | 16,398 | 5.30 | $1 \cdot 74$ | $4 \cdot 60$ |
| Textiles, carpets and cordage | 4,528 | $0 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 08$ | 1.08 |
| Clothing and laundering .. .. | 6,647 | 38.96 | $22 \cdot 40$ | 0.05 |
| Eood, to bacco and liquors .̈̈ .. | 2,523 | $\xrightarrow{26.27}$ | $1 \cdot 49$ 43 | 0.80 |
| Steam railways shoes and rubbers ... | 57,136 | ${ }^{10} 0.77$ | 40.53 | 0.99 |
| Street and electric railway employees.. | 9,098 | 0.20 | 0.03 | $0 \cdot 13$ |
| Navigation, seafaring, dock labour, etc. | 10,685 | $2 \cdot 82$ | 16:80 | 8:62 |
| Teamsters and chauffeurs.. | 2,042 | 0.78 | 0.09 | 0.36 |
| Printing, rublishing and paper goods ... | ${ }_{9,671}$ | $1 \cdot 68$ | 1.37 | $1 \% 1$ |

Employment in October.-For the week ending 30th October employment reports were tabulated by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, from 5,156 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 745,352 persons. At the end of the previous week these firms had 748,023 persons employed and at the middle of January 704,478. These figures show a decline of 0.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding week and an increase of 5.8 per cent. as compared with January.

## NORWAY $\ddagger$

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

| Group of Trades, | Membership. |  |  | Percentage Unemployed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 30, 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 31, \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Sept. 30, } \\ 1919 . \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 30, \\ 1920 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ang. 31, } \\ 1920 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 30, \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) | 909 | 897 | 887 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Carpenters, \&c. $\quad . \quad$.. | 1,404 | 1,414 | 1,541 | $0 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | 0.5 |
| Painters (Christiania) .. | 699 | 743 | 450 | - | - |  |
| Metal workers .. | 9,753 | 9,926 | 9,928 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Boot and shoemakers | 1,007 | 1,027 | -976 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Printers $\quad \because \quad \because \quad \because$ | 2,541 | 2,522 | 2,544 | $\frac{1}{3} \cdot 7$ | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| Bookbinders(Christiania) | 888 | 869 620 | 919 616 | ${ }_{4} \cdot 9$ | 4 | 2.6 |
| Cabinetmakers ... .. | 613 | 620 580 | 616 500 |  | $4 \cdot 1$ | 2.4 |
| Bakers (Christiania) | 580 | 580 | 500 | 43 | 41 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| Total .. .. | 18.394 | 18,598 | 18,361 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 111 |

[^6]tember, 1920 .
The Labour Gazette, Nov., 1920. Canadian Department of Lahour, Ottawa. $\ddagger$ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.*

BHOWING PEROENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.
Thick Curve $=1920$
Thin Curve $=1919$.
$\overline{-=}=-=$ Dotted 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.


## EMPLOYMENT SUMMARYFOR NOVEMBER.

During the early part of November employment was seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines. The settlement of the strike was followed by a partial recovery, but at the end of November employment generally was still considerably worse than in the first part of October, before the beginning of the coal strike. In some industries, including building, agriculture, coal mining, iron and steel, pottery and cement, employment was good, but in many others, especially the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, leather and furniture trades, it was slack, with much shor time and unemployment.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among the members of Trade Unions (mainly skilled workpeople) from which returns are received was the end of pared with 2.2 at the end of September progress, the perOctober, when the coal strike was in 5.3 . In industries centage, exclusive of coal miners, was
covered by the new Uner Trade Unions which

* The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various ins on strike (e.g., coal pay unemployed bers in October, 1920 ) or locked out, sick, or superannu
from the figures. Detailed figures are given incladed in the October figure $\dagger$ Excluding coal m
came into operation in November, the percentage unemployed at 26 th November was also 3.7. The number of workpeople on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the same date was 520,353, of whom men numbered approximately 374,000 and women 103,000 , the remainder being youths and girls. In addition, large numbers of workpeople were on short time.

Employment in coal mining recovered rapidly after the termination of the dispute, and towards the end of the month it was good in almost every district. At iron mines employment was fair on the whole; at shale and lead mines it was good; at zinc mines it was fairly good; at ment was good on the whack. With quarrymen employment was good on the whole.
In the pig-iron industry employment was fairly good towards the end of the month, and the number of furnaces reported as being in blast rose from 60 at the end of October to 234 at the end of November; in September, however, the number was 270. In the latter part of the month employment in the iron and steel trades was good on the whole in Scotland and fair in England and Wales. In the tinplate trade employment showed an improvement towards the end of November, but early in December a further depression set in, and as a precautionary measure a month's notice was tendered to practically all the tinplate workers in South Wales. In the engineering trades employment varied considerably; in some districts there was a recovery to the conditions prevailing before the coal strike, but in many others the state of employment was no better, and in some cases it was worse, than in October. With ironmoulders, however, employment in most districts was good with an unsatisfied demand for labour. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades showed no general improvement. The shortage of raw materials consequent on the coal strike was felt in many centres, and at some of the principal ports the cancellation of orders restricted the volume of work available. In some of the other metal trades there was a decline; with brass-workers, however, employment continued fair on the whole, and in the cutlery and file trades it was reported as fairly good.

In the cotton trade the depression prevailing in earlier months became more acute, and employment was worse than in the weeks preceding the coal strike. Organised short time working, amounting to a reduction of 13 hours each week, continued in the section spinning Egyptian cotton, and from 6th December it was arranged that mills spinning American cotton should close for three days in each week. In the weaving section there was also much short time and unemployment. In the woollen and worsted and linen trades there was a further decline, and employment was bad and short time general. Employment in the jute trade was also bad and many workpeople were employed only three days a week. In the carpet trade employment was fair on the whole; in the silk trade it continued slack, and much short time was reported. There was further depression in the lace and hosiery industries, and employment was bad, with a considerable amount of short time. Employment in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades declined slightly, and was slack. In the tailoring, corset, shirt and collar, and wholesale mantle, costume, etc., trades it was slack generally; with dressmakers in London it was moderate. In the leather and felt hat trades employment was bad generally.

There was a further depression in the boot and shoe trades, and short time and unemployment were reported in all the princi'pal districts. In the printing and bookbinding trades employment was fair on the whole, but in the paper trades it was reported as slack.

In the building trades employment continued good except with labourers and navvies. With painters there was a seasonal decline, but in many districts they continued to be well employed. In the cement trade employment continued good. In the brick-making industry it suffered from the effects of the coal strike in the aarly part of the month, but later it was good on the whole. Employment in the woodworking and furnishing trades was slack generally; with coach-makers, coopers, wheelwrights and smiths, however, it was reported as fair. The pottery trades, which had been completely disorganised by the coal strike, recovered about the middle of November, and at the end of that month employment was good on the whole. In the glass trades it was fairly good generally. In the food preparation trades employment was fairly good in the jam and marmalade and bacon-curing section and moderate in the other branches.

Agricultural operations were helped by favourable weather, and work was well advanced. In some districts in England and Wales there was a scarcity of skilled labour, but at the Martinmas hirings in the north a number of men failed to obtain engagements. In Sloyment a scarcity of skilled workers was reported. Employment with dock labourers continued slack. Wht during the first three weaks showed a marked improvementlement of the coal dispute, of the month actering week there was a decline. With but in the succeeding week there was a declined, but was fair on the
fishermen employment also der whole.

## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,611,756 reported 60,298 (or 3.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1920. In addition large numbers were on short time.

| Trade. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Member- } \\ \text { ship at end } \\ \text { of Nov., } \\ 1920 . \end{gathered}$ | Percentage Unemployed at end of November 1920." |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( in percentage Unemployed as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | Per- centage | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Buildingt .. | ${ }_{184.660}^{100,051}$ | 621 185 | $0 \cdot 6$ |  | $+0^{\prime} 1$ |
| Coal Mining $\cdot{ }^{\text {and }}$ " Ship- | 531,664 | 29,238 | $5 \cdot 5$ | + 0.6 |  |
| Engineering building. | 88,193 | 2,409 | $2 \cdot 7$ | + 0.1 | +19 |
| Miscellaneous Metal |  |  |  |  | + 1.0 |
| Cotton - ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 113,775 12.048 | 4,116 | 6.8 | +0.8 +0.8 | + $5 \cdot 9$ |
| Woollen and Worsted | 121,552 | 3,980 | $\stackrel{3}{2.3}$ | - 2.4 | a +1.4 +1.8 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Other }}$ Printing, Bookubinding and | 105,041 | 2,931 |  |  |  |
| Paper | 41,567 |  | 3.0 | -0.3 | +2.6 +0.7 |
| $\underset{\text { Furnighing }}{\text { Wood working }}$.. $\quad .$. | 57,575 | 1,081 | $1 \cdot 9$ |  |  |
| Clothing:- |  |  |  | + 2.6 |  |
| Boot and Shoe.. Other Clothing | 99,460 | 6,319 | 6.4 | + 3.7 | +5.4 |
| Leather ... .. | 17.644 | 1,557 | 88 | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 8.1$ |
| Glass .. | 1,457 | 101 | $0 \cdot 2$ | -49.4 | -0.2 |
| Pottery | $\begin{array}{r} 44,838 \\ 4,934 \end{array}$ | 370 | 7.5 | +1.3 | + $7 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | 1,611,756 | 60,2988 | 3.78 | $-1.6$ | + 0.8 |

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

(a) Certain Mining and Metal Trades.

(b) Othler Trades.

| Trade. | Num ber of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1820. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | Month ago. 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Textiles:Cotton Woollen W orsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 92,638 \\ 17,848 \\ 30,79 \\ 28,066 \\ 9,852 \\ 16,99 \\ 6,938 \\ 14,984 \\ 23,251 \end{array}$ | Per cent. | Per cent. | $\begin{array}{r} \mathcal{S} \\ 232,347 \\ 42,462 \\ 69,449 \\ 43,128 \\ 16,516 \\ 28,896 \\ 10,209 \\ 33,656 \\ 75,833 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent |
|  |  | $+35$ | $-0.6$ |  | $+10 \cdot 3$ | + $+\quad 48$ |
|  |  | - 1.5 | -1.4 |  | - $5 \cdot 2$ | + 1.3 |
|  |  | - 1.8 | +1.2 |  | $+0.2$ | + 3.8 |
|  |  | - 1.4 | - 0.9 |  | + $6 \cdot 1$ +13.2 | - $\quad 1.2$ |
|  |  | -4.3 | - $7 \cdot 5$ |  | +13.2 | - 3.2 |
|  |  | - 4.8 | -14.9 |  | $-10.7$ | - 72.6 |
|  |  | $+0.4$ | +6.0 |  | +2.4 | + 27.7 |
|  |  | $+0 \cdot 2$ | + 24 |  | $-0.5$ | - 1.4 |
| Total Textiles | 241,085 | $+0.5$ | $-2.0$ | 652,496 | $+27$ | $+2 \cdot 1$ |
| Boot and Shoe | $\begin{aligned} & 50,452 \\ & 14,455 \\ & 19,753 \\ & 13,322 \\ & 15,625 \end{aligned}$ | $-2.4$ | -9.8+3.4 | 104,257 | $-6.5$ | $-18^{\circ} 5$ |
| Shirt and Collar .. |  | $-3 \ddot{4}$ |  | ${ }_{29}^{21,879}$ | + 0.5 | + 8.7 |
| ReadymadeTailoring Paper Manufacture |  |  | +15.2 |  | -6.1 | - 27.7 |
| Printing and Book- |  | - 178 -0.2 | 1 +8.1 +6.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,582 \\ & 45,059 \end{aligned}$ | $-2 \cdot 9$ | + 25.9 |
| binding. |  | -0.2 | + 6.0 |  | + 71 | + 25.1 |
| Pottery | 13,662 | +19.2 | $+7 \cdot 5$ | 36,260 | $+33 \cdot 2$ | + $32 \cdot 3$ |
| Brick | 10,419 7,012 | $\begin{aligned} & +100 \\ & +15 \% \end{aligned}$ | $+0.2$ | 35,632 | +1.6 | + 16 |
| Cement $\quad \because \quad$ O. | 11,765 | $\begin{aligned} & +15.6 \\ & +1.8 \\ & +0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +17.1 \\ +30.6 \\ -9.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,107 \\ 50,645 \\ 150,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +23.3 \\ & +3.8 \\ & +\quad .2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +49.3 \\ +72.8 \end{array}$ |
| Food Preparation | 58,897 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 213,362 | $+0.6$ | $-3.8$ | 540,427 | $+2.0$ | + 6.5 |
| Tin Mining .. Lead and Zinc Mining. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,125 \\ 753 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -14.6 \\ +0.9 \end{array}$ | -28.0. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,632 \\ & 2,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -107 \\ +\quad 02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +30 \\ +\quad 74 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Tota) | 456,325 | $+0.5$ | - 2.9 | 1,098830 |  |  |

[^7]
## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which has been in operation since 8th Noyember, 1920, extended insurance against unemployment to almost all trades and occupations except agriculture and indoor private domestic service. The Acts of 1911 and 1916 are replaced by the new Act and therefore the statistics hitherto published as to the numbers and percentages unemployed amongst persons insured under the 1911 and 1916 Acts will be no longer available. The total number of insured persons at the end of November is estimated to be about 11,200,000, and the total number of unemployment books and out of work donation policies of insured persons remaining lodged at that date was 414,585 or 3.7 per cent.

Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons consequent upon the operation of the new Act, and owing to the fact that the industrial classification of new entrants under the Act is not yet complete, it is not at present possible to ascertain the numbers of persons insured in the various industries. Consequently it is not possible to show percentages of unemployment for the different industries. The following Table, however, shows by trades the number of persons whose unemployment books or out of work donation policies remained lodged on 26th November, 1920 :

| Trade. | Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged 28th November, 1920. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males, | Females. | Total. |
| Building | 37,450 |  |  |
| Works of Construction Shipbuilding | 4,187 24,581 | ${ }_{561}$ | 4, 4105 |
| Engineering and Ironfounding ... | ${ }_{75}$ | 5,365 | 81, 2 233 |
| Vehicle Construction | 9.180 | 2,305 | 11,485 |
| Sawmilling, Packing Case Making | 6,645 | 1,083 | 7.728 |
| Ammunition and Chemicals | 3,798 | 3,205 | 7,003 |
| Manufacture other Metals .. | 3,035 | 1,756 | 9,661 4,791 |
| Manufacture Metal Goods | 4,398 | 7,699 | 12,097 |
| Clocks, Watches, Plate, Jewellery | 607 | 467 | 1,074 |
| Musical Instruments, Toys, Games | 401 | 481 | 882 |
| Rubber and Rubber Goods .. | 1.590 | 2,517 | 4,107 |
| Leather and Leather Goods ... | 2,957 | 2,013 | 4,970 |
| Brick, Tile, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 1,474 | 447 | 1,921 |
| Hotel and Laundry Service .. .. | 5,942 | 5,780 | 11,722 |
|  | 7,712 | 545 | 8.257 |
| Conveyance Men, Goods and Messages | 40,781 | 563 | 41,344 |
| Paper Making .. .. .. | 2,499 | 777 | 11,276 |
| Cotton .. .. | 5,885 | 2,725 | 8,610 |
| Woullen and Worsted | 2,152 | 426 | 2,578 |
| Other Textiles.. .. | 4,433 | 2,295 | 6,728 |
| Workers in Dress $\quad . \ddot{ }$ | 10,880 | 15,969 |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 3.275 | 2,345 | 5,620 |
| General Labourers | 53,167 | 13 | 53,180 |
| Others | 16,769 | 9,874 | 26,643 |
| Total Insured Industries | 339,941 | 69,578 | 409,519 |
| Uninsured Industries.. | 5,016 | 50 | 5,066 |
| Grand Total | 344,957 | 69,628 | 414,585 |

## 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.

At the beginning of November work at the mines was stopped owing to the strike of miners. After the termination of the dispute in this industry early in November employment rapidly recovered, and towards the end of the month it was good in almost every district. At the colliers making Returns in November there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with a year ago.

Of the 599,818 workpeople included in the Returns for November, 357,238 (or 59.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working $12 \dagger$ days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 198,220 (or 33 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days.

[^8]The average number of days worked per week $(5 \cdot 78)$ showed an increase of 0.09 on a year ago.
The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed, and the average number of days worked per week in the colieries covered by the Returns for the fortnight ended 27th November, 1920, compared with a year
ago:-


The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 27th November, 1920, was provisionally returned to the Board of Trade at 15,919,100 tons. For the fortnight ended 27th November the output was $10,387,200$ tons.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during November, 1920, amounted to $1,548,053$ tons, or $4,654,745$ tons less than in November, 1913.

## Iron, Shale and other mining, and QUARRYING.

Employment at iron mines, which was to some extent still adversely affected by the recent strike of coal miners varied considerably, but, on the whole, was fair. Shale miners continued to be well employed. With tin miners employment was again slack; at lead mines it was good, with some shortage of labour, while at zinc mines it continued fairly good. Employment at quarries was good, on the whole; a little time was occasionally lost owing to bad weather.

## MINING.

Iron.-Returns received, relating to mines and open works at which 16,729 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 27 th November, 1920, show a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the total number employed compared with November, 1919. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was $5 \cdot 28$, compared with 5.88 a year ago.

Comparison with October, 1920, is not possible, the iron mines in all the principal districts having been closed down during the latter part of that month owing to the strike.

| Districts | No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returne. |  | Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. ${ }^{*}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fortnight onded Nov 1920. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) as comared with a year ago. | Fort night ended Nov. 1920. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase ( }+ \text { ) } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Decrease ( }- \text { ap } \\ \text { compared } \\ \text { wik a } \\ \text { year ago. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Oleveland | 7,418 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per Cent. } \\ -1 \cdot 2.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days, } \\ & 5^{\prime 2} .23 \end{aligned}$ | D 0.88 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oumberland and Len- } \\ & \text { cashire } \\ & \text { Other Districts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,826 \\ & 4,485 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 9 \\ +1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 40 \cdot 40 \\ & 5 \cdot 25 \end{aligned}$ | $=0.58$ |
| All Districts .. | 16,729 | $-1 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 28$ | $-0.60$ |

Shale.-Returns received from firms employing 4,753 workpeople in the fortnight ended 27th November, 1920, show that the number employed was 0.4 per cent. less than in October, but 11.9 per cent. greater than in November,
1919. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.93 , compared with 6.00 in October and
5.83 a year and ar ago
Tin.-Employment was slack with tin miners. Returns received from firms employing 1,125 workpeople in number employed decrease of 14.6 per cent. in the and of 28.0 mployed, compared with the previous month, total amount paid in wared with November, 1919. The weeks in Naid in wages at these mines in four weeks in November was $£ 14,528$, a decrease of $10 \cdot 7$ per
cent. on the previous cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 3.0 per cent. on a year ago

Lead and Zinc.-Returns received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, \&c.), employing 753 workpeople in November show an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but no change as compared with a year ago. The total amount paid in wages at these mines in four weeks in November was wages at increase of 0.2 per cent. on October, and of $7 \cdot 4$ per cent. on November, 1919.

## QUARRYING

Limestone.-Employment was generally good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, though time was lost in some cases as a result of the recent strike at coal mines; at other limestone quarries employment continued fairly good. A shortage of quarrymen was reported.

Sandstone.-Employment at sandstone quarries improved, and was generally fairly good. A number of firms reported a shortage of labour.

Granite (Road Materials, Setts, etc.).-Employment continued good at quarries producing material for road making and fairly good at quarries producing granite for paving setts. A scarcity of labour was reported at some quarries.

Slate-Slate quarrymen were again well employed in North Wales; in Cornwall the re-opening of a slate quarry was reported.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).-Employment was fairly good, on the whole, at both basalt and whinstone quarries.

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


## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

Employment was adversely affected by the coal miners' dispute in the early part of the month, but later it improved and was fairly good on the whole. At the works covered by the Returns received, 234 furnaces were in blast at the end of November, as compared with 60 at the end of October and with 241 a year ago.

201.
otal
4. See note $\dagger$ at foot of second column on page 678.

| Division. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 26th November, 1920. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London. | . |  | . | . | .. | 17,854 |
| Northern | e8 | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 4,734 |
| Xorkshire | .. | .. | .. |  | $\ldots$ | -5,566 |
| East Midl | .. | .. |  |  | .. | 2,468 |
| West Mid |  |  |  |  |  | 17,993 |
| S. Midlanc | Eastern |  | .. | .. | $\because$ | 4,314 |
| South We | . |  |  |  | : | 3,611 |
| Wales .. | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 876 |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 7,078 |
| Iroland .. |  |  |  |  | .. | 2,385 |
| UNITE | GDOM | .. | .. |  | .. | 81,033 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Male } \\ & \text { Fem } \end{aligned}$ |  | .. | $\because$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 75,668 \\ 5,365 \end{array}$ |

On the Tyne employment was better on the whole than in October. It was reported as moderate with fitters, turners and machine men, but good with ironmoulders and brassmoulders. On the Wear full time was resumed after the coal strike. On the Tees employment was described as moderate, but good with ironfounders.

In the Manchester district employment showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, but normal conditions had not been restored, a number of workpeople being on short time. At Liverpool it was still bad, and only slightly better than in October. At Oldham employment varied from fair to good in the various trades. At other towns in Lancashire and in Cheshire employment was fairly good generally; the textile machinery branch was busy, but the motor branch was depressed. Employment at Leeds, though only fair on the whole, experienced a recovery after the coal strike, and many men who had temporarily been suspended resumed work; a considerable amount of short time, however, was worked during the month. Employment with ironmoulders was very good. At Sheffield employment in some sections was described as bad, but with ironfounders it continued good. At Bradford and Huddersfield it was good with ironfounders, and fairly good in other departments. At Nottingham, with the exception of ironfounders, employment was only moderate, and there was some short time worked. At Gainsborough and Grantham short time was general. At Lincoln short time was also prevalent, but ironmoulders were fully employed after the first week. At Derby and Leicester a decline was reported, and much time was lost by ironfounders in the former town in consequence of the coal strike. Conditions at Birmingham and Coventry showed no recovery after the coal strike, many returns describing employment as even worse than during the previous month. Large numbers of workpeople were unemployed, and short time was general. Employment in the motor-car trade at Wolverhampton continued to be bad. At Stafford employment was bad, but in the Potteries district it was reported as good

At Norwich, Bedford and Luton employment was fair, though some short time was still worked. At Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford it was slack, and several works continued on short time. In the Southern Counties slackness was experienced in the motor trades; with other bnanohes employment showed great variations as between different districts, but was frequently described as bad or slack and worse than in October. It was somewhat better than in October in South Wales; ironmoulders in this district were well employed.

Employment in the Glasgow district was good with ironmoulders, but dull with other branches, many men being out of employment and others working short time. At Edinburgh employment was fair and a little better than in October, but at Aberdeen, Dundee, Arbroath and Forfar there was an actual decline. Employment was fair at Belfast, but bad at Cork. At Dublin and Wexford short time was in operation.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades during November showed no general improvement, and, on the whole, was only moderate. The shortage of raw materials due to the coal strike was still felt in many centres, and at some of the principal ports cancellation of orders reduced the volume of available work.
On the Tyne and Wear employment with rivetters, caulkers and platers was slack, and worse than in the previous month, large numbers of men being out of employment. The shortage of materials, due to the closing of the iron and steel works in consequence of the recent coal strike, combined with a cancellation of certain orders, adversely affected the state of employment with these sections. With shipwrights, however, employment was fair, and with joiners it was good. On the Tees employment on the whole was moderate or fair.

Employment was reported as fair at Hull and Beverley, and slack at Selby, in each case showing a decline as compared with the previous month. It remained fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and. Wivenhoe, but ment with barge builders was still very employwith other classes of workpeople it was worse than in ; October. At Southampton employment was fair, and showed an improvement. Shipwrights at some of the south western ports continued to be well employed. At Bristo employment was fair, but worse than in October. At Aristol South Wales ports employment showed an improvement, but was quiet on the whole, a considerable number of men being out of work; at Newport employment was reported as good. On the Mersey a slow recovery was experienced after the cessation of the shipwrights' strike. A shortage of shipwrights was reported from Barrow.

On the Clyde employment was still adversely affected by shortage of materials, but with joiners it remained good. At Aberdeen and Dundee shipwrights continued to be well employed. Employment with chippers and painters at employed. Ieith showed a considerable improvement. At Belfast employment was fair with shipwrights, but slack with other sections. At Cork and Queenstown employment with shipwrights, though fair, was worse than in October.
The following Table* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at
26 th November, 1920 :-

Division.
Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work at 26th Nolicies Lodged at 26 th November, 1920.


NITED KINGDOM
Males
Females ..

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

During the first fortnight of the month employment in these industries suffered from the effects of the coal strike. Later, employment showed some improvement, but in December the unsettled condition of the industry caused many employers to take the precautionary measure of giving 28 days' notice to men to terminate contracts.

| Works. | Number of Works open, |  |  | Number of Mills in operation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At end of Nov.1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At end } \\ & \text { of Nov.. } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year <br> ago. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Tinplate. Steel Sheet. | 76 7 | $\begin{aligned} & +10 \\ & -10 \end{aligned}$ | $=2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 385 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+64 \\ +13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+\quad 3$ -17 |
| Total. | 83 | +8 | -7 | 463 | + 51 | - 14 |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets, in November, 1920, amounted to 52,024 tons, or 13,376 tons less than in October, 1920, and 61,749 tons less than in November, 1913.

## miscellaneous metal trades.

Employment in these trades continued slack on the whole, practically no improvement being noticeable as compared with the position in October, when most of the trades were adversely affected by the coal strike. In certain trades a further decline was noticeable. Returns were received from trade unions covering 88,193 workpeople, of whom 2.7 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in Novemwhom as compared with 2.6 per cent. in October and 0.8 per cent. in November, 1919. In addition much short time was reported.

[^9]Brasswork.-Employment continued fair on the whole, but short time was again reported from the Birmingham and Nottingham districts, and was also worked to sirmingham
xtent in Manchester. makers at Blackheath and Halesow, bolt, rivet and spike tinued bad, and makers and Halesowen employment conremained slack. Shoe rivet and wire bolts at Darlaston mingham were reported rivet and wire nail makers at Birfor several years, much short been slack for the first time towards the end of the month time being worked except

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stir
reported as fairly good on the whole inc.-Employment was trade at Sheffield, but a slight decline the cutlery and file certain sections of these a slight decline was noticeable in the edge tool trade at Wednesbury, and itoved to good in with bit and stirrup and anesbury, and continued slack inakers at Walsall. At Redditch emple harness furniture good with fish hook and fishing tackle mayment improved to fair with needle makers.
Tubes.-Employment declined to fair in this trade at Birmingham and Wednesbury.
ir with anchor smiths.-At Cradley employment continued fair with anchor smiths, shipping tackle and shackle makers, and remained slack with block chain and cable chain makers. A further decline was reported at Dudley for and there was a slight wecline at Wednesbury with axen slack, spring makers, who were previously reported as well employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.-Employment continued slack on the whole, short time being worked in certain districts. In the London and Wolverhampton districts it was reported as bad. With iron plate workers employment continued bad or slack in the Lye, Bilston, Dudley, Wolverhampton and Birmingham districts.
Wire.-Employment with wire weavers and drawers continued slack, and short time was again worked in some Hollow
Hollow-ware.-With galvanised hollow-ware makers employment continued slack, some short time being reported. At Wolverhampton it improved to fairly good with cast iron hollow-ware makers, and it remained fair with tin and enamelled hollow-ware makers.
Stoves, Grates, \&c.-Employment declined to slack at Leeds, but remained fair on the whole. Some short time and overtime were reported by the trade union concerned.
The exports of hardware in November, 1920, amounted to 15,855 cwts., or 3,959 cwts. more than in October, 1920, but 8,527 cwts. less than in November, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in November, 1920, amounted to 2,219 tons, or 167 tons more than in October, 1920, but 659 tons less than in November, 1913.

## COTTON TRADE.

During November the depression in the cotton trade continued. Both in the spinning and in the weaving branches employment was worse than in the first part of October, before employment was affected by the coal strike. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton organised short time ( 35 instead of 48 hours a week) continued during November, and has since been prolonged until January 10th; in the American section there was much under-employment in various forms, and organised short time, reducing the hours worked to 24 per week, has since been introduced, as from December 6th.

In the weaving section there was much short time; many workpeople were operating less than the normal number of looms, and, in addition, some weaving sheds were stopped altogether during the month.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. In comparing the figures for November 27th with those for a month earlier, it should be remembered that the coal strike was in progress at the earlier date.

|  |  | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Week ended 27th Nov., | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \\ & \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) } \\ & \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. | Month ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| DEPARTMENTS. |  |  | 12,591 | Per cent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +2.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{31,614}$ | Per cent. $+8.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & +13^{\prime} . \end{aligned}$ |
| Preparing ${ }_{\text {Spinning }}$ |  | 24,272 | + 1.5 | +2.3 | 58,755 | +7.2 | + $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Weaving .. |  | 40,625 | +6.0 +3.7 | a +3.0 +5.5 | 91,427 | +13.6 +9.1 | -3.5 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Other }}{\text { Not specified }}$ |  | 8,801 6,349 | +3.7 +3.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +7.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31,128 19,423 | +9.1 +9.4 | +19.2 +10.8 |
| Total |  | 92,638 | $+3.5$ | $-0.6$ | 232,347 | $+10 \cdot 3$ | $+48$ |

[^10]decline, and was especially bad in the low woollen trade of Morley and Leeds; there was much under-employment, and, in addition, large numbers of operatives (particularly willeyers and fettlers, warpdressers and twisters) were entirely out of work. There was a decline in the Rochdale flannel trade, and employment was reported to be now nearly as bad in this section as in other branches of the industry.

In Scotland the depression was not nearly so severe as in England, and most of the firms were still on full time. There were, however, some indications of a decline: at Galashiels some operatives were being discharged, and about a quarter were losing $4 \frac{1}{2}$ hours a week.
The following Table summarises the information
received from those employers who furnished Returns:-

|  | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week enced27th Nov.,1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) on a |  | Week 27th Nov.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { ago }}{\text { Month }}$ | Year ago. |  | Month | Year ago. |
| Departments. <br> Wool Sorting | 379 | Per cent. | Per cent. | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Spinning -. .. | 4,389 | -139 | -24.8 | 1,068 | -4.0 | -21.4 |
| Weaving | 6,877 | - 1.6 | - 2.8 | 14,546 | 二 4.6 | - 4.1 |
| Other Departments | 5,347 | -0.7 | +2.1 | 14, 4,689 | - 6.6 -3.4 | - 11.1 |
| Not Specifled .. | 856 | + 0.4 | + 0.8 | 14,253 2, | - 10.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +11.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 17,848 | $-1.5$ | $-1.4$ | 42,462 | $-5 \cdot 2$ | $\underline{1} 3$ |
| Districts. <br> Huddersfield District |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leeds District ${ }^{\text {L }}$... | 1,865 | - 1.4 | -10.9 -3.7 | 4, 4,103 | $\begin{aligned} & -18 \cdot 1 \\ & -25.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.7 \\ -19.8 \end{array}$ |
| Dewsbury and Batley District | 1,764 | $+0.5$ | $-3.2$ | 4,731 | +211 | - 1.0 |
| Other Parts of West | 1,931 | $-2.0$ | $-5.1$ | 4,761 | +8.9 | - $11 \cdot 6$ |
| Total, West Ridina | 7,209 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland ... .. .. | 5,287 | -2.1 | +1.9 | 12,914 | - 5.9 | - 14.4 |
| Other Districts | 5,352 | -0.7 | +1.4 | 11,732 | - 2.1 | + +12.1 +12. |
| Total .. .. | 17,848 | $-1.5$ | $-1 \cdot 4$ | 42,462 | -52 | $\overline{+13}$ |

## WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in this trade was very depressed, and even worse than in October.

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

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { erded } \\ & 27 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { Nov.. } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+ \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Department |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Combing .. .. | 4,006 | $+0.3$ | -4.8 | 11,362 | $-1.0$ | -16 6 |
| Spinning .. .. | 15,599 | $-0.6$ | $+1.4$ | 28,360 | + 4.1 | +6.4 |
| Weaving .. $\quad$. | 6,122 | $+0.6$ | +6.5 | 15,705 | $-1.5$ | $+154$ |
| Other Departments | 2,681 | $+0.1$ | + 1.8 | 8,401 | $-1.3$ | $+16.1$ |
| Not Specifled .. | 2,301 | $-2.4$ | $-7 \cdot 1$ | 5,621 | -8.2 | -2.3 |
| Total | 30,709 | $-0.3$ | $+1.2$ | 69,449 | $+0.2$ | $+3.8$ |
|  |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent |
| Bradford District | 16,215 | $+0.4$ | +2.0 | 38,191 |  | + 2.5 |
| Keighley District | 4,334 | $-0.9$ | -2.3 | 9,107 | -4.9 | + 02 |
| Halifax District ... .. | 3,362 | -0.5 | + 3.0 +0.2 | 6,957 | + 2.4 | +13.9 |
| Huddersfleld District ${ }_{\text {Ofer }}$ | 3,433 | $-24$ | $+0.2$ | 8,001 | $-17 \cdot 5$ | $-0.5$ |
| Riding .. .. .. | 1,911 | $-1.0$ | $-0.4$ | 4,085 | $+37$ | $+6.4$ |
| Total, West Riding |  | $-0.3$ | $+1.1$ | -66,241 | + 0.4 | $+3.1$ |
| Other Districts .. .. | $1,454$ | $-11$ | + $2 \cdot 4$ | 3,208 | - 2.8 | +21.9 |
| Total | 30,709 | $-0.3$ | $+12$ | 69,449 | $+0.2$ | $+3.8$ |

In the Bradford district employment was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. Very few of the workpeople were on full time ; the majority were working halftime or less, and large numbers of woolsorters were unemployed. Employment was also bad, with much short time, in the Keighley and in the Huddersfield districts.
The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) and exports of raw and manufactured wool in November, in comparison with October, 1920, and November, 1913. The imports of raw wool (sheep and lambs) amounted to $40,452,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., a decrease of $13,020,700$ lbs as compared with October, but an increase of $11,806,800$ lbs. as compared with November, 1913.

[^11]| Description. | Nov., 1820 | Oct., 1920 | Nov., 1913 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Deo. }(-) \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Nov., 1913. |
| Imports (less Re-exports):- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rsw wool (sheep or | 404,520 | 534,727 | 286,452 | -130,207 | +118,068 |
| $\underset{\text { lambs) }}{\text { lan }} 100 \mathrm{lb}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| yarn 1,000 lb. | 461 | 787 | 2,331 |  |  |
| Exports of British <br> Manufacture :- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen yarn $1,000 \mathrm{lb}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 18,945 \\ 790 \end{array}$ | $34,496$ |  |  |  |
| Worsted yarn $1,000 \mathrm{lb}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,687 \\ 1,687 \end{array}$ | $1,631$ | 4,229 | a $+\quad 358$ $+\quad 56$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 496 \\ \hline \quad 452\end{array}$ |
| Worsted tissues $\quad \because$ | 13,683* | 12,716* | 7,659 | $+\quad 967$ $+\quad$ | - $\quad 2,542$ |
| Flannels and Delaines |  |  | 4,389+ | + 924 $+\quad 151$ | $+\quad 1,263$ $+\quad 1263$ |
| Blankets pairs | 93,266 | 54,224 | $\begin{gathered} 693 \dagger \\ 73,886 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +154 \\ & +39,042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ \hline+19,380 \end{array}$ |

## HOSIERY TRADE

## Emploxment in this trade during November continued bad,

 a further depression being reported with increasing unemployment. About 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month.At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment was bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the Notting ham district, also, there were a large number of workpeople unemployed and short time was general. In the hand-frame section in this district a slight depression was reported.

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

| District, | Number of Workpeople |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) on a |  | Week 27th Nov.,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.* |
|  | 7,075 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -7.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -14.8 \end{gathered}$ | 12,240 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -16.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -15.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Leicester Country Dist. | 2,302 |  |  | 3,988 | $-16.6$ | + 15.8 |
| Notts and Derbyshire.. | 4,808 | -0.9 | $+1^{\circ} 0$ | 7,360 | -6.4 | + 4.8 |
| Scotland ... | 2,312 | -4.0 | -6.4 | 4,546 | -5.0 | + 4.4 |
| Other Districts .. .. | 502 | -0.2 | $-8.2$ | 762 | +6.4 | - 1.7 |
| Total, United Kingdom | 16,999 | $-4.3$ | $-7 \times 5$ | 28,886 | $-10 \cdot 2$ | $-7.8$ |

The exports of cotton hosiery in November, 1920, amounted to 148,313 dozen pairs, as compared with 117,956 in October, 1920, and 53,590 in November, 1913.
The exports of woollen hosiery in November, 1920, amounted to 249,398 dozen pairs, as compared with 207,278 in October, 1920, and 165,689 in November, 1913.

## LINEN TRADE.

Employment in the linen trade in Ireland and Scotland showed a further decline and was very bad. Short time was general throughout the industry.

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

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { ended } \\ 27 \text { th } \\ \text { Nov., } \\ 1920 . \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Inc. ( }+ \text { ) or }$$\text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { enth } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1200. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \ddagger \end{aligned}$ |
| DEPARTMENTS,    <br> Preparing .. .. . <br> Spinning . . . <br> Weaving . . . <br> Other    <br> Not specifled .. ..  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,377 \\ & 8,672 \\ & 8,113 \\ & 4,682 \\ & 2,622 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. = 2.1 $=1.1$ $=3.1$ +2.0 +1.0 | Per cent. $=10.1$ $=6.3$ $=18.0$ $=0.1$ -16.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ 6,466 \\ 61,046 \\ 11,004 \\ 9,004 \\ 3,994 \\ 3,918 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Per cent. = 4.5 $=5.8$ $=6.9$ $=5.5$ $=8.4$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \hline 1.0 \\ \pm 2 . \\ \hline 10.9 \\ \pm 15.5 \end{gathered}$ |
| T | 28,466 | -1.8 | -10.6 | 43,128 | $-6.1$ | $-1.2$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DIsTRICTS. } \\ & \text { Belfast } \\ & \text { Other places in Ireland. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,030 \\ 8,069 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \left.\quad \begin{array}{r} 2.3 \\ + \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -10.3 \\ =8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,681 \\ & 11,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =8.5 \\ & =2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \cdot 9 \\ & +14 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, Ireland | 21,099 | $1 \cdot 3$ | -9.5 | 31,641 | $-6.3$ | + |
| Fifeshire <br> Other places in Scotland | $\begin{aligned} & 1,666 \\ & 5,701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9 \cdot 0 \\ =1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -18.5 \\ & -12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,439 \\ & 8,048 \end{aligned}$ | 13.0 -3.2 | $\begin{aligned} & =19.8 \\ & =16.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, Sootland .. .. | 7,367 | $-3.1$ | $-13.6$ | 11,487 | $-5 \cdot 4$ | $-17$ |
| Kingdom | 28.466 | $-1.8$ | $-10 \cdot 6$ | 43,128 | -6.1 | - 1.2 |
| Imports (less re amounted to 1,360 October, 1920, and from Russia) in No | $\begin{aligned} & \text { expor } \\ & \text { tons, } \\ & 4,037 \\ & \text { embe } \end{aligned}$ | of as com tons 1913 | $\begin{aligned} & x x \text { i } \\ & \text { wred } \\ & \text { whi } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { ith } \\ & 3,2 \end{aligned}$ | ber, 445 t tons |  |

[^12]$\ddagger$ Thousands of linear yards.
Exports of linen piece goods in November, 1920, amounted yards in the square yards, as compared with $4,043,500$ square yards in the previous month, and $14,350,400$ linear yards in
November, 1913 .

## JUTE TRADE.

During November, employment in Dundee and the
surrounding districts was surrounding districts was bad. Owing to the Coal per week at the the mills were working only three days per week at the beginning of the month, but although this Order was revoked' on November 4th, most of the firms continued to work short time.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:-

| Departments. | Number of workpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (一) on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | Month ago.* | Year ago." |
| $\begin{array}{lccc}\text { Yreparing } & \text {.. } \\ \text { Spinning } \\ \text { Weaving } & . & . . & . \\ \text { Other and not specifled } & . . \\ \text { O. }\end{array}$ | 1,641 1,905 2,113 4,193 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ -0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ -3.8 \\ -1.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \hline 1.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -2.3 \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{£} \\ 2,628 \\ 2,915 \\ 3,292 \\ 7,681 \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. $+16.8$ $+17 \cdot 4$ $+5 \cdot 2$ $+14 \cdot 3$ | Per cent. -5.3 +4.9 -11.4 -1.5 |
| TOTAL .. .. | 9,852 | $-1.4$ | $-0.9$ | 16,516 | +13.2 | $-3.2$ |

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

| Description, | Nov., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1913. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Nov., 1913. |
| Imports (less Reexports) of Jute (tons) | 8,932 | 4,985 | 31,264 | + 3,947 | -22,332 |
| Exports of British Manufacture :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jute yarn lbs. Jute piece goods, | 4,095,800 | 4,987,800 | 3,019.900 | -892,000 | +1,075,900 |
| including jute carpets and rugs. | 103,890† | 122,680† | 145,440 $\ddagger$ | -18,790 | . |

## SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued slack on the whole and showed a further decline on a month earlier. Much short time was reported.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 27th } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  | Weekended27thNov.,1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago, } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| Branches. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -11 . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Per }}{\text { cent. }}$ |
| Throwing .. | 817 | -3.4 | - 2.0 | 1,013 | $=11.1$ | +2.4 |
| Spinning .. | ${ }_{2}^{2,779}$ | + 0.5 | + 5.1 <br> -2.4 | 6,648 | - 0.6 | +28.0 +4.4 |
| Weaving | 2,003 | - 1.5 | + 1.4 | 3,281 | -13.7 | +6.4 +6.1 |
|  | +1,124 | +1.7 |  | ${ }^{2} 686$ | ${ }_{-21 \cdot 9}$ | -26.2 |
| Total | 7,139 | $-0.4$ | +0.2 | 13,865 | $-0.8$ | +12.2 |
| Distriots. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancashire and W. Riding f Yorkshire | 2,825 | $-0.2$ | + 6.5 | 7,466 | + $4 \cdot 7$ | +35.9 |
| Macclesfleld, Congleton | 1.616 | $+0.5$ | $-2.3$ | 2,588 | $-1.2$ | -6.0 |
| Eastern Counties $\quad \ddot{.}$ | 1,767 | $-1.2$ | -8.4 | 2,609 | - 9.0 | $-11 \cdot 8$ |
| Other Districts, including Scotland | 931 | $-1.0$ | + $1 \cdot 9$ | 1,202 | $-11 \cdot 4$ | $+3.9$ |
| Total | 7,139 | $-0.4$ | $+0.2$ | 13,885 | $-0.8$ | +12.2 |

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employment was generally bad and worse than during the previous month; much short time in various forms was reported, large numbers of operatives only working three or four days per week and, in some cases, working three or less. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts even less. In the Lancashird worse than a month earlier ; employment was moderate short time was reported. In the Eastern Counties some short time was reported. showed a decline on the previous month, and much short time was reported.

[^13]With saddlers and harness makers employment was bad,

| Desoription. | Nov., 1920. | October, 1920. | Nov., 1913. | Inc. (+)or Dec. ( - ) on |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A month | Nov., 1913. |
| Imports (less re-exports) | $\begin{array}{r} 82,860 \\ 2,929 \\ 5,704 \\ 6,732,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,096 \\ 5,063 \\ 59,232 \\ 8,167,440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,775 \\ 42,577 \\ 38,078 \\ 7,868,142 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} \mathbf{-} & 34,236 \\ = & 2,134 \\ \hline-1,434,528 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,085 \\ \pm \begin{array}{r} 39,648 \\ \pm \\ \hline \end{array}, 135,626 \end{array}$ |
| Raw silk 1 ll lilk. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spulk broadstuffrs yds. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of Bri |  |  |  | - 9,782 | - 89,277 |
| Spun silk yarn lb, Silk broadstuffs yds. | $\begin{array}{r} 29,321 \\ 432,921 \end{array}$ | 506,614 | 897,779 | - 73,693 | - 464,858 |

## LACE TRADE.

The depression in the lace trade increased during November, and employment was generally bad. Large numbers of operatives were unemployed or on short time.
At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers section; in the curtain section and in the plain net section employment was generally slack, with short and irregular time. At Long Eaton employment was still very bad; short time was general, and many firms worked only 10 to 15 hours a week. At Derby and in Scotland employment was bad, and worse than in October.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. The figures show reductions as compared with a year ago of nearly 15 per cent. in the total number employed and of nearly 33 per cent. in the total wages bill of these firms, notwithstanding increases of wage rates granted in March, April and other months during the past year.

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week 27th Nov,1920. | Inc.(+) or$\text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 27th } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or <br> Dec. (-) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{array}$ | Year <br> ago. ${ }^{5}$ |
|  Branches. <br> Levers  <br> Ourtain $\because$ <br> Plain Net $\because$ <br> Others $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,582 \\ 1,558 \\ 2.579 \\ 819 \end{array}$ | Per cent. +13.5 +2.00 -15.4 -5.1 | Per cent. -22.6 -11.7 -13.2 -8.4 | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 2,532 \\ 2,790 \\ 3,692 \\ 1,195 \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. +0.4 -11.0 -17.4 -8.2 | Per cent. $=45.3$ -28.6 $=28.7$ -17.4 |
| TOTAL | 6,338 | -4.8 | $-14.9$ | 10,209 | $-10.7$ | $-32 \cdot 6$ |
| Districts. <br> Nottingham City | 2,345 | -2.8 | -14*4 | 3,972 | + 37 | - 22.0 |
| Long Eaton and other out lying Districts | 542 | +52.2 | $-35^{\circ} 2$ | 748 |  | -66.5 |
| Other English Districts. Scotland | $\begin{aligned} & 2,376 \\ & 1,075 \end{aligned}$ | - 15.6 +0.1 | -11.4 -9.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,623 \\ & 1,866 \end{aligned}$ | $-21 \cdot 3$ -19.5 | - 31.4 <br> -27.1 |
| Total | 6,338 | $-4.8$ | -14:9 | 10,209 | $-10.7$ | $-32 \cdot 6$ |

## CARPET TRADE.

Employment in the carpet trade during November was fair on the whole. Some short time was reported from Dundee and parts of Yorkshire.
Returns from firms employing 7,845 workpeople and paying $£ 19,791$ in wages in the week ending 27 th November showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with October. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 12.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 41.4 per cent.* in the amount of wages paid.

## LEATHER TRADES.

Employment during November was bad generally. It was worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago Trade Unions with 17,644 members reported 8.8 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of November, compared with $7 \cdot 9$ per cent. at the end of October, and 0.8 per cent. in November, 1919. In addition much short time was reported.
With skinners employment was reported as slightly better than last month; with tanners and curriers as bad generally. Statistics supplied by the Leather Pad
ducers' (Employers') ducers' (Employers') Association for England, Scotland, and Wales, based upon information supplied by nearly 300 decrease of 21 per cent inst week of November there was a pared with January, and. in the number employed as compared with January, and that the workpeople still employed were working, on the average, about 41 hours per week, as compared with 48 hours plus a considerable amount of over-
time in January.

[^14]and worse than a month and a year ago; with fancy leather workers it was also bad, with much short time.

## bleaching, PRINTING, dyeing and FINISHING.

Employment in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing sections of these trades continued slack during November, and showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. A considerable amount of short time was worked, consequent upon general depression of trade, the effects of which were accentuated in some cases by shortages of coal and raw materials. In the bleaching and dyeing groups particularly much short time was reported, amounting in some cases to half the normal working week. In the printing section, employment was somewhat better than in October. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:-

|  | Namber of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. (-) on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | Month ago. | Year ago. ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Trades: |  | Per cent. |  | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Printing | 2,783 | -19.4 | -3.3 | 6,416 <br> 3,114 | +3.1 +40.8 | + 13.8 +32.7 |
| Dyeing .. ${ }^{\text {D }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12,527 | $-0.7$ | +3.0 | 43,123 | -7.8 | + 12.4 |
| Trimming, Finishing, ments | 6,733 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not specifiled $\quad$. | 679 | +1.6 | + ${ }^{4} 3$ | 2,398 | +11.0 +3.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +\quad 19.5 \\ +\quad 4.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Totae | 23,251 | $+0.2$ | $+2.4$ | 75,833 | $-0.5$ | $-1.4$ |
| Districts : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire and Lanca- | 19,287 | + 0.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland .. | 1,633 | -3.3 | -7.1 | 4,158 | $-1.1$ | $+10.1$ |
| Ireland Other Districts ... | 1429 1,902 | - 3.8 | - $8 \cdot 3$ $+2 \cdot 1$ |  |  | +10.9 $+\quad 5.9$ |
| Total | 23,261 | $+0.2$ | $+2.4$ | 75,833 | $-0.5$ | - 1.4 |

## SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

Employment during November showed little change compared with the previous month. Returns from firms covering 14,455 workpeople showed the same number employed in the week ended 27th November as in the corresponding week in October, but an increase of 3.4 per cent. compared with November of last year. Short time was again largely worked, but to a slightly lesser extent than in the previous month.

In London employment varied, but, on the whole, remained moderate. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, it was generally slack, and about two thirds of the operatives were on short time. In the South-Western Counties employment was fair, but at Glasgow it was slack, with much short time. Employment continued fairly good in Londonderry, but was bad in other parts of Ireland, where the large majority of the workpeople were on short time.

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 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| London | 3,879 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & +0.1 \\ & +10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{£} \\ 6,239 \\ .713 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ +2 \cdot{ }^{2} \\ +10 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Manchester. <br> Rest of Yorks, Lancs | 1,518 |  |  | 2,713 |  |  |
| and Cheshire | 1,656 | +6.8 | + 7.4 | 1,665 | $-3.3$ | $-15 \cdot 9$ |
| South-W estern Counties | 1,804 | $+0.9$ | $+7 \cdot 7$ | 2,845 | - $0 \cdot 7$ | $+36 \cdot 6$ |
| Rest of England and | 756 | $-3.0$ | $+4.1$ | 1.003 | $+1.0$ | $+4^{\circ}$ |
| Glasgow $\quad .$. | 1,847 | - $2 \cdot 6$ | $-0.5$ | 2,988 | -3.0 | +8.4 |
| Londonderry .. .. | 2,029 | +1.4 | +7.1 -5.7 | 3,173 | -0.3 -6.5 | +21.3 +3.1 |
| Belfast Rest of Ireland .. | 705 261 | $-13$ | - -9.7 -9.4 | 974 279 | a -6.5 -12.3 | + 311 +112 |
| total, United KingDOM | 14,455 | - | $+3.4$ | 21,879 | $+0.5$ | + 87 |

[^15]B00T AND SHOE TRADE.
The general depression in the boot and shoe trade continued during November; much short time and unemployment were reported in all the principal districts, and employment generally was worse than a month ago, and much worse
than a year ago. The number of workpeople the week ended 27 the November of workpeople employed in the week ended 27 th November by those firms from whom
Returns are received was nearly 10 pron 10 Returns are received was nearly y 10 per cent. less than in the
corresponding week of last year corresponding week of last year and the total wages paid
by these firms showed reductions of 6.5 whan the pared with a month ago, and of of 18.5 per cent. as compared a year ago, notwithstanding the increases in compared
with ates of with a year ago, notwithstanding the increases in rates of
wages which were granted in April last The following Table summarises the in
from those employers who furnished Returns:from those employers who furnished Returns :-

|  | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all W orkpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 19:0. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago.* } \end{aligned}$ |
| England and Wales :- | 1,882 | Per cent. $+0.4$ | Per <br> $-12$. | ${ }_{4}^{\text {£ }}$ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Lendon ${ }^{\text {Leicester }}$. $\quad .$. | 8,869 | + 1.9 | -12.0 -17 | 4,401 19,113 | -7.4 | $-19.0$ |
| Leicester Country District | 2,261 | $-0.6$ | $-10.1$ | 19,609 | - $1 \cdot 3$ | -28.8 -14.9 |
| Northampton .. | 6,837 | $-5 \cdot 1$ | $-9 \cdot 3$ | 13,439 |  |  |
| Northampton Country District | 7,288 | -4.8 | $-9 \cdot 4$ | 15,251 | $-7 \cdot 1$ | $-13 \cdot 7$ |
| Kettering | 3,157 | + 2.5 | $-8.8$ | 7,282 | $+1.2$ | -13.4 |
| Stafford and District | 2,467 | - 1.8 | $-2.8$ | 4,106 | $-10.7$ | $-27 \cdot 3$ |
| Norwich and District.. | 3,799 | $-3 \cdot 1$ | -6.5 | 6,812 | $-7 \cdot 8$ | -19*8 |
| Bristol and District | 797 | $-3.5$ | $-12 \cdot 8$ | 1,230 | $-23^{\circ} 0$ | $-35 \cdot 9$ |
| Kingswood | 1,498 | $-0.7$ | -7.4 | 3,137 | $-11.8$ | $-13 \cdot 8$ |
| Leeds and District | 1,695 4,194 | - 1.5 | -12.8 -3.0 | 4,130 | -6.7 | -7.2 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) | 4,194 | $-2 \cdot 2$ | $-3.0$ | 9,210 | -11.8 | $+3 \cdot 3$ |
| Birmingham and District | 934 | $+0.3$ | $-0 \cdot 1$ | 1,519 | $+0.3$ | $-15 \cdot 6$ |
| Other parts of England and Wales | 1,491 | $-5 \cdot 1$ | $-11 \cdot 3$ | 2,940 | $+1 \cdot 9$ | $-6.8$ |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 47,169 | $-2.6$ | $-10 \% 1$ | 97,179 | $-6.2$ | $-19 \cdot 5$ |
| Scotland | 2,684 | $-0.6$ | $-5 \cdot 7$ | $5,862$ | $-11 \cdot 5$ | $-0.9$ |
| IRELAND | 599 | $-1.5$ | $-7 \cdot 0$ | 1,216 | $-2 \cdot 3$ | $+0.9$ |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 50,452 | $-2.4$ | $-9.8$ | 104,257 | $-6.5$ | $-18.5$ |

In the Leicester district employment was reported as very bad, with much short time and unemployment. At Northampton short time was general, and employment continued very bad. At Kettering there was again much short time and unemployment. At Bristol short time, amounting to about two to three days a week, was general and employment was worse than a month earlier, both in this district and at Kingswood. At Leeds employment continued bad, and short time was fairly general. At Stafford employment was considerably worse than during the previous month, some firms only working 16 hours per week. At Norwich general slackness prevailed; nearly every firm was on short time (half to three-quarter time), and many of the operatives were unemployed. In Scotland generally employment was worse than a month earlier, with a considerable amount of short time; it was reported as quiet or slack at all the principal centres.
The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1920, amounted to 126,668 dozen pairs, or 11,800 dozen pairs more than in October, 1920, but 9,765 dozen pairs less than in November, 1913.

## FELT HAT TRADE.

During November, employment in the felt hat trade continued bad and showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed in Trade Unions reporting was 6.6 at the end of November as compared with 4.7 at the end of the previous month. In Warwickshire employment continued bad and was much worse than a year ago; some short time was worked.

At Stockport 90 per cent. and at Denton all the trade union operatives were reported to be working short time.

## TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE
London.-Employment during November showed a decline and was slack. Returns from firms paying $£ 12,358$ to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the month ended 27th November showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and a decrease of $14 \cdot 7$ per cent.* as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.-Employment in most other places was reported as very slack. In Liverpool, Bradford, Huddersfield, Birmingham and Nottingham short time was general. In South Wales employment was good. In Scotland it was worse than last month, and in Ireland it was very slack.

- Compari on of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.


## READY-MADE

The depression in the Tailoring Trade continued, and employment was bad. There was much unemployment
and short time. diort time.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. The number of workpeople employed by these firms was smaller than in October, and much less than in November of last year, and over 80 per cent. of their workers were on short time :-

Indoor Workpeople.

| District, | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Indoor W orkpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1820 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920 | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Leeds | 3,613 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -6.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & -244 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{4,497}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. |
| Manchester $\because \quad . \ddot{\square}$ | 3,691 | - 0.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,497 \\ & 6,016 \end{aligned}$ |  | -46.3 |
| Other places in Yorkshire Lancs. and Oheshire. | 2,559 | $-2 \cdot 1$ | -21.9 | 3,298 | - 7.8 | -17 $-39^{\circ} 9$ |
| Bristol | 1,551 | $-3.4$ | $-8.2$ | 1910 | $+14.4$ | $-22 \cdot 1$ |
| North and West Midland Counties (excluding | 2,225 | $-4.5$ | $-14.9$ | 2768 | -10.8 | - $33 \cdot 8$ |
| Bristol). <br> South Midland and | 1,278 | $+3 \cdot 2$ | $-63$ |  |  |  |
| Eastern Counties. | 1,278 | $+32$ | -63 | 149 t | $-7 \cdot 9$ | $-30.9$ |
| London .. .. | 2,359 | $-3.0$ | $-14.8$ | ¢,296 | $-5.9$ | $+1.5$ |
| Glasgow ${ }^{\text {den }}$ | 987 | $-10.3$ | -26.9 | 1,664 | $-20.4$ | $-35 \cdot 1$ |
| Rest of United Kingdom | 1,530 | $-3.6$ | $-11 \cdot 5$ | 2,197 | -0.6 | $-13 \cdot 3$ |
| TOTAL, UNITED King- | 19,753 | $-3.4$ | -152 | 29,141 | $-6.1$ | $-27 \cdot 7$ |

Dom,
In all parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire empioyment was very bad and worse than a month ago. Iil Birmingham and Nottingham, also, work was slack and very irregular. A large number of female operatives were unemployed. In Glasgow employment was not so good, and in Londonderry and Cork it was very bad.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

Employment during November with all classes of dressmakers in London was moderate and showed a further slight decline. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,674 workpeople in the week ended 27 th November showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed, compared with October, and a decrease of 8.8 per cent. as compared with November, 1919. Emiployment with milliners in the West End varied, but, on the whole, was fair.
WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, \&o. TRADES.
In London employment was again slack, and worse than in October, a considerable amount of short time being worked. Returns from firms employing 2,161 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 27 th November showed a decrease of $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of $22 \cdot 2$ per cent. as compared with November, 1919. In Manchester employment again declined and, on the whole, was bad, and a large number of workpeople were reported to have worked short time. Returns from firms employing 4,010 workpeople showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, compared with October, and a decrease of 8.2 per cent. compared with November, 1919. In Glasgow, also, much short time was worked, and employment was very slack and worse than in October. Returns from firms employing 1,671 workpeople showed a decrease of $7 \cdot 3$ per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 13.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1919.

CORSET TRADE.
Employment during November showed a further decline and, on the whole, was slack, short time being reported England, employing 4,867 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 27th November showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with October, but an increase of $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. compared with November, 1919.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.
Employment in these trades was slack generally in November, showing a further decline on the previous month, and being much worse than a year ago. Returns were received from trade unions covering 99,142 workpeople, of whom $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of October

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


## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

## BRICK TRADE.

Employment was good on the whole during November, and showed a marked improvement in the North of England and a slight improvement in other districts compared with the previous month. A certain amount of overtime was worked, though at the beginning of the month the effect of the miners' strike was still felt, and the consequent shortage of coal caused a considerable number of workpeople to be put on short time, especially in the Midlands and in Scotland.

| Distriots. | Number of W orkpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to al Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on } a \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |
| Northern Counties,Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. | 1,992 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ +57.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{7,283}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +83^{\circ} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +44^{.} 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties. | 2,460 | + $5 \cdot 7$ | +21'1 | 8,600 | $+9 \cdot 7$ | + 64.1 |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales. | 1,417. | $+5 \cdot 6$ | $+24 \cdot 2$ | 5,419 | $+9.4$ | + $45 \cdot 8$ |
| Other Districts .. | 1,143 | + 0.8 | +15.9 | 3,805 | + 6.2 | + $35 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | 7,012 | $+15^{\circ} 6$ | +17'1 | 25,107 | +23.3 | + |

## CEMENT TRADE.

Employment in the cement industry continued good uring November.
Returns from firms employing 11,765 workpeople in the week ended 27th November, 1920, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with November, 1919, there was an increase of 30.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 72.8 per cent.* in the amount of wages paid.

## GLASS TRADES.

Employment in these trades, although in some cases affected by the coal strike, was fairly in sood generally during November, but varied considerably in different districts.

Glass bottle makers were fairly well employed, but some short time was worked in Yorkshire. Employment with flint glass makers and cutters was reported as good, except at Birmingham, where it was only moderate, and not so good as a month ago. Plate glass bevellers also reported a decline, employment being very quiet.

Employment with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear continued fair, but short time was prevalent. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment had improved and was good.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov., 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. | $\text { h } \begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| BRANCHES. <br> Glass, Bottle | 7,540 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & -1 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\mathcal{E}}{26,825}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & +1 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +14.1 \end{gathered}$ |
| bottles) Other-Branches O . . . | $\begin{array}{r}2,141 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +0.3 +6.2 | +3.3 $+10 \%$ | 6,750 <br> 2,057 | $\begin{aligned} & +13 \\ & +10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +23.9 \\ +35 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 10,419 | $+1.0$ | $+0.2$ | 35,632 | $+16$ | $+16.9$ |
| DISTRICTS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North of England.. | 834 | $+72$ | $-2.3$ | 2,854 | $+9 \cdot 3$ | $+19 \cdot 1$ |
| Yorkshire | 4,459 | + 2.0 | -5.4 | 15,955 | + $6 \cdot 6$ | $+13 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 1,676 | + 13 | +24.0 | 5,204 | + 42 | + $45^{\circ} 2$ |
| Warwickshire |  | $-1.2$ | $+5 \cdot 1$ | 1,719 | $-5.0$ |  |
| Scotland | 1,162 | $+12 \cdot 6$ | +1.6 | 4,010 | + 2.2 | +14. +20.3 |
| Kingdom | 1,760 | $-9 \cdot 2$ | $-3.8$ | 5,890 | $-12 \cdot 9$ | $+4.8$ |
| TOTAL | 10,419 | $+10$ | $+0.2$ | 35,632 | $+1.6$ | $+16 \cdot 9$ |

The exports of glass bottles during November, 1920, amounted to 58,645 gross, or 1,232 gross less than in October, 1920 ; and 21,266 gross less than in November, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during November, 1920, amounted to 37,101 cwts., or $12,301 \mathrm{cwts}$. less than in October, 1920, and 33,811 cwts. less than in November, 1913.

## POTTERY TRADES.

In these trades employment, which had been completely disorganised by the coal strike, began to revive about the middle of the month, and by the end of November employment was good on the whole. In Scotland, however, it showed a decline as compared with the previous month, A scarcity of skilled workers was reported by a few firms.

| 0 | Total Number of Workpeople, |  |  | Total wages paid to all workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week 27th Nov.,1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov.1920. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| Branches. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | $£$ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ohina Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture | $\begin{gathered} 1,902 \\ 10,085 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +54.5 \\ & +18.0 \end{aligned}$ | a +57 +5.6 | 5,437 | +72.1 | $+33.6$ |
| Other branches (including |  |  |  |  | +32.7 | +29.6 |
| unspecifled) .. .. | 1,675 | -0.4 | +23.7 | 4,267 | $+5 \cdot 3$ | +48.5 |
| Total | 13,662 | $+19 \cdot 2$ | $+7 \cdot 5$ | 36,260 | +33.2 | +32 2 |
| Distriots. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| eries | $\begin{gathered} 10,290 \\ 3,372 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +27.9 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ | +7.3 <br> +8.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,344 \\ 9,916 \end{array}$ | $+45 \cdot 2$ $+9 \cdot 2$ | +31.7 +33.4 |
| Total | 13,662 | $+19^{\circ} 2$ | $+7 \cdot 5$ | 36,260 | +332 | +32'2 |

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in November, 1920, amounted to 421,559 cwts., or 5,640 cwts more than in October, 1920, and 77,933 cwts. more than in November, 1913.

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKbINDING TRADES.

Employment during November in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades was fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month

With letterpress printers there was some further slackening in the state of employment, and in London, although a fair amount of overtime was worked by compositors generally, some offices were reported to be on short time In the provinces employment was not quite so good as in October, being quiet or slack at most centres. A little short time was reported. In the lithographic printing trade there was also a slight decline on the state of employment as compared with last month, short time being occasionally reported from both London and the provinces.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was described as being good in London except in the case of machine rulers, but a number of workers were on short time. In the provinces employment was not so good as in October, and some short time was reported.

In the paper trade employment was generally slack, although rather better than during the previous month. Short time was worked in most districts.

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

|  | No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1920 | Percentage Unemployed at end of |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Increase ( }+ \text { ) or } \\ & \text { Decreasese }(-) \\ & \text { on a } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nov., | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O ct., } \\ & \text { 1920. } \end{aligned}$ | Nov., 1919. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ggo. } \end{gathered}$ | Year ago. |
| Printing | 80,872 | $\stackrel{2 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2} 1.1$ | 1.0 1.3 | +0.1 +0.1 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ +1.9 \\ \hline 0.1\end{array}$ |

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


[^16]The following Table shows the imports of wood pulp and the imports and exports of paper in November, 1920, in comparison with October, 1920, and November, 1913 :-

| Description, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1820, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & \text { 1020, } \end{aligned}$ | Nov., 1013. | Inc. (+) or Dec. ( - ) on |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Nov., 1913, |
| Imports : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood Pulp for paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper $\quad \ddot{0} \quad .$. | 79,823 821,602 | 88,967 | 79,020 | - 9,144 |  |
|  |  | 839,252 | 977,186 | - 17,650 | -155,584 |
| cs of Paper .. ewts. | 279,516 | 241,407 | 269,854 | + 38,109 | + 9,662 |

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

Employment during November was fairly good in the jam, marmalade, and bacon curing sections, and moderate in the other branches of the food preparation trades. Some overtime and a considerable amount of short time was reported to be worked.

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

| Trade. | Number of workpeople. |  |  | Total wages paid to all workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Nov., 1920. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Nov.,1920. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. ${ }^{5}$ |
| Sugar Reflning, eto. .- | 7,173 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & +7 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. -2.4 | $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{27,496}$ | Per cent. $+17 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +\quad 7.9 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery |  | -1.5 | - 2.9 | 73.074 |  |  |
| Biscuits, Cakes, etc. -. | 28,951 | -15 -25 | - 2.9 -18.9 | 73,074 25,907 | - 1.0 | +16.1 -16.7 |
| Jams, Marmalade, etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 5,885 | + 0.8 | - $24 \cdot 3$ | 11,689 | -7.9 | -19.5 |
| Meats .. .. | 4,625 | $+47$ | -11.8 | 11,471 | $+3 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Pickles and Sauces, etc... | 4,630 | + 0.3 | -21.1 | 1,228 | +10 | + <br> +5.8 |
| TOtAL .. .. .. | 58,897 | $+0.0$ | $-9 \cdot 8$ | 150,865 | $+1.2$ | $+3.4$ |

In the sugar refining industry employment was fairly good generally; it was somewhat affected by shortage of fuel at the beginning of the month.
In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades, and with makers of jam and marmalade employment continued moderate on the whole; some overtime and a considerable amount of short time was reported to be worked.
With makers of biscuits and cakes employment was bad in London and moderate on the whole elsewhere; much short time was reported.

Employment in the preserved meat trade was moderate; it was slack with firms engaged in the manufacture of pickles and sauces.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

Employment was fair but showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month; it was interrupted by rough weather.
The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in November, 1920, as compared with November, 1919:-

|  | Quantity of fish landed. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov., $1920 \text {. }$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) as compared with Nov., 1919. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1920., } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) as compared with Nov., 1919. |
| Fish (other than shell) :England and Wales | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Owts } \\ 1,876,768 \\ 252.280 \\ 28,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cwts. } \\ +\quad 107,150 \\ +\quad 55,678 \\ -\quad 34,492 \end{gathered}$ | £ | £ |
|  |  |  | 2,222,343 | - 118,996 |
| Scotland Ireland .. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 379,649 \\ 28,480 \end{array}$ | 188,773 $+\quad 18,977$ |
| Total .. .. <br> Shell Fish   | 2,158,005 | + 128,336 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,630,472 \\ 65,228 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array} 29.200$ |
| Total .. .. | - | - | 2,695,710 | - 20,944 |

East, South and West Coasts.-In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good. At Hull it was

[^17]On the Wear there was an improvement compared with October, but some unemployment was still reported as a result of the recent miners' strike. On the Tees, employment was only moderate, and at Hull it was slack, although some improvement was reported with coal workers. At Ipswich it continued fair, and at Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was fair, but not so good as in October.
Southern and Western Ports.-Employment at Plymouth was slack, and worse than in October. At the South Wales ports an improvement was reported, but employment was still generally slack. Employment at Liverpool was fair, and better than in the previous month, with dock labourers, but there was a further decline with coal trimmers and heavers, employment with whom was very bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 29th November, 1920, was 19,213, compared with 18,859 for the four weeks ended 25th October, 1920, and with 21,844 in the corresponding period of 1919.
Scottish and Irish Ports.-At Glasgow and at Ayr employment showed a further decline; at Dundee it was slack, and not so good as in October; at Leith there was a slight improvement, but employment was still slack. At Cork and Waterford employment continued fair, but at Limerick it was bad; at Londonderry some improvement on the previous month was reported, but at Belfast it was very bad, and worse than in October.

## SEAMEN.

Employment during November among seamen was fair. The settlement of the coal dispute caused a marked improvement in the demand for men during the first three weeks of the month, after which, however, there was some decline. In most ports the demand for men on monthly ratings was greater than for those on weekly ratings.

On the Thames employment was moderate, and there was a fair supply of men. On the Tyne there was some improvement, and a shortage of men on weekly ratings was experienced, but employment in the other north-eastern ports was quiet. At Hull employment improved at first, and a number of coloured men secured engagements, but there was afterwards a falling-off in the demand. At Goole and Grimsby employment was reported as quiet. There was a good demand for men at Southampton at the beginning of the month, but afterwards there was a decline. The Bristol Channel ports showed a diminishing number of men seeking engagements, especially among those on weekly ratings. At Liverpool employment was better, and in the last week of the month showed a marked improvement. On the Clyde and at Leith there was a fair demand for men at the beginning of the month, but it fell off later on, and many men remained unemployed. At Dundee there was a good demand for men throughout the month, but at Aberdeen employment was dull, and several men left for other ports. At Dublin and Belfast employment was poor.

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

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seamen* shipped in November, 1820. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov., } \\ & 1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{gathered}$ |  | Eleven months ended |  |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. | Nov., $1820 .$ | Nov., 1919. | Nov., 1913. |
| ENGLAND \& WALES: East Coast- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tyne Ports | 1,643 | $+418$ | $-129$ | 20,780 | 20,672 | 29,490 |
| Sunderland | 193 | + 30 | - 25 | 2,863 | 2,982 | 4,472 |
| Middlesbrough | 303 | - 159 | + 102 | 5,558 | 3,370 | 3,427 |
| Hull $\quad$. | 1,164 | - 315 | + 191 | 14,543 | 11,558 434 | 15,491 1,108 |
| Grimsby | 10 | - 55 | - 2 | 249 | 434 | 1,108 |
| Bristol Channel- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bristol $\dagger$ Newport, Mon. | 829 | $-\quad 331$ $+\quad 283$ | - 181 | 11,938 | 8, 9,348 | 12,876 9,719 |
| Cardifft $\ddagger$ | 2,873 | +1,581 | + 49 | 31.470 | 34,263 | 47,726 |
| Swansea | 435 | + 294 | $+238$ | 3,988 | 3,433 | 5,040 |
| Other Ports- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool .. | 13,152 8,386 | $+3,322$ $-\quad 314$ | $+5,010$ $+\quad 702$ | 133,851 88,247 | 131,100 72,317 | 191,537 93,828 |
| London ${ }^{\text {Louthampton }}$ | 6,660 | - 68 | +2,569 | 57,091 | 28,127 | 55,309 |
| SCOTLAND : <br> Leith | 354 | $+123$ | $+36$ | 4,468 | 7,138 | 4,273 |
| Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth. | 91 | + 84 | + 25 | 1,866 | 3,142 | 2,898 |
| Glasgow .. .. .. | 2,498 | $\underline{+88}$ | - 148 | 25,349 | 24,458 | 49,677 |
| IRELAND : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dublin Belfast | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ +\quad 9 \end{array}$ | $+\quad 3$ $-\quad 27$ | $\begin{array}{r} 864 \\ 3,438 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 728 \\ 2,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ 2,197 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL | 39,521 | +4,662 | +8,289 | 416,022 | 364,527 | 539,753 |

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of eparate engagements, and not of separate individuals
$\dagger$ Including Avonmouth and Portishead
+ Including Barry and Penarth


## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Statistics from the Employment Exchanges during the three weeks ended 26th November show that compared with 15th October there was an increase of 137,745 in the is common to all departments Live Register.* This increase is common to all departments, men accounting for an increase of 101,388, women 29,004 and juveniles 7,353 . The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the three weeks ended 26 th November was 96274 compared with a weekly average of 80,137 during the three weeks ended 15th October

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the three weeks ended 26th November, 1920:

| Week endeả $\dagger$ | Applications by |  | Vacancies Filled. | Applications outstanding at end of week. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Workpeople. | Employers. |  | From Work people Regive Register). | From Employers. |
| 15th Oct. .. | 85,476 | 20,901 | 15,607 | 382,608 | 62,962 |
| 13th Nov, 19th Nov. 26th Nov | $\begin{array}{r} 102,884 \\ 81,339 \\ 104,599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,419 \\ & 17,914 \\ & 16,914 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,776 \\ & 13,256 \\ & 13,047 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 512,196 \\ & 515,688 \\ & 520,353 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,946 \\ & 54,345 \\ & 53,395 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { TOTAL } \\ (3 \text { weeks }) \end{array}\right\}$ | 288,822 | 54,2+7 | 41,079 | - | - |

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at the 26 th November, 374,229 were men, 20,754 were boys 103,420 were women and 21,950 were girls
The increase in the men's Live Register* is common to all industries, the largest increases being recorded for engineering, building, general labourers, transport, and iron and steel production. As regards women, the greatest increases occur in dressmaking, textiles, engineering and domestic service. In the case of agriculture, however, a decrease was recorded. The daily average numbers of vacancies notified and vacancies filled show decreases of $13 \cdot 6$ per cent. and 13.1 per cent. respectively.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but statistical details are available for the five weeks ended 12th November, 1920, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes. In comparing the figures for the five weeks ended 12th November with figures for previous months, the effect of the coal miners strike must be borne in mind. The registrations and placings were above and below the normal respectively, on account of unemployment caused by the strike; in addition the figures have been modified by the fact that some Em ployment Exchanges were unable to complete their records for the five weeks owing to pressure of other work in connection with the strike.
Applications from Workpeople.-The daily average number of applications from workpeople $(15,821)$, during the five weeks ended 12th November showed an increase of 3,593 or 29.4 per cent. above the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 10,038 , women for 3,785 and juveniles for 1998 -increases of 40.9 per cent., $17 \cdot 9$ per cent. and 5.6 per cent. respectively, compared with the previous month.
The increase in the average number of applications from men was common to all trade groups, but was more pronounced in those industries most affected by the miners strike, i.e., miscellaneous metal trades ( $551 \cdot 4$ per cent. increase), textiles ( 1216 per cent.), and engineering and ironfounding ( 35.5 per cent.). Of the total applications received from men, $23 \cdot 6$ per cent. were for engineering and ironfounding, 11.9 per cent. for miscellaneous metal trades 11.7 per cent. for building and construction of works, and 14.5 per cent. for general labourers.

In the women's department, also, the increase occurred in the principal insured industries affected by the strike, the greatest increases being in miscellaneous meta of the total ( 133 per cent.) and textiles ( 77 per cent.) 48 or $40 \cdot 6$ per number of applications from
cent. were for domestic service.
Vacancies Notified. The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the five weeks ended 12 th November was 2,904 , as compared with 3,537 during the previous five weeks. Of this daily average, 1,134 were for men, 1,164 for women, and 606 for juveniles-decreases of 213,260 and 160 respectively compared with last month. both the men's and women's departments there in comslight increase in the number of vacancies the majority of mercial and clerical occupater recorded. Of the total $\frac{\text { other trades, decreases whe }}{\text { - Owing to the influence of the new Unemployment Insurance Act }}$ - Owing to the influence of the new Unemployment (which came into operation on 8th November persons are now registered proportion of the total number or was formerly the caso, and that the Live at Employment Exchanges aetual increase in unemployment in November as compared wist returns $\dagger$ Owing to the suspension of the usual during the miners' strike, no
vacancies notified for men, 26.2 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 12.2 per cent, in engineering 11.9 ironfounding, 9.6 per cent. in the transport trades, and notified for wor general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for women, $79 \cdot 2$ per cent. were in domestic service Vacancies Filled.-The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 12 th November was 2,180 and 3,712 during the corresponding previous five weeks, Compared with last month, the decrease amount a year ago. per cent. in the case of men, $17 \cdot 1$ perease amounted to 11.7 per cent. in the case of men, $17 \cdot 1$ per cent. in the case of women, and 20 per cent. in the ease of juveniles. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was $75 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with $73 \cdot 1$ per cent. during the previous month.
Of the vacancies filled by men, 24.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 11.9 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and $13 \cdot 4$ per cent. in general labourers. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 75.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled.
The decrease in the number of vacancies filled occurred in most industries, the exceptions being commercial and clerical occupations (men and women), the transport trades (men) and agriculture (men).
Juveniles.-With reference to juvveniles, 28,607 applications were received from boys and 9,128 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 7,795 or $85 \cdot 4$ per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, $28 \cdot 9$ per cent, were in the transport trades, 17.8 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 10.3 per cent. in commercial and clerical. The number of applications received from girls was 31,355 . The number of vacancies notified was 9,040 , of which number 7,461 , or $82 \cdot 5$ per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for $35 \cdot 9$ per cent., the transport trades for 8.7 per cent. and commercial and clerical for 9.6 per cent.
The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest in engineering ( 92.2 per cent.), building ( 86.0 per cent.), commercial and clerical ( 85.0 per cent.), and the transport trades ( 84.0 per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notified were filled: 93.9 per cent. in the transport trades, 91.1 per cent. in commercial and clerical, and 80.0 per cent. in textiles.
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 12th November, and the number remaining on the Live Register on 12 th November, in the principal groups of trades.

| Group of Trades.* | Men. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applications from workpeople. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Live } \\ \text { Register. } \end{gathered}$ | Vacancies Notifled. | Vacancies |
| Building $\quad$.̈ Works .. .. | $\begin{array}{r}31,448 \\ 3,828 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32.798 3,853 | 6886 2,026 | 5.887 1,790 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| founding. | 17,356 | 20:326 | 2.488 | 2.166 |
| Construction of Vehicles | 4.090 | 5.015 | ${ }_{3}^{493}$ | 320 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 3, 4.838 4.88 | ${ }_{8488}$ | 1.032 | 766 |
| Domestic Service O. 4.898 10.823 3.128 2,791 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| turicalture.. .. .. .. | 4,417 | ${ }^{6} 15,2945$ | 2,970 | -218 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes). |  | 3706 | 201 | 140 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings. General Labourers all other Trader. | 7 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 43,60_{3} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76359 \\ & 31.57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.000 \\ & 2,476 \end{aligned}$ | 2065 |
|  | 301.120 | 381,843 | 34,019 | 28,195 |
| total | Women. |  |  |  |
| Engineering and Lronfounding <br> Miscellaneons Metal Trader omestric Service. mmercial and C̈lerical |  | 8,054 5192 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{46.148}$ | 28,344 | 27,666 | 16648 |
|  | 6,579 | 6,318 | 1,372 | 1033 |
| Converance of Men. Guods and Messages |  |  |  | 311 |
|  | 1,287 | 1, | 805 | 728 |
| Agriculture.. .. ... . | 9,474 | 7.577 | 926 | 668 |
| Dextiles (including Boots and Shoes) | 14,409 | 15,194 | 1,070 | 727 |
| Food. Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings. |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{2.195}$ | ${ }_{9,933}$ | 41 | 123 |
| General Labourers All other Trades .. | 13,575 | 13,467 | 1,770 | 1,0.8 |
| total .. | 113,561 | 88,152 | 34.9:6 | 1,985 |

- Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded Casual occupations (dock abourers and coal The number of casual from this Table and from all in these occupations during the period was jobs f
1,380 .
(31162)


## TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude, and Duration.-The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as pared with 71 in the previos nearly 15,000 workpeople were 1919. In these new disputes 1,000 indirectly involved (ie directly involved and about 1,000 lis thrown out of work at the establishments where prtes occurred, though not pat $1,100,000$ coal miners, etc.

The dispute involving about Britain which began in October, con throughout Great Britain which of November. Particulars tinued during the first few in the November issue of the of this dispute were given in about 22,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 75 other disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in November was thus 136, involving about $1,138,000$ workpeople, as compared with $1,200,000$ workpeople involved in disputes in progress in October, 1920 and $98,000 \dagger$ in November, 1919.
The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:-

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Disputes. |  |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in Nov. | Aggregat Loss in W orking Days during Nov. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { before } \\ & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Building <br> Mining \& Quarrying <br> Metal, Engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 10 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 16 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 1,106,000 \\ 6,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,000 \\ 3,327,000 \\ 72,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | 10 4 16 4 | 4 10 15 6 | 14 14 31 10 | 2,000 14,000 3,001 2,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.000 \\ & 79 ., 00 \\ & 35,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, Nov., 1920. | 76 | 60 | 136 | 1.138,000 | 3,631,000 |
| Total, Oct, 1920, | 93 | 71 | 164 | 1.200,000 | 13,474.000 |
| Total. Nov., 1919. | 65 | 48 | 113 | 98,000t | 1,907.000† |

Of the $3,631,000$ working days lost in November by all disputes in progress, about $3,545,000$ were lost by disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about 86,000 by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.-Of the 60 new disputes, 31 , directly involving over 8,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.-Of the disputes in progress in November, settlements have been effected in the case of 27 new disputes,
directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, and $23 \ddagger$ old directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, and $23 \ddagger$ old
disputes, directly involving over $13,000 \ddagger$ workpeople. Of these disputes, 8 , directly involving about 1,000 workpeople were settled in favour of the workpeople; 19, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving about 13,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 16 disputes, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.
Disputes in First Eleven Months of 1919 and $1920 . \S$.
The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first eleven months of 1919 and 1920 :

| Groups of Trades. | Jan. to Nov.. 1919. |  |  | Jan. to Nov.. 1920. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 <br> progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| Building . | 140 | 25,000 | 569,000 | 241 | 46,000 | 872,000 |
| Mining and | 238 | 906,000 | 7542,000 | 232 | 1,371,000 | 17,376,000 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding. | 177 | 317,000 $\dagger$ | 8,434,00日 $\dagger$ | 223 | 140,000 | 2,361,000 |
| Other Metal .. | 125 | 80,000 | 1,740,000 | 110 | 74,000 | 834,000 |
| Textile .. | 59 | 490,000 | 8,163,000 | 125 | 78,000 | 1,430,000 |
| Clothing .. | 73 | 19,000 | 210,000 | 74 | 38,000 | 746,000 |
| Transport .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 119 | 571,000 | 3,868,000 | 144 | 71,000 | 552,000 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing. | 58 | 25,000 | 981,000 | 98 | 31,000 | 972,000 |
| Other Trades .. | 255 | 109,000 | 1,309,000 | 294 | 76,000 | 1,187,000 |
| Employees of Public Authorities. | 97 | 20,000 | 253,000 | 122 | 27,000 | 237,000 |
| Total | 1,341 | 2,662,000 $\dagger$ | 33,069,00c $\dagger$ | 1,663 | 1,952,000 | 26,567,000 |

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN NOVEMBER, $1920 . \ddagger$

the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when $\dagger$ Revised figures,
Exclusive of the coal strike, particulars of the settlement of which were given in the Labour Gazette for November.
Workpeople involved in

- The the mining group in 1920, where during the period are counted twice in the totals. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable
occurred, but not themselves in italics are those of work people "indirectly the total of $1,371,000$.
occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes Most of the workpeople
ff At Edinburgh the dispute was rettled work by loth Dec., partial settlements, involving modifled advances in wages, having been effected.解


## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR. <br> 「Based on Returns trom Employers and Workpeople.]

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in November, with effect either from that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of nearly $£ 690,000$ in the weekly wages of
nearly $1,900,000$ workpeople. The nearly $1,900,000$ workpeople. The groups of industries in which these workpeople were mainly employed are shown in


Under the terms of the settlement of the coal strike (see pp. 592-3 of the November Labour Gazette) coal miners received advances amounting per shift or per day worked, to 2 s . for those 18 years of age and over, 1 s . for those 16 and 17 years of age, and 9d. for those under 16. Similar increases were given to coke oven workers and to workpeople employed in various other branches of the mining industry, including shale miners in Scotland, iron miners in Cleveland and Ayrshire, and fireclay, etc. miners in Yorkshire, South Staffordshire, and Scotland.
In the textile trades the principal changes affected woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire and Lancashire, who received, under sliding scale arrangements, further increases in their "cost of living wage " amounting to 20 per cent. on modified basis rates for timeworkers, with proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, \&c., trades also received further increases under the "cost of living" sliding scales in operation in those trades.

The principal changes in the clothing trades took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, new minimum rates coming into operation during November in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades, the hat, cap and millinery trades in England and Wales, the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods trade, the corset trade, the fur trade, and in laundries in Great Britain.

Increases of 5 s . per week to men and 2 s . per week to women were granted to workpeople employed in the printing and bookbinding trades at all the principal centres in Great Britain, while female workers in the bookbinding section in Scotland received additional increases in consequence of the adoption of new scales of wages. Increased minimum rates were fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for workpeople employed in the paper box and paper bag trades.
Other important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased during November included steel melters, \&c., in England and Scotland, building trade

Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford in Scotland, and carters at Of the changes Bradford, and Huddersfield.
over 11,000 workpeople were arranged November, 14 affecting affecting 300 workpeople were arranged by arbitration; 3 affecting 300 workpeople, were arranged by concili'ation; 44 , affecting 314,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining 68 , affecting $1,535,000$ workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders $1,220,000$ workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Changes taking effect in January-November, 1920.

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Workpeople affected. | Amount of Net Increase per week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brilding |  |  |
| Coal Mining $\quad . \quad . \quad .$. | 1,212,000 | 355.400 $1,259.300$ |
| Iron and Steel Smelting and Manu- | 67,000 | 66,660 |
| facture. | 216,000 | 213,900 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding | 1,202.000 |  |
| Textile .. .. | 403,000 | 192.800 |
| Clothing | 1,054,000 | 637,500 |
| Transport (exeluding Tramways)... | 885,000 | 223,700 |
| Printing, Paper, \&c. ... $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 200,010 | 118.600 |
| Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, \& $\because$ c. | 108,000 266.000 | 78,300 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. | 328,000 | 105.000 132400 |
| Miscellaneous Trades .. | 173.000 | 63,800 |
| Public Utility Services* | 319,000 |  |
| Total | 7,547,000 | 4,578,800 |

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during November.
The following Table summarises the effect of all the changes, in the industries covered by the Department's statistics, reported in the period January to November, 1920 : -

| Groups of Trades. | Number of Workpeople affected. | Aggregate Reduction in Weekly Hours. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building | 281,600 | 992,200 |
| Mining and Quarrying ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 13,500 | 44.200 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding | 9,400 | 35,000 |
| Clothing .. .. .. .. ... | 130,100 | 422,300 |
| Other Miscellaneous .. .. | 42,900 | 145,800 |
| Public Utility Services** .. | 21,800 | 68,600 |
| Total .. | 553,700 | 2,071,200 |

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

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

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building | MidlandMatlockCounties:. | 1 Sept. | BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADE | S. |
|  |  |  | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers | Increase of $1 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{}$, per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 3d. ; other tradesmen, 2s. $2 \downarrow \mathrm{~d}$, ; labourers, 1s. $11 \frac{d}{d}$ d. |
|  | SOUTHERN COUNTIES :Dartmouth and Kingswear. | 1 Nov. | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. | Increase of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$, per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11 d ; ; other tradesmen, 28. ; labourers, 18.9 d . |
|  | Lambourn . .. .. | 5 Nov. | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, | Increase of ld, per hour. Rates after ohange: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, ls. 8d. |
|  | Leatherhead .. .. | 29 May | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, and plasterers. Plumbers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers. | Increases to a uniform rate of 2 s . 2 d . per hour. |
|  |  |  |  | Increases to hourly rates of 2 s . 2 d d. for plumbers 2s. $1 \frac{2}{2}$ d. for painters ; 2s. for scaffolders ; and 1s, 11 d . for labourers. |
|  | Newton Abbot .. .. | Nov. | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinist,, slaters, plumbers, | Increase of 1 ld per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 2s. ; labourers, 1s. 9d. |
|  | Sittingbourne and Milton Regis <br> WALES :- <br> Brecon and Carmarthen | 3 July | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, | Increase of ld, per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 1s. 11d. ; scaffolders, 1s, 9d. ; labourers, 1s, 8d. |
|  |  | 1 Nov. | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. | Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change : tradesmen, 2s, 2d.; labourers, 1s, 11d. <br> Increase ot 3d. per hour (1s. 8d, to 18. 9d.). |
|  | Llanidloes .. .. .. | 1 Nov. | Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters | Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3 d . to 18. 4 dd .). |
|  |  |  | Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, plumbers, and plasterers. | Increase of 2tad. per hour (18.6 6d. |
|  | Newtown .. .. .. | 1 Nov. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Labourers | men's labourers, ls. 5 d . : general labourers. |

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

| Trade. | Locality, | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building (contd.). |  | BUIL | DING AND ALLIED TRADES-(contin |
|  | Scotland ${ }^{\text {: }}$ - |  | Joiners .. .. .. |
|  | Airdrie and Coatbridge | 8 Nov. | Slaters and plasterers .. ... .. .. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Plumbers } \\ \text { Joiners } & \text {.. } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ |
|  | Alloa, Alva and District | 8 Nov. | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Slaters } \\ \text { Plasterers } & . . & . . & . . & . . \\ \text { P }\end{array}$ |
|  | Arbroath | 8 Nov. | Plasterers .. |
|  | Arbroath .. .. .. |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Masons } \\ \text { Joiners } & . . & . . & . . & . . & . . \\ \end{array}$ |
|  | Ayr .. | 8 Nov. | Slaters ${ }^{\text {Plumbers }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Bathgate .. .. .. | 8 Nov. | Joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers Slaters and plasterers .. .. .. .. |
|  | Dumbarton | 8 Nov. | Plumbers ... .. .. .. .. |
|  | Dundee | 8 Nov. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Dunfermline and Dis- | 8 Nov. | Slaters and plasterers Plumbers |
|  | Edinburgh and Leith .. | 8 Nov. $\{$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Slaters and plumbers } \\ \text { Plasterers .. } & \text {.. } \\ \text { P }\end{array}$ |
|  | Elgin | 22 Nov | Plainterers $\quad .$. |
|  |  | 8 Nov. | Joiners ${ }_{\text {Slaters and }}$ plasterers ... |
|  | Falkirk and District | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { Oct. } \\ & 8 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | Plumbers Masons, oiners, slaters and plumbers |
|  | Galashiels .. .. .. | 8 Nov. | Slaters and plasterers |
|  | Glasgow .. .. ... | 8 Nov. | ${ }_{\text {Joiners }}^{\text {Plumbers }} \mathrm{I}$ |
|  | Greenock, Gourock, and Port Glasgow. | 8 Nov. | Slaters and plasterers $\quad .$. |
|  | Hamilton, Motherwell, | 8 Nov. | Joiners Slaters and plasterers ... a |
|  | and Wishaw. |  | Plumbers |
|  | Hawrick | 8 Nov. | Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers. |
|  | Kilmarnock | 8 Nov. | Bricklayers, masons, and plumbers Plasterers .. a |
|  |  | 8 Nov. | Joiners .. |
|  |  | 8 Nov. | Plasterers Joiners .. |
|  | Paisley and district (certain flrms), | 8 Nov. | Joiners .. .. .. .. .. |
|  | Paisley and Johnstone .. | 8 Nov. | Slaters and plasterers .. <br> Plumbers |
|  | Stirling .. .. .. | 8 Nov. $\{$ | Joiners and plasterers . <br> Slaters and plumbers |
|  | LRELAND:Waterford.. | 3 Nov. | Scaffolders and labourers |
| Gas Fitting | Birmingham and Smethwick. | 27 Sept. $\ddagger$ | Gas fitters .. |
| Monumental Sculpture. | Edinburgh and District ; and Glasgow. | 1 Nov. | Monumental sculptors .. <br> MINING AND QUARRYING. |
|  | Gr3at Britain .. .. | 4 Nov.s | Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. |
|  | West Yorkshire | Nov. | Colliery clerks .. |
| Coal Mining .. $\langle$ | South Staffordshire and | 4 Nov. | Colliery clerks (males and females) .. |
|  | Bristol District | 4 Nov. | Colliery clerks (males and females) |
| Coke and Byproduct Manuf.ceture | Other Districts.\|| .. .. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Colliery clerks (males and females) |
|  | Great Britain** . | 4 Nov, | Cokemen and by-product workers |
| Fireclay, Ganister, \&c., Mining. | South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. | 4 Nov. | Fireclay miners and surface workers .. |
|  | Yorkshire and Scotland $\dagger+$ | 4 Nov. | Miners and surface workers at fireclay, ganister and silica mines <br> Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers. |
| Shale Mining and shale Oil Industry. | Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, and Newark-on-Trent (Notts.) and Chellaston | 25 Nov. |  |
|  | (Derby). <br> Scotland | 3 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oilworks. |
| Iron Mining | Cleveland <br> Cumberland.. | 4 Nov. lst bargain letting day in Nov. | Ironstone miners, \&c. .. Workneople at iron-ore mines :Miners <br> Winding enginemen <br> Other underground and surface |
|  |  |  |  |

Particulars of change.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Increas Increase of 1 d . per hour ( 2 s . 3 da . to to $2 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~d}$.) Increase of $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour ( $2 \mathrm{~s} .3^{3} \mathrm{~d}$. to 2 s .4 d .) Increase to a rate of 23.4 d . per hour.
Increase of 1 d . per hour ( 2 s . 3 d . to 2 s .4 d .).
Increase of $\frac{3}{4} d$, per hour in standard rate ( $2 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{4}$, to $\xrightarrow{2 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d} .) .} \dagger$
Increase of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour ( 2 s .33 d . to 2 s .4 d .) Increase of $\frac{1}{d}$. per hour ( 2 s . $3 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~d}$. to 2s. 4 d .). Increase of 2 d . per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.),
increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: scaifolders, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 5 d
Increase of 114 . per hour in standard rate (18. 28 d. to 2s 2d.), into which is merged the war wage of 51 per hour plus 12 s . 4 did. per week previously granted. (See Decision No. 534 on p. 710. )
Increase of 2 d . per hour (1s. 10d. to 2s.). (See Decisions
Nos. 519 and 520 on p. 707.)

Increases of 2 s . per shift worked or per day worked to workpeople 18 years and over; of 18. per shift of age ; and of 9 d . per shift worked or per day worked to those under 16. (See also article on pp 592-3 of the November Labour Gazette.)
Increases of 12 s . per week to men 22 years and over of 10s. per week to those 21 years of age; of 6 s . pe week to those aged 19 and 20 ; of 4 s . per week to youths of 17 and 18 years; and of 3 s . per week to those under 16 .
Increases of 12 s . per week to those 18 years and over
and of 10 s . per week to those 16 and 17 years of age Increases of J2s. per week to those 21 years and over of 9 s . per week to those of from 18 to 21 years of age of 6s. per week to those 16 and 17 years of age ; and o 3s. per week to those under 16 .
Increase of 2 s . per day to those 18 years and over; of 1s. per day to those 16 and 17 years of age ; and of 9 d . per day to those under 16.9
Increases of 2 s . per shift worked or per day worked for
workers 18 years of age and over ; workers 18 years of age and over; of 1 s . per shift
worked or per day worked for those 16 and 17 years of age ; and of 9 d . per shift worked or per day worked for those under 16 . ${ }^{* 2}$
Increases of $2 \%$. per shift worked or per day worked for workers 18 years of age and over; of 1s. pe shift worked or per day worked for those 16 and 1 years of age ; and of 9 d . per shift worked or perday worked for those under 16.
ncrease, under sliding scale, of ls. in the $£$ on base earnings. Rute after change: at Gotham and
Thrumpton, for mill hands, stone dressers, etc., 61 s . per week plus 2 s . 2 d . in the E .
(Increases of 2 s . per shift worked or per day worked for workers 18 years of age and over ; of 1 s . per shift worked or per day worked for those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 9d. per shift wurked or per day

Increase, under sliding scale, of 4 d . per shift in the Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per shift Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per shift. ncreases, under sliding scale, of 2 d . per shift for men
and of ld. per shift for boys under 16 years of age.

Trades Federation on the one part and effect from 8th November were arranged under an agreement arrived at between the Scottish National Building other part, under which the part and the Operatives' Wages Board, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, and Joiners on the workpeople covered by the Agreement included bricided into three groups, with maximum rates of 2 s . 4 d ., 2 s . 3 d . and 2 s . 2 d . respectively. The classes of A number of towns, other than those shown, were incluyers, masons, joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters plumbers, plasterers, glaziers, and tilelayers. wages, and in a number of other cases information is ned in the Agreement. In some of these cases, however, the Agreement did not involve any change
The changstood that the rate of 2 s .4 d , had been not yet available to show whether the maximum rates fixed are actually being paid
The increase took arranged in November with retrospective payment since July
Including the follect from 4th November, or from the date of resumption date shown.
Lanarkshire, Fife and Clackmannan. If The increases took effect as from
increases, and from lst November in Lanarkshire Fif Cumberland, South Yorkshire, North Staffordshire, Midland Counties and the The Forest of Dean *n Thequal to two-thirds and three-fourshire, Fife, and Clackmannan. In the case of North Staffordshire, and Channock Ohase females were granted in the coal mining induan above applies to work peopectivelv of those granted, according to age, to males.
changes arranged in some industry
it The increase generally applied tor than coal.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920 -(contimued).

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

## Iron Mining <br> (continued).

Quarrying ...

Pig-Iron
Manufacture،
Furness District

North Lincolnshire
Ayrshire .. ..

Northumberland and
Durham.
Durham.
Westand South Durham
22 Nov.
4 Nov.
Limestone quarrymen, etc. ..

West Cumberland

West Lancashire..

Warwickshire $\quad \because$
Leicestershire $\quad \because$
South West of England ${ }^{*}$

Newton Abbot, Kingsteignton and St. Aus-
tell. South Wales and Monmouthshire.

North of Scotland
Aberdeen

IRON
lst pay in
Work people employed at blastfurnaces

Keepers
Furnace fillers änd chargers and bridge stockers
Ore, mine, coke and lime wheelers, and barrow fillers (other than Blast-enginemen,
stovemen Loco-drivers
Slaggers, teasers and cinder-catchers Hoist and filling enginemen, brakesmen, pump and boilermen and
Keepers' and slas
eepers and slaggers' helpers, kilnmen, and boiler-gasmen
Stokers and boiler firemen, cinder or slag tippers or tipmen
Shunters and firemen ... ." .. Dilers, weighmen, boxmen, horse pers, scrappers, assistant cindercatchers, bye-turn labourers and able-bodied general labourers.
Workpeople (excluding platelayers and
general labourers), employed at blast-
farnaces
Platelayers and general labourers employed at blastfurnaces.

7 Nov.
Blastfurnacemen
Fitters, turners, millers, borers, drillers, pattern-makers, blacksmiths, strikers, motormen, central power and substation attendants, armature winders and electrical fitters, apprentices and improvers in iron and steel works.
lst ful
pay in
Nov.

Increases, under sliding scale, of 4d. per day for miners ; of 3d. per day for surfacemen ; and of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per day for boys under 16. Bargain price for miners after change: 22s, 8d. per day.
ncrease, under sliding scals, of 201 per cent. on the
standard of 1809 , making wayes 272 per cent. above
the standard plus ls la Increase of 2 s , per shif. ld. per shift.
for workers 18 years of age and over ; of worked shift worked or per day worked for the ; of ls. pe years of age ; and Cl 9d, per shift those 16 and 17 day worked for those under 16 years Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change
quarrymen 2s. 2d. per hour ; labourers, 1s, 8 d quarrymen
Increase of 2 s . per shift worked or per for workers 18 years of age and per day worked shift worked or per day worked for those 16 and 17 years of age; and of 9d. per shift worked or per day Increases, under sliding sca years.
Increases, under sliding scale, of 3d. per shift to men,
and of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$, per shift to boys onder and of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$, per shift to boys under 16 . Rates after change: knobblers, 20 s . 31 d ; haulage enginemen class day borers, 19s. 91 d ; first class day labourer $19 \mathrm{~s} .1_{4}^{1} \mathrm{~d}$. : ruddmen, 18 s . $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per shift.
Increase of ld. per hour for skilled men and of $1 d$ pe hour for labourers. Rates after change: masons 2s. 0d.; rockgetters, ls. lld.; cutters and machinemen, 1s. 10d.: skilled labourers, 1s. 8d.; unskilled labourers, 18.7 d . per hour.
Increase of 10 per cent. on gross earnings
Increase of ld. per hour in minimum rates to timeworkers and a proportionate increase to pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for quarry labourers 1 s . 3d. or 1 s , 4d. per hour.
pre-war rates of 49 s , per week, total advance over
Increase of 4d. rer hour to timeworkers (ls. 11d. to 2 s . 3d.) and a proportionate advance to pieceIncreases of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$, per hour to timeworkers and of 10 Increases of the per hour
per cent. to pieceworkers.
purther increases of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour to timeworkers and of 3 per cent. to pieceworkers.
Increases of ld. per hour to timeworkers, an equivalent advance to machine piece polishers, and an increase of 5 per cent. to hand piece polishers on sub-contracted work, making a total advance of $62 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. over and above the Price List of July, 1916. Rates after change: ls. 9 d . per hour for granite
cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, and ls. 8 d . pèr hour for hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen.

## pacture.

Revised base rates of wages adopted, to which are to be added percentage additions under a new to be added percentage additions under a new among the revised base rates fixed :-

Basis rate of 8 s .6 d . per shift.
Basis rate of 7 s .5 d . per shift.
Basis rate of 6 s . 10d. per shift.

Basis rate of 6 s .8 d . per shift.
Basis rate of 6 s . 6d. per shift.
Basis rate of 6s. 5 d . per shift
Basis rate of 6s. 2d. per shift.
Basis rate of 6 s . 1d. per shift.
Basis rate of 5\%. 10d. per shift
Basis rate of 5 s . 8d. per shift.
he above base rates quoted are subject to a percentage addition of $196^{\circ} 4$, except in the case of platelayers and general labourers, whose percentage addition is $148^{\circ}$.)
Increase, under sliding scale, of 24.475 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 220.875 per cent. above Increase, under sliding scale, of 12.3 per cent, on standard rates, making wages $160^{\circ} 5$ per cent. above the standard.
Increase, under sliding scale, of $20 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard of 1909, making wages 272 per cent. above the siandard, plus ls. Id. per shift
(a) Increase of 3 s . per week on basis rates of 27 s . per week, of 2 s . 6 d . per week, on basis rates of 28 s . to 31s. per week, of 2 s . on basis rates of 32 s . per week of 1 s . 6 d . on basis rates of 33 s . per week, of 1 s . on basis rates of 34 s . per week, and of 6 d . per week on basis rates of 35 s , per week.
(b) Sliding scale percentage addition of 150 paid on the above jasis rates, in lieu of the previous war $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus on earnings. In addition to the base rates and percentage addirion quoted a tonnage bonus (varying at different works but estimated to yield an average of 7s. 10d. per man per week) is determined by the variations in the plg iron and iron and steel scales.
Increase, under sliding scale, of $9 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 1593 per cent, above the standard. Rates after change: fitters, turners $\& c$.
$159 \frac{\pi}{4}$ per cent. and a tonnage bonus.

PRINOIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920-(continued).

higher paid clacses, plus flat rate bonuses, should in future receive these workpeople, who previously received half the scale advances, granted to the base rates, the flat rate bonuses were merged in future receive the full scale advances. In order to bring this into effect, the existing percentages on See also under "Changes in Hours of L, and the base rates revised, so as to give earnings slightly higher than before the date of the agreement. The 55s, per week referred to is calculated Labour."
Excluding men whed at all depôts on the Great Western R rates of 1916 plus 45 per cent
vatchmen, laundrymen whe base rate is at present 44s, per
II Under the termen and office cleaners. arrow-in-Furness, and by 3s, per week in the case of Wigan by the Industrial Court, the rates given have been increased by 6 . per week in the case of

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

| Trade, |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
| Engineering, |
| Boilermaking, |
| and Foundry |
| Trades. |

(continued).
Bristol ..

| Colohester .. |
| :--- |
| Norwich .. |
| Peterborough |

Newport (Mon.) .
Edinburgh and Leith

Barrow-in-Furness ..

## London

Thames (Barnes Bridge
to Chertsey).
Cowes
Milford Haven
Aberdeen

Great Britain

England and Wales (cer-
tain firms). $\$$

England and Wales\|

Manchester
Sheffleld

| Manchester, Hanley and Stoke. |
| :---: |
| Other large towns in |
| Lancashire and |
| Cheshire** (except |
| Liverpool and Birken- |
| head.) |
| Smaller towns in Lanca- |
| shire and Cheshirett |
| with Kendal and High |
| Peak district. |
| Yorkshire (certain |
| towns). $\ddagger+$ |
|  |
| Exeter |
| Cardiff |
|  |
| Masca, Newpor |

Merthyr Tydfll.
Date from
which
change
took
effect.

Occupations
Partioulars of change.
ENGINEE|RING, BO/ILERMAKING AND SHIPBUILDING T RADES-(continued).
Smiths, and casement fltters*
Increase of 18. per week on base rates.

Ironmoulders
Blacksmiths
1st pay July
lst pay July

1 Sept.
12 June
24 June
29 June

July
27 Oc
3 June
1 June
pay in

5 Nov.

4 Oct.

10 Nov.

19 July
18 Oct. $\mp$

1 Nov.
1 Nov.

1 Nov.

1 Nov.
Farriers

Farriers
Farriers
Farriers

Increase of ls. per week in base rate.
Increase of ls. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 50 s . plus war wage of 26s. 8 d . per
week, and bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings. (See week, and bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on earnings. (See
Decision No, 502 on p, 634 of November LaboUr Gazette.)
ncrease of 2 s . per week in base rate. Rate after
change: 51s. plus war wage of 26 s . 6 . and bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent onge of 2 bs. $6 d$. per week, No. 502 on p. 634 of November Labovr (See Decision Increase of 7 s . per week. Rate after change for iren moulders and coremakers, 100 s. Increase of $\frac{5}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. plus bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings.
of 26 s , 6d. per week, 63 s . per week, plus war wage of 26s. 6d. per week, and bonus of l21 per cent. on Increase to a rate of 53s. per week, plus war wage of 268 . 6d, per week and bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on earnings.
Increase to an inclusive rate of 105 s . per week.
Increase to an inclusive rate of 2 s . 1 d . per hour. $\ddagger$
Increase to a rate of 51 s. per week, plus war wage of 26 s .6 d . per week and bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Increase to an inclusive rate of 104 s , per week.
Increase of ls. per week. Rate after change: 52s. per week, plus war wage of $26 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$, per week and
bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings. bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings.

Bonus of 45 per cent. on earnings over £2 per week previously granted increased to 55 per cent., making a week, plus 55 per cent, on earnings over up to $£ 2$ per Increase, under slfdiug scale, of 15 per cent on the standard of 1914, making wages 275 per cent. above the standard.

Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for those under 15 years of age, of bd. for those 15 years and under 16 years, thence to 9 d, for those 18 years and under 19 years, and thence increasing by 2 dd. per hour with each year of age to 1s. 2d. for those 20 years and under 21 years, and to 1 s . $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for those 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 639 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.) Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. for those 14 years of age and under $14 \frac{1}{2}$ years; of 4 d . for those $14 \frac{1}{2}$ years and under
15 years ; of 5 d . for those 15 years and mnder $15 \frac{1}{2}$ years; of $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for those $15 \frac{1}{2}$ years and under 16 years. of 62 d, for those 16 years and under 17 years; of $7 \frac{1}{2} d$; for those 17 years and under 18 years, and of 9 d . for those 18 years and over (provided that in the case of female workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, the general minimum time rate applicable during the first two Order on p. 639 of November LABDUR GAZETTE.) Piecework basis time rates flxed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 10d. per hour for all workers, except those under 18 years of age employed in carding (other than carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners.) (See Order on p. 639 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.) Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all
time worked in excess of 47 hours in any one week or of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 639 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Increases of 5s. per week to higher skilled men, of Increases of 5 s . per week to higher skilled men, of
3 s .6 d . per week to lesser skilled men, and of 3 s . per week to labourers.
Increase of 2 d . per hour ( 2 s , to 2 s . 2d.)
Increase of 35 per cent. on present earnings (price list of 1897 plus 25 per cent.) into which is merged the interim advance of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on present earnings and the bonus of 7s. per week previously granted. lncrease of ld. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 2s.; doormen, 1s. $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. (See Decision No. 537 on p. 708.) increase 11 d doormen, 1s. 11d, (See Decision No. 537 on p. 708.)

Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 88s. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; doormen, 85 s , $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. (See Decision No. 537 on p. 708.)
Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change:-Hull : fremen and men, 1s.11 d d., doormen, 1s.11d. (See Decision No. 537 on p. 708 .)
Increase of 3d. per hour. Rate after change : firemen and doormen, 18, 6d.
Increase of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rate after change : flremen and doormen, $1 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} d$ d., doormen, $1 \mathrm{~s} . ~ 9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

* The increase applied to those men who are mors of the National Union of Heating and Domestic Engineers and who are employed by firms Who are members of the Steel Sash and Casement Section of the Employers' Association.

The advance was granted from July, 1920, by firms who are members of the River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Shiprepairers' Association, The firms referred to belong to the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
The increases took effect as the result of an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry.
IT The increase was arranged in November, with retrospective payment from the date shown.
N* Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Ohorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Nelson and District, Lancaster, igh, Middlg, Rochdale. Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.
$\dagger \dagger$ Including ${ }^{\prime}$, Orewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfleld,
t† Including. Barnsley, Bradford, Halifaz, Heckmondwike, Huddersfeld, Hall, Keighley, Leeds, Shefleld, and Todmorden.

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

*The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to $t$ Employed by memtes above 43 s , $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rate

This rayed by members of the British Waid on 80 per cent. of the basic rate
$\$$ In the Se is subject to a small reduction in Federation.
to $133 \cdot 98$ for other female pistrict, where the previous percentages varied from those in other districts, the percentages were increased to $148 \cdot 37$ for weavers, ade Board.

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

| Trade | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Ocenpations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silk Industry .. | Brighouse .. .. .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay } \\ & \text { preceding } \\ & \text { pay-day } \\ & \text { in week } \\ & \text { ending } \\ & \text { 4 Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | TEXTILE TRADES (continued). <br> Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry. |
|  | Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge district). | Pay preceding lst pay day in Nov. | Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. |
|  | Bradford | Pay preceding pay day in week ending | Workpeople employed in the grey room and stock, pattern and making up and packing departments. |
|  |  |  | Workpeople employed in the bleaching dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in maintenance of plant):Males .. |
|  | Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland. | Pay preceding 1st. pay |  |

Particulars of change.

TEXTILE TRADES (continued).
Cost of living" wage previously granted increased under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 175 per cent (subeek). Inclusive rates net increase of 6 s . 10 d . per framers, 100 s . 7 d .; warehousemen, 91 s , 9 dales - 1 st men and machinemen 93 s .9 d .; females-time workers: gassers, 59 s . 4 d , ; warpers, 54 s . $4 \dot{\mathrm{~d}}$. reelers 46 s . 9 d . : winders, 45 s . 7d. ; pieceworkers 15 per cent. above time-rates,.
Cost of living" wage previously granted, increased,
under sliding scale, from 152 per cent to 164 per cent. for timew 152 per cent. on basic rates to 1314 per cent. for pieceworkers (except 12 per cent and trom $91 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $98 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for pressers, Minimum rates after change for time workers : Bradford Dyers' Association: men 21 years and over, 28 s . plus 8 per cent. plus 164 per cent on total. Other firms ; men 21 years and over, 30s. 3d plus 164 per cent. ; women 18 years and over, 188 plus 164 per cent.
under sliding scale, from I55 per cent to 175 ped cent. ${ }^{*}$ Total minimum rate after change : men 24 years and over, 93s. 4d. per week.

Cost of living" wage increased, under sliding scale from 46 s . per week to 49 s . 7d. for workers 21 years of age and over; from 36s. 6d. per week to 39 s . 4 d . for those 18 to 20 years; from 25 s . 10d. per week to 27 s ,
11 d . for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 19 s . 9 d . per week to 2 Is . 4d. for those under 16 years. $\dagger$ Cost of living" wage increased, under sliding scal from 27 s . 4 d . per week to 29 s . 6d. for workers 18 years of age and over; from 21s. 3d. per week to 23 s . for those 18 and under 18 years; and from 16 s . 9 d . per week to 18 s . for those under 16 years $\dagger$ Minimum rates, after change, for timeworkers; Scotland 18 years and over 15 s . plus 29 s . 6d. Other Districtsmen 21 years and over 28 s . plus 49 s . 7d. ; women 18 years and over 18 s . plus 29 s . 6d.
"Cost of living" wage of 110 per cent. on basic wages previously granted increased, under sliding scale, to per week previously granted being paid in addition

Bonuses previously granted increased from $47 \mathrm{~s}, 8 \mathrm{~d}$, per week to 51 s , 8 d . for men, and from $27 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~d}$, per week to 29 s .6 d . for women.
"Cost of living" wage of 50 s .8 d . per week previously granted increased, under sliding scale, to 54 s .8 d . per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: pen tagraphers and impressioners 35s. in England, 34s. in Scotland ; others 38 s . or 42 s .-plus in all cases 54 s .8 d .
Cost of living wage" of 46 s , per week previously granted increased, under sliding scale, ta after change: 28 s . plus 49 s .7 d .

Cost of living" wage increased, under sliding scale, by amounts similar to those described above fo males and females respectively in the bleaching dyeing, etc., trades in Lancashire.
Cost of living" wage previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from cutters ; from 118 per cent. to $127 \cdot 19$ per cent. for hand cutters; from 99 per cent to $107 \cdot 12$ per cent. for menders; and from 111.5 pe cent, to 1205 per cent, for all other pieceworkers.
Increase, under sliding scale, of 3s, 7d, per week to those $22 \frac{1}{2}$ years of age and over and of proportionate amounts to other workers. Rate after permanent men women 18 years and over and of 1 s , per week to girls under 18.
Increase of 8 s . per week to men and of 4 s . per week to
orkpeople employed in the hydramen, fremen and watchers).

## CLOTHING TRADES.

Warehousemen and clerks employed by Males

## Females

Boot and shoe repairers (pieceworkers)
Workpeople employed in the dress-making and women's light clothing trade:Male cutters 22 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly in extting, with not ess in the Wholesale Dressexperience and Women's Light Clothing trade.
Women 22 years of age and over with not less than 3 years' experience after learnership in the Retail Bespoked in such as fully qualifled bodice, skirt, gown, or blouse
young persons.

Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 23 s . at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 32 s . at
years.t
Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 19 s , at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 258 , at 18 years, and to 40 s , at 21 years, $\dagger$ making

Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5d. per hour in the minimum time rate (18. 2d. to 18.7d.) and piece-

Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2 dd , per hour in the minimum time rate ( $8 \frac{1}{2} d$ to $10 \frac{2 d}{d}$.) and piecework basis time rate ( $9 \frac{1}{2}$ d, to $11 \frac{1}{4} d$.). (See Order on

Increase of 10 per cent. on Lon
total increase of 70 per cent. work basis
on p. 714 .) p. 714 .)

The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34 s .6 d . ; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 60 s , $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per week for basio rates up

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


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


## TRANSPORT TRADES.

Carlisle .. .. ..
Bradford, Huddersfield,
29 Oct.
8 Nov.

19 Nov.
Men employed in the road transport industry.
orkpeople employed in the road trans-portindustry:-

Motor drivers

Juniors
Carters employed by wholesale fruit and potato merchants.
Carters, etc.
Labourers discharging fish from steam fishing vessels.

Men bunkering coal into steam fishing vessels.
Marine wireless telegraphy operators employed on British ships.

AGRICULTURE
Farm servants :-
Males ..

Females

| Farm servants:- |
| :--- |
| Ploughmen, cattlemen, and shep- |
| herds. |


| Other male workers | .. | .. | .. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dairymaids eapable of <br> butter or cheese. | making |  |  |

Ploughmen, cattlemen, and shepOther male workers
butter or cheese
Other female workers

Increase of 7 s .6 d . per week, Rates after change 70 s . 6d. to 75 s .6 d .
Increases of 7s. per week to one-horse carters of $6 s$ per week to two-horse carters, of 5s. per week to mot motor drivers, of 4 s . per week to heavy motor drivers and steam wagon drivers, and of 3 s . per week to mates, labourers, etc. Rates after change: Huddersfield:-Ond horse One-horse carters, 72 s . carters, 76s.; motor drivers, light, 70s.; heavy, 81 s . assistants, $68 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ steam wagon drivers, 83 s . Increase of 7s. per week to one-horse carters ( 65 s . to 72s.), of 6 s , per week to two-horse carters, of 5 s . per week to light motor drivers, of 4s. per week to heavy per week to mates, labourers, $\&$ drivers, and of 38 . per week to mates, labourers, \&c.

Increases of 2 s . per week to single-horse drivers (718 to 73s.), and of 3s. per week to pair-horse drivers (76s, to 79s.).
Increases of 3 s . per week to drivers of vehicles two tons and under, and to second men ( 75 s, to 78 s .) of 4 s . per week to drivers of vehicles over two tons (8ls. ncreas.), and or 2s. per week to trailermen (71s. to 73s.) Increas all. per week.

Increase of 9s. per week to horse drivers (71s, to 80 s . and of 5 s. per week (subject to a minimam rate of 80s. per week) to mechanical drivers.
acrease of 7 s , 6 d . per week to regular workers (65s. to 72 s .6 d .) ; casual workers to receive 12 s . for firs 100 boxes on one "whip," 12s. 6d. for first 300 boxe and for first 700 boxes on four "whins" with whips, 50 boxes afterwards up to 350 on one "whip" 600 . per wo "whips," and to 1,000 boxes on three or four "whips." 3 d , per ton. Rate after change for ordinary Increase of 3d, per ton.
time: 1s, 4d. per ton.
time: 1s. 4d. per ton.
cale of monthly rates adopted of $£ 11, £ 12, £ 14$ for first, second and third years' service as Grade III perators: £16, £18, and £20 for first, second and operators; 222 , £24, and $£ 25$ for first, second and third years' service, respectively, as Grade I operators and $£ 26$, $£ 28$, and $£ 30$ for first, second and third years' service, respectively, as operator-inspector.

Minimum rates $\ddagger$ flxed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, at 20 s .7 d . per week for those 14 to 16 years of age, 20 years, and 45 s for those over 20 years and for those over 18 years employed in nurseries at 40 s. per week.
Minimum rates $\ddagger$ fixed, under Corn Production Act, 1917, at 15 s . 5 d . per week for those 14 to 16 years of age, 20 s . 7d. per week for those 16 to 18 years, and at 25 s . 8 d . per week ( 5 d . per hour for broken time) for those 18 years and over.
Increases in minimum rates fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 5s. per week to those over 21 years of age ( 43 s . to 48 s .) $\ddagger$ and of 3 s . per week to those from 18 to 21 years of age ( 40 s . to 43 s .) . $\ddagger$
Increases in minimum rates flxed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 4s. 8d. per week for those over 18 years of age ( 37 s .4 d , to 42 s .), $\ddagger$ of 3 s . per week for those 14 o 18 years (27s. to 20 s , ) and of td , per hour for those under 14 years of age (3d, to $3 \frac{1}{5} \mathrm{~d}$.). $\ddagger$
Increase fixed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 3s. 6d. per week in the minimum rate (30s. 6d. to 348 .). $\mp$ ncreases in the minimum rates flxed under Corn Production Act, 1917, of 2s, 9 d . per week to women over 17 years of age (engaged for a term and boarded $1^{7}$ employer), Minimum ratest after change: women over 17 years of age (engaged for a term and boarded by employer), 318. per week; Girls : under 14 year $3 \frac{1}{d}$. per hour; 14 to 16 years, $4 d$. per hour ; 16 to 17 years, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations. | Particulars of change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper Bag Making. | Great Britain |  | ER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADE <br> Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade :- <br> Males:- <br> Machine tacklers <br> Paper bag cutters | S. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | New scale of minimum rates fixad, under Trad Boards Acts, resulting in increases of $1 \frac{1}{3} d$. to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ त. per hour. Minimum rates after change : 18 vears, 11 d increasing to 18. $4_{4}^{4} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 years and to $1 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 2 years and over; for those entering the trade at 2 years and over, the rates to be lower than scale for second and third year, increasing to full minimum rate of 1s. $8^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~d}$. after three years' service. (See Order on p. 713 .) |
|  |  |  |  | New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. pe hour. Minimum rates after change : 18 years, 10 d increasing to $1 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 years and to $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade at 21 years and over, the rates to be lower than scale fo second and third year, increasing to full minimum rate of 1s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. after three years' service. (See Order on p. 713 .) |
|  |  |  | Hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers, and despatchers ( 21 years of age and over). | Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of $2 \frac{1}{2} d$, per hou in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: first year of service, 1s. $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. ; second year 18. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. : third year, 1s. 5 d .; fourth year, 1s. $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ (Sec Order on p. 713.) |
|  |  |  | Other workers (except learners) | Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour in the minimum rate (1s. $1_{4}^{3}$ d. to 1s. $4_{4}^{1} \mathrm{~d}$.). (See Order on p. 713 .) |
|  |  |  | Learners .. .. .. .. | New scale of minimum rates fixed. under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 24 d . per hour. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ d. ; 15 to 16 years, $4 \frac{3}{4}$., and increasing with each year of age to $9 \frac{1}{2}$ d. at 18 to 19 years, and to 1s. $2 \frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20 to 21 years. (See Order on p. 713 .) |
|  |  |  | Workers (including homeworkers) othor than learners. <br> Learners | Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour in minimum time-rate ( 8 d . to 91 d .) and piecework basis time-rate ( $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.). (See Order on p.713.) New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to ld. per hour. Minimum rates after change : ranging from 3d. to $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour (according to age) at date of commencing in the trade to 8 d . per hour after $3 \frac{1}{2}$, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 1_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ years' service. (See Order on p. 713 .) |
| PaperBoxMaking. |  | 15 Nov.* | Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade :- <br> Males 18 years of age and over, viz., machine minders, die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine), and head stock-keepers). | Scale of ininimum rates* fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at $9 \frac{1}{8} d$. per hour at 18 and under 18 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 18. $2_{8}^{1} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 to 22 years and to $1 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. at 23 years and over; for those entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 or over, the full minimum rate of 1s. $7 \frac{1}{4} d$, per hour to be attained after three years service. (See Order on p. 712.) |
|  | Great Britain | 19 Nov. | Workers (including homeworkers) other than learners, | Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of $1 \frac{1}{} d$. per hour in minimum time-rate (8d. to $9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) and piecework basis time-rate ( $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $9 \frac{3}{4}$ d.). (See Order on p. 712.) |
|  |  | 15 or 19 | Learners <br> All workers | New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of $\frac{3}{8} d$. to $1 \frac{1}{8} d$. per hour (See Order on p. 712.) |
|  |  |  | All workers | Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for al hours worked in excess of 48 per week; nine hours on any day (except Saturday) and five hours on Saturday. (See Orders on p. 712.) |
|  |  | 1st pay after 15 Nov. | Workpeople employed in general printing offices and warehouses:- <br> Compositors, linotype and monotype operators, machine managers, platen machine minders, pressmen, press correctors, electrotypers and stereotypers, lithographic printers (including music printers), and stone and plate preparers, lithographic artists and designers, machine rulers (members of the London Society of Machine Rulers), readers and assistants, warehousemen, cutters, feeders on flat-bed machines, proof-pullers, bookfolders, sewers, etc. | Increase of 5 s . per week to men and to women and youths doing men's work, of 2 s per week to fully qualifled women and to male juniors, and of 1s. per week to learners; casual men to receive an increase of $1 \frac{1}{d}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Compositors, 100 s.; linotype and monotype operators 105 s .; machine managers, 98 s , to 103 s .; warehousemen and cutters, 93 s . 6d. ; bench hands and ordinary packers, 90 s. ; warehouse porters, 83 s . ; electrotypers and stereotypers, 102s. ; press correctors, 104s. |
| Printing andAllied Trades. | London .. .. | lst pay in Nov. | Journeymen mono-casters (employed by Members of the London Master Printers' Association). | Minimum rates adopted of 92s. 6d, for metal makers and mixers; and for journeymen caster minders of 92 s . 6d. when working one machine with charge responsibility or two machines without charge responsibility ; minders in charge of two machines to receive 97 s . 6d. and 5s, extra for each machine over two and up to eight, and over eight by individual arrangement. <br> Further increase of 5 s . per week. |
|  |  | 1st pay after 15 Nov. lst pay after 15 Nov. | Bookbinders and machine rulers (members of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers), sewers, folders, gatherers, etc. | Increase of 5 s . per week to men, of 2 s . per week to fullv qualified women and male juniors, of ls per week to female learners, and proportionate increases to male apprentices. Minimum rates after change: males, 100 s.; skilled women (over 18), 51 s . |
|  |  | Pay day in week ending 18 Sept. | Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in daily and Sunday newspaper offices. | Increase of 20 s . per week in minimum rate to permanent staff on Sunday papers and to night staff on daily papers, and of 25 s , to day staff on daily papers ; also increase of 4 s . ld. per day of 6 or 8 hours to casual men employed on daily papers Minimum rates after change : Daily and Sunday papers, $£ 6.10 \mathrm{~s}$. 0 d . per week ; casual men, 26 s . 7 d . per day. |
|  |  | 1 Nov. | Cutters, dressers, machinists, mixers, etc., employed in type foundries :- <br> Journeymen <br> Learners | Bonus of 35s. per week previously granted increased to 40 s. per week. Minimum rate after change; 40 s per week plus 40s. bonus. <br> Additional bonuses of 2 s .6 d . per week to those 21 years of age and over and of 1s. 3d. per week to those under 21 years of age: also minimum rates adopted for those on rabbing and kerning varying according to age of commencing from 25 s , per week at 16 years to 40 s. at 18 years. |

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


Particulars of change.

## (continued)

Increase of 5 s . per week. Minimum rates after change: jobbing compositors and bookbinders-Grade I Grade IV 88 s . Grade II, 94s. 6d. ; Grade III, 91s. 6d. Grade IV, 88s. Bd.; Grade V, 85s. 6d.; Grade VI, Grade II, 102s. 6d.: Grade III) ; Grade I, 10bs, 95s. 6d, ; Grade V, 92s.; Grade VI, 99s.; Grade IV, positors on morning and evening newspapers, 12 s and 2 s 6 d . respectively more than rates for job bing compositors. Linotype operators and rotary minders on morning and evening newspapers, 13 s . perators in sectively more than rates for linotype cale of minimum offices.
standard rate for journeymented based on the varying, according to number in each grade and ne-sixth in first vear to 55 per cent, in seventh year of journeymen's rate.
Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change : direct flatbed machine minders and transferers: 92 s .6 d . ; plate transferers for II., 95 s . ; Grade III, more than above rates; direct or offset rotary machine minders, 10 s . more than abeve rates; twocolour rotary offset machine minders, 20s. more than above rates; for stone polishers and shifters the rate for all towns (except London) is 72 s .6 d .; and for stone and plate grainers, $74 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$.
Grater change: ${ }^{\text {-Grade IIL., }} 95 \mathrm{~s}$.
ncrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Jobbing offices: Grade I. towns, 97 s . 6 d . Grade II., 94s. 6d.; Grade III., 91s. 6d.; Grade IV., 88 s . 6d. ; Grade V., 85s. 6d.; Grade VI., 82s. 6d. Morning papers, 12s. more than above rate. Evening

Increase of 5 s . per week. Minimum rates after change after 5 years' experience :-Grade I towns $94 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .$, decreasing by 3 s . for each successive grade to 79 s . 6 d . for Grade VI.
Increase of 5 s . per week. Minimum rates after change after 4 years' experience:-Grade I towns, 6s. 6d., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 76s. 6d. for Grade VI.
Increase of 5 s . per week. Minimum rates after change after 3 years' experience : Grade I towns, 82s. 6d. decreasing by 2 s for each successive grade to 72 s .6 d . or Grade VI; male feeders of two-revolution machines above quad crown, 2s, above these rates

Increase of 5 s . per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I towns, 77 s . 6 d ; decreasing by 2 s
for each successive grade to 67 s . 6 . for Grade VI.

New scale of minimum rates adopted varying according to grade, age, and length of service.

Increase of 5 s . per week. Minimum daywork rates after change : Grade I towns, 92s. 6d. ; Grade II. Grade V, $80 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. Men on night work to receive 6 s , more than corresponding grade on day work.
ncrease of 5 s . per week. Minimum rates after change for day work, 4 s . less than above rates for brake hands. Men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
for day work, 8 s . less than above rates for brake hands. Men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
ncrease of 2s. per week to qualified workers, and new scale of minimum rates adopted for learners varying according to grade, age of commencing, and ength of service. Minimum rates after change for qualified women :-Grade I, towns, 43s. ; Grade II., 38s. 6d.; Grade VI., 37s.
ncrease of 5 s . per week to adult males and to adult female compositors, and of 2 s . per week to other adult females. T Minimum rates after change at the principal towns:-Jobbing compositors (males) : Aberdeen, 93s. 6d., Dundee, 96s. 6d., Edinburgh, Abs. 6d., Glasgow, 97s. 6d.; Lithographic printers : Aberdeen, 93s. 6d.. Dundee, 97 s . 6d. ; Bookbinders : Aberdeen, 948 ., Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 96 s. ncreases to "war apprentices" proportionate to those granted to journeymen and scale of increased minimum weekly rates adopted or non-war ing to 3ls. 6d. in fourth year and to 49s. 6d. in seventh year.

Minimum rate of 85 s. per week adopted for those 21 years of age and over and scale of minimum reekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting at 3s. 6 d . for those under 16 or 15s. for those 16 years during 3rd year and to 35 s . 6 d . during 5 th year.

* For list of towns included in the various grades see note \| on page 387 of July LABOUR GAZETTE. It has been reported that bookbinders at Huddersfield and compositors at Leigh and Darwen have been transferred from Grade IV. to Grade III., and com
Grade II. It is understood that the increases described have not yet
$\dagger$ Members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, 388 of the July Labour Gazerte.
+ For list of towns included in the various grades see note * on p. 388
The int of tows see note s on p. Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Trade ions concerned.
mest rest on piecework at $166^{2}$ and $232 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively above the list

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



Vehicle
Building

Organ Building

Pit Prop Trade

Glass Bottle
Manufacture.

Brick and Tile
Manufacture.
North Staffordshire

London

Newry

Dublin and Limerick

England and Walesथ
Yorkshire and certain
firms in London and
Manchester
lasgow and towns miles \& (excent thos with a population of less than 5.000 )

Minimum weekly rates adopted of 878.6 d . or 92 s .6 d

Scale of weekly rates adopted varying according to age of commencing and length of service from 12 s to 38 s . in Grade A towns, from 10s. to 36 s , in Grad B towns, from 10 s . to 34 s . 6 d in Grade C towns, and rom 9s. to 33s. in Grade D towns. ${ }^{*}$
Increased scale of weekly rates adopted, varying vice from to age of commencing and length of serin Grade B towns from 10s 40 in and from 9 s , to 37 s . in Grade D town $s^{9}$, the highes rates quoted being the minimum rates for qualifled adult workers in the respective grades.
Increase of 5 s . per week. Rates arter

Glasgove: morning news: compositors and stereo typers, 114s., linotype operators, 121s. 3d., proces workers, 109 s . 6 d. ; evening news : compositors, 107 s . linotype operators, 113 s . 3d., process workers, type operators, 110 s , 9d. compositors, 104s. 6d., lino compositors and stereotypers, 113 s : morning news: tors, 116s. ; evening news : compositors and stereotypers, 106s., linotype operators, 110s. 6d.

FU RNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRAD ES.
tributive trade

Males, 21 years of age and over :
Foremen (in charge of more tha
Foremen (in charge of more than
five workers).

19 Nov.
after
after
18 Nov.
1st pay
after
1 Nov.
CHEMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC
4 Oct. cut down work in covered pots.

Workpeople employed in the brick and Ting tile making industry:-

Males 21
Males under 21 years of age

Females

## Pieceworkers

FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES
13 Nov.|| Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades.
Workpeople employed in the bakery
Tablehands, jobbers, breadservers, ovensmen, etc.
ationary engine drivers, cranemen, motormen and firemen employed in flour mills. orkpeople
1st pay after pay day 18 Nov.

6 Nov.
Wheelers a

Vicemen, hammermen, brush hands, and labourers.

Organ builders (skilled journeymen)

Pit prop worker

Week
ending
8 Nov. luers, crampers-up, japanners, enamellers, and upholsterers, upholstresses and deal workers employed as dayworkers
workersemployed on piecework deal workers employed on piecework.
building and wheelwright trades.
Bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, smiths, painters, trimmers, and coach vicemen.
cutting machinists. french polishers
Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, per hour in minimum rate to qualifled workers, and proportionate increases to apprentices, improvers, and learners. Minimum rates after change : female french polishers, 1s. 5d.; upholstresses, 1 s .2 2 d. ; spindle an
2 s .5 d. ; other classes
2s. 5 .; 0 , 2 classes. $2 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~d}$
Increase of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on existing rates. +

Increase of 2 d . per hour in the minimum rate, and of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour in the standard rate to men employed on commercial work, and of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per hour in the standard rate to men employed on coach work. Rates after change:-Minimum: coach vicemen, s. ; others, 2 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Standard: commercial work: coach vicemen, 2s. 2d.; painters and trimmers, s. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. : others, 2 s .4 d . ; coach work, 1d. above commercial work rates.
號 (ls. $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 2 s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$.), and of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the standard rate 2s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 2 s .4 d .)
crease of $2 d$. per hour in the minimum and standard rates. Rates after change :-Minimum: vicemen, labourers, 1s. 5d.; Standard : 1d. above minimum rates.
Increase of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Standard rates after change : London, 2s. 2d. : other towns, 2s. 012 d. (See Decision No. 535 on p. 709.)
of sd. per hour (or 3 s ( 4 s . per week) to men, and Decisions Nos. 516.517 and 518 on p. 709 .)

## TRADES.

Guaranteed minimum of $3 \frac{3}{4}$ moves per day increased to a guaranteed minimum of 4 moves per day for a full chair working a full journey of $7 \frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Increase of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for labourers: 1s. 7 d .
Scale of minimum rates adopted for a full working week of 48 hours, starting at 14 s . per week at 1 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 42 s. at 18 years, and to 56 s . at 20 years.
Scale of minimum rates adopted for a full working week of 48 hours starting at 19 s . per week at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 25 s . at 18 years, and to 34 s . at 21 years.
dvance of 25 per cent. on list prices previously granted increased to 371 per cent
S.

Bonus of 3s. per week granted up to 13th November continued for the four weeks ending llth December

Increase of 7 s .6 d . per week. Rates after change ovensmen, 81s. 6 d .; table hands, 75 s .6 d . ncrease of 4 s . per week
Increases varying from 8 s . 6 d . to 10 s . per week.

Minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, of 65 s for Scale A areas; 75 s . for Scale B ; and 80s. for Scale C. $\boldsymbol{T}_{\text {(See Order on pp. 637-8 of November }}$

[^18]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920-(continued).


Basket Making

Hair. Bass, and
Fibre Working.

Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade (contd.) -
Males 21 years of age and over :-
Sterilizers (other than assistant sterilizers)

Clerks .

All other workers (including shop assistants, pasteurizers, and assistant sterilizers)
Males under 21 years of age.

Females, 21 years of age and over:-
Roundswomen

Clerks

Shop assistants

All other workers

Females under 21 years of age

Males and females

Great Britain .. ..

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.
Timeworkers
Men, 21 years of age and over

Youths under 21 years of age

## 1 Feb.

Women ond air

Pieceworkers
1st pay in

1st pay
after
1 Nov.
Yorkshire

London. Manchester,
and Glasgow districts.
1st pay
day after
1 Nov.
Boxers, ironers and tasselers ..

Packers and porters

Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade.

With not less than three years' experience as horse hair sorters, hacklers, drawers or bunchers, power loom weavers, winders,
damask seating hand loom weavers, curlers, spinners, hair weavers, cloth starchers, carpet weavers, flibre drafters, dressers, or dyers, bass sorters, dyers, cutters, roughers, mixers or flnishers :Males,
of age.

Females, 17 to 18 years of age

Hand loom weavers (other than
damask seating hand loom
$\qquad$

Minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 60s. for Scale A; 67s, 6d. for Scale B ; and 70s. for Scale C. (See Order on pp. 637-8 of November LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 60s. for Scale A ; 67s. 6d. for Scale B ; and 70s. for
Scale 0 . LABOUR GAZETTE, Minimum rates fixe
55 s . for Scale A; fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at Scale C. ${ }^{5}$ (See Order on for Scale B ; and 65s, for LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Board Acts, varying according to age and occupation and area in which employed. (See Order on pp. ZEITE.)
40 sinimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 4os. for Scale A; 45s. for Scale B; and 52 s .6 d . for LABOUR (See Order on pp. 637-8 of November Minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at $38 s$. for Scale A; 42s. for Scale B; and 48s. for Scale C. (See Order on pp. 637-8 of November Linibour Gazette.) 33s. for Scale A; 37s, for Srade Boards Acts, at Scale C.* (See Order on for B ; and 42s. for LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at $32 s .6 d$. for Scale A; 3 36s. for Scale B ; and 40s, for Scale C. (See Order on pp. 637-8 of November Leale of Ginzette.)
Scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards area, in which employed. (See Order ocupation, and November Labovp Ga. (See Order on pp. 637-8 of
Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for all time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week, six hours on sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, and seven hours on any other day. GAZETTE.)

Minimum rates adopted of 1s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for skilled workers, 1 l . 4 d . per hour for semi-skilled workers, and 1s. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for unskilled workers.
Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 32s. at of age to 40 s .3 d . at $19 \frac{1}{2}$ to 20 years and to 47 s . at $20 \frac{1}{2}$ to 21 years.
New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in increases of 3 s . to 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 19 s . at 16 years, increasing to 24 s . at 18 years and to 34 s . at 20 years.
Increase of 15 per cent. on present rates to males, and of $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on present rates to females. Advance of 15 per cent. on present rates previously granted increased to 20 per cent. Standard rates adopted of 60s. per week for adult
workers, and of 45 s , per week for workers under 21 workers, and
years of age
Increase of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 1916 list, making wages $97 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list. Rate after change for timeworkers, Is. per hour plas $97 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (See Decision No. 515 on p. 709 .)
Increase of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices, making wages 168 per cent. and 183 per cent above the list for pieceworkers and timeworkers, respectively.

Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 4 d . per hour for first year and increasing to 9d. per hour for fourth year, to 1 s .6 d . per hour for seventh year, and to 1 s .9 d . per hour after seven years' experience. $\dagger$ Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 3d, per hour for third year, 8d. per hour for fourth year and 10d. per hour after four years' experience; and piecework basis time-rate adopted of 11d. per hour. $\dagger$ Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for first six months and increasing to 5 d . per hour year, and to 9d, per hour after four years experi-
Scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 4 d . per hour at 14 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 1ld. per hour at 18 years and to 1 s .3 d . per hour at 21 years and over. $\dagger$

Scale of minimum time-rates fixed, under Trado Boards Acts, starting at 9d. per hour at 17 years of age and increasing with each year of age to 1 s .3 d . per hour at 20 years unchanged. (See Order on p. 714.) Minimum time-rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 7六d. per hour at 17 and under 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of age and $8 \frac{1}{2} d$. at $17 \frac{1}{2}$ and under 18 years; the rates for those 18 years and over remaining unchanged. (See Order on p. 714.)
cale of minimum piece-rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 714.)

[^19]Council Area. Scale $B$ :-Areas other than those sp
parts as are administered by a rural "Changes in Hours of Labour."

PRINOIFAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920-(continued).


PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1920

| Trate. | Locality. |  | Date from <br> which <br> change <br> took |  | Occupations. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| effect. |  |  |  |  |  |$\quad$ Particulars of change.

[^20]
## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. <br> [NOTE.-The figures given for 1919 are provisional and

 been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and females, respectively information, at present outstanding, haship and in these cases estimates have been furnisher

The classification by groups of trades is necessarily the totals shown for males and females, therefore are orised within their total memberindustrial. The total membership of each Unionssarily imperfect, since Trade Union organisation is in are only approximate. to be connected, except in the case of gencral Unions been included in the industry group with which the majority cases ocoupational and not by industries. A special article dealing geral Unions of labourers, clerks and enginemen, whose membershe majority of the members are believed

I.-NUMBER OF UNIONS IN 1919, WITH MEMBERSHIP AND

II.-MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1915 TO 1919.

| Trade Group. | Males. |  |  |  |  | Females. |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
|  | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands | Thou sands | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. |
| Building ${ }^{*} \dagger$ <br> Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \\ & 841 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 881 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259 \\ & 938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 982 \end{aligned}$ | 437 1,062 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 234 | ${ }_{881}^{231}$ | 259 944 | ${ }_{9}^{392}$ | 437 1,069 1 |
| Metal, Engineering and "Shipbuilding ${ }^{\text {E }}$. | 638 | 693 | 840 | 941 | 1,061 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 641 | 699 | 849 | 952 | l,074 |
| Textile :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 282 | 355 | 355 | 382 | 403 |  |
| Other Textile | 136 52 | ${ }_{5}^{131}$ | 137 66 | 142 68 | 79 | 42 | 49 | 95 | 145 | 185 | 94 | 102 | 161 | 213 | ${ }_{264}$ |
| Textile Bleaching, D̈yeing, Finishing etc. | 53 | 59 | 64 | 67 | 77 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 64 | 75 | 87 | 91 | 104 |
| Clothing :- <br> Boot and Shoe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 65 |  |  | 91 | 107 |
| Tailoring and other Clothing.. | ${ }_{33}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 04 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 28 | ${ }_{31}$ | 44 | 16 | 22 | 50 | 89 | 112 | 49 | 51 | 78 | 120 | 156 |
| Transport (Land and Water) :- |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 385 | 425 | 499 | 530 |  |
| Other $\dagger$ Ray $\quad .$. | 304 | 301 | 305 | 367 | 507 | - | 12 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 304 | 313 | 326 | 376 | 508 <br> 203 |
| Agriculture and Fishingi $\quad$.. | 26 | 29 89 | 57 | 128 | 200 131 | 10 | 10 | ${ }^{2} 9$ | ${ }_{40}^{2}$ | 61 | ${ }_{98}^{26}$ | $\stackrel{29}{99}$ | 113 | 133 | ${ }_{192}$ |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ${ }_{\text {Woodworking and }}$ Furnishing. | 88 | 89 68 | 94 80 | 103 90 | 118 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | ${ }^{66}$ | 69 | 83 | $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125 |
| Pottery, Chemical, etc. .. .. | 21 | 24 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 28 | ${ }_{36}$ | ${ }_{35}^{32}$ | ${ }_{36}^{42}$ | ${ }_{4}^{55}$ | ${ }_{6}^{65}$ |
| Food, Drink and 'robacco ... | 33 53 | 52 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 76 | 82 | 90 | 112 | 126 | 129 | 134 | 143 | 167 | 183 |
| Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$.. | 89 | 87 | 104 | 119 | 173 | 22 | 5 | 46 8 | 18 | 94 39 | 96 | 104 | 123 | 165 | 260 |
| Miscellaneous $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 484 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 99 505 | 115 | 970 | 1,279 | 39 | 84 | 127 | 235 | 212 | 533 | 589 | 815 | 1,205 | 1,491 |
| Employees of Public Authori- | 219 | 220 | 253 | 274 | 311 | 25 | 31 | 57 | 79 | 79 | 244 | 251 | 310 |  |  |
| Totals* | 3,896 | 4,043 | 4,660 | 5,223 | 6,695 | 492 | 626 | 880 | 1,222 | 1,329 | 4,388 | 4,669 | 5,540 | 6,645 | 8,024 |

[^21]
## 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 3 . Three death shop Act during November, 1920, was 3 . lead poisoning were reported during the mith molten lead and one in the (one from other contact with motoxic jaundice caused by pottery industry), and gas.
Five cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, 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 in-
Smelting of Metals
Plumbing and Soldering
Printing ...
File Cutting and Hardening
Tinning of Metals
Other Contact with 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
(b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.
Merourial Poisoning-
Barometer and Thermometer Making
Other Industries
Phosphorus Poisoning
Arsenic Poisoning
Toxic Jaundice-
Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas
Epitheliomatous … Ulcera-tion-
Paraffin
Pitch
Tar
Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING
(c) Cases of Anthrax Wool
Handling of Horsehair... Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners,Fellmongers, \&c.)
Other Industries
TOTAL, ANTHRAX

## POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England, and the Board of Health in Scotland.)
The number of persons relieved on one day in November, 1920, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 153 per 10,000 of population, showing on increase of 10 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 26 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with October, the total number relieved in creased by 18,170 (or $7 \cdot 2$ per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 2,524 (or 2.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 15,646 (or $10 \cdot 8$ per cent.). The North Staffordshire district showed a slight decrease, and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the Metropolitan districts (averaging 27 per 10,000 of population).

Compared with November, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 48,482 (or $21 \cdot 7$ per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 7,862 (or $7 \cdot 6$ per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 40,620 (or $33 \cdot 9$ per cent.).

There was no change in the North Staffordshire district, but every other district showed an increase.
The greatest increases were in the Metropolitan districts, varying from 15 per 10,000 in the West District to 106 per 10,000 in the East District. Outside the Metropolitan area eight districts showed increases ranging from 21 to 35 per 10,000 , seven districts showed increases ranging from 11 to 18 per 10,000 , and in ten districts the increases were less than 10 per 10,000 of population.
Irish statistics for November are not available.

*These urban areas include, in the case of England and Wales, more than one poor-law union, escept in the Leicester, Birmingham and West Ham Aberdeen district. $\dagger$ Exclusive of Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pos Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards ; of Lunatics in Asylums Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses ; and of persons receiving outdoor medical relief only.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

## Prioes.

The results of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below-

| Product and District. | Price :ccording to last Audit. |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) of last Audit* on. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Period covered by last Audit. | Average selling per ton. | Previous Audit. | $A$ year ago. |
| COAL. <br> (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) Durham | 1920. July-Sept. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 36 & 1 \\ 36\end{array}$ | s. $\quad$ d. +204 | s. + +6118 |
| Pig Iron. <br> Cumberland <br> Northamptonshire <br> Nottinghamshire . | Sept.-Oct. <br> July-Sept. <br> July-Sept. | $\begin{array}{ll} 286 & 7 \\ 230 & 81 \\ 255 & 81 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | +36 +197 +357 | $+79 \underset{+}{63}$ |
| MANUFAOTURED IRON. <br> North of England (Bars and angles.) West of Scotland .. (Rounds, squares, fläts, teës, angles, hoops and rods.) | Sept.-Oct. <br> Sept.-Oct, | $\begin{array}{ll} 600 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ 616 & 5 \underset{4}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -027 \\ & +210 \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} +155 & 91 \\ +176 & 9 \end{array}$ |

## $W_{\text {ages. }}$

Coal.-No change in miners' wages was made in connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Durham coal for the above period
Pig Iron.-The ascertainment for Northamptonshire gave an increase to blastfurnacemen of $24 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on standard rates, dating from 18th October, making wages $228 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent. above the standard. In Nottinghamshire the ascer standard resulted in an increase of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, from 27th October, making wages 123i on cent. above the standard. The wages of ir wages $123 \frac{3}{4}$ per Cumberland and Furness were increased fre miners in bargain letting day in November, as the result of the first tainment of the selling November, as the result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron for the two months September and October, 1920. An increase in wages also resulted from the same ascertainment for limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. Particulars of these increases are shown on pages 692 and 693.
Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured
iron in those districts.

- Stated to the nearest farthing.


## LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## (1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Acoident arising out of and in the Course of Employment : What is an Accident? Time of Happening Cumulative Effect of a Series of Minor Injuries.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 that a workman is entitled to compensation when he suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and is thereby incapacitated for work.
A woman was employed in a factory in finishing certain copper articles. For a period extending over several months she suffered numerous small cuts and scratches in the course of her work. After a time the cuts became septic, and she gradually became worse until she was quite unable to continue her employment.
She claimed compensation as for total incapacity, and her claim was heard in a County Court. The company, her employers, denied liability on the ground that there was no definite " accident," the exact time of which could be proved. The judge decided that she was entitled to compensation and made an award in her favour. He held that she was incapacitated by the cuts and scratches she had received, and he fixed the date of the accident as 27th April, 1918, the date on which the last cut was received. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They said that the evidence showed that the claimant was incapacitated by a number of small cuts. When she was examined some of the cuts had healed, others had not and were septic. Let it be supposed that there was one cut on 27th April, as a result of which the claimant's condition became serious. It became no less serious because there had been a number of previous accidents which contributed to her condition. Strictly speaking, the judge was not right in finding that the injury was the result of the cut received on 27th April, but he had come to the right conclusion on the evidence that the claimant's incapacity was due to personal injury by an "accident" arising out of and in the course of her employment. Therefore she was entitled to compensation.-Selvage v. C. Murrell \& Sons, Ltd.-Court of Appeal.-17th November, 1920.
Injury by Acoident; Shock of Accident Causing Insanity: Suicide of Workman: Riget of Dependants to Compensation.
A miner, in the course of his employment, met with an accident by which one of his hands was very seriously injured. He suffered great pain, could not sleep, and became very depressed. He returned to work, but could not work properly, and in consequence became more worried and depressed. Finally he committed suicide.

The dependants of the deceased claimed compensation under the Act, but the employers resisted the claim on
the ground that the injury which caused death was not a result of the accident. At the hearing in the County Court, evidence was given by the doctor who had attended the deceased that his mind was "perturbed" by the accident, that this state was getting worse and worse, and that his condition was neurotic. A specialist who had not seen the deceased gave as his opinion, from the facts submitted to him, that he was suffering from insanity. In his opinion the accident had given the man a shock; the shock and suffering had resulted in melancholia; and the melancholia had become insanity. On this evidence the judge found that the deceased had committed suicide by reason of insanity resulting from the accident, and he made an award of compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal said that to justify the award there must be evidence that the suicide was a result of the accident and not a result of brooding over the injury. It must result from the injury and not from the state of mind caused by the injury. A mental shock might be sufficiently serious in its effects to entitle an injured workman to compensation although there was no actual physical or structural injury. Here the Court had not to say whether or not they agreed with the finding of fact by the County Court judge; they could not interfere with the finding unless there was no evidence to support it. There was, however, some evidence to support the finding, and the Court were unable to say there were no grounds for the decision. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Marriott v. Maltby Main Colliery Co.-Court of Appeal.26th November, 1920.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

## THE INDUSTRIAL COURT <br> CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

## Building and Allied Trades.

Monumental Sculptors, Glasgow.-United Operative Masons and Granite Workers' Union v. Scottish Master Monumental Sculptors' Association. Decision-The rate of wages of the men concerned to be advanced from 18.10 d . to 2s. an hour from 1st November, 1920.* Issued 8th November. (519)
Monumental Soulptors, Edinburgh.-The Edinburgh nd District Amalgamated Society of Marble and Granite Workers $v$, the Edinburgh and District Master Monumental Sculptors' Association. Decision-The rate of wages to the men concerned to be advanced from 18. 10d. to 2 s , an hour as from 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (520)

Trade Unions $v$. Great Western Railway. Decision-The

## Industrial Court.-Continuea. <br> Mining and Quarrying.

Quarry Workers, Anglesey.-Workers' Union v. Dinmor Quk Lyendicate, Ltd. Decision-The rates of Park Quarr 18 years and over to be advanced by from 11 th hour and those under 18 years by 1 October, 1920. The parties to confer when by results, and arranging a satisfactory system of payment by results, War the payment for wet daysent advances, to be considered as advances, including present as from 11th October, 1920. consolidated in base (533)

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.
Labourers.-Tron and Steel Trades Confederation $v$. Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association. Demployed in the claim of the general in Scotland and working under the iron and steel trades for the wages concession granted to 8 -hour shift system for owing to the basis of payment being bricklayers' labourers owing to the that of a 44-hours week in the case of the labourers being a 47 payment in the case of the geners not established. Issued 25 th November. 47-hou
(544)

Iron and Steel Trades, North of England.- North of England Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, representing Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan \& Co., Ltd., v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Decision-With regard to the claim that certain war bonuses are mergeable under the Eston sliding scale agreement of February, 1919, the Court recommend that the parties should meet and consider the revith the question of whether and in what specifically with the question of whether merged. Issued 26 th November. (546)

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Gas Meter Makers, Manohester.-General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Makers v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). DecisionThe advances of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. received by the Manchester gas meter makers at 8 th March, 1915, 11th April, 1916, and 22nd June, 1917, respectively, come within the category of piece price advances referred to in decision No. 180a of the Industrial Court on which the 15 per cent. granted under decision No. 180 of the Court should not be calculated. Issued 4th November. (513)

Hammermen.-Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Belfast and County Down Railway Company, Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee). Decision-The base rates to hammermen in the Belfast railway shops who are 21 years of age and over to be increased to 30 s .6 d . a week, which is to form part of their total earnings for the purpose of calculating the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus. Issued 4th November. (514)

Cycle Accessory Makers (Women).-Workers' Union v. Messrs. A. R. Price, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. Decision -The prescribed rates for the class of workers concerned are the rates laid down in Part II of Order No. 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918), and the war advances contained in Order No. 546 and Order No. 1073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918), viz.

> Time or Day Workers,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { hour. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Women 18 years and over.. Girls 17 years and under 18 16
15

17
16
under 15 years
Probationers $\frac{1}{2} d$. an hour less up to a period not exceeding one month. No rates have been substituted therefor in the sense of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918 Issued 8th November. (523)
Special District Cases.-Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations). Decision-The advance of 2 s . a week on the rates granted by decision No. 450 of the Industrial Court (Engineering and Foundry TradesSpecial District Cases), so far as the award relates to Exeter, to be paid to the workmen employed by Messrs. Willey \& Company, Exeter, whose names appear in the Issued 15th November. (529) not apply to holders-up. Issued 15 th November. (529)
Template Workeps,
Template Workers, Clyde Distriot. - Clyde Ship-
huilders' Association $v$. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Decision-Certain extras are to be 2 s . to 2 s , 4 d pate work for shell or tank top ranging from 2 s . to 2 s . 4 d ., according to the number of strakes, with deductions of 20 per cent. in the case of straight legs and decision. Issued 16th November. (530) specified in the Rallway Shopmen, Swindor. (530)
Union of Railwaymen, Swindon Railway Federational
grading of workers who at the date of this award were not in receipt of 44 s . per week or more, has been authorised, with minimum base rates as follows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Grade A } \\
& \text { 44s. per week. } \\
& 40 \mathrm{~s} ., \\
& \begin{array}{l}
36 \mathrm{~s} \\
32 \mathrm{~s} \\
3
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The grading scheme under which the various skilled and unskilled men are grouped in their respective grade is contained in a schedule attached to the decision. Issued 16th November. (531)

Bomermakirs.-Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers v. Nottingham and District Engineering Employers' Association. Decision -The claim of the workers concerned, in the employ of Messrs. Jenkins \& Company, Retford, for the Nottingham district rates, not established. Issued 18th November. (536)

Farriers.-Amalgamated Society of Farriers v. National Master Farriers' and Blacksmiths' Association. DecisionThe firemen and doormen concerned employed in Lancashire (except Liverpool), Cheshire (except Birkenhead), North Staffordshire, West Riding of Yorkshire and Hull, to receive an advance of 1d. an hour on their existing rates. To take effect from 1st November, 1920. Issued 18th November. (537)

Women Employees.-Workers' Union v. F. Griffiths \& Company, Wolverhampton. Decision-The advance of 3 s . 6d. a week awarded to women under decision No. 358 of the Industrial Court of 22nd June, 1920, does not form part of the substituted rate of the women now concerned, power and hand press workers engaged in the manufacture of steel and iron washers. Issued 18th November. (539)
Women Employees.-Workers' Union v. Villiers Engineering Company, Ltd., Wolverhampton. DecisionThe advance of 3 s . 6d. a week awarded to women under decision No. 358 of the Industrial Court of 22nd June, 1920 does not form part of the substituted rate of the women now concerned, engaged in boring, facing, rough turning, and assembling in connection with the making of freewheels for bicycles. Issued 18th November. (540)
Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Bristol Channel Ports.--The Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, the United Operative Plumbers' Society, the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators $v$. the Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association. Decision-The claim that Awards 180 and 181 of the Industrial Court be extended to the workpeople concerned employed at the ports of Cardiff, Penarth, Barry, Newport, Swansea, Port Talbot and Sharpness is not established. The Court recommend that the case of the members of the Electrical Trades Union be dealt with by a conference between the parties with a view to a settlement. Issued 19th November. (541)
Railway Electridal Shopmen, London District.Electrical Trades Union v. Negotiating Committee of Railway General Managers. Decision-The electrical fitters, electricians, wiremen, plumber jointers and armature winders employed on the installation of new plant and other work ordinarily done by electrical contractors, to be paid at a rate of $2 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, i.e., 1 s .4 d . an hour, plus 33 s . 6 d ., plus $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for a week of 47 hours. Mates of the first three tradesmen above to be paid a rate or rates bearing the same relationship to that of men employed by electrical contractors as in the case of the skilled men. Other workpeople of the classes referred to to be paid the rates provided by the Agreement of January, 1920, between the parties. This decision to be regarded as an interim one, and is not to prejudice negotiations that are proceeding on the question of district rates for the country generally. This decision to take effect as from beginning of first pay period following 31st October, 1920. Issued 25th November. (542)

Carpenters and Joiners, Engineering Trade, Bedford,
-The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners v. Engineering and the National Employers' Federations (Bedfordshire and District Association). Decision-The claim of men engaged in the engineering trade in Bedford and district wholly or mainly on production in the industry is not established; those engaged on maintenance and new constructional work to receive the district building rate of 2 s . an hour, subject to the provision that workers will be governed by the working conditions prevailing in the establishments in question. Issued 25th November. (543)
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Trade, Sootland- Iron and Steel Trades Confederation $v$. Committee of Timeworkers to receive advances as follows:-Males

## Industrial Court.-Continued

21 years and over 4s. a week, and females 18 years and
over 2 s .6 d . a week. Pions of 10 per cent. on present net pio receive an addition of 10 per cent. on present net piece prices in excess of any additional percentage to which piece rates are already subject. These advances to form part of the remuneration on which the bonus of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as
the case may be, is to be calculated. In the case of breakdowns, etc., payment to be made at a the case of breakdowns, etc., payment to be made at a time rate of piecework, calculated on the basis of the last week when no stoppage occurred, the time rate so calculated to be enlarged by the bonus due to time-workers, while average earnings on piece-work to be calculated after excluding the bonus applicable to piece-workers. Other portions of the claim not established. Issued 26th November. (545)

Apprentices, Motor Repairing Trade, Plymouth.Amalgamated Engineering Union $v$. Messrs. Mumford and Sons; Messrs. R. Humm and Company. Decision-There is no prescribed rate of wages for male apprentices employed in the motor repairing trade in the Plymouth district within the meaning of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act. 1918. Issued 27th November. (547)

## Textile Trades.

Tweeds, Shawlis and Hosiery Manufacture, Hillfoots. The Scottish Textile Union, the National Union of General. Workers $v$. The Hillfoots Textile Employers' Association, representing J. \& C. Paton \& Co., Ltd.; James Templeton \& Co.; James Porteous \& John G. Gray \& Co., Ltd.; Charles Thomson \& Co.; Thomas Arnott; Hunter \& Donaldson; the Coblecrook Dyeing Company; The Burnbrae Dyeing and Finishing Co.; Todd \& Duncan; R. Makin \& Co. Decision-The men and women timeworkers concerned to receive advances of 3 s . and 2s. a week respectively. Men and women pieceworkers to receive corresponding advances to their rates. The claim for an increase to young persons not established. These increases to have effect from 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (521)

Hosiery Trade, Scotland.-National Union of General Workers, Newmilns. and District Textile Workers' Union, Workers' Union, and the National Federation of Women Workers $v$. West of Scotland Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. Decision - The advances granted to the workpeople concerned by the Courts' Decision No. 422 (Hosiery Trade, Scotland), of 5s. a week or $1 \frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour to women at time rates and the advances applicable to men, girls and boys at time rates, also the 15 per cent. advance to pieceworkers, are to be paid on the actual time rates or piece-work prices respectively being paid at the date of the operation of the award and not as an addition only to the minimum rates set out in decision No. 422. Issued 15th November. (528)

## Transport Workers.

Steam Wagon and Motor Drivers.-Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association v. The Admiralty Decision-The motormen concerned, employed at Rosyth Dockyard and the Queensferry Naval Hospital, to receive 5 s . a week, making a total advance of 38s. 6r. I Issued 8th November, (525)

## Woodworking and Furnishing Trades

Cane and Wrllow Workers, London.-London Union of Journeymen Basket Makers $v$. London Cane and Willow
Workers Employers' Association. Decision-The advance Workers Employers' Association. Decision-ite advance work rates to be increased to $97 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Issued 8 th November. (515)

Pit Prop Trade, Bo'ness.-National Amalgamated Union of Labour $v$. Kennedy and Co., Ltd., Love and Stewart,
Ltd., Harrower, Welsh and Co., John Denholm and Co., Ltd. Decision-The men and women concerned to receive an advance of 1 d . an hour or 4 s . a week and $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour or 3 s . a week respectively. The claim for an increase to the younger workers not established. The increase to take effect from beginning of the first pay period following 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November (516).

Pit Prop Trade, South Alloa.-National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland v. M. S. Rennie and Co., Gillespie \& Nicol. Decision-The men and women concerned to receive an advance of 1d. per hour or 4s. a week and $\frac{3}{4} d$. an hour or 3 s . a week respectively. The claim for an increase to the younger workers not established. The advance to have effect from first pay period
following 1st November, 1920. Issued 8th November. (517)

Pit Prop Trade, Grangemouth.- National Union of Dock, Riverside and General Workers v. Gibb \& Austin,
Bayson \& Co., Litd., Love \& Stewart, Ltd., J. Slater, Ltd. Bayson \& Co., Ltd., Love \& Stewart, Ltd., J. Slater, Ltd. Decision-From first pay period following 1st November,
1920, the men and women concerned to receive an advance
of 1 d . an hour or 4 s . a week and $\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour or 3 s . a week wsection made in respect of the younger Organ Builders.-Ored. Issued 8th November. (518) ment Makers' Trade Society v. Federation argan InstruOrgan Builders. Decision-The rates of thon of Master cerned to be increased by $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour of the workers conof the first pay period $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour from the beginning claim for increased subsistowing the date hereof. The Issued 18th November. (535) allowances not established.

Vehicle Builders, Liverpo
Woodeutting Machinists wrights, Smiths and Mo, Amalgamated Society of Wheel ployers' Aspi and Motor Body Makers v. National Em a general reciation of Vehicle Builders. Decision-Pending in Liverpoconstruction of the scheduled rates the rate paid nominal rate laid down for Liverpool in thour above the nominal rate laid down for Liverpool in the national agreement dated 6th October, 1920. Issued 30th November.

## Public Utility Services.

Electrical Engineer and Education Secretary. Certain members of the technical and administrative staff of the Ilford Urban District Council $v$. Ilford Urban Dis trict Council. Decision-In a difference arising out o decisions Nos. 276 and 445 of the Industrial Court, the rate of salary per annum payable at certain specified dates to the electrical engineer and the education secretary in accordance with revisions that had from time to time occurred in extending to them the awards granted to civil servants is indicated by the Court; the present salaries as from 1st October, 1920, being in each case £925 per annum. Issued 1st November. (510)
Highway Surveyor.-National Association of Local
Government Officers $v$. Droitwich Rural District Council. Government Officers $v$. Droitwich Rural District Council. National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee to be applied as from 1st July, 1920, to the highway surveyor concerned on a salary of $£ 150$ per annum and the increase of salary granted him at the rate of $£ 120$ per annum to be merged in and regarded as forming part of such war bonus from the above-mentioned date. Issued 2nd November. (511)

Registrars.-National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated, $v$. Newcastle-on-Tyne Board of Guardians. Decision-The Court advise payment to each registrar concerned of a gratuity for the period from 1st March, 1920, to 30th September, 1920, calculated under the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee, and based on the fees received during that period, calculated in accordance with the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee Report; bonuses already paid or to be paid for above period to be merged in and form part of the amount payable hereunder; the part of the bonuses already paid which will so merge to be seven-twelfths of the yearly amount of such bonus. Issued 2nd November. (512)
Official Staff.-National Poor Law Officers' Association (Incorporated) $v$. Droitwich Board of Guardians. DecisionThe full-time relieving officer to be paid a bonus calculated on the pre-war value of his salary and emoluments of $£ 175$ per annum in accordance with the scale recommended in the Report of the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost of Living Committee, dated 8th May, 1920; the parttime receiving officer to be paid a bonus of 85 per cent. on the salary payable to him in respect of his services in this capacity prior to the war, namely, $£ 195$ per annum. 'The members of the staff concerned who are resident and rationed are to receive a bonus on cash salaries; the master of workhouse 120 per cent. on £60, and the others 130 per cent. on the following salaries:-Matron £35, porter £30, cook $£ 22$, nurse $£ 35$, general assistant to matron $£ 25$. The decision to take effect from 1st July, 1920. The percentage additions are based on the Civil Service Scale as in operation on 1st March, 1920, and are subject to cost of living increase since that date and to future variation in above. Issued 8th November. (522)
Admiralty Non-Industrial Establishments' Employees. The Workers' Union and The National Union of General Workers $v$. The Admiralty. Admiralty non-industrial establishments in dockyard areas to receive an advance of 5 s . a week, making a total war advance of 38s. 6d. for a full ordinary week, with effect from 12th October, 1920. Issued 8th November. (524)

Electrical Workers.-Electrical Trades Union $v$. Colchester Corporation. Decision-The rates set out in the schedule of consolidated rates, as fixed by the District Council, No. 9 (Home Counties), of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, to be paid to the respective grades of workpeople concerned; the advance in rate due to take effect as follows, i.e., half the amount as from 1st May, 1920, the other half as from 1st January, 1921; the Corporation is recommended to consider the case of the filter attendants and carpenters, who are not specified in the schedule, having regard to the decision in respect to the other grades concerned. Issued 11th November. (526)
tion, Ltd. Difference-Application for an advance of $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour on time-rates and the unpaid balance of 20 per cent. on present piecework rates. Arbitrator- Mr . $J$ Macdonald. Award-Claim not established. Issued 12th November, 1920. W.A. 720/8.

## Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

Labourers, etc.-National Union of Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers $v$. Newry Bacon Curing Co., Ltd. Difference-Application for increases. Arbitrator-Mr. W. Beattie. Award-Advances granted of 3 s .6 d . per week to knifemen; and 3 s . per week to labourers and the engine driver. Effective (by agreement) from 16 th October. Issued 30th November, 1920. W.A. $5680 / 2$.

## Miscellaneous Trades.

Co-operative Employees.-Amalgamated Union of Cooperative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers ?. Peterborough Equitable Industrial Co-operative Society Difference-Application for certain minimum wages and improved conditions of employment. Arbitrator- Mr . W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award-Minimum rates fixed : junior males and females, 16 s . to 50 s . according to age and sex: adults, according to age, 63 s . at 21 to 70 s . at 23 for males, and 47 s . at 21 to 50 s . at 22 for females; male shop assistants, 63 s . to 72 s . 6 d . at age of 23 years. Rates fixed for first assistants, branch managers and manageresses, warehouse managers or foremen and transport workers. Hours of labour, holidays, sickness, overtime and other conditions fixed. Effective as from commencement of pay period commencing 4th October, 1920. Issued 27th November, 1920. W.A. 5372/2.

## SETTLEMENT BY A COMMITTEE SET UP UNDER SECTION 2 (I) (b) OF THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

## Leather Trades,

Hide and Skin Operatives.-National Amalgamated Union of Labour $v$. Belfast Hide and Skin Merchants' Association. Difference-Application for increases. Agree-ment-Standard rate of $£ 3$ per week to be paid to workers over 21 years of age, workers under 21 years to receive $£ 25 \mathrm{~s}$. per week. Working week to consist of 48 hours, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Other conditions fixed. Effective as from 14th October. Agreed 10th November, 1920. W.A. 5759.

## AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

## Mining and Quarrying.

Miners.-Lanarkshire Miners' County Union v. Messrs. William Baird \& Co., Ltd., Bedlay, Lanarkshire. Differ-ence-Concerning the " make up" to the minimum of wages for two sections of the work. Agreement-(1) In the future any similar dispute as to whether the output has been reduced by the action of the men should be referred to arbitration. (2) The wages of the men concerned in certain sections should be made up to the recognised wages paid for the periods. (3) The ton rates in dispute in the Straight Dock Section and the South Level Section to be referred to arbitration by two arbitrators with power to appoint an oversman. Effective as regards (2) on 19th November, 1920, provided work has been resumed on that day. Ágreed 17 th November, 1920. W.A. 4893.

Quarrymen.-Quarrymen's Trade Association v. Northumberland \& Durham Quarry Owners' Association. Difference-Application for increases and other conditions. Agreement-Advance granted of 2d. per hour, making the hourly rate 2s. 2d. Agreed 19th November, 1920. W.A. 1860 /3.

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Wireworkers.-National Society of Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics v. Master Wire Workers' Association, London. Difference-Concerning the minimum rate payable to pieceworkers in terms of the agreement between the parties, dated 1st October, 1920. Agreement-Consideration is to be given to any specific rates of piecework which may be too low. Such adjustments should be made by the members of the Association individually in their own shops with their men on the basis of the Agreement, which provided that a pieceworker of average ability should be able to earn 2s. 2d. per hour. Agreed 20th October, 1920. W.A. 5483 .

## Agreements-Continued

Carpenters in Railway Shops.-Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners v. Cork, Blackrock and Passagy Railway Company, Cork. Difference-Application for the Cork district rate. Agreement-The district tion for the paid less a differential of 2 s . per week for privileges Effective as from 5th March, 1920 . (No formal agreement.)
Agreed 30 th October, 1920. W.A. 5890 .

Working Instruotors.-Workers' Union, Carpenters Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union $v$. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock. Difference-Concern ing the payment of Working Instructors on wagon repair ing. Agreement-The payment of the Building Trade rate for this work is not practicable. There should be paid to each carpenter 2 s . per week for each Trainee, working under his supervision. All alterations of rates, outside those covering Engineering Establishments, shall be merged into this payment. Not less than five men should be placed under an Instructor. Agreed 15th November, 1920 W.A. 5188.

## Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Vehicle Builders.-National Union of Vehicle Builders, Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Kin dred Trades, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists $v$. National Federation of Vehicle Trades. Difference-Application concerning wages. AgreementAdvance granted of 2 d . per hour on all existing rates to adult workmen, 2 s . 6 d . per week to youths and apprentices under 19 years, and 1 d. per hour to youths between 19 and 21 years. This advance to be effective from the resumption of work or as from 28th October, 1920. Systems of payment by results may be introduced, or, where piecework or other systems are in operation, the same may continue, or, where any of the employees on any particular class of work in any individual shop agree, the employers shall not be debarred from arranging a system of payment by results providing the time-rate is guaranteed, irrespective of earnings, and certain conditions followed. Other
conditions fixed. Agreed 27 th October, 1920. W.A. 4934

## Textile Trades.

Woollen Mill Operatives.-Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and Irish Women Workers' Union v. Messrs. Hill \& Sons, Lucan Woollen Mills, Co. Dublin. Difference-Application for increases. Agreement-All the workers concerned to be re-employed at the rates current prior to the strike, and an increase to be paid the first pay day after two months from the date of the re-opening of the factory, the increase to be the same as that granted last January and February. (No formal agreement. Agreed 16th November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

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

Chemical Workers.-Workers' Union v. Messrs. James A. Beck \& Sons, Belfast. Difference-Application for an increase and for other conditions. Agreement-Advance granted of 10d. per day or shift. Other claims withdrawn. Effective from 1st November, 1920. (No formal agreement.) Agreed 22 nd November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

Chemical Manure Operatives.-Workers' Union $v$ Messrs. Richardson's Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., Belfast Difference-Application for certain increases and other conditions. Agreement-Advance granted of 10 d . per day or shift to male workers, and an advance to women workers estimated at about 2s. 6d. per week. Other claims withdrawn. Effective from 1st November, 1920. (No formal agreement.) Agreed 22nd November, 1920. W.A. 5890.

## Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades,

Enginemen, etc.-Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers. DifferenceApplication for an increase of 20 s . per week. Agreement Advances granted ranging from 8 s .6 d . to 10 s . per week A fortnight's holiday ( 12 working days each rear) to be given, of which six days should be continuous. The weekly wages established by this agreement to remain in operation until the economic situation alters. Effective from the week ended 14th August, 1920. Agreed 26th October, 1920. W.A. 5890

Carters (Draymen).-Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Dock Milling Co.,-Bolands, Ltd., Walter Brown \& Co., and Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien, Dublin represented by Irish Association of Flour Milling Employers. Difference-Application for an increase. Agree-ment-Workmen concerned should receive a flat advance of 12s. 6 d . per week on the current bonus. Tonnage and load rates to remain unaltered. Any future demands in respect of carters to be dealt with at the same hearing as any demands made on behalf of mill workers.

The rates of wages resulting from the above advance to remain in force until a serious alteration in the economic situation should justify a revision of these rates. Effectic on and from 24th July, 1920. Agreed 8th November, 1920.
W.A. 5890 .

Distillers.-National Amalgamated Union of Labour United Distilleries Co., Ltd., Belfast and Londonderry Advance -Application for an increase. Agreement1920. A full week's notice week, as from 22nd October should be given by the Union terminable on a Saturday strikes. Work to be resumed in the event of any future permit. Agreed 25 th November, and when circumstances

## Miscellaneous Trades.

Tuners, Vanmen, etc.-Irish Transport and Genera Workers' Union v. Messrs. Crane and Sons, Ltd., and
Messrs. Pigott \& And Dublin. Difference-Application for Lano Manufacturers Agreement-Wages of tuners to be advanced by ber Agreement-Wages of tuners to be advanced by
12 d per week, subject to certain conditions as to work done per week, and the wages of waires of by to 10 s . per week; the minimun in the cases of certain by Messrs. Pigott \& Co., Litd., to receive porters employed per week, those employed by Messrs. Ceceive increase of 10 s 5 s . per week. Women polisherstrs. Crane \& Sons, Ltd. per week. A revised scale of from 7 s . 6 d . per week in the first year to 35 s . per week in the fifth year, was agreed. All employees should have eight consecutive working days holiday with pay. The agreement is to remain in force for 12 months unless after six months there shall be a substantial change in the cost of living. Effective as from and including the first pay W.A. 5890 .

Co-operative Employees.-Amalgamated Union of Co operative Employees $v$. Co-operative Societies in Northern Section of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. DifferenceApplication for improved wages and working conditions. Agreement-Advances granted (subject to appeals by individual societies), varying from 3s. to 10s. per week according to age and sex, for time-workers in distributive departments, and of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to workers in productive departments concerned. The rates payable are set out in detail. The working week to consist of 44 hours for distributive workers and 40 hours for clerks with the exception of cashiers and certain others. Holidays with pay fixed for productive workers. Effective as from and including 16th July, 1920. Agreed 2nd November, 1920. W.A. 4899.

Bone Cutters.-Workers' Union v. Sheffield Master Bone Cutters' Association. Difference-Application for increases. Agreement-Piece-workers, whose present rates are 1897 price list plus 25 per cent. should receive, as from 18 th October, 1920, an increase of 35 per cent. on present earnings, the war bonus of 7s. per week to merge therein. It is understood that this is in full settlement of any question arising out of the interim agreement of 2nd September, 1920. Time-workers should be paid an inclusive rate of 1s. 10d. per hour as from the date of resumption of work. A labourer, who fills up his time on the saw, should make special terms with his employer. No change to be made in the rate of wages unless there is a substantial increase or decrease in the cost of living. Agreed 4th November, 1920. W.A. 4113.

Hardware Store Workers.-National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Samuel Gratrix, Jun., \& Bro., Ltd., Plumbers' Merchants, Manchester. Difference -Application for certain increases. Agreement-Male workers, 22 years and over to receive advance of 7s. 6d. per week; those under that age 4 s . per week. Female workers granted increase of 4 s . per week. Effective on the first pay day following date of agreement. Agreed 24th November, 1920. W.A. 5651.

## 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 of all persons eming 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 pays wages at intervals nospond 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

Provided that a female learner commencing employment in this section of the trade under the age of 21 shall cease to be a learner and become entitled to the minimum rate applicable to her under (c) above on attaining the age of 21 years.
(ii) Learners commencing employment at the age of 21 years or over :

## During :

First six months of employment
s. $d$. 500

Thereafter a learner shall cease to be a learner and be entitled to the minimum rate applicable to her under (c) above.

## II.-Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers employed on time-work :-
(i) For all overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-AND-A-HALF.
(ii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, double time.
(iii) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48 , time-and-a-half, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions.
The Overtime Rates for apprentices are calculated on the General Minimum Time-Rates which would have been applicable if they had been registered as learners in Cutting and Nailing -instead of as apprentices; in other cases the Overtime Rates are based on the General Minimum TimeRate applicable to the worker concerned. The Overtime Rates do not apply to piece-workers.

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, $8 \frac{3}{4}$; on Saturday, 5.

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

## Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

(I.) Order dated 10 Th November, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates as varied for certain classes of Male Workers and Overtime Rates fixed for all Male Workers and made effective as from the 15 th November, 1920.
I.-General Minimum Time-rates for certain classes of Male Workers.
Machine Minders, Die Makers, Forme Setters, Cutters (including Shears and Guillotine) and Head Stock-keepers:-

| Per week of 48 hours. s. d. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | 6 | or |  | $9 \frac{1}{8}$ |
| 42 | 6 | ," |  | 8 |
| 48 | 6 | ", | 1 | 01 |
| 56 | 6 | ," | 1 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 66 | 6 | " | 1 | 4 |
| 76 | 6 |  |  |  |

When employed at 18 and under 19 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { years of age } \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { When employed at } 19 \text { and under } & \ldots 0\end{array}$ When employed at 19 and under 20 years of age $\cdots \quad \cdots$ and under $\dddot{21}$ years of age $\ldots$
When employed at 21 and under $\quad 22$ years of age $\cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ and under $\quad \dddot{2} \dot{3}$ years of age .... $\ldots$....
When employed at 23 years of age

Provided that in the case of such workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years and over the General Minimum Time-Rates shall be:-


## II.-Overtime Rates.

The Overtime Rates in respect of all hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board are as follows:-
(a) Workers employed on Time-work:-
(i) For first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-and-a-quarter.
(ii) For overtime after first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays, time-And-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, Double time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48 TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher
overtime rates are payable under overtime rates are payable under the above
For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 48; on any week-day other than Saturday 9 ; on Saturday 5.
(b) Workers (including Learners) employed on piecework:

In addition to piece-rates, each of which would yield in the circumstances of the case to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate Piece-Work Basis TimeRate, the whole, one-half, or one-quarter of the appropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate in the case of workers other than learners or of the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate in the case of learners according as the Overtime Rate payable under the above provisions, if the workers had been employed on time-work, would have been, double time, time-and-ahalf, time-and-a-quarter, respectively.
Note.-Where it is or may become the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on five days a week the Overtime Rates shall only be payable on such days after $9 \frac{1}{2}$ hours have been worked.
Where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance only on alternate Saturdays, the Overtime Rates in the week in which attendance on Saturday is required shall only be payable after 50 hours have been worked.
(II.) Order dated 15 th November, 1920, confirming general Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates as varied and Overtime Rates fixed for Female Workers and made effrotive as from the 19th November, 1920.
I. General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers. (i) For Female Workers other than Learners:All Female Workers
$9 \frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.
(ii) For Female Learners:-


For Learners under 14 years of age... 11s. 6d. per week. II. Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for all Female Workers. All Female Workers
$9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
III.-Overtime Rates.

The Overtime Rates for Female Workers are. calculated in the manner described in (I) above for Male Workers in respect of hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade.

## Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain)

Order, dated 10th November, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates, Pieoe-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied for Male and Female Workers and made effective as from 15 th November, 1920.
I.-General Minimum Time-Rates for Male. Workers.
(A) For Machine Tacklers and Paper Bag Cutters.


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

(B) For Hydraulic Pressers, Slitters, Stock-keepers, Packers and Despatchers of 21 years of age and over.

Per week of 48 hours. s. d.

During 1st 12 months of service after the age of 21 years in any one of the occupations specified in this Section
During 2nd 12 months of service after the age
of 21 years in the same occupation
660
During 3 rd 12 months of service after the age
of 21 years in the same occupation
680
After 3 years' service after the age of 21 years in the same occupation
(C) For Male Workers (other than those specified in (A) and (B) above).
(i) Workers other than Learners: 1s. $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
(ii) Learners

Per week of 48 hours. s. d.

Learners of under 15 years of age 15 and under 16 years of age... ,,

| 15 | and | under | 16 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | years |  |  |
| 17 | ,, | 17 | 18 |
| 18 | ,, | 19 | , |
| 19 | , | 20 | , |
| 10 |  | 21 |  | 19 20 ", 21 ,", ",

II.-General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers. (a) All workers other than learners, $9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. (b) Learners:


For Female Learners under 14 years of age, 3d. per hour.
III.-Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers. All female workers $9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.

## IV.-Overtime Rates.

(A) Workers employed on Time-Work.
(i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-and-a-quarter.
(ii) For the second two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays and for overtime after the first four hours on any other day, double time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions:
Provided that-
(a) where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance only on five days a week, the Overtime Rates shall only be payable on such days after $9 \frac{1}{2}$ hours have been worked.
(b) Where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance only on alternate Saturdays, the Overtime Rates in the week in which attendance on Saturday is required shall only be payable after 50 hours have been worked.
(B)-Workers employed on Piece-work.
(i)-All Male Worker's including Male Learners.

All male workers employed on piece-work shall receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, In ADDITION
to piece-rates each 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 apppropriate General Minimum Time-Rate according as the OverGenerate under (A) above, if the worker had time Rate pay on time-work, would have been double been employed on that or time-and-A-qUarter respecIME, TIME-AND-A-HALF or TIME-AND-A-QUARTER TESpe tively.
(ii)-Female Workers.

Female workers employed on piece-work shall receive in respect of each hour of overtime worked, IN ADDIRION 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 apppropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate in the case of "workers other than learners," and the whole, one-half or onequarter of the appropriate General Minimum TimeRate in the case of " learners," according as the overtime rate payable under (A) above, if the worker had been employed on time-work, would have been double time, time-and-a-half or time-and-a-quarter respectively.
For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 48; on any week-day other than Saturday 9 ; on Saturday 5.

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

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

Order, dated 10 th November, 1920, confirming Minimum Rates of Wages as varied and fixed for certain classes of Male and Female Workers and made effeotive as from 15 th November, 1920.

## I.-General Minimum Time-Rates.

(A) For male and female workers who are employed in one or more of the following occupations, and who have had not less than three years' experience in one or more of such occupations:-
(1) Horse hair sorter, hackler, drawer or buncher, power loom weaver, winder, damask seating hand-loom weaver, curler, spinner, hair dyer, cloth starcher, carpet weaver.
(i) Male workers :-

Per hour.
21 years of age and over
20 and under 21 years of age
$\begin{array}{llll}19 & " & 20 & \text { ", } \\ 18 & " & 19 & ", \\ 17 & ", & 18 & "\end{array}$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{~d} . \\
1 & 6 \\
1 & z
\end{array}
$$

i) Female workers :-
Per hour

18 years of age and over
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ and under 18 years of age 17 17 ${ }^{1}$ s.
0
0
0 .
.. 0 cutter, rougher, mixer or finish. cutter, rougher, mixer or finisher.
(i) Male workers :-


21 years of age and over
20 and under 21 years of age
(ii) Female workers :-

18 years of age and over
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ and under 18 years of Per hour
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ and under 18 years of age s. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$.

17

$$
17 \frac{1}{2}
$$

B) For all other workers
(i) Male Workers :-


## (ii) Female workers : -



Note.-The above rates do not apply to Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers).
In the case of any female worker who enters the trade for the first time at or over the age of 16 vears, and who is employed on Time-Work, the General Minimum TimeRates payable during her first twelve months' employment shall be the Minimum Rates set out under B (ii) above applicable to a worker in the immediately junior age group in lieu of the General Minimum Time-Rates otherwise applicable.
II.-General Minimum Piece-Rates are fixed for Handloom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers).

## III.-Overtime Rates.

(A) For the classes of workers set out in I above-
(1) Workers employed on Time-work-
(i) For the first four hours of overtime in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(ii) For overtime after the first four hours in any week, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, double-time.
(2) Workers employed on Piece-work-

Piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the equivalent of the appropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate or the General Minimum Time-Rate, as the case may be, with the addition of one-quarter, onehalf, or the full Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate or General Minimum Time-Rate, as the case may be, for the periods specified respectively in (1) (i), (1) (ii) and (1) (iii) above.
(B) For Hand-loom Weavers (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weavers and other than Home-workers) -
In respect of each hour of overtime worked in ADDITION to payment at not less than the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rates:
(i) For first four hours of overtime in any week, 2d. per hour.
(ii) For overtime after first four hours in any week, 4d. per hour.
(iii) For time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, 8d. per hour.
For the purpose of the Overtime Rates, the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade in any week to be 48.

## Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order dated 18th November, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied for certain classes of Male and Female Workers and made effeotive as from 29 th November, 1920.
I.-General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.
(i)-(a) Male cutters of 22 years of age and over, who are employed wholly or mainly in cutting, as defined in $(b)$ below, and who have had not less than 5 years' experience in cutting in the Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing trade:-

\[

\]

(b) For the purpose of thi3 Order the term ${ }^{\circ}$ cutting shall be deemed to include the operations of booking-up, folding, marking-in or marking-out and dividing.
(ii) Female workers of 22 years of age and over, who have had not less than 3 years' experience after learnership in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Trade, and are employed as fully qualified bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands :-

Per hour.
s. d.

General Minimum Time-Rate
0 103
Piece-work Basis Time-Rate
0 11年

## II.-Overtime Rates.

For the classes of workers specified in I above, whether engaged on time or piece-work, in substitution for the above
(i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sundays and Customary Public and
(ii) For overtime after first the-AND-A-QUarter. except Sundays and Customary on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted
therefor), TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customar Public and Statutory Holidays, Double-time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 46 except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions, TTME-AND-a-quarter.
For the purpose of these overtime-rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48 ; on any week-day (other than Saturday), 9; on Saturday, 5

Nore. The hours which females, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

Where it is, or may become, the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday, the overtime-rates as set out above shall apply to such workers as if in these provisions as to overtime the words "Saturday" and "Sunday "were interchanged.

## Corset Trade Board

Order, dated 18 th November, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Wori Basis Time-Rates, and Overtime Rates as varied for Female and Male Workers and made effective as from 29 th November, 1920.
I.-General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis (A) Female Workers.

General Minimum Time-Rates
(i) Female Workers other than learners
azd
(ii) Female learners :-

| Period of Employment after the age of 14 years. | Learners commencing at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 14 and under 15 years of age. <br> Per week of 48 hours. | 15 and under 16 years of age. | 16 and under 21 years of age. | 21 years of age and over. |  |
|  |  | Per week of 48 hours. | Per week of 48 hour- | Per week of 4 | hours. |
| 1st 6 months | s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | s. ${ }_{\text {d. }} 130$ | 1st 3 months | 8. ${ }_{\text {c }} 160$ |
| 2nd " | 130 | 140 | 180 | 2nd " | 230 |
| 3rd $\quad$ | 160 | 190 | 250 | 3 d | 290 |
| 4th " | 190 | 240 | 330 | 4th " |  |
| 5 th " | 230 | 290 | - | - |  |
| 6th | $\begin{array}{ll}86 & 0 \\ 30 & 0\end{array}$ | 330 | - |  |  |
| 8th " |  | - | 二 | - |  |

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

Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates

All Female Workers
(B) Male Workers.

Per hour.
$10 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~d}$.
General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-lime-Rate. Rate. $\underset{\text { Per hour. } .}{\substack{\text { s. } \\ \text { Per hour. } \\ \text { s. d. }}}$
d
$\stackrel{\text { as }}{ }$ Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders, who have had not less than five years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes
(b) Male Workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders, who have had less than five years' experience, but not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in the respective processes
Provided that, for the purpose of reckoning previous experience, a Worker shall be entitled to count not more than 12 months' experience after the age of 19 years in Folding, Hand-Fitting, Parting, Separating or Making- up.
2.-Male Workers employed as Folders, Hand Fitters, Parters, Separators and Makers-up, who have had not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in the
respective processes respective processes
3.-Warehousemen and Packers of $\dddot{22}$ years of age and upwards, who have had not less than two years' experience as
4.-All Male Workers, other than those specified in Sections 1, 2 and 3 above :-
Workers of
22 years of age and upwards ${ }_{20}^{21}$ and under $\underset{21}{\underset{21}{2}}$ years of age


Workers under 15 years of "age
Male Workers commencing employment in the Corset Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 years may serve a period of six months at 8 d . per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at $9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour
On the expiration of one year's service in the trade, these workers shall receive such rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions.

## II.-Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers whether employed on timework or on piece-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 overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime after five hours on Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, double-time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, time-And-a-quarter, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.
For the purpose of these overtime rates, the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; and on any week-day other than Saturday, 9.

Where it is the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on five days a week, the overtime rates shall not be payable on any day other than Saturday, Sunday, and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, until the number of hours worked exceeds $9 \frac{1}{2}$. In such cases overtime on Saturday shall be paid at the rate of time-IND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours and at the rate of TIME-AND-A-HALF after the first two hours.
Where it is the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on alternate Saturdays, the overtime rate shall not be payable in the week on which attendance on Saturday is required until 50 hours have been worked.

## Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

Order, dated 23rd November, 1920, confirming the General Minimum Time-Rate and Piege-Work Basis Time-Rate as varied and fixed for oertain olasses of Male Workers in oertain areas, and made effective as from 1st December, 1920.
General Minimum Time-Rate and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.

General Piece-work
Minimum Basis Time-
lime-Rate. Kate.
Per hour. Per hour.
s. d. s. d.

For Male Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade and who are employed in areas other than those administered by Rural District Councils or those with a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last Census, administered by Urban District Councila or other Local Authorities

17
$18 \frac{1}{3}$

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland).
Order, dated 29th November, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates, Pifee-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied as from 13 th DecemWorkers, and made eftective as from 13th DeoemBER, 1920.
I.-General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-Nime-Kate. Kate. Per hour. Per hour.
(a) Female Workers:- 18 years of age and upwards

18 years of age and upwards
17 and under 18 years of age ... 16 and under 18
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7 \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 6 \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}\right)$
s. d.

15 ," 16
$0 \quad 83$
under 15 years of age
Workers under 18 years of age may be paid the reduced rates set out above provided they are employed under conditions which afford a reasonable prospect of advancement to the General Minimum Time-Rate of $7 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.

General Piece-work Minimum Basis Time-lime-Rate. Kate. Per hour. Per hour.
(b) Male Workers :
s. d. s. d.

22 years of age and upwards
$\left.\begin{array}{cc}1 & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 9 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 4 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}\right\}$
21 and under 22 years of age

| 20 | ', | 21 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | '", | 20 |
| 18 | '", | 19 |
| 17 | 18 |  |
| 16 | ", | 17 |
| 15 | 16 |  |
| under | 15 | vears of |

14

Workers under 22 years of age may be paid the reduced rates set out above provided they are employed under conditions which afford a reasonable prospect of advancement to the General Minimum Time-Rate of 1s. 1 $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
II.-Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers.
(A) Workers employed on Time-Work:-

Overtime rates in substitution for the above minimum rates, calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 22nd April, 1920. (See Labour Gazette for May, page 277.)
(B) Workers employed on Piece-Work :-

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

## Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order dated 6th December, 1920, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates, Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates and Overtime Rates as varied for Male Workers of 21 years of age and over in the Coffin Furniture Section of the Trade, and made effective as from 13 th December, 1920.

> I.-General Minimum Time-Rates.

Male Workers of 21 years of age and over :-
Per week of


Provided that a Male Worker entering "" 956 Dresser, Stamper, Polisher, Plan entering the trade as a first time at or over the age of 21 may, or Wheeler for the the first three months of he of 21 may be employed, during per week less, and during employment, at a rate of 10 s . employment at a rate of the second three months of his Minimum Rate atherwise of 5 s . per week less than the
(c) Workers employed on packing as set out above.
despatching or other operatigh warehousing and
appertaining to the operations incidental to or from any metal by any process

## Per week of 47 hours. <br> (i) Workers of less than one year's experience $\begin{array}{ll}8 . & d . \\ 56 & 6\end{array}$ <br> (ii) Workers of not less than one and less than five years' experience <br> (iii) Workers of not less than five years' experience <br> $69 \quad 6$

## II.-Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates,

Rates $12 \frac{1}{\lambda}$ per cent. above the proposed General Minimum Time-Rates, as set out above.

## III.-Overtime Rates.

Overtime Rates (in substitution for the above General Minimum Time-Rates in respect of hours worked in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work) calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 21st May, 1920.
(See Labour Gazette for June, page 341).

## PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RĀTES.

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

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

## Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 4th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as follows :-I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Male and Female Workers.
(i) Male Workers.

(ii) Female Workers.

England Scotland. and Wales.
Per hour. Per hour.

| 18 | years of age and over |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 | and under |
| 16 | 18 |
| 15 | years of age |
| 14 | 17 |
| 14 | 16 |,$"$,

II.-Proposed Overtime 'Rates for Male and Female Workers.
(i) For the first two hours of overtime in any week exluding Sundays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(ii) For overtime after the first two hours in any week excluding Sundays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays, double-time.

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in any week to be 48. Provided that all hours worked on Sundays hall be regarded as overtime.
Note.-The hours which female workers, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts.

## Toy Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 6th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers.
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-rates for Male and Female Workers.
(i) For Male Workers :-


## Per week of 48 hours.

s. d.

Pour
s. d.

12 0 i.e., $0 \quad 3$
$\begin{array}{lllll}16 & 0 & , " & 0 & 4 \\ 20 & 0 & , " & 0 & 5 \\ 24 & 0 & , " & 0 & 6 \\ 30 & 0 & , " & 7 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 31 & 0 & , " & 0 & 7 \frac{3}{4} \\ 32 & 0 & , " & 0 & 8 \\ 34 & 0 & , " & 0 & 8 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
21 years of age and over
The and ove above for workers under Minimum Time-Rates" set out subject to the proviso that such workers shall be payable, conditions which, in the circumstances are employed under reasonable prospect of advancemences of the case, offer a mum Time-Rate of 1 s . 4d. per hour in the General MiniWorkers and of $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour in the case of Mate Workers. Otherwise the General in the case of Female Workers. Otherwise the General Minimum Time-Rate payable to workers under 21 years of age shall be 1s. 4d. per hour in the case of Male Workers and 812 d. per hour in the case of Female Workers, irrespective of age
II.-Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers Employed on Time-work.
(i) For the first two hours' Overtime on any day except Saturday, Sunday or Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-and-a-quarter.
(ii) For Overtime after the first two hours of Overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all Overtime on Saturday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, Double-time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher Overtime Rates are payable under the above provisions.
Provided that:-
(a) Where it is or may become the established practice of an employer only to require attendance on 5 days a week, the Overtime Rate shall only be payable where on any of such five days the number of hours worked exceed $9 \frac{1}{2}$.
(b) Where a worker (e.g., a worker of the Jewish Religion) is customarily employed on Sunday instead of Saturday, the Minimum Rates for Overtime as set out above shall apply to such worker in like manner as if in the above provisions as to Overtime the word "Saturday" "were substituted for "Sunday" and the word "Sunday" for "Saturday."
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, $8 \frac{3}{4}$; on Saturday, $4 \frac{1}{4}$.

Note.-The hours which female workers, young persons, and children are allowed to work are subject to the pro-
vi'sions of the Factory and Workshop Acts. visions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 8th November, 1920, to fix Minimum Rates of Wages for Male Workers and (the Minister of Labour having given his
consent) to fix and vary Minimum Rates of Wages for consent) to fix and vary Minimum Rates of Wages for Female Piece-Workers.
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Male

Per hour.


| s. | d. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $4 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| 0 | $5 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| 0 | $6 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 0 | 8 |
| 0 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 0 | $11 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| 1 | $0 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1 | 3 |

II.-Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for Female Workers (all ages).
For all Female Workers ... $9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
III.-Proposed Overtime Rates for Male Workers and Female Piece workers.
(i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sunday, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sunday, time-and-a-Half.
(iii) For all time worked on Sunday, double-time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board 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 $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

Nove.-The hours which female workers, young persons
and children are allowed to work are subject to the pro-
visions of the Factory and Wrest isions of the Factory and Workshop Aots.

## Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board.

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 8th November, 1920, further to vary the General Minimum in the Minister's Order dated 0 Gt Time-Rates, as set out fix General Minimum Piece-Rates January, 1920, and to Cutting and Scolloping Lace other for Cutting, and for

Proposed General Miner than Cross-band Lace.
I.-Workers (other than Learners Min Time-Rates.
$7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per hour.
Provided that:-
(a.) In the case of workers who fetch their own work from the Warehouse, and do not receive it through a Middlewoman or Middleman the General Minimum Time-Rate shall be $8 \frac{1}{2} d$. per
hour.
(b) In the
first time after the age of 18 the trade for the mum Time-Rar the age of 18 , the General Minimonths of their employment shall be 3 d . per hour, and thereafter the General Minimum TimeRate applicable shall be the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate for workers other than
II.-Learners as defined by the Board.
(i) Learners not working on Frame Clipping :-

| Period of Employment. |  |  |  | Learners commencing at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Under 14 years of age. | 14 and under 15 years of age. | 15 and under 16 years of age. | 16 and under 17 years of age. | 17 and under 18 years of age. |
| During 1st six months |  |  |  | per wh. | per wk. | per wk. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 10 & \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { s. } \\ 12 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. } \\ & 12 \\ & 12\end{aligned} 0$. | per wk. s. d. 12 120 |
| " | 2nd | " |  | 120 | 120 | 140 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 0\end{array}$ | 200 |
| " | 3 ld | " | $\cdots$ | 140 | 140 | 160 | 200 |  |
| ", | 5th | ,', | . | 16 18 18 | 160 | 180 | 240 |  |
| " | 6 6th | " | $\cdots$ | 180 | 180 | ${ }_{21} 10$ | - |  |
| " | 7th |  | .. | 220 | 220 | 240 | - |  |
| " | 8th | " | $\cdots$ | 240 | 240 | - | - | - |

(ii) Learners working on Frame Clipping:-

Learners commencing at
Period of Employment.

| Under 15 years of age. | 15 and under 16 years of age. | $\begin{array}{\|l} 16 \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \text { years } \\ \text { of age. } \end{array}$ | 17 and under 18 years of age. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per wk. | per wk. | per wk. | perwk. |
| S. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 100 | 120 | 130 | 130 |
| 120 | 160 | 180 |  |
| 160 | 200 | 230 |  |

" 2nd mear"..
The above General Minimum Time-Rates for Learners are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate increase or decrease according as the number of hours of employment in any week is more or less than 48.
In reckoning the period of employment for the purpose of determining the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to a learner, previous experience in any section of the trade covered by this Notice of Proposal must be included except (1) that experience in finishing Hair Nets shall be included only in cases where the worker is employed in that section of the trade, and (2) in the Hair Net section of the trade no experience except in finishing Hair Nets shall be included.
It shall be optional to the employer to place the learner on piece-rates during this learner period.

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

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour), issued a Notice of Proposal dated 9th November, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers, and to fix a Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for Home Workers as follows:-
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

Per hour.
s. d.
(a) For all Female Workers of 18 years of age and over who are employed as Charge Hands with the duty of being responsible for all work and order
(b) For all Male Workers of 21 years of age and over employed as :
(i) Pin Makers
(ii) Hairpin Machinists, Hook and Eye Makers, Machine-Blackers or Automatic Machinists (including Snap Fastener Machinists)
(iii) Blackers (other than Machine-Blackers), $\begin{array}{lccccc}\text { Electro-Platers, } & \text { Whiteners } & \text { or } & \text { Wire- } \\ \text { Straighteners } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1\end{array}$
II.-Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female
(a) Employed on Time Worl:
(i) For all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first 10 hours, and TIMEAND-A-HALF following provisions:-
(ii) For all hours in excess of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ on Saturday, time-
(iii) For all hours worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, DOUble-time.
(b) Employed on Piece Work. All workers employ respect of each hou which would yield in the cir to piece-rates each of to an ordinary worker not less cumstances of the case to General Minimum Time-Rate than the appropriate General NiER of the appropriate the whole, onimum Time-Rate, according as the over General payable under the above provisions if th wore had been employed on time-work, would have
 TER 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 41.
Note.-The hours which female workers, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts.
III.-Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate for all Home Workers, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.

Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales). I.-The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 16th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum TimeRates for certain classes of Female Workers as follows :-

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.
(i) Porters:-

| Scale A. per wk.) | Scale B. (per wk.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Scale C. } \\ \text { (per wk } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 370 |  |  |
| 360 | 390 | 40 |
| 350 | 366 | 380 |
| 320 | 340 | 36 |
| 290 | 310 | 33 |
| 256 | 276 | 290 |
| 210 | 226 | 230 |
| 170 | 186 | 190 |
| 156 | 170 | 17 |
| 140 | 156 | 16 |

(ii) Female Workers employed wholly or mainly as Shop Assistants :-

| 24 years of age and upwards |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 |  |  |
| and under | 24 |  |
| 24 | years of age |  |
| 22 | " | 23 |

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\
39 & 0 \\
38 & 0 \\
37 & 0 \\
36 & 0 \\
33 & 0 \\
30 & 0 \\
26 & 6 \\
21 & 6 \\
17 & 6 \\
16 & 0 \\
15 & 0
\end{array}
$$

(a) As respects workers other than those set out in paragraph (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 time workers employed by the week or longer period whose customary working week is less than 48 hours but not less than 44 hours 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.
II.-The Board have also issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 7th December, 1920, to fix General Minimum TimeRates for certain classes of Male and Female Workers.

Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.
(A)-For Clerks employed wholly or mainly as Clerks (other than Cash Desk Workers employed in Retail Shops) (i) Male Workers:
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { 25 years of age and up wards } \\ 24 \\ 23 & \text { and under } 25 \\ 24 & \text { years of age } \\ 22 & " & 24 \\ 21 & " & 23\end{array}\right)$

| Scale A |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (per wk.) |  |
| s. | d. |
| 62 | 0 |
| 60 | 0 |
| 68 | 0 |
| 56 | 0 |
| 54 | 0 |
| 54 | 0 |
| 47 | 0 |
| 40 | 0 |
| 33 | 0 |
| 27 | 0 |
| 22 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 |

## $\underset{(\text { per wale } B}{\text { B }}$



Scale C
(perwa (per wk.)
8. d. er wk.)
s. d.
740 $\begin{array}{ll} & d . \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 \\ 62 & 0 \\ 53 & 0 \\ 44 & 0 \\ 37 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 17 & 6\end{array}$
(ii) Female Workers : $2+$ years of age and upwards 23 and under 24 years of age

(B)-For Cash Desk Workers employed in Retail Shops : (i) Male Workers :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Scale A (per wk.) |  |  | Scale B (per wk, |  | $\underset{(\mathrm{per}}{\mathrm{Sca}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 years of age and upwards 24 and under 25 years of age |  |  |  | .. |  | 8. 58 5 | ${ }_{0}^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 57 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 68 | 0 |
|  |  | 24 |  | .. |  | 56 | 0 | 64 |  | 68 | 0 |
| 22 | 2 " | 23 | ," | . |  | 55 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| 21 | 1 | 22 | " | . |  | 54 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 62 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 21 |  | . |  | 47 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 53 | 0 |
|  | 19 | 20 | ", | .. |  | 40 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 44 | 0 |
|  | 8 | 19 | " | .. |  | 33 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
|  | 7 " | 18 | " | $\cdots$ |  | 27 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
|  | 6 " | 17 | " | .. |  | 22 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
|  | 5 " | 16 | " |  |  | 18 | 0 | 20 |  | 21 | 0 |
|  | 4 | 15 | " | .. |  | 15 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| (ii) Female Workers:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 years of age and upwards 23 and under 24 years of age |  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 47 |  |
|  |  |  |  | .. |  | 38 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 45 |  |
|  | 2 | 23 | " |  |  | 37 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 43 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 21 | ", |  |  | 33 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
|  | 19 | 20 | " | . |  | 30 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
|  | 18 | 19 |  | .. |  | 26 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 29 | 6 |
|  | 17 | 18 |  |  |  | 21 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
|  | 16 |  | " |  |  | 17 |  | 19 |  | 20 | 0 |
|  | 15 | 16 |  | . |  | 16 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
|  | 14 | 15 | " | .. |  | 15 | 0 | 16 | 6 |  |  |

(C)-(i) In the case of classes of whole-time workers employed by the week or longer period, whose customary working week consists of a number of hours less than 48 but not less than 40 in the case of workers included in (A) above, or 44 in the case of those included in (B) above, a "week" means a week of the number of hours customarily worked by the class in question. In all other cases a " week" means a week of 48 hours.
(ii) Payment at not less than the hourly rate (the weekly rate divided by the number of hours constituting a week ") must be made for all hours of employment.
Note.-The proposed rates set out in the respective Scales A, B and C of the above Proposals shall apply as follows :-

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.

Scale C shall apply to the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

Scale B shall apply to all other areas.
General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Ireland)
The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated the 17th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers as follows : -
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.
(i) Male Workers (including Homeworkers): - Per week of 47 hours. s. d.
(a) 18 years of age and over $\begin{array}{ll}57 & 6 \\ 35 & 0\end{array}$

b) 16 and under 18 years of age | 35 |
| :--- |
| 20 |

(c) Under 16 years of age

$$
\overline{\mathrm{s} .} \mathrm{d}
$$

(a) 18 years of age and over

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\
25 & 0
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{ll} & \\ 25 & 0 \\ 20 & 0\end{array}$
(b) 17 and under 18 years of age 200
(d) 16 Under 16 years of age
$\begin{array}{ll}17 & 6 \\ 12 & 0\end{array}$
II.-Proposed Overtime Rates for male and female workers of all ages whether employed on time-work or on piece-work:-
(i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, time-and-A-Half.
(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, double-time.
(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 47, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.
For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 47; on any week-day other than Saturday $8 \frac{1}{2}$; on Saturday 5.

Where it is the established practice for an employer to require attendance only on alternate Saturdays the normal
lumber of hours for the week in which attendance on
jaturday is required shall be 50 .
Where it is the established practice for a worker to pply until the number week the Overtime Rates shall not Where it is or may until hours worked exceeds $9 \frac{1}{2}$.
Where it is or may become the established practice of an Saturday the Overtime Rates described above instead of vorkers as if the words "Saturday" and "So apply to vorkers as if the words "Saturday" and "Sunday" had
eeen interchanged. een interchanged.
Note.-The hours which female workers, young persons
and children are allowed to work are subject to the pro fisions of the Factory and Worksher subject to the profisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts.
inen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Ireland).
The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 2nd November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates or Female Learners and for Female Workers under 18 ears of age, other than learners, as set out below.
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female earners as defined by the Trade Board.

Learners commencing at

> Period of
> Employment.

| Under <br> 15 years <br> of age. | 15 and <br> under <br> 16 years <br> of age. | 16 and <br> under <br> 18 years <br> of age. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

18 years of age
and over.
II.--Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers under 18 years of age, other than Learners, as
lefined by the Trade Board. lefined by the Trade Board.

| Period of Employment. | Workers commencing at |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under <br> 15 years of age. | $\begin{gathered} 15 \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \text { years } \\ \text { of age. } \end{gathered}$ | 16 and under 18 years of age. |
|  | Per hour. | Per hour. | Per hour. |
| ", ${ }_{\text {and }}$ | ad. |  | ${ }_{\text {4 }} 5$ |
| ". 3rd ", ", | $4 \frac{3}{\text { d }} \mathrm{d}$. | 5d. | 6和d. |
| " ${ }^{\text {4th }}$ 5th | ${ }_{5}^{48 \mathrm{~s} \text { d. }}$ | ${ }_{63 \mathrm{~d}}^{6}$. | 7 ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathrm{d}$. |
| " 5th | 6d. | ${ }^{6 \frac{3}{\text { a }} \text { d. }}$. | - |
| " 7th | 63 d d. |  |  |
| " 8th | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ d. | - |  |

Note.-Provided that a worker of the above class on the attainment of the age of 18 years shall become entitled to the full general minimum time-rate applicable to her under Part I. of the Schedule to the Board's Notice dated the 27th August, 1920.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 17th November, 1920, to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates for Female Workers and to vary certain General Minimum Piece-Rates and Overtime Rates for Male Workers employed on Painting Brush Making and Bone Brush Making. The Overtime Rates proposed are to be calculated in the manner set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order dated 15th October, 1920, and the normal number of hours of work is to be the number declared by the Board and set out in the Minister's Order dated 26th May, 1920.
The consent of the Minister having been given, the Board have also issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 23 rd November, 1920, to vary General Minimum Piece-Rates for Male Pan Hands who put up and sharpen bits by the addition of the following extras: 1s. 4d. per week for Bass Pan Hands and 1s. per week for Other Pan Hands; and also to vary the provisions of Part I of the Schedule to the Minister's Order dated 15 th October, 1920, by substituting 1s. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for 1s. $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour as the " basis rate" for piece-workers where no General Minimum Piece-Rates are applicable.

## Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated the 30th November, 1920, to vary and fix Minimum Rates of Wages for certain classes of Male Workers as follows :Proposed General Minimum Time-Rate and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.
For Male Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade and who are employed in (a) areas administered by Rural District Councils or (b) areas, with a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last Census, administered by Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities.
(i) To operate for a period of three months from the date on which the rates take effect. General Minimum

Piece-Work Basis
Time-Rate.
Per Hour.
Time-Rate.
s. d.

Per Hour.
$1 \quad 6 \frac{1}{2}$
(ii) To operate from the termination of $\quad 1 \quad 6 \frac{1}{2}$ three months from the date on of a period of set out above take effect. General Minimum

| neral Minimum | Piece-Work Basis |
| :---: | :---: |
| Time-Rate. | Time-Rate. |
| Per Hour. | Per Hour. |
| s. d. | s. d. |
| $1.6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 |

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland).
The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 7th December, 1920, to vary the General Minimum Time-Rates and General Minimum Piece-Rates for Female Workers engaged in certain processes.
I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.

Provided that in the case of Chain Stitched Tamboured Handkerchiefs the Minimum Rate proposed is 6 d . per hour.

For Clipping
Per hour.
II.-Proposed General Minimum Piece-Rates for Female Workers.
The Board propose to vary the rates fixed for Thread Drawing, Drawn Thread Work, Sparring, Top-Sewing and Dicing, Hand Embroidery (excluding Sparring), and German Embroidery on Household Linens.

## NEW TRADE BOARDS.

## Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 24th November, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Made-up Textiles Trade in Great Britain as specified in the Trade Boards (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1920.
(The definition of the trade is given in the Notice of Intention as set out on page 529 of the Labour Gazette for September, 1920.)

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

Mr . W. H. Stoker, K.C.
Mr. W. D. Ross.
Mrs. M. H. Prichard.
(2) Eighteen members representing employers and eighteen members representing workers in the trade, appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on.
Provision is made for not more than eight additional representative members (half to be representatives of employers and half to be representatives of workers) to serve upon the Trade Board if the Minister of Labour, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, thinks additional representation necessary in order to secure the proper representation of any class or classes of employers or workers.
The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., to be Chairman, Mr. W. D. Ross to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.
The Trade Board will be known as "The Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).'

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) ORDER, 1920.

An Order by the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 45 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 :-

Whereas Section 41 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), provides for certain payments to be made by the Admiralty, Army Council, and Air Council, respectively, for the purpose of qualifying seamen, marines, soldiers, and airmen discharged qualer the 31st July, 1920, to receive unemployment benetit on their return to civil life; and

Whereas it is provided by the said Section that no such
payment shall be made in respect of any person who is, after the commencement of the Act, entitled to receive any sum out of Public Funds under any scheme for making payments to discharged seamen,
espect of unemploym the commencement of the Act is the Whereas the 1920 , and whereas by reason of an emergency 3th November, raike of workers in the coal-mining industry, arising from making payments out of Public Funds to unemployed persons, including certain discharged seamen, marines, soldiers, and airmen in respect of unemployment has been extended until the 20th November, 1920; and
Whereas it is not possible before the 20th November, 1920, Whereas it is the persons entitled to receive payments to identify amone searticular who are seamen, under the said scheme those discharged after the 31st July marines, soldiers, and aficulty arises in bringing the Act into 1920, and thereby act of those persons; and
Whereas it is provided by Section 45 of the Act that if ny difficulty arises in any manner whatsoever in bringing the Act into operation the Minister of Labour, with the consent of the Treasury, may by Order do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for bringing the Act into eperation, and that any such Order may modify the provisions of the Act so far as may appear necessary or expedient for carrying the Order into effect.
Now therefore the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers hereinbefore recited, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby, with the consent of the Treasury, make the following Order :-

1. The proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 41 of the Act hall have effect as if there were therein substituted for the words "after the commencement of this Act," the words after the 20th November, 1920.
2. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1920.

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

Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

## PROPOSED DECISIONS BY THE MINISTER.

The following further formal applications have been made the Minister for decisions under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as to whether employment in the occupations set out below is or is not employment within the meaning of the Act:-

1. Employment by a hospital supported out of voluntary contributions of a person as
(1) a "sister,"
(2) a staff or trained nurse,
(3) a probationer nurse.
2. Employment of a person-
(1) as attendant on the staff of a drapery establishment at meals taken by the staff in a diningroom on the business premises;
(2) as housemaid for the staff of a drapery establishment who reside in premises belonging to the establishment.

## MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

## Wages in Coal Mines.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 3, Sub-Section 2, of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby direct as follows :
On and after 4th day of November, 1920, until 2nd day of January, 1921, there shall be paid to all classes of colliery workers employed in coal mines, or at the pit heads of coal mines, whose wages have hitherto been regulated by the movements of wages in the coal-mining industry, the following increases upon and additions to the total wages otherwise payable to them as colliery workers, that is to say :-

For each shift or day, and proportionately for parts of shifts or days worked or regarded as having been worked for the purpose of calculating such wages,

2 s . for workers aged 18 and upwards
1s. for workers aged 16 or 17 years.
9 d . for workers aged less than 16 years
W. C. Bridgeman

29th November, 1920.
Secretary for Mines.

## APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS

NOVEMBER, 1920.

| District. | Cortifying Burgeon. | Place and time.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Penmachno } \\ & \text { (Carnarvon) } \end{aligned}$ | Dr. J. W. Owen, LIys Meddyg, Llanwrst. | The Surgery, Mostyn Villa, Penmachno. Monday and Thursday, 2-4 p.m. |
| Glyn Ceiriog (Denbigh) | Dr. Alethea J. Eames, Coed-yGlyn, Glyn Ceiriog. | Weekdays, except Wednesday, 10-11 a.m. |
| St. Andrews (Fife) | Dr. J. Orr, 6, Howard Place, St. Andrews. | Clinical Institute, The Scores, St. Andrews, Tuesday 6-6.30 p.m |
| Stockport (Cheshire) | Dr. R. A. Murray, "Apsley," Greek Street, Stockport. | Weekdays, $9-10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |

Note.-Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.
workshops in which less than flve are employed.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

## UNITED KINGDOM

CAll the Offlial Publications (distinouished by Cd., Cmd.., H.L.L., H.C. or S.O publication) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London S.W1: 37 Peter Street Lanchester. 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff: 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh ; or rom E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. 1
Aliens.-A return of alien passengers landed and em barked in the United Kingdom during the three month ending 30th September, 1920. Home Office. [Cmd. 1026 price 1d.]
Edvoation.-(1) Training of teachers. (Short Courses.) Grant regulations, 1920. [Cmd. 1009: price 1d.] (2) List of secondary and preparatory schools in England recognised by the Board of Education as efficient, 1919-20. [S.O publication: price 2s.] (3) Annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, 1919. Board of Education. [Cmd. 995: price 2s.] (4) Order made by the Scottish Education Department on 28th October, 1920. Limits conditions under which children may be employed, and prohibits street trading for children under 17 years. Scottish Education Office. [Cmd. 1012: price 1d.] (5) Report under the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act 1914, as to the application of the teachers' salaries grant Intermediate Education Board for Ireland. [Cmd. 996: price 6d.]
Ex-Service Men and Women.-(1) Statement relating to the employment of ex-service men in Government Offices on 1 st July, 1919, and 1st October, 1920. Treasury. [Cmd 1033: price 1d.] (2) Funds, Associations, Societies, etc. for the assistance of serving and ex-service officers, men women, and their dependants, 1920. [War Office.]
Government Departments.-Staff's employed in Government Departments on 1st October, 1920. Treasury.
1032. 1032: price 1d.]
HealTh.-Appendix to the first annual report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1919. [Cmd. 992 : price 3d.]
Hours.-Report on the persons.-Report on the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. Home Office. [Cmd.
1037: price 37: price 2d.] (See p. 669.)
Hovsing.-Statement as to houses completed under the 1920. Ministry England and Wales on the 1st November, 1920. Ministry of Health.
[Cmal. 1023: price 1d.]

Liquor Traffic.-Acquisition and direct control licensed premises. Statement of assets and liabilities, 31 st March, 1920. Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). [Cmd. 1018: price 1d.]
Mining.-Mines and Quarries-General report, with statistics for 1919. Part II. Labour. [Cmd. 1007: price 9d.] (See p. 670.) Part III. Output. Home Office. (See p. 670.) [Cmd. 1035 : price 4 d.]

Pensions.-Keport from the Select Committee on Pensions, with proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence and appendices. Ministry of Pensions. [H.C. 185: price 3s.]

Priges.-(1) Interim report on an investigation into the cost of milk production, from 1st October, 1919 to $30 t h$ April, 1920. Agricultural Costings Committee. [Cmd. 1028: price 2d.] (2) Report made under the Profiteering Acts by the Standing Committee on the investigation of prices on costings in Government Departments. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1047: price 1d.]
Railways.-(1) Railway statistics, No. 8. Passengers and receipts for July, and freight traffic for month ended 15th August, 1920. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 6d.]
Rates.-Memorandum on the increase in local rates. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1016: price 2d.]

Solentifio Research.-(1) Preliminary notes on the boot and shoe industry. (Boot and Shoe Series, No. 1.) Report No. 10. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (See p. 671.) [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (2) The Science of ventilation and open-air treatment. Part II. Medical Research Council. Special Report Series, No. 52. [S.O. publication: price 5s.]

Shipping Casualties.-Return of shipping casualties and loss of life for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 984 : price 9d.]

Vital Statistios.-Sixty-fifth annual report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1919. [Cmd. 980: price 5s.]

Dominions and Foreign.-Reporms. (1) Busutoland. Report No. 1045 for 1919-20. [Crad. 508-28: price 1d.] (2)

Bermuda. Report No. 1044 for 1919 [Cmd. 508-27:
price 2d.] (3) Cyprus. Report No. 1046 for Colonial Office. [Cmd. $508-29$. No. 1046 for 1919.20 and. Report on trade, dated July, price 2d.] (4) New ZeaOverseas Trade. [Cmd. 1008: price 4d.] Department of

## BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

CANADA.-(1) The Labour Gazette, October, 1920 Strikes and lock-outs; arbitration and agreements; com oarison of provincial factory laws; Trades and Labour Congress; annual conventions of unions; the public emoloyment service; prices; new regulations for mines; mine Labour. (2) Monthly Bulletin of, etc. Department of September, 1920. Field crops; stocks of grain ; Statistics, rom other countries; prices. Dominion ; Bureau reports Statistics. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (3) Ontario. The ourth annual report of the Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch, Department of Public Works, 1919. Labour conditions and legislation; employment hureaux; factory inspection; investigation into mothers' llowances; courses in employment management. Depart nent of Labour. 「Toronto: A. T. Wilgress, Government Printer.]
Australia. - (a) Commonwealth. - (1) Transport and ommunication, Bulletin No. 11. Summary of Commonvealth statistics of transport and communication for the rears 1909 to 1919. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and statistics. (2) Finance, Bulletin No. 11. Summary of Australian financial statistics, 1909-10 to 1918-19. Comonwealth, state, local government, and private finance. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Mel ourne: McCarron Bird \& Co.] (3) Pocket Compendium f Australian Statistics, 1920. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett Government Printer.]
-(b) New South Wales.-(1) The Industrial Gazette August and September, 1920. Prices; time worked and ost in mines; employment and unemployment; industrial arbitration; labour exchanges; workmen's compensation able of industrial agreements, 1920. Department of Labour and Industry. (2) New South Wales Statistical Register or 1918-19, Part IX, Social Condition. Juridical statisfics; transactions of Industrial Court and Boards, etc Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]
-(c) South Australia. - Report of Chief Inspector of Factories, 1919. No. 61. Working hours; list of wages ooards; industrial training of returned soldiers. [Adeaide.]
-(d) Victoria.-Summary of wages and conditions fixed $y$ wages boards or by court of industrial appeals, up to sth. October, 1920. Time of beginning and ending work; vertime ; special rates for apprentices and other employees roportion of apprentices and improvers, etc. [Melbourne
. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

- (e) Western Australia.- Report of proceedings by the 4cting Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended "Oth June, 1920. Percentage of membership to the general oopulation, 1918; operations of building and co-operative
societies; the Australian Natives' Association, etc. [Perth: ocieties ; the Australian Natives' Associ
M. Simpson, Government Printer.]
New Zealand.-Monthly abstract of statistics, August and September, 1920. Vital statistics; soldiers' landettlement; cost-of-living, etc.-Government Statistician Wellington: M. F. Marks, Government Printer.]
TASMANIA. - Fifth annual report of the Industrial Department for 1919-20 on factories, wages boards, shops, tc. Industrial developments : wages and hours in trades working under a wages board; working of the Footwear Egct, etc. [Hobart: John Vail, Government Printer.]
Egypt.-The Census of Egypt taken in 1917. Vol. 1. $V$ illage returns showing area, density, number of occupied dwellings, sex, religion, civil status, literacy, and blindness. Ministry of Finance, Statistical Department.
[Cairo : Government Press.]
India.-Statistics of British India. Vol. V. Education, 1918-19. Expenditure in relation to population; institutions classified according to management, race or creed. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent, Government Printing, India ]


## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.-International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]
Austria.- (1) Staatsgesetzblatt für die Republik Osterreich. (Austrian Gazette of Laws.) Nos. 122, 124-141, (inclusive of 1920). [Vienna.] (2) Statistik des Bergbaues in Osterreich für das Jahr 1915, III, Bergwerksbruderladen im Jahre 1914. Mining statistics in Austria for 1914, Part III, Miners' Provident Funds, 1914. Department for Commerce, Industry and Public Works. [Vienna.] 1916. Statistik des Bergbaues in Osterreich für das Jahr 1916.
Part II. Working conditions in mines in 1916. DepartPart of Trade, Commerce, Industry and Public Works. [Vienna.]

BeLgidm.-Bulletin de Documentation Economique, 3rd, 10th and 17 th November. Notices, statistics, otc., relating in coconstruction, supplies, industrial and labour matters in countries other than Belgium. Ministry of Eeonomics.
[Brussels.]
la République Tchécoslovports de l'Office de Statistique de tural statistics and statistics of 2, 4 and 5. AgriculState Statistical Office. [Prague.] imports and exports. Denmark. - (1) Den Offentlige.
mark. Report of Public Employment Quarter. Employment Department. Exchanges for July Statistiske Efterretninger, 22nd Nove [Copenhagen.] (2) of the Statistical Department.) November, 1920. (Journal 1920. [Copenhagen.]

Finland - Arbetsstatist Workpeople's Benefit Societies Understödskassor ior 1917 Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.] (2) Social Department for 1920. (Journal of the Department for Social Affairs.) Unemployment exchanges and factory inspection in second quarter, cơst of living, new series of index numbers, retail France June. [Helsingfors.]
ments Agricoles, April-June, 1920 l'Office de Renseignethe Ministry of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin of Officiel. (Daily.) Issues from [Paris.] (2) Journal November, (inclusive.) [Paris ] 29th October to 28th

Germany.-(1) Reichs-Gesetzbla
Federal Bulletin of Laws.) Nos. 190-194, 196-200 of 1920, (Federal Index for first half of 1920. [Berlin.] (2) Deutscher Reichsanzeiger. (Daily.) Issues from 27th October to 24th November, (inclusive. [Berlin.] (3) Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen. No. 1920. (Journal of the Ministry of Transport.) [Berlin.] Holland.-(1) Verslag over het jaar 1919, uitgebracht aan den Minister van Waterstaat door den Raad van Toezicht op de Spoorwegdiensten. Report on the Railways of Holland for the year 1919. [The Hague.] (2) Bidjdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland, No. 298 Faillissements-Statistiek over de Jaren 1917, en 1918. Bankruptcies in 1917 and 1918. Central Statistical Office. [The Hague.] (3) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th October. (Journal of the Central Statistical Office.) Employment in third quarter of 1920, unemployment in March and April; labour disputes in September; workers' insurance; retail prices in October; notices of labour legislation. [The Hague.]
Italy.-Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, July-August, 1920. (Bulletin of the Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift). Employment in July, unemployment from 30th November, 1919 to 30th April, 1920; labour disputes; retail prices and index numbers in June; collective labour agreements. Index for January-June, 1920. [Rome.]
Mexico.-Boletin de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo, November, 1920. (Journal of the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labour.) [Mexico.]
Norway.-(1) Norsk Lovtidende, 4th-30th October. (Norwegian Gazette of Laws.) Containing texts of laws from 24th September to 29th October. [Christiania.] (2) Norges. Offisielle Statistik: (a) Kommunevalgene, 1919. Statistics of Communal and Municipal Elections, 1919. (b) Norges Postvesen, 1919. Postal Statistics, 1919. (c) Foresikringsselskaper, 1918. Report on Insurance Societies in 1918. (d) Veterinaervesenet og Kjöttkontrollen, 1918. Veterinary and Meat Inspection Services in 1918. (e) Sinnssykeasylenes Virksomhet, 1917. Mental Hospitals, statistics for 1917. (f) Sundhetstilstanden og Medisinalforholdene, 1916. Public Health Report for 1916. (g) Alkoholstatistik 1918-1919. Sale, consumption, etc., of
alcoholic drinks, 1918-1919. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania.] (3) Sociale Meddelelser. No. 9, 1920. (Journal of the Department for Social Affairs.) Factory inspection in 1919; employment exchanges, FebruaryJuly ; conciliation in labour disputes in 1919. [Christiania.] (4) Konferansen angaiende Arbeidsledighetsstatistiken Conference concerning unemployment statistics held in
Christiania 13th-15th May, 1920. (Supplement to Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyra, 1920.) (5) Meddelelser fra det Statististiske Centralbyrå, Nos. 9 and 10, 1920. Cost of living statistics, June, July and August. Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania.]
Spain.-Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, September and October, 1920. Labour disputes in July and A ugust; numbers employed and conditions of labour in faring price of bread; rules for adoption of 8 -hour day in commercial establishments. Department of Labour. [Madrid: M. Minuesa de los Rios.]

Sweden.-(1) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 11, 1920. Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Employment in September; wages in Stockholm in 1919; unemployment in August; cost of living in third quarter of 1920. [Stockholm.] (2) Betänkande med Förslag till Workers, 15th June, 1920. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] Arbetstiden inom Industri och Hantverk m.m. i Sverige vid ar 1917. Hours of labour in manufacture and handicrafts in 1917. Report by Committee on Hours of Labour. [Stockholm.]

Earnings in 1919 (compiled from reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of Railways). Consecutive No. 150 Miscellaneous Series, No. 34, Bureau of Railway Economics [Washington.]

- (b) State.-Massachusetis.-(1) Massachusetts Industrial Review, July, 1920. Industrial conditions; state of employment; industrial disputes in the 2nd quarter changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in organised occupations in Boston, 1914 to 1920. Department of Labour and Industries. (2) Nineteenth Annual Directory of Labour Organisations in Massachusetts, 1920. National and international organisations; state, district and trade councils; central and local trade unions, Labour Bulletin No. 130. Department of Labour and Industries. [Boston Wright and Potter Printing Company.]
-New York.-Report relative to the Telephone Industry in New York State. Systems of employment and training; organisations and working conditions; recommendations to reduce labour turnover, etc. Department of Labour Bureau of Women in Industry. [Albany: J. B. Lyon.]
-Washington.-(1) Twelfth Biennial Report, 1919-1920 Child labour laws; enforcement of women's eight-hour law strikes; directory of trade unions; hours and wages labour; public employment offices. Bureau of Labour (2) Fourth Biennial Report of the State Industrial Welfare Commission. Review of minimum wage advances in the United States and Canada; conferences on women's employment; apprenticeships; disability licences for women physically defective or infirm; vocational education; etc [Olympia: F. M. Lamborn, Public Printer.]


## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOYEMBER, 1920.

## ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT)

Automatic Telephone Exchange Equipment: Siemens Bros. \& Co., Woolwich.-Bakery Plant, Dough Kneaders for: J. Baker, Sons \& Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.Batteries: D. P. Battery Co., Bakewell.-Bitumen: W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.-Cans, Steel: Jlasgow.-Chain, Rigging and Pitched: Edge \& Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.-Chain Cable Gear: H. Wood \& Co., Ltd., Chester. China: Bishop \& Stonier, Ltd., Longton; Paragon China Co., Longton.Circuit Breakers: Whipp \& Bourne, Castleton, Manchester -Earthenware: G. Jones \& Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent Myott, Son \& Co., Hanley; Pountney \& Co. Ltd., Bristol Wood \& Sons, Ltd. Burslem.-Electrically Driven Air Compressor: Bellis \& Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham. Electric Files, Recutting and Sharpening: Vickers, Ltd., Sheff. -Forged Steel Front Roller for Bending Machine: Scriven \& Co., Leeds.-Flour: Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd. Liverpool ; Spillers \& Bakers, Ltd., London: W. Vernon \& Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.-Gun Metal Articles: W. Adam \& Co. Greenock; Carron Co., Falkirk; J. P. Marrian \& Co., Ltd. Birmingham; E. Showell \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T Wilson \& Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne.-Hack Saw Blades: C. Baynes, Ltd., Blackburn; The Sheffield \& Hallamshire Hack Saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Haricot Beans: G. Harker \& Co., Ltd., London; White, Tomkins \& Courage, Ltd., London.-High and Low Tension Cables and Switchgear: Johnson \& Phillips, Ltd., London.-Ingots Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze \& Brass Co., Ltd. London.-Lamps for Night Sights: A. C. Cossor, Ltd. London.-Marrowfat Peas: White, Tomkins \& Courage Ltd., London.-Mica Sheet: Attwater \& Sons, Preston. Motor Driven Angle Bar Cropping Machine: Craig \& Donald, Johnstone, near Glasgow.-Oatmeal: W. Vernon \& Sons, Ltd., London.-Pig Iron: Carnforth Hematite Iron Co. (1915), Ltd., Carnforth.-Racks, Steel: F. Braby \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Radiators, Elements for: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Resist ances for Electric Welding: B. Thomas, Hulme, Manchester -Rope, Steel Wire: Bullivant \& Co., Ltd., London. Scissors: S. Hibbert \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. \& W. Ragg, Sheffield.-Soap, Hard: Ogston \& Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London.-Tubes, Brass J. Wilkes, Son \& Mapplebeck, Birmingham.-Tumblers: Co., G. Richardson \& Sons, Stourbridge; Robinson, Son \& Paisley; Shanks \& Co., Ltd., Gear: Doulton \& Co., Ltd.

## ADVIL ADMIRALTY

## (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT)

Cast Iron Pipes for Devonport: Stanton Iron Works Ltd., Nottingham.-Cast Iron Pipes for Gibraltar: Coch rane \& Co., London, S.W.-Cast Iron Water Tank, Reerecting: Rosyth: Newton, Chambers \& Co., Ltd., Shef-field.-Steel Tanks: Oil Fuel Depôt, Dalnottar, Clyde Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, Glasgow.-Steel Oil Tanks, Foundations for, Clyde : Sir Robert McAlpine \& Sons, London, S.W.-Steel Oil Tanks: Thanckes Oil Fuel Depot, Devonport: Clayton, Son \& Co., Ltd., Hunslet,

## WAR OFFICE

Billiard Balls, Crystalate: Kent \& Cleal, Ltd, London. Bleaching Powder: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.Brass Sheets: Allan Everitt \& Sons, Birmingham; Muntz Metal Co., Birmingham.-Brushes, Clothes: J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; Vale \& Bradnack, Walsall.-Brushes Sweeping : Titterton \& Howard, London; W. H. Vowles \& Sons, Bristol.-Buoys, Mooring: S. Hodge \& Sons, Mill wall.-Buttons: J. Grove \& Sons, Ltd., Halesowen.-Caps Service Dress, etc.: J. Avon \& Co., London.-Carbon Steel: Steel, Peech \& Tozer, London, S.W.-Chloride o Lime: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Coal Tar: T Crow \& Son, Ltd., London.-Coats, Parramatta: J. Meek \& Co., Manchester.-Cloth, Blue Grey: J. Hainsworth \& Sons, Farsley.-Cloth, Scarlet: W. \& T. Huggan, Bramley Corrugated Steel Sheets: Dorman, Long \& Co., London, E.C.; Gorse Galvanising Co., Llanelly; John Summers \& Sons, London, E.C.-Crucibles: The Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd., London, S.W.-Cylinders, Iron: McHoffie \& Co. Glasgow.-Director Stands: Abercrombie \& Son, London.Disinfectors, Spray: W. T. French \& Son, Birmingham.Drawing Instruments: Dargue Bros., Halifax; W. H. Har ling, London; Henry Hughes \& Sons, Ltd., London.Driers: Meredith \& Co., Birmingham.-Earthenware Table: W. Adams \& Co., Tunstall; British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton; G. Clews \& Co., Tunstall; H. J. Colclough, Longton; Crown Staffs-Porcelain Co., Fenton; Doulton \& Co., Burslem; A. B. Jones \& Sons, Longton; Mintons, Ltä., Stoke-on-Trent; H. R. \& S. L. Plant, Ltd., Longton. Electrical Equipment: Pritchett \& Gold \& Electrical Power Storage Co., London, S.W.-Fire Extinguishers General Fire Appliance Co., London.-Flannelette: Milnes Bros. \& Hoyle, Bury; R. Riley \& Co., Ltd., Colne Scholfield, Preston \& Co., Ltd., Nelson.-Harness and Saddlery: Barrow, Hepburn \& Gale, Ltd., London; D. Mason \& Sons, Birmingham; Nobes \& Hunt, Ltd., London Rawle \& Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. G. Walker \& Co., London, S.E.-Hides, Enamelled and Grained: Dixon, Sons \& Taylor, Bermondsey.-Jackets, Fencing, Leather: Spencer, Heath \& George, Ltd., London.-Lamp Generators: Powell \& Hanmer, Ltd., Birmingham.-Lamp Globes: British \& Foreign Bottle Co., Ltd., Queenboro', Kent; National Glass Co., Ltd., London; New English
Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Tipton.-Lamps, Operating Field Ambulance: Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London.-Linoleum: Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fife.-Locker Brackets, Steel: Milners Safe Co., Liverpool.-Mackintoshes: Express Rubber, Co., Ltd., London; Gerrish, Ames \& Simpkins, Ltd., London; Hollingtor Bros., London.-Motor Spares: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.; Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London, E.; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Fiat Motors, Ltd., Wembley; Ford Motor Co.. Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Slough Trading Co.,
Slough; J. I. Thornycroft \& Co., Ltd., Basingstoke Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry; J. Tylor \& Sons, London, N. - Motor Wagons (re-conditioned) : International Motors, Ltd., London W.-Oil, Lubricating "Alls Well", Oil Co., Ltd., London; Anglo-American Co. London, E.C.-Paint, Dry: Colthurst \& Harding, Ltd., London; Foster, Blackett \& Wilson, Ltd., Hebburn-on-
Tyne; Jos. Freeman, Sons \& Co., Litd., London; The

Golden Valley Ochre \& Oxide Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Paint
Ground in Oil: Rowe Bros. \& Co Ground in Oil: Rome Bros. \& Co., Ltt., Liverpool.-
Petroleum Fuel Oil: Anglo-American Oil Coo, Ltd.. London. -Piping, Water: John Brotherton, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Pneumatic Covers: Associated Rubber Manufacturers London, W.; The Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham Wilts; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trowbridge; B. F. Goodrich \& Co., London, E.C.; Henley's Tyre \& Rubber Co.
Gravesend, Trading Co., Ltd., Slough; Spencer, Moultondon: Slough Bradford-on-Avon; Beldam Tyre Co., 1920, Ltd., Brentford. -Putty: Dussel Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London.-Ranges, Renewals to Watercraft: Vosper \& Corbert.-Repairs and Willoughby (Plymouth), Ltd., Plymouth Ltd.. Pibrtsmouth G. Kenning \& Son, Coventrv.-Rivets: Dibbon, Medal Sons, Halesowen. - Shents. Cotton. Rivets: Joseph Price \& Manchester. - Sheets, Linen: R. Buckton \& Son, Leeds; Cinnamond Park Co., Belfast; J. Gunning \& Sons, Ltd., Belfast.-Signal Pistol Cases: Bärrow, Hepburn \& Gale Ltd., London.- Soda Crystals: Brunner, Mepburn \& Gale Silvertown, E.-Stay Rod Plates : F. Braby \& Co., London, S.E.-Steel, Bright Drawn : Steel Nut \& Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.-Steel Nuts: Blakemore \& Co., ManWilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.-Steel Plates: :The Port Talbot Steel Co.. Port Talbot, South Wales.-Steel. Round: Steel Co. of Scotland, London, E.C.-Steel, Rounds, Flats, Squares and Channels: David Colville \& Sons, Motherwell: Lilleshall Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Patent Shaft \& Axletree Co., Wednesbury.-Steel Work for Bridge: Widnes
Foundry Co., Lancs.-Table Glass: Johnson Foundry Co., Lancs. - Table Glass: Johnson, Jorgenson
Flint Glass Co., Clerkenwell Edwards. London.-Thames Ballast: T. Scholey \& Co. Ltd., Greenwich.-Tin Ingots: Wm. Harver \& Co., Liver-pool,-Wire. Galvanised Iron: Lancashire Wire Co., Manchester.

## Building Works:

Curragh Camp (Erection Quarters): J. Dowling, Dublin. Moorried Soldiers (Erection of Married 'Soldiers' Quarters): O'Mahony Fermoy. Winchester (Erection of Married Soldiers; Quarters): Waller Housing Corporation, Ltd., London. Whittington Barracks (Erection of Huts): G. A Pillatt \& Son, Nottingham. Supplv Reserve Depot,
Deptford (Repairs to Roof): H. Farrow, London, Deptford (Repairs to Roof): H. Farrow, London.Periodical Services: Kildare Barracks: Bagnall \& Son, Shipley. West London: C. H. Boyd \& Sons, London. Maryhill Barracks: Jas. Brown, Glasgow. Woolwich Area: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Halifax: T. W. Hodgson, Halifax. Drogheda: W. Livnch, Rush. Richmond, Yorks: Metcalfe, Richmond. Bandon. Co. Cork: D. Murphy, Bandon, Carlisle: J. C. Vaughan \& Co., Here
ford. Halifax: Pillatt \& Sons, Nottingham. Woolwich: T. Carr, Halifax.-Lifts: Montpelier Hill: J. McLean \& Sons, Belfast.-Reinstatement: Donington Park, Leicester: E. Stone \& Sons, Derby.-Stores: Aldershot: The Clee Hill Granite Co., Ltd., Salop.-Roads: Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich, Woolwich.

## AIR MINISTRY

Aero Wheels, Covers and Tubes: Palmer Tyre, Ltd London, W.C.-Artificers' Works (Andover): Playfair \&
Toole, Southampton.-Ballast: Sand, Glass \& Foundry Materials. Ltd., Doncaster.-Brackets (Plug and Socket) Monarch Engineering Co.. London, S.E.; N. H. Sullivan London, E.C.-Cycle Chains: Brampton Bros., Ltd., Bir mingham, Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., London, S.W.Design Works (Engines): D. Napier \& Son. Ltd., Acton.-
Engine Spares: Payen, J., London, S.W.; Weyside Engineering Works, Guildford.-Fencing: Bayliss, Jones \& Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hill \& Smith, Ltd.. Brierley Hill, Staffs.-Fitting Engine to Aeroplane: Westland Air craft Works, Ltd., Yeovil.-Furnace Fuel Oil: Anglo American Oil Co., Ltd., London. E.C.-Heating Installation:, Buffalo Forge Co., Ltd.. London, S.W.- Joinery Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich.-Launch Spares : Bergins Launch Co., Glasgow.-Mechanical Transport Snares: Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., London, W.; British Timken. Ltd., Ward End, Birmingham.-Motor Accessories: Auster, Ltd., London, W.C.- Motor Cycle Spares Storage Equipments Co., Ltd., London. S.W.-Propeller Storage Equipments Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. D. Oddy
Tipping: D. M. Davies \& Co., I Condon, Leeds. - Reconditioning Motor Cycles: Phelon \& Moore I.td., London, W.-Reconditioning Motor Vehicles: Leeylands, Ltd. Leyland; Crossley Motors, Ltd.. Gorton, Man-chester.-Sewage Disposal Works: W. E. Chivers
Ltd Sons,
Wilts.-Stannic
Chloride:
W. Ltd., Devizes, Wilts.-Stannic Chloride: W. Gregory,
Greenwich.-Steam Wagon Spares: Sentinel Wagon Works (1920), Ltd., Shrewsbury.-Steel Shed, Removal of G Smith, Tresco, Isles of Scilly.-Stoneware Pipes and Fittings: Elliotts West House Potterv, Ltd., Kinson, Bournemouth.-Stoves and Fittings: Lane \& Girvan Ltd., Bonnybridge, Glasgow.-Stove, Pipe Fittings Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.-Switch Boxes: Park

Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., London, N.W-Tarred Rods: Bruntons Macadam Co., Ltd., Darlington.-Tie Boston; Gabriel, Musselburgh.-Timber: J. S. Towell Boston; Gabriel, Wade \& English, Ltd., London, S.E.E.
Henry Tolputt \& Co., Ltd wood, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. S. Towell, Boulton \& Heyformers: British Electric Transformorell, Boston.-TransMiddlesex. - Tyres, Inner Tubes : North Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.-Tyres, Inner Tubes: North British Rubber Co., London, W.C. Industrial Rubber Products, Ltd., London, W.-Tyres, Solid: Midland Rubber Co., Birmingham

## POST OFFICE

Apparatus, Protective: Phoenix Telephone \& Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.-Apparatus, Telephonic:
British L M. Ericsson Manufacturing Notts; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Beeston Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sterling Telephrd Ltd., London, E Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co Ltd., London, E.-Bodies for Ford Delivery Vans: Bonal lack \& Sons, London, E.-Brackets: F. W. Male \& Son Wolverhampton.-Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: HackLtd., Charlton. Po. Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson \& Phillips Ltd., Charlton; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., South ampton: Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Chassis Ford: International Motors, Ltd., Manchester--Ducts Oates \& Green, Ltd., Halifax; J. Woodward, Ltd., Swad
lincote.-Finials, Pole: H. Workman, Ltd. Woodchester.linons, Chimney, Corner: Borkman, Ltd., Woodchester. rons, Chimiey, Corner. Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Slough, Bucks.-Lugs, Lead: T. F. Snow, London, S.E. Markers, Joint: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.-Mudguards, Bicycle: Wasdell Rim and Tube Co., Birmingham -Mails, Conveyance of: J. B. Hodgson, Frizington, Cum-berland.-Paper, Condenser: Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton.Paper, Printing, Telegraph: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co. Ltd., London, E.; Reid Bros., Engineers, Ltd., London, N. - Pegs, Telephone: J. Hannan, Nailsworth, Stroud, Glos. - Poles, Telegraph: C. Light \& Co Ltd., Christchurch, Hants.; Payne \& Co., Warrington. Rope, Steel, Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington Sleeves, Lead: T. \& W. Farmiloo, Ltd., London, S.W. Solder: Quirk, Barton \& Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.-Spindles: Guest, Keen \& Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, near Birming ham; C. Richards \& Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.-Stayblocks A. Bruce \& Co., Glasgow; Calders, Ltd., Edinburgh; Maher
Bros., Kilkenny.-Strips, Flexible, Cord Connection: Herbert J. Dawes, London, S.E.-Wire, Bronze: T. Bolton \& Sons, Ltd.. Oakamoor; British Insulated \& Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd. Hadley, Salop.; F. Smith \& Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. \& Smiths, Ltd., Salford.-Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Levton : London Electric Wire Co.\& Smiths T.td., London, E.C.-Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: British Insulated \& Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; R. Johnson \& Nephew. Ltd., Manchester.-Wire, Switchboard: British Insulated \& Helsby Cables. Ltd.. Helsby and Prescot. Electric Lift: General Post Office (South), Medway's Safety Lift Co., London, S.E.-Large Manholes: Derby-Leed (Section 1), C. S. Tomlinson, South Normanton, near Alfreton.- Layina Conduits: Dalston-Hackney, H. Farrow London, N.W.; Dundee, W. Dobson, Edinhurgh; Streat-ham-Norbury, H. Farrow, London, N.W.; Lambeth (Borough Road), J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W.; Scotland, East, Post Office Engineering District '(Six months contract). Siemens Bros. \& Co.. Ltd., London, S.E.
London-Barnet-Welwyn (London District), J. A. Ewart London-Barnet-Welwyn London, S.W.: Finchley (Windermere Av.), G. J. Anderson. London, E.; Preston-Blackpool (Section III), Jowett \& Sons, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancs.-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing Cable: Cardiff-Port-Talbot, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. London, E.C.; Derby-Nottingham,
Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W. W.; Biritish Insulated \& Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, Jolverhampton, Johnson \& Phillips, Ltd., London, .E.; Marlborough-Reading, Callender's Cable \& ConstrucWireless Station, New Pelapone Engine Co.. Ltd., Leeds.Telephone Exchange Equipment: Hop, Western Electric Ltd., London, E.; London Exchanges: Alterations to Stile Markings, Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.; Camharlang, Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; SubContractors: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. (for Charging Machines); TT
London, W.C. (for Batteries).

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Apparatus, Cooking: Adams \& A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley.Bends: Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Binding

Insulated \& Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.- Wire,

Materials: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.Blower: Samuelson \& Co., Ltick., Co., Glasgow.-Buffers: nesite: Eglinton Siliea Brick S. W.,-Cable: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Canvas: Baster Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; Harvey, Frost \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Caps, Cloth: Hobson \& Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.-Compressor, Aire-woven Sheets: T. Locker \&o., London, Ltd., Warrington.-Cranes: Bedford Engineering \& Co., Bedford; Sir Wm. Arrol \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Blakeborough \& Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks, Simons \& \& Rapier, Ltd., London, Ltd., Renfrew.-Dynamos, Parts of: J. Stone \& Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. Elements, Superheater: Marine \& Loco. Superheaters, Ltd., London, S. London W C. Agricultural \& General Engineers, Ltd., London, W. Flues, Steel: Ferrules : Patent Ferrule Sheffield.-Generating Sets: W. H. Allen, Sons \& Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Grabs: Bedford Engineering Co., Bedford. Hose, Canvas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Hose, Rubber: G. Spencer, Moulton \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Ink Powder: Blackw Ltd., Sheffield.London, E.C. Doists, Steel: Dorman, Long \& Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Lathe : A. Herbert, I.td., Coventry; Dean, Smith \& Grace, Ltd., Keighley.Levels: Troughton \& Simms, Ltd., Charlton; E. R. Watts \& Son, Ltd., London, S.E.-Lining, Brake: Bell's United Asbestos Co., London, S.E.-Locomotives: Kerr, Stuart \&
Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.-Machines: Double Tapping: Beyer, Peacock \& Co., Ltd., Manchester. Milling: C. Churchill \& Co.,
Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry ; J. Parkinson \& Son, Shipley, Yorks. Punching: J. Bennie \& Son, Glasgow. Weighing: Ashworth, Son \& Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.-Meter, Venturi: G. Kent, Ltd., London, W.C.
-Motors: Lancashire Dynamo \& Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.-Motor Car Spares: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Star Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.-Motor Lorry Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.-Needles,
Surgical: General Surgical Co, Novarsenobillon: May \& Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.Paper: Carbon: Caribonum Co., Ltd., London, N.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Litho: A. Cowan \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wiggins, Teape \& Co., Ltd. London, E. Machine-made: Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., E.C. Stencil: P. \& J. Arnold, London, N. Tracing: S. C. \& P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E. Writing: Hollingworth \& Co., Maidstone; W. Joynson \& Sons, St. Mary Cray.-Parchments: H. Band \& Co., Brentford; H. Gibbs
\& Co., London, E.C.-Pencils: Eagle Pencil Co., London, N.-Pins, Cross-head: Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Pipes, Hose: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.-Plant, Concrete Mixing: Stothert \& Pitt, Bath.-Plastene: Harvey, Frost \& Co.,
Ltd., London, E.C.-Plates, Copper: J. Bibby, Sons \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Plates, Trough: J. Westwood \& Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.Pump: Glenfield \& Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.-Railway Carriage Materials: Stableford \& Co., Ltd., Coalville.Ribbons, Typewriter: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Roiler: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd. London, W.C.-Screws, Iron: Guest, Keen \& Nettlefold,
Ltd., London, E.C.-Skips: British Steel Piling Co., London, E.C.; Ransomes \& Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.Soda, Nitrate of: A. Cross \& Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.Springs: Tempered Spring Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel, Angle: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Steel Bars: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell. -
Steel, Cast and Tool: Watson, Saville \& Co.,
Ltd., Sheffield. - Steel, Flooring: J. Westwood \& Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.-Steriliser: Baird Westwood \& Ltd., London, E.C.-Stonebreaker Parts: W. H. Barlock, Ltd., Leeds. - Strawboards: J. Spicer \& Sons, Litd., London, E.C.-Switchboards: British Thomson Houston Co., London M.C.-Syringes : Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Hं Derby gue, London, W.-Tape, Cotton: J. Bonas \& Son, croft \& Co., Wirksworth.-Tapes, Measuring. Wheatman \& Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Tubes, Brass, Boiler: Allen, Everitt \& Son, Birmingham; W. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Birmingham. Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Muntz's Metal Wilcox Ltd., London, E.C.-Tubes, Steel: Babcock \& Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Perfecta don, S.W. Steel Tube \& Conduit Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Tubes Ltd., Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birm-ingham.-Tubes, W.I.: Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ľtd., Glasgow. Tyres, Steel: W. Warne \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Vacuum Brake Gear: Stable \& Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield. Valves: Vacuum Brake Co., Sealing: G. Stewart \& Co, Ltd., London, S.W.-Wax,

Copper: T. Bolton \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.-Wire, Iron: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.-Wireless Installation: Marconi's Wireless Tolegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Acid, Boric, etc.: T. Morson \& Sons, London, W.C.Air Compressor: Messrs. Alley \& McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Messrs. Ingersoll-Rand \& Co., London, E.C.-Airostyle; Portable Compressor and Paint Sprayer: Messrs. Airostyle \& Lithos, Ltd., London, E.C.-Alternators: Messrs. Metro-politan-Vickers Elec. Export Co., Ltd., London, S.W.Asbestos Sheets, etc.: The British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., London, E.C.-Augers, etc.: Messrs. V. \& R. Blakemore, Ltd., London, E.C.-Axleboxes: The Birmingham Railway Carriage \& Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham; The Patent Axle Box \& Foundry Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Battery Materials: The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Beds: Messrs. Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.-Belting: Messrs. Fleming, Birkby \& Goodall, Ltd., London, E.C.-Boiler: Messrs. J, Neilson \& Son, Ltd., Glasgow.-Boilers and Economiser: Messrs. Babcock \& Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.-Bolts and Nuts: Messrs. C. Richards \& Sons, Litd., Darlaston.Boring Gear: Messrs. C. Isler \& Co., Ltd.,London, S.E.Buffers: Messrs. Head, Wrightson \& Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.-Buffers and Axleguards: Messrs. J. Butler \& Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Buoys, etc.: Trinity House, London, E.C.-Cable, etc.: Messrs. Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Canvas: Messrs. Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.- Car: The Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.Carriage Bogies: The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.Cement: Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.-Chain: Messrs. E. Baylie \& Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.-Clothing : Messrs. T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; Messrs. G. Glanfield \& Son, London, E.-Coke: Messrs. Compton \& Hardess, London, E.C.-Cold Sawing Machine: Messrs. Carter \& Wright, Halifax.-Concrete Mixers: Messrs. Stothert \& Pitt, Ltd., London, S.W.-Copper Conductors: Messrs. T. Bolton \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.-Copper Plates: Messrs. Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Cotton Waste: Messrs. A. Smart \& Sons, Manchester. Couplings, Nickel Chrome Steel Screw: Messrs. T. Firth \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.-Crane: Messrs. H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Messrs. Ransomes \& Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.-Drugs, etc.: The British Drug Houses, London, E.C.; Messrs. Harker, Stagg \& Morgan, London, E.; Messrs. Howards \& Sons, Ilford, Essex.-Drugs: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges \& Co., London, E.; Messrs. May \& Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.-Duck Flax: Messrs. Leadbetter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee.-Electric Cables: Messrs. W. T. Glover \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Electric Generator: Messrs. Laurence, Scott \& Co., Ltd., Norwich.-Electric Materials: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Expanded Metal Lathing: Messrs. Wm. Jacks \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Fans: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Fencing : Messrs. Wm. Bain \& Co., Ltd., Coat-bridge.-Files: Messrs. Jonas \& Colver, Sheffield.-Fittings for Dredger: Messrs. Lobnitz \& Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scot-land.-Fittings for Railway Carriages: Messrs. Levick, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. Forms: General Post Office, London, E.C.-Fuel Oil: The Anglo-American Oil Co., London, E.C.-Greatcoats: Messrs. Hobson \& Sons, London, W.-Gunpowder: Messrs. W. H. Wakefield \& Co., Kendal.-Guns: Messrs. C. Osborne \& Co., Birmingham.Hinges, etc.: Messrs. V. \& R. Blakemore, London, E.C.Hoes, etc.: Messrs. V. \& R. Blakemore, London, E.C.Insulators, Spindles, etc.: Messrs. Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.-Ironmongery: Messrs. W. \& R. Leggott, Itd., London, W.C.-Ironwork: Messrs. J. Butler \& Co., Ltd., Leeds. -Joists: Messrs. P. \& W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.Launch: The Bergius Launch \& Engine Co., Glasgow.Lint and Gauze: Messrs. Robinson \& Sons, Chesterfield.Lymph: The Lister Institute, Hayle, Cornwall.-Locks, Stoves, etc.: Messrs. V. \& R. Blakemore, London, E.C.Locomotives: The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-leWillows, Lancs.-Lorries : The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Magnes. Sulph. : Messrs. Blyth \& Co., Ltd., Church Lancashire.-Mattresses: Davis Feather Mills, London, E. -Medical Sundries: Messrs. Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.-Motor Engine: Messrs. Henty \& Gardners, Ltd., \& General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.-Mosquito Nets : Messrs. T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C. Muntz Metal Sheathing: The Muntz Metal Co., Ltd., Smethwick, nr. Birmingham.-Novarsenobenzol: Messrs. May \& Baker, London, S.W.-Oil: The Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.Oleum Ricini: The Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Hull.Oleum Terebinth: Messrs. Prices Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Packing: Messrs. Tuck \& Co., Ĺtd., London, E.C.Paint: Messrs. Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London, E.C.; Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.-Pallets for Winget Machines: Messrs. Winget, Ltd., London, S.W.-Paper: Messrs. C. Baker \& Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Waterlow \& Sons, London, E.C.-Pig Iron: Messrs. Wm. Baird \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Pig Lead: Messrs. Locke, Lancaster

Pipes: The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.-on-Tees; Messrs. The Staveley Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough Chesterfield.-Pipes, C.1., etc.: Messrs. R. MacLaren \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Pipes, Galvanised Mron:Maren \& Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Plate Rolls: Messrs. Smith Bros. \& Co. (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow.-Plates, Mild Steel, etc.: Messrs. P. \& W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.Pudlo: Messrs: Kerner, Greenwood \& Co., Kings Lynn.Pump, with Boiler: Messrs. J. Cameron, Ltd., Salford.Quinine Tablets: Messrs. Howards \& Sons, Ilford, Essex. Rails and Fish Plates: The United Steel Companies, Ltd. Moss Bay, Workington.-Rails, etc., for Switches and Wrossings: The United Steel Companies, Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington.-Rice: Messrs. J. A. Anderson \& Co., London, E.C.- Rivets: Messrs. Bayliss, Jones \& Bayliss, Ltd. Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd., Loondon, E.C.-Rope, Steel Wire Messrs. Allan, Whyte \& Co., Ltd., Rutherglen, nr. Glas-gow.-Rugs : Messrs. J. Buckley \& Son, Dewsbury.-Safes: Messrs. Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.- Sanitary Fittings: Messrs. Twyfords, Ltd., Hanley.-Sanitas: The Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.-Serum Bottles: The United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, London, W.C.-Sheet Iron, Galvanised Corrugated, etc. : Messrs.' Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.-Sheets, G.C. and G.S. : The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, nr. Birkenhead. Shirts : Messrs. Hobson \& Sons, London, W.; Messrs. Johnson \& Sons, Great Yarmouth.-Spare Parts for Locos.: Messrs. Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs, The Yorkshire Engine Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Spirits of Wine: Messrs. J. Burrough, Ltd., London, S.E.-Spt. Aether: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges \& Co., Ltd., London, E.--Springs: Messrs. G. Spencer, Moulton \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Springs, Carriage Bearing: Messrs, J. Spencer \& Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Springs, Cil and
 Sons, Ltd., Lheffield.-Stationery: Messrs. Waterlow \& Plant: Messrs. Belliss \& Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.Steam Engine, Etc. : Messrs. Fraser \& Chalmers' Engineer ing Works, Erith, Kent.-Steel and Iron: Messrs. P. \& W Maclellan. Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Bars, etc.: Messrs. $\mathbf{P}$ $\&$ W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Sleepers, etc.
Messrs. R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.-Steelwork for Bridge Messrs. F. Morton \& Co., London, S.W.-Stone-breaker Messrs. H. R. Marsden, Ltd., Leeds.-Surgical Dressings Messrs. Vernon \& Co., Preston.-Surgical Instruments Messrs. Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.-Table Instruments, etc., Messrs. Tyer \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Tabulation Slips: Messrs. Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C -Telegraph Line Material: Messrs. Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Messrs. Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Telephones: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Telephone Switchboards: The Joint Shore Connection: Messrs. Wm. Simons \& Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.-Tents: Messrs. Silver \& Edginton, London, S.E.-Tools: Messrs. V. \& R. Blakemore, London, E.C.-Train Lighting Equipment: Messrs. J. Stone \& Co. Ltd., London, S.W.-Trimming Material : Messrs. J. Holdsworth \& Co., Halifax.-Tubes: Messrs. Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Underframes for Carriages: The Bristol Wagon \& Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Valves Messrs. J Blakeborough \& Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks London, N.-Wagons: Messrs. W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Staf ford.-Waterproof Capes: Messrs. Broadhurst \& Co., London, E.C.-Weighing Machines: Messrs. Hart, David \& Co., Ltd.: London, N.-Wharf Erecting Machines, etc.: Axles: Messrs. J. Baker \& Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., Rotherham; The Glasgow Railway Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan, Glasgow ; Messrs. R. \& W. Hawthorn, Leslie \& Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Patent Shaft \& Axletree Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.-Winch and Boiler: Messrs. J. Booth \& Bros., Ltd., Rodiey, nr. Leeds.- Windows, Railway Carriage: Messrs. Beckett, Laycock \& Watkinson, Ltd., London, N.W.-Wire, Bronze and Copper Line, etc. The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, nr. Wellington, Salop.-Wire, G.I. Line, etc.: Messrs. Rylands Bros.,
Ltd., Warrington.-Wire Rope: Messrs. Glaholm \& Robson, Ltd., Sunderland

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Attaché Cases: J. Peck \& Sons, London.-Bags: Millington \& Sons, Ltd., London; Smith \& Young, London.Bodkins: H. Brindley, Birmingham.-Book Writing Machine: Elliott Fisher Co., London.-Boxes: E. J. Bartholomew \& Sons, Ltd., London; H. Stone \& Son, Ltd. Banbury.-Buckram, Cotton: R. Peebles \& Co., Man-chester.-Cleaning, \&c., of Typewriters: General Typewriter Exchange, London.-CIoth, Label: Ritchie \& Eason, Ltd. Manchester.-Collection \&c., of Waste Paper from Government Offices in the Metropolitan District: London Waste

Paper Co., Ltd,, London.-Cord: Hanson, Scott \& Co Stockport; Jameson \& Co., Ltd., Hull.-Covers, Manilla writer: General Co., Ltd., Wolverton.-Covers, Type Pins: Setten \& Durward Exchange, London.-Drawing P. B. Cow \& Courward, Birmingham.-Elastic Bands Envelopes: Millington \& Sons, \& Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempons, Ltd., London; J. Dickinson Ltd., Balham.-Erasers: Hstead; Chapman \& Co. (Balham) Files: W. H. Hilton \& Co Hall \& Hamlyn, Ltd., Hull.Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea; A. E. Walker, Robertson \& Co., Guard Books: John B. Barber, Lancaster. Wh., London. Sons, Ltd., London.-Gusset Cases: Lancaster; Waterlow \& London.-Ink Glasses: Musset Cases: J. \& B. Green, Ltd. Ink Stands: British Pens, L. Lloyd \& Son, Birmingham. ments in the Telephone Direntios: London.-Knives: G. Gill \& Sons, Sheffield. Weiner, Ltd. Fisher, Clark \& Co., Bostons, Sheffield.-Labels, Linen Clark \& Co., Boston; J. Dickinson \& Conilla: Fisher Hempstead.-Linen, Tracing: Winter Co., Ltd., Hemel Co., Ltd., Manchester-Millbinterbottom Book Cloth London.-Mock Vellums: H. Band \& Co. Brens, Ltd., Paper of Various Descriptions: Strafford, Ltd., Mancheste Cooke \& Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich. D Imperial Paper Mills Ltd., Gravesend. Strathie, Edinburgh; Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; Spalding \& Marsden \& Sons, Inverurie; Bathford Paper Mills, Ltd., Bathford; R Ltd., \& Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Guard Bridge Paper C. Craig Fifeshire; Hollingworth \& Co., Maidstone Paper Co., Ltd. Mills, Ltd., Musselburgh; Paper Cutting \& Toilet Requisite Co., London; A. Pirie \& Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Hunts; Spicer Lros., Ltd., Eynsford; Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lancs; Wiggins, Teape \& Co., Ltd., Devon Valley Mills, J. Brown \& Co., Penicuik, N.B.; S. Jones \& Co., Ltd. London; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Maidstone; North fleet Paper Mills Ltd., Kent; A. Cowan \& Sons, Ltd. Penicuik, N.B.; Y. Duxbury \& Sons, Ltd., Bury; C Turner \& Co., Ltd., Belmont, near Bolton; Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., London; E. Collins \& Sons, Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow; Crusader Manufacturing Co., London; Reed d Thornton, Ltd., Manchester; A. West \& Partners LiA. G Paper, Photographic: Wellington \& Ward, Ltd. Elstree, Herts; Kodak, Ltd., Harrow.-Parchment Screw: Harley \& Co., Birmingham. - Portfolios Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., London; Wood \& Sloane Ltd., Liverpool; J. Peck \& Sons, London; J Adams, London; Clements, Newling \& Co., Ltd., London J. Rissen, Ltd.', London.-Printing, Ruling, Binding, \&c. Command Orders \&c., for G.O.C. at Preston: Andrew Parker, Preston. Command Orders \&c., for G.O.C. a Exeter: W. J. Southwood \& Co., Exeter. 2,786,500 Insurance Record Cards; 250,000 Recruiting Cards Burleigh, Ltd., Bristol. 6,000,000 Forms "P. 430" Lawrence Bros. (Weston-super-Mare), Ltd., Weston-super Mare. 1,500,000 Forms, "U.I.A. 482 ": R. Clay \& Sons Ltd., London. 1,250,000 Forms, T.F. Enlistments (P19/291): Merritt \& Hatcher, Ltd., London. 40,000 Copy Books: G. Cornwall \& Sons, Aberdeen. 41,000 Examination Books; Bookwork Printing, Groups 69, 73 \& $76 ; 6,000$ Books, Form " 600 "; 1,000,000 Fixture Cards (Recruiting) ; 10,000,000 Telegram Forms "A "; 640,000 Forms, "R.F." (various) ; 10,000 Pads, Form " 665 "" H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. 2,000,000 Leaflets; Binding 600 "A.B. 213 " and 3,000 Bibles: J. Truscott \& Son, Ltd., London. 12,000 Pads of Forms "U.I.A. 75 ": Abel Heywood \& Son, Ltd., Manchester. Binding 2,000 Books "Seamen's Allotment Note L."; 11,738 copies " Price List of Emergency Pattern Stores"; 500 copies "Tidal Streams, British Islands"; Folding \&c. 5,000 Sets o Maps: Harrison \& Sons, Ltd., London. 25,000 Books, Army Form "E. 549 "; 2,000 Army Book " 110 "; Binding 5,000 "Mines and Quarries Form 76 ": Tee \& Whiten " J. Mead, Lta., Lond Bind 5000 Books " Mine 70 Quarries Form 75"; 50,000 Books "Mines and Quarries Form 42 "' ; 5,000 Books "Mines and Quarries Form 41 Drake, Driver \& Leaver, Ltd., London. 493,285 Forms "Q. 13 ": Metcalfe \& Cooper, London. 4,000 Workman's Diary Books "T.E. 1030 ": Mackenzie \& Storrie, Ltd. Leith. Binding 600 Copies "Register of Wet Goods C. 80 ": Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., London. 50,000 Recruiting Posters: Johnson, Riddle \& Co., London. 200,000 File Jackets: 1,341,890 Quarterly Assessment Notices : Crypt House Press, Gloucester. 486,378 Quarterly Assessment Notices: Illustrations, Ltd., Manchester. 3,000 Army Book " 480 "; 10,000 Diaries, "C.I.D."; 2,000,000 Telefram Forms "A"; 1,500 Signal Log Books ". 287 "; 3,000,000 Forms " 3 D."; 1,035 Pads, Form
(D) B."; 600 Account Books; 50,000 Ships" Blue Books : McCorquodale \& Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks, and Newton-le-Willows. 7,500 Pads, "P. 119": Botolph Printing Works, London. Binding 3,000 Prayer and Hymn Books: Woolnough \& Son, Ltd., London. Binding 1,000 Pilot Books and 1,490 Telephone Directories: Fisher Book
binding Co., Ltd., London. 2,000 Books Record of Examination, \&c.: Swire \& Sons, ": Leighton, Son \& 10,000 copies "A Tour of the Guide Cards: J. Spicer \& Hodge, Ltd., London. Recruiting Posters: Grosvenor Press, Son, London Bookwork Printing-Groups 71 and 72 (1921) - $1,055,050$ Forms (Inland Revenue): $\begin{gathered}\text { H.M.S.O } \\ \text { Revenue }\end{gathered}$ Press, London. 1,053,350 10/1), 4,000 Books (P. 1,038) various), 750,000 Forms (R.F. $\mathbf{5}, 000$ Books (P. 1,037), 5,00 Books ( $\mathbf{P}, 1,054$ ): W. P. Griffith \& Sons, Ltd., London. 300,000 Pensions Forms : R. Johnson \& Sons, Ltd., Manchester. 3,000 Army Book 5: R. Joments, Newling \& Co., Ltd., London. Binding 3,000 Clements, Newlables, 1,000 Pilot Books, 5,000 Note Books for Officers of Quarters, 6,000 Pocket Books for Power Worked Mountings, 1,000 copies Mining Law (Vol. II., Gold Coast) : J. Adams, London. Sons, London. 17,000 Turret Gun Drill: A. Straker \& Sons, Loughborough. Pads (Licence forms) : John Corah \& Sons, Loughborough. Bookwork Printing-Group Printing-Group 75 (1921) Ltd., London. Bookwork Ruling \&c., 1,500 reams double H.M.S.O. Press, London. Ruldg, London. 1,000,000 Forms oolscap: Willmott \& Sons, Ltd., Londd. London. 111,225 F.A. 1/1920: Howard \& Jones, Ltd., London. $1,200,000$ UnCharge Sheets: T. Beaty Hart, Ke Howarth \& Co., Manemployment Insurance Forms:Group 77 (1921): Henderson hester. Bookwork Printing Bookwork Printing-Group 78 \& Spalding. Ltd., London. Be, Ltd., London. 1,000 Cash (1921) : Eyre \& Spottiswoode, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Books: U. Unemployment Insurance Forms: Rutland Printing \& Binding Works, Ltd., London.-Ribbons, Typewriter: Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London.-Rulers : H. Howell \& Co., London.-Scissors: J. Clarke \& Son, Ltd., Sheffield.-Sealing Wax: G. Stewart \& Co., Leith. Semi-Carbons: Caribonum Co., Lilk Cleaning Fluid: Ellams Metal: Roneo, Ltd., London.-Stencils: Lion Typewriter Duplicator Co., Bushey.-Stencr, London.-Strawboards Supplies Co., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Lond Clements, Newling Drake, Driver \& Leaver, Ltables, Typewriter: Remington \& Co., Ltd., London.-Table Tags: Wheeler's Sundries Typewriter Co., Ltd., London.-Tags. Wheelerewriter Ltd., London.-Typewriters: Remington typewriter Co., Ltd., London; Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltaps: Duboc, Jones \& Co., Coventry.- Wire Clips Setten \& Durward, Birmingham.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

Building Works, etc.: Bangor Hospital, New Road Watkin, Jones \& Son, Bangor. Birmingham Telegraph Factory, Cycle Shed, etc.: J. E. Harper \& Son, Ltd. Birmingham. Bristol Ministry of Pensions, Alterations etc.: Frank Wilkins, Bristol. Bristol Museum, Reconstruction of Roofs: W. J. Maddison, London, E. Carshalton Cottages, Tiling: Hall \& Co., Ltd., Croydon Finchley Houses, Tiling: J. J. Etridge, Junr., Ltd. London, E. Harrogate Post Ofice, Alterations: Wm. Irwin \& Co., Ltd., Leeds. Hayes Instructional Factory, Adaptation: T. Poore \& Son, London, W. Holloway Money Order Office, Painting: Arthur H. Inns, London, E.C. Islington, Sub-contract for Joinery: Austins (East Ham and Ilford), Ltd., London, E. Kettering Employment Exchange, Hutting: J. C. Neal, Ltd., Kettering. Lewisham, Conversion of House: O. Kennard, London, S.E. Luton Instructional Factory, Alterations and New Road: Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton. National Physical Laboratory Extension, Plastering: Geo. Rome \& Co., London, S.W. Wembley Post Office, Erection: Wm. Daley \& Co., London, W.-Engineering Services: Cooking Apparatus: Sidney Flavel \& Co., Ltd., Leamington Spa; Fletcher, Russell \& Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; R. \& A. Main, Ltd., London, N. Ipswich Instructional Factory, Various : The Alpha Manufacturing Co., London, S.W. National Gallery, Heating: Palowkar \& Sons, London, E.C. National Physical Laboratory, Heating, etc.: Bilbie, Hobson \& Co., London, E.C.-Fittings, etc.: Joinery for Bedford: Wm. Duncan Tucker \& Sons, Ltd., London, N.; W. H. T. Kelland \& Sons, Ltd., London, N.; W. Laughton, Bedford. Racks: E. R. Livermore, London, N.; Haigh \& Co., Liverpool. Shelving, etc.: G. W. Higgins \& Son, London, W.; The Wycombe Aircraft Constructors, Ltd. High Wycombe; Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E. H. Hann, London, S.W. Telephone Cabinets, etc. : Geo. M. Hammer \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Miscellaneous: Bricks and Cement: Smeed, Dean \& Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. Carpets: The Wilton Royal Carpet Factory Co Ltd., Wilton; Tomkinson \& Adam, Kidderminster; James Templeton \& Co., London, E.C.; James Humphries \& Sons, Kondon, E.C. Linoleum: Barry, Ostlere \& Shepherd, Ltd., Londondy; The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Michael Nairn \& Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Steel Collapsible Gates: The Folding Gate Co Kirkcaldy; Glasgow. Water and Smoke Pipes: The Staveley Coal \& Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield ; The Thames Bank (Blackfriars) Iron Co., Ltd., London, \&.E The Thames Bank (Blackfriars)

## MINISTRY OF HEATTE

Bricks: Messrs. Joshua Hartley \& Co., Yorks; Mr. T.
Harrison, Stretford; Messrs. Ruby Briek \& Tils Co.,

Ltd., South Wales; Messrs. Moston Brick \& Building Co. Ltd., Manchester; The Buckley Junction Metallic Brick Co., Ltd., Buckley Junction; The Lion Brick \& Tile Co. Scalford, near Melton Mowbray; The Highfield Nurseries, Ltd., Manor Park, E. ; Hathern Station Brick \& Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire; Messrs. Alfred Espley's Brickworks, Ltd, Stratford-on-Avon; J. Beddow \& Sons, Ltd., Staffordshire; The Sand Glass Foundry Doncaster; The Midland Iron Co., Ltd., Rotherham Messrs. J. Ducket \& Son, Lancs; J. R. Mitchell \& Co. Ltd., Grimsby; A. N. Braithwaite \& Co., Ltd., Holbeck Leeds; The Pluckley Brick \& Tile Co., Ltd., Pluckley; The Red Bank Manufacturing Co., Burton-on-Trent; Messrs. B. Whittaker \& Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Wm. Thomas \& Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Sussex Bricks Estate Co., Horsham; Midland Brick Co., Wellingborough; Moreton Brick \& Tile Co., Moreton, near Birkenhead; Linthurst \& Barnt Green Brick and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., High Street, Bromsgrove; Geo. Jenning, Parkstone; Hollybrook Brick Co., Ltd., Kingswood, Bristol; Federated Brickworks, Ltd., Rochdale; Furness Brick \& Tile Co., Ltd., Barrow-inFurness; The Tamworth Colliery, Alvecote, Tamworth; The London Brick Co., Ltd., London, N.; Edgerly \& Seales, Shaw Brick Works, Newbury; Jesse Clack \& Son, near Croydon; Glenfield Premier Brick \& Terra Cotta Co., Ltd. Leicester; Parish \& Hadley, Wednesbury, Staffs; Sicilian Products, Ltd., Sheffield; The Lunsford Co., Ltd., Bexhill, Sussex; A. G. Pitts \& Co., Bridgwater, Somerset; Hill Bros., Ulsterton, Doncaster.-Building Blocks: Moler Fireproof Brick \& Partition Co., Ltd., London, S.W.Casements: Messrs. William \& Williams, Ltd., London, W.C.-Grates: Dorrator Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk., Gutters : Messrs. A. B. Macfie \& Co., Ltd., St. Rollox, Glasgow. Ironmongery: J. Parkes \& Sons, Ltd., Willenhall.-Pipes: The Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Clay Cross, near Chesterfield. Ranges: A. Ballantiene, Bo'ness; Messrs. Wm. Barraclough, Stanningley; The Ferrybridge Foundry, Ferrybridge; The Dorrator Iron Co., Falkirk; Hattersley Bros., Ltd., near Rotherham.-Slates: The Aberfoyle Slate \& Quarry Co., Ltd., Glasgow; The Aston Junction Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; Messrs. R. Adlard \& Son, Bermondsey, S.E.; Mr. A. W. Adlard, London, S.W.; Mr. E. Parkinson, London, N.-Tank: Messrs. G. A. Harvey \& Co., Woolwich, S.E.-Tiles: Mr. F. E. Carter, Exmouth; Ellis, Partridge \& Co., Ltd., Leicester; Thomas Mitchell \& Sons, Guildford; North Wales Brick \& Tile Co., Ltd., Ruabon, North Wales W. T. Jackson, London, E.C.; Carl Charlton, Northampton; Messrs. Fergusson \& Sons, Leicester.-Wall Ties: H. F Shaw, Old Hill, Staffs.

## H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Tickets for Entertainments Duty: McCorquodale \& Co. Ltd., London, E.C.; Bell Punch \& Printing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

## H.M. PRISON COMMISSION

Dyeing and Proofing Canvas: The Bye-Products Finishing yndicate, Ltd., Manchester.-Cotton Materials: Cottril d Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Leather: Hy. Jeffery \& Bros. London, E.C.; S. E. Norris \& Co., London, E.C.- Woollen Materials: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds \& Co., Ltd. London, E.C.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.
Aldborough House, Dublin, Additional Accommodation McCabe Bros., Ranelagh, Dublin.-Office Furniture Supplies: T. R., Scott \& Co., Ltd., Dublin.-Painting and Glazing Works and Supplies, Dublin: T. Dockrell, Sons \& Co., Ltd., Dublin.-Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Heating Works: G. N. Haden \& Sons, Ltd., Dublin.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE.
100 Reams 108 lbs. Paper: Joynson \& Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

## DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Uniform Clothing and Equipments: Dublin Clothing Co. td., Dublin.

## NOTICE

The price of the "Labour GaZette" is 6d, Annual subsoription (post free) 8s. 6d.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subsoriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2 and branches (see Cover).

Printed by His Majesty's Stationery office, at ll-17.
Printed by His Majesty's stationery
$\square$


[^0]:    peared on p, 541 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October

[^1]:    - The authentic text of this Genoa Convention was given in the ABOUR GAZETTE for November, $1920, \mathrm{p}$. 602
    LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920, p. 602.
    + Part II Cmd. 1,007 , price 9 d . net. Part Cmd . 1,035 . price 4 d . net A notice of Part I appeared in the LABOUR Gazette for October (p. 545).

[^2]:    - Exclusive of iron pyrites and of micaceous iron ore, both of which are ncluded under "Other Divinerals."
    $\dagger$ Not including a small quantity of natural gas, the value of which is
    $\ddagger$ Weliare Tralning and Welfare Work. Price 3d, net.

[^3]:    －An article dealing with these enquiries，giving detailed statistics for lst October，appeared on page 542 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October． Further increases in rates in some districts have resulted in subsequent at 1st October to 42 per cent．at lit Decomber，
    $\dagger$ If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted，the average increase at lst December，1930，was about 6 per cent．less．

    NOTE，－The LABOUR GAZETTE for March contained a full acoount af the scope and method of compilation of the above statisties．

[^4]:    Tidens Tegn, 20 th November, 1920

[^5]:    * Journal Officiel, 4th December, 1920.

[^6]:    Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam, Sep-

[^7]:    Short time and broken time are not reflected in the flgures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working.
    plumbers.
    $\ddagger$ No tigures were available owing to the coal miners' strike.
    the percentage would be 4.2 , and the decrease as are available for October, ago would be $1 \cdot 1$. No figures available.
    IT Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

[^8]:    * Payment of unemployment benefit or out of work donation is con-
    ditional on the "lodging" of an unemployed person's insurance book or ditional on the "lodging" of an unemployed person's insurance book or donation polics.
    $\dagger$ The flgures in this and the following article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore, shale, or stone, etc., was got and drawn from the mines or the persons employed worked every day the mines or works were open.

[^9]:    * Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured * Owing to changes in the in operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Pending the completion of the industrial classification of new entrants under the above Act the usual percentages act in each industry are not the number

[^10]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages

[^11]:    $\dagger$ Thovaands of square yards.
    $\ddagger$ Thousands of linear vards.

[^12]:    - Thousands of square yards.
    Thousands of linear yards.

[^13]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.
    $\dagger$ Hundreds of square yards.

[^14]:    * Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

[^15]:    * Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

[^16]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

[^17]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

[^18]:    * Grade A towns.- Edinburgh and Glasgorw (and all towns within a 10 mile radius of these), Airdrie, Coatbridge, Dumbarton. Dundee, Greenock an to wns with a population of 20,000 inverness and Perth. Grade C.-Ayr, Coupar-Angus, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Kilmarnock and Kirkcaldy. Grade D.-All The lower rate applies to a normal wis and under unless specified above.
    handicapped bse of upholsterers and upholstresse the of 42 hours or under, and the higher to a normal working week of between 42 and 48 hours. adjudication on his ment of the advance, he shall be at inberease was subject to the proviso that in the event of any piecework employer feeling unduly shall be paid retrospectively to the be called upon to pay the advance, provided that in the event of the decision being adverse to his claim the advance Larkhall, Milngavie Alexand Barrhead, Bellshill

    The bonus of Motherwell, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Re, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dunoon, Falkirk, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Kirkintilloch,
    The bonus of 3s. per week had previously blasgow, Renfrew, Rothesay, Rutherglen, Shettleston, strathaven and Wishaw.
    Council Area. Scale B.-Ministered by Rnral District Councils from the first pay after 18 th October.
    parts as Area. Scale $B:-$ Areas other Rnral District Councils, except towns or villages with a population exceeding 10,000 . within any Rural District ander administered by a Rural District Council

[^19]:    - Scale A:-Areas administered by Rural District Councils, except towns or villages with a popanan and Metropolitan Police Districts, except such

[^20]:    the District Joint London County Council, Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils which have adopted the recommendations and Poplar Borough Coustrial Council, (See note § on p. 632 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November.) In the case of Camberwell, Hackney, Paddington $\dagger$ Including Carnarvon, Denbigh arrangements exist which compare favourably with the District Council's recommendations.
    Bethesda, Buckley, Colwyn Bay and Flintshire County Councils; Bangor, Beaumaris, Conway, Denbigh, Pwllheli and Wrexham Borough Coūncils : Penmaenmawr, Prestatyn and Rhyl Jrbolwyn, Connah's Quay, Criccieth, Holyhead, Holywell, Llanfairfechan, Llangefi, Llanrwst, Menai Bridge, wrcelyn, Uwchaled and Wrexham Rural District Councils; Aethwy, Chirk, Deudraeth, Dolgelly, Dwyran, Edeyrnion, Llangollen, St. Asaph (Flints.)
    $\ddagger$ See p. 694 for description of classes affected
    § See also under "Changes in Rates of Wected.

[^21]:    - The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in colonial and foreign branches to the number (in 1919) of 56,000 , of whom 23,000 The total membership shown to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, and 30,000 to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

    The flgures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour nions, for wice
    In compiling these figures certain associations. the great majority of whose mem Union of Teachers, and there is, therefore, some duplication of been omitted. Some of the associations included also have members in the National precisely, but from such information as is available it would appear membership in the totals shown. The extent of such duplication is not ascertan 5,000 and 15,000 , almost all of whom would be women. that the net membership would probably be less than that shown by between 5,000 and lb,000, a, most all or whipping clerks, which are included under "Employees of Public Authorities," "Banking and Insurance," and "Transport," respectively. enginemen, included under "Coal Mining."

    It The flgures are exclusive of membersh1p of Unions wholly or mainly confined to colliery enginemen, included under ", Coal "Gengeral Labour."
    9. The figures exclude teachers', tramway workers' and General Labour Unions, for,
    "E See \&. In this Table "Banking and Insurance" is included with "Miscellaneous."
    It Comprising the Leather, Entertainments Workers Banking and Insurance, Engin emen and Miscellaneous groups shown in the preceding Table.

