LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXVIII.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1920.

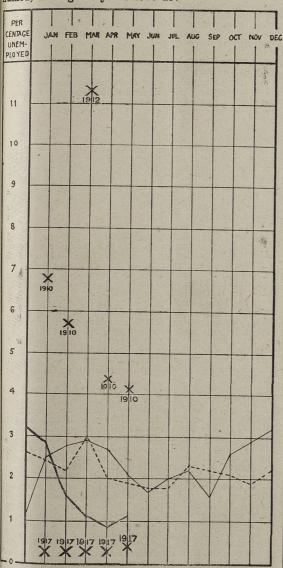
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

EMPLOYMENT, DISPUTES, WAGES, AND PRICES IN MAY.

Employment.

Employment in May continued good on the whole. The percentage unemployed among workpeople (skilled and unskilled) covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 2.68 on 28th May as compared with 2.80 on 30th April, and the percentage unemployed among the members of certain trade unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which statistics are obtained was 1.1 as compared with 0.9 in April and 2.1 in May, 1919. The number of men and women on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges was 304,907 at 28th May, compared with 325,915 at 30th April. In most of the principal industries employment con-

In most of the principal industries employment continued good, but in the leather and boot and shoe trades it showed a decided decline, and much short time was worked. There was also a decline in the weaving section of the cotton trade, and the slackness in the Irish linen trade continued.

Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes beginning in May was 204. In addition, 80 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople directly or indirectly involved in all these disputes, new or old, was about 138,000, as compared with about 140,000 in the previous month and about 105,000 in May, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all the disputes during the month was nearly 1,169,000 working days, as compared with 880,000 days in April, 1920, and 673,000 days in May, 1919.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

In the industries for which statistics are available, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in May, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of over £750,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,700,000 workpeople. The principal changes affected building trade operatives, whose wages were raised during May in all the principal towns in England and Wales, cotton operatives in Lancashire, woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, dock labourers at all the ports, and workpeople in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades. Changes in hours of labour affected over 250,000 workpeople, whose normal weekly working time was reduced by an average of about 2½ hours.

Retail Prices and Rents.

The average level of retail prices (including food, clothing, fuel and light, &c., as well as rents) at 1st June, as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour, was about 150 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. For food alone the average increase was 155 per cent. These statistics relate to commodities of pre-war working class consumption, and the same quantities and, so far as possible, the same qualities of each article are taken at the present time as before the war. The statistics are given in detail on page 295.

WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

Towards the end of 1919 new arrangements were made for dealing with questions affecting wages and conditions of service of men employed on the railways of Great Britain (see Labour Gazette for December, 1919, page 516). Two Wages Boards were established—a Central Wages Board, composed of five representatives of the railway companies and five representatives of the railwaymen; and a National Wages Board, consisting of four representatives of the companies, four representatives of the men, and four representatives of the railways, with an independent chairman (Sir W. W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.), appointed by the Government. Applications for alterations in rates of wages and conditions of service are dealt with, in the first place, by the Central Wages Board, and at the instance of either party any matter that the Central Wages Board finds itself unable to settle is referred to the National Board. Towards the end of 1919 new arrangements were made for National Board.

the National Board.

On 6th May, 1920, claims for improvements in pay and other working conditions, which had been formulated by the trade unions concerned and considered by the Central Wages Board, were referred to the National Wages Board, except as regards certain items which were reserved by the companies, as it was considered that they lay outside the province of the Wages Board.

e claims referred to the National Wages Board were as shown below :-

National Union of Railwaymen.

That the sum of £1 per week increase be granted to all members covered by the recent National Settlement.

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. 1. Wages.—(a) Enginemen and Electric Motormen, 20s. per day. (b) Enginemen or Electric Motormen reduced to Firemen or Electric Trainmen to suffer no reduction in the above scale. (c) Firemen, Assistant Electric Drivers, and Electric Trainmen, 15s. per day. (d) any man working as a Fireman or Electric Trainman who has been in the service for 10 years, and not then promoted to Driver or Electric Motorman, to be paid the Driver's or Electric Motorman's scale of wages. (e) Firemen or Electric Trainmen reduced to Cleaners or Electric Gatemen to suffer no reduction in the above scales. (f) Cleaners and Electric Train Gatemen. 10s. ner day Train Gatemen, 10s. per day.

4. Holidays.-Fourteen days' holiday to be allowed annually, with full pay, after six months' service, one extra day to be allowed for each Bank Holiday worked.

5. Time-and-a-half to be paid for night duty from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Double time to be paid for overtime between

6. Double time to be paid for week-end and Sunday duty

from 12 noon Saturday to 7 a.m. Monday.

7. All overtime to be paid for at double rates.

8. Guaranteed Week.—Guaranteed week exclusive of all time on duty between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 mid-

In their Report, dated 3rd June, the Board review the In their Report, dated 3rd June, the Board review the general changes in wages which have occurred in the railway service since 1914. A war bonus was given in February, 1915, in view of the increased cost of living, and this bonus was increased from time to time until, in November, 1918, it reached 33s. a week for all male employees over 18 years of age. At this time the "cost of living," according to the figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, was 120 per cent. above the pre-war level. Just previously a sliding scale agreement had been drawn up whereby the bonus should vary according to the LABOUR GAZETTE index figures. In January, 1919, the eight-hour day was conceded, and in March, 1919, an agreement was made stabilising wages until December, 1919. In June, 1919, an agreement was reached respect-1919. In June, 1919, an agreement was reached respecting conditions of service and in August, 1919, an agreeing conditions of service and in August, 1919, an agreement fixing standard rates of drivers, firemen and engine cleaners on scales ranging from 12s. to 15s., 9s. 6d. to 11s., and 4s. to 7s. per day respectively. Negotiations with regard to other grades presented difficulties. A strike took place from September 26th to October 5th, 1919, after which it was agreed that existing wages (including the 35s. war wage) should not be subject to reduction before 30th September, 1920, and a minimum wage was established 30th September, 1920, and a minimum wage was established of 51s. for adult workers. It was also agreed to continue negotiations. The agreement of the 20th March, 1920, which resulted from these negotiations, fixed retrospectively from the 1st January, 1920, current ("A") rates and standard ("B") or minimum rates. Certain grades were eliminated and the classification of grades was simplified. On 7th January, 1920, claims were made on behalf of locomotive grades by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and, on 20th March, 1920, by the National Union of Railwaymen, on account of the increased cost of living. Through the Central Wages Board an agreement was reached on the basis of an advance of 1s. per week as from the 1st November, 1919, 1s. per 30th September, 1920, and a minimum wage was established per week as from the 1st November, 1919, 1s. per as from the 1st December, 1919, and 1s. per week from the 1st March, 1920. Cleaners under 18 years of age were to receive half the above sums. The men covered by

the agreement of March, 1920, received an advance of 1s. from the 1st April, 1920, under the sliding scale and the index number since published for 1st May, viz., 141, entitles them to a further advance of 2s. as from 12th April. A diagram submitted to the Board showed that, exclusive of this 2s. the existing rates of warss represented this 2s., the existing rates of wages represented averaged advances ranging from 122 per cent. for drivers, to 1 per cent. for passenger porters.

The Report points out that the claims could not be put forward on the ground of the increase in the cost living. They were urged on the basis of a desire improve rather than maintain the pre-war standard of ra way workers and to place them on a level with work in other industries whose duties were of a comparanture. Comparisons were made between the wages nature. Comparisons were made between the wages of railwaymen, dockers, miners, policemen, and employees of Municipal Authorities. It was claimed by the Railway Companies' representatives that railway employees had made progress at least equal to that made by most other classes of workers. It was also urged that the present financial position of the railways would not allow of any further advance. From the evidence submitted, the Board conclude that the granting of the present claim would involve an advance of 20 per cent. on present-day passenger and freight charges, in addition to an advance of 20 per cent. already required for other additional expenditure. penditure.

As a basis of their conclusions, the Board state the previous settlements have evidently proved unsatisfactor to the men, that the nature of the duties and necessary qualifications demand long experience and other qualities ranking with skilled craftmanship, and that in all cases high standard of integrity and trustworthiness is demanded. The Board draw attention, however, to the advantages of secured and continuous employment, annuation benefits, uniform allowances and other leges which distinguish railway employment from such en ployment as dock labour.

In conclusion, twelve members of the Board state that they are agreed that increases proportionate to pre-wrates of 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week in rural districts, and of to 7s. 6d. per week in other districts, shall be granted all "A" rates, except those for locomotive grades a signalmen, in addition to the 2s. due under the sliding signalmen, in addition to the 2s. due under the sliding scale agreement. Locomotive grades shall be granted advances as follows: 7s. per week to Drivers, 4s. to Firemen and 2s. to Cleaners of 18 years and over. The rates granted to locomotive grades under the agreement of August, 1919 shall be regarded as "B" rates. To these the advances, given since August, 1919, including the present advances, should be added, the total forming the "A" rates. The difference between "A" and "B" rates should be subject to the sliding scale agreed upon in March, 1920. scale agreed upon in March, 1920.

In the case of signalmen, they recommend that pending the completion of the classification of boxes, now in progress, a new system of "A" rates shall be established calculated by taking the progress. calculated by taking the pre-war maximum of boxes, add war wages of 39s. plus 2s. under the sliding scale, and further addition according to the pre-war rates of the boxes of 4s. to 8s. per week in industrial areas and 2s to 3s. in rural areas. These advances should be effective from the 14th June, 1920. With regard to the 2s. advances under the sliding scale, it is recommended that, to av labour in computing actual arrears, including overtime, etc., a flat rate advance should be given of 2s. 3d. per week as from 12th April to 13th June. It is also recommended that Drivers and Guards should advance to their maximum rate in the sixth year instead of the eighth year. The other items of the claim are considered not to have been considered.

A Minority Report is signed by Mr. Donald A. Matheson, a representative of the Railway Companies, who states that he is unable to assent to the recommendations of the majority, and submits that, in the present transitory colditions, no advance should be given except to Signalmer Drivers, Goods and Passenger Guards, who should be compensated for the full 141 per cent. advance in the cost living, and that the sliding scale advance should not be a flat figure but proportionate to the base rate.

An announcement issued by the Ministry of Transport states that the Cabinet have had the Report under consideration and in accepting its conclusions are deeply impressed by certain passages. In particular, reference is made to paragraphs in which the Board state that the claims cannot be put forward on the ground of the increase in cost of living; that large increases in charges to users of railways are necessary, even apart from the effect of any concession in respect of these claims, and that some where a point is reached at which an increase in rates with the contraction of the contract of the con produce no additional revenue. In deciding to direct the Companies to give effect to the increases put forward particular consideration has been given to the view of the Board that the settlement should not be disturbed for such a period as will facilitate a return to that stability industry and commerce which is so necessary to the w being of the community; and in the opinion of the Cabin this must be accepted with the qualification that shou forthcoming increases of railway rates and charges not produce additional revenue it would be impossible that

he present level of wages could be maintained. In such ne present reumstances the improved standard of remuneration of reliberation of illusymen, which the Government desire if possible to intain, can only be maintained by hearty co-operation the workers with the management, enabling such bstantial economies in working to be effected as will adt any adverse balance.

It is also announced that the Cabinet have decided to axtend to Ireland in principle the findings of the Board, and to increase the wages on Irish railways by similar centages to those given in Great Britain.

HOURS OF COAL TIPPERS AND TRIMMERS.

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of abour on 31st December last, under Part II. of the Instrial Courts Act, 1919, to inquire into the hours of bour of coal tippers and trimmers (see Labour AZETTE for February page 60), and presided over by Mr. A. Compston, K.C., made its Report to the Minister on the 4th June, and the Minister has submitted copies to the arties for their consideration. The Report deals only ith the Bristol Channel ports.

Before the Court was appointed, negotiations had been Before the Court was appointed, negotiations had been occeeding between representatives of the Railway Comnies, Dock Authorities, Colliery Owners, and Coalippers on the one hand, and the National Transport orkers' Federation and the National Union of Railymen on the other hand. The parties, having failed come to a settlement, requested the Minister to appoint Court of Inquiry, and the terms of reference, which does agreed between the parties, were as follows:—

"To inquire into the possibility and practicability of two continuous shifts from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. in those coal exporting districts such as South Wales where such are not now in operation, and the basis of inquiry shall be as to whether with continuous shifts the same amount of coal can be effective. soft in the same amount of coal can be enec-tively dealt with, all things considered, as in the pre-sent broken shifts."

For many years prior to April, 1919, shipments of coal ere made during two consecutive shifts extending over the 24 hours from Monday to Friday and a short day on aturday. Since 14th April, 1919, however, by agreement between the parties, the men have worked two broken ifts, viz., 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 8 a.m. noon Saturday; and 9 p.m. to 6 a.m Monday to Friday and Saturday morning, less one hour in the middle of each ift for meals, making 84 working hours a week in the two ifts.

The proposed change is to a system of two continuous hifts from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday of Friday and 6 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday, with no prosision for definite meal-times, making 86 working hours at seek in the two shifts. It was a point put forward by the nenthat many stoppages in work occur unavoidably which ould—and they undertook would—be utilised for taking a constitution of the time occurried in shipmost and without prelonging the time occurried in shipmost and without prolonging the time occupied in shipment.

Although the quantity of coal for export has been reduced ring and since the war, employers express the hope at supplies will in time improve and that the ewar output of Welsh coal will be regained, in ich case they contend that three shifts will be necessary rder to ship the coal, the alternative of providing ex-led dock accommodation and appliances being prohibi-because of the greatly increased cost.

The Court, having inquired, and relying on the surance of the men as to the taking of meals without sterfering with the proper progress of the work, recomend to the Minister of Labour as follows:—

(1) That the proposed system of continuous shifts be put into operation as from 14th June next.

(2) That there be reserved to the employers the right to claim that a third shift be put on should the requirements of the trade warrant it, the necessity of this (in case of difference) to be referred to a Court of Inquiry to be constituted under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919."

WAGES AND HOURS OF FIREMEN.

Report* has recently been issued by the Committee on Hours, Pay and Conditions of Service of Firemen in essional Fire Brigades in Great Britain.

As regards rates of pay the Committee recommend that ere should be a standard scale of pay for all professional emen in the country and that this scale should be the the as that of the police, viz., 70s. per week, rising by ual increments of 2s. to 90s., with additional increments, her certain conditions, of 2s. 6d. to 95s. per week. The amittee consider, however, that this scale should not by to brigades where the men are available for duty for ss number of hours than 12 per day, and only to brigades

* Cmd. 710. Price 2d.

on the double-platoon system (i.e. two shifts of 12 hours each) where the men are available for duty without extra payment if required in an emergency.

In addition to the scales of pay referred to, it is recom-mended that free quarters should be provided (or rent allowance in lieu) and also free uniform, boots and light and fuel at a reduced price, and that a special payment not exceeding 2s. 6d. per week to men working at their trade at the stations should be made.

As regards hours of duty the Committee consider that the continuous system is the most efficient and the most economical but they suggest that where a change from such system is desired the "stand by" system should be introduced, whereby a man is on duty for 8 hours, in his quarters and available for duty for 8 hours, and free for the remaining 8 hours. One day's leave of 24 hours per week and one half day on alternate Sundays are recommended in addition to annual leave of 14 days.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

INCREASED RATES FOR WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

In the Labour Gazette for May, page 226, particulars were given of the revised rates of wages fixed, under Orders of the Agricultural Wages Boards, for agricultural labourers in England and Wales, and Ireland. Orders have now been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales fixing revised minimum rates of wages and overtime rates for female workers and for male orkers under 21 years of age.

For female workers of 18 years and over the new minimum rates, which operate as from 31st May, 1920, are 10d. per hour in Yorkshire, 8d. per hour in Somerset, and 7d. per hour in all other parts of England and Wales, These rates compare with 7d. per hour in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland and the Furness district of Lancashire, and 6d. per hour in all other parts of England and Wales, previously in force. For girls under 18 years of age the new rates range from 5d. per hour for those under 14 years to 8d. in Yorkshire, from 3d. to 6d. in Somerset, and from 2½ to 5½d. in other districts. The hours of labour in respect of which the minimum rates are payable are 8½ hours respect of which the minimum rates are payable are 8½ hours per day in summer and 8 hours per day in winter in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Wiltshire; 8½ hours per day all the year round in Cheshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Merioneth and Montgomery; and 8 hours per day all the year round in other districts. The revised overtime rates for women of 18 years and over are 18 04d per hour on weekdays and 1s. 3d. per hour on 1s. 0½d. per hour on weekdays and 1s. 3d. per hour on Sundays in Yorkshire, 10d. and 1s. per hour in Somerset, and 9d. and 10½d. per hour in other areas.

For ordinary male workers under 21 years of age the revised minimum rates and overtime rates in thirty-seven counties are uniform, as shown below:—

Age.		Overtime Rates per hour.		
Table 1		weekly rate.	Weekdays.	Sundays.
20 and under 21 years 19 " " 20 " 18 " " 19 " 17 " " 18 " 16 " " 17 " 15 " " 16 " 14 " " 15 " Under 14 years		s. d. 40 0 38 0 36 6 29 0 24 0 19 6 15 0 10 0	s. d. 1 0 0 11½ 0 11 0 9 0 7½ 0 6 0 4½ 0 3	s. d. 1 2½ 1 2 1 1½ 0 10½ 0 9 0 7 0 5½ 0 3½

In the remaining counties the minimum rate for those under 14 years is also 10s. per week, except in Anglesey and Carnaryon where it is 12s., but the rates for other ages and Carnarvon where it is 12s., but the rates for other ages are generally slightly higher, those for youths of 20 years and over ranging from 42s. in Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Kent and Surrey, up to 44s. per week in Northumberland, Durham, Glamorgan and Monmouth. All these minimum rates are payable in respect of a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, and are inclusive of the value of certain allowances in kind and postates. are inclusive of the value of certain allowances in kind, i.e., cottage, food, lodging, milk and potatoes. For special classes of labourers (horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds, &c.) the rates are generally the same as for ordinary labourers, but in a few counties special minimum rates have been fixed, payable in respect of varying hours.

INCREASES IN WAGES SINCE 1914.

A Statement has been issued by the appointed members of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, in which a calculation is made of the approximate increase in the wages of adult male agricultural workers in England and Wales since January, 1914. An exact comparison of the weekly wages prior to the institution of the Agricul-tural Wages Board, with those fixed by their Orders, is not possible, but a fairly accurate idea of the change may

be obtained by taking the average cash wages and extra earnings of all classes of workers, as shown by the results of an Enquiry made by the Board of Trade in 1907, adjusted by reference to figures for 1914, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1917, and reckoning the proportion of ordinary labourers to "special classes" (i.e., horsemen, stockmen and shepherds), to be as shown by the Census of Population for 1911. On this basis, it appears that the average weekly earnings of all classes of agricultural labourers in England and Wales in January, 1914, was approximately 19s., whereas, under the recent Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, the minimum weekly wage for all classes is 45s. 7d. (42s. 7d. for ordinary be obtained by taking the average cash wages and extra of the Agricultural Wages Board, the minimum weekly wage for all classes is 45s. 7d. (42s. 7d. for ordinary workers and 51s. 5d. for "special classes"). The conclusion is therefore drawn that the average increase since 1914, on this comparison, is 26s. 7d. per week, or 140 per cent. It is pointed out in the statement that the figure for 1914 represents an average wage, while that for 1920 represents the minimum, and that no account is taken of the hours to which the wage applies in each case. There can be no doubt that, if account could be taken of the number of men earning more than the minimum, of the reduction in the hours of labour which has taken place during the past two years, and of the amount earned by executions. overtime, the increase in the actual amount of wages earned for an equivalent period of work would be substantially greater than the 140 per cent. indicated above.

REORGANISATION AND PAY OF THE IRISH POLICE FORCES.

THE Report* has recently been issued of the Vice-Regal The Report* has recently been issued of the Vice-Regal Commission on the Re-organisation and Pay of the Irish Police Forces. As regards pensionable pay the Commission adopt for constables and sergeants, of both the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Polic the scales of pay recommended by the Desborough Committee and already in force generally in Great Batain, viz., 70s. per week rising by annual increments of 2s. to 90s., and subject to good conduct and efficiency by 2s. 6d. to 95s. for constables, and 100s. by 2s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. per week for sergeants. Special scales of pay are also recommended by the Commission for higher ranks.

Rent allowances varying, for sergeants and constables.

Rent allowances varying, for sergeants and constables, from £13 a year in rural districts to £30 a year in Dublin and Belfast, boot allowance (1s. 6d. per week) and subsistence, cycle, travelling, etc., allowances, pensions and uniform are also recommended.

BUILDING GUILDS.

An agreement has now been reached between the Ministry of Health and the representatives of the Manchester Building Guild with regard to the form of contract between building guilds and local housing authorities which the Ministry will approve. The guild have agreed to give a definite estimate of cost for each type of house which must be reasonable and which must be approved by the Ministry. The guild's remuneration will be a proved by the Ministry are to guarantee the full working week and a contract of the state of th 240 per house to guarantee the full working week and a further allowance of 6 per cent, on the prime cost of each house to cover overhead charges. In the event of the actual cost of a house proving less than the estimate, the 6 per cent, will be calculated on the reduced figure. This 6 per cent, will not be proid on any increase in the cent of cent. will not be paid on any increase in the cost of materials taking place during the progress of the work, and if the actual cost should prove more than the estimated if the actual cost should prove more than the estimated cost (allowing for fluctuations in wages and prices), the 6 per cent. will not be payable on the excess. The agreement provides that the Co-operative Wholesale Society may be associated in the contract for the purchase of materials and that the Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, on being satisfied with a contract, will insure the local authority against loss under a contract for a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

The Manchester Building Guild may be said to have come into existence on January 20th, when a meeting in Manchester representative of the local branches affiliated to, and the local district council of, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, endorsed tentative proposals

of Building Trades Operatives, endorsed tentative proposals for the building of artisan's houses submitted by a group known as the Building Guild Committee. The Manchester Building Guild Committee adopted a constitution according to which the Guild Committee should be composed of one representative from each trade union connected with the building industry, together with one representative from the administrative and one from the technical departments. The agreement outlined above between the Ministry of Health and the representatives of the Manchester Build ing Guild should remove all obstacles to the commencement of actual building operations by this guild for those local authorities wishing to enter into contracts with it.

The proposal of the London District Council of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives for the establishment in London of a building guild was published on the 27th May in the form of the preliminary prospects of the Guild of Builders (London) Ltd. The London proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme posals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in points of detail from the Manchester scheme proposals differ in proposa posals differ in points of detail from the Manchester sche The Manchester Guild is a limited company under the C panies' Acts, while the London Guild is to be a society retered under the Industrial and Provident Societies' A 1893-1913. The Manchester Guild was formed to take contracts for the building of houses under local authoribut the London Guild takes power to work for every type building owner whether public or private. The London G however, is at one with the Manchester Guild in malthe first point of its programme the provision of a the first point of its programme the provision of a week's work or full maintenance for its operative memb and in refusing to give a financial guarantee for the performance of its contracts.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

DURING May, as usual, many Trade Union Conferences have been held. The subjects discussed were, in many cases, very similar in all the conferences, and for the most part were similar in all the conferences, and for the most part were connected with wages and prices. At the annual conference in Leeds of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Mr. Bromley spoke on 11th May against the idea of a National Wages Board for fixing wages unless there were also machinery for limiting profits. Wages and prices were discussed at the 22nd annual conference of the Railway Clerks' Association which opened at Scarborough on 17th May. The conference instructed the Executive not to accept any agreement containing the principle of a sliding scale of salaries based on the cost of living. The National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers held its annual conference on the 18th May at living. The National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers held its annual conference on the 18th May at Bangor and here also questions of prices and wages were discussed by Mr. J. Sexton. The National Union of Scottish Mine Workers held their annual conference at Stirling on the 5th May, at which a resolution was carried unanimously for taking immediate steps to secure a minimum wage of £5 10s. for miners. Another resolution called on the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to claim an advance in wages equal to any advance in prices. Hour an advance in wages equal to any advance in prices. Hours of work were discussed at the 18th biennial conference of the National Union of General Workers, at Aberdeen on 24th May, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Clynes, and at the conference of the National Society of Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics. The latter conference, the 48th and conference of the Union, also resolved on an attempt eliminate female labour from the metal polishing tr

eliminate female labour from the metal polishing trad. The question of political action was referred to at first annual conference of the Union of Post Office Work which opened on the 13th May at Morecambe. The base vote of members announced was 49,595 for political act and 5,772 against. The conference decided almost unmously that a strike policy should be adopted as a post of the general policy of the Union, but this decision is to submitted to a ballot vote of members. At the 29th am conference of the National Union of Clerks held on 22nd May in Glassow, political action was discussed. conference of the National Union of Clerks held on the 22nd May in Glasgow, political action was discussed, an a motion against such action and in favour of industrication only was defeated by a large majority. Political issues were prominent at the triennial conference the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union which was held at Plymouth on the 18th May. Mr. Be Tillett supported a motion in favour of the League Nations, and sympathy was expressed by the conference with the demand for self-covernment for Ireland. Discussions and sympathy was expressed by the conference with the demand for self-covernment for Ireland.

Nations, and sympathy was expressed by the conference with the demand for self-government for Ireland. Discussion took place on the Unemployment Insurance Bill and the Workmen's Compensation Act, which the conference desired to have amended.

The closer connection of the trade unions with the Co-operative movement is marked by a decision at the conference, mentioned above, of the National Union of General Workers. This decision involves the withdrawal of all the union funds from ordinary banks and the depositing of the central fund at the Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank. A similar decision was made at the conference of the central fund at the Co-operative Wholesale Societies Bank. A similar decision was made at the conference the National Union of Clerks which has been referr to above. The Scottish Mine Workers' conference decide on a joint meeting with the Scottish C.W.S. for the purpose of establishing facilities for banking. The Railway Clerk Association decided that, so far as possible, investme funds should be placed on deposit with the C.W.S., the Executive opposed, on practical grounds, a resolution advocating that the whole of their banking business should be transferred to the C.W.S. Amalgamation of traunions was favoured by the conference of the Nation Union of General Workers, and at the conference of National Union of Dock Labourers a telegram from Mill Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating the state of the National Union of Dock Labourers as telegram from Mill Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating the state of the National Union of Dock Labourers as telegram from Mill Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating the state of the National Union of Dock Labourers as telegram from Mill Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating the state of the National Union of Dock Labourers as telegram from Mill Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating the state of the National Union of Control of the National Union of Dock Labourers as telegram from Mill Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating the conference of the National Union of Control of Cont Will Thorne and Mr. J. R. Clynes was read, stating that the former union would welcome negotiations for amalgamation. The first conference of the Union of Post Office Workers, referred to above, is an instance of amalgamation already achieved.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE Fifty-second Annual Congress of delegates from Coperative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Bristol on 24th, 25th and 26th May, and was attended by about 1,802 delegates representing about 645 Societies, in about 1,802 delegates representing about 645 Societies, in addition to visitors forming deputations from various outside bodies in the United Kingdom and from Coperative organisations in Belgium, France, Russia, Switzerland and Ukrania. It was convened by the Coperative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a Federation of 1,307 Co-operative Societies with an aggregate membership of over four millions.

The Co-operative Union reported to the Congress that statistics showing the general progress of the movement during 1919 were not yet complete, but the following estimates of membership, share capital and trade were

en:—		Increase	Making	
		during 1919.	a total of	
Membership	 	192,224	4,038,755	
Share Capital	 	£12,346,341	£66,385,566	
Trade	 	£42,297,151	£197,459,114	

The more important of the Resolutions adopted at the Congress were to the following effect:—

- (1) Education—recommending Societies to appoint special Committees for Educational purposes, to base grants in aid on membership rather than on profits, and to appoint whole-time educational secretaries for Societies with more than 10,000 members;
- (2) Co-operative Capital—recommending Societies to abolish all restrictions on investment of capital up to the legal limit of £200, and to provide facilities for small savings accounts; also calling upon the Co-operative Union to endeavour to obtain the amendment of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts so as to delete the restriction of £200 on shares and £20 on small
- (3) Hours and Wages Boards—recommending the formation of district boards and sectional councils;
- (4) National Co-operative Society-Instructing the Co-operative Union to institute an enquiry and report to the next Congress as to the desir-ability or otherwise of all Societies, wholesale and retail, being amalgamated into one National Co-operative Society.
- (5) League of Nations—calling upon the Government to urge, with its allies, the immediate estab-lishment of the League

Other resolutions dealt with coal supplies, a capital ey, the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, income tax, the corporation profits tax, food control, trading with Russia, and the embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle. Questions relating to co-operative journals and milk supply were also discussed, but were left open.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE Local Employment Committees have recently been requested to undertake the interviewing of all unemployed ex-Service men and women at an early date after they first claim donation, and prior to the review of the circumstances of their cases, which takes place when 13 weeks' donation has been drawn. This has been done to enable the committees to give advice and assistance to the applicants in their endeavour to obtain work. It was thought that, if the applicants were interviewed soon after donation was first claimed their firs aimed, their efforts to obtain work might, with this advice from the Committee, be more successful than would otherwise be the case. The services of the committee will perhaps be most effective when dealing with applicants who are not members of a skilled trade, or who, although not disabled, cannot for any reason follow their former or normal occupation. In such cases the Committee will probably be in a position to give advice as to the conventioning bably be in a position to give advice as to the opportunities for employment in alternative occupations, either in the locality, or in other areas where there is a demand for labour greater than that obtaining in the applicants' home

Authority has been obtained for the payment of travelling expenses of applicants who reside five miles or more from the place of interview and all disabled applicants, irrespective of distance, if, in the opinion of the Manager, the nature of the disability warrants such a payment.

The Committee constituted to consider the question of he re-employment of ex-Service men have asked Local

Employment Committees to enlist the personal interest and co-operation of employers in securing the re-instatement of ex-Service men in the employment in which they were engaged before the War. Great importance is attached to the personal canvass as opposed to written communications to employers. Local Employment Committees have also been requested to the communication of the communications to employers. been requested to report specially on those cases in which the re-instatement of an ex-Service man in his pre-enlistment occupation is prevented by the retention of a substitute engaged by an employer since the ex-soldier joined his Majesty's Forces.

The number of men claiming donation under the original scheme was 134,019, a decrease of 28,440 compared with the number under this scheme at 30th April. On 28th May, 61,133 were claiming out-of-work donation under the special extension scheme—an increase over the previous month of 6,406. The decrease on the total figure amounts to 22,034 as compared with a decrease of 20,440 for the previous month. Since the Amiristic expression and 4,310,000 men month. Since the Armistice approximately 4,310,000 men have been discharged or demobilised from the Forces, and the total number of applicants at 28th May, represents only about 5.0 per cent. of this total.

Arrangements have been made with the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry, whereby particulars of men discharged in Peace Time from the Naval, Military and Air Forces, will be notified to the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour, in order that the men may be assisted, through the medium of the Employment Exploration of the Employment Explorat ment Exchanges, to find civil employment as soon as possible after their discharge. This arrangement will apply to the discharge of professional soldiers as well as to the case of those "hostilities only" men who are still being demobilised.

In order to assist the disabled men who are still unemployed, a special appeal was issued in September, 1919, by the King to employers of labour, asking for the employment of disabled men on a percentage basis. At 28th May, 1920 17,519 undertakings to employ the prescribed minimum percentage of disabled men had been accepted by Local Employment Committees, and a further 329 applications were awaiting consideration and acceptance.

Despite discharges from hospital, etc., which are still taking place, the number of unemployed disabled men continues to decrease, though slowly. On 28th May the number of such men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 19,775, as against 20,428 on 7th May. The recent intensive canvassing campaign in connection with the National Scheme, has produced good results, the interest of non-participating employers having been revived, and a stimulus given to the notification of special vacancies for disabled men.

ENOUIRY INTO WORKING AND ADMINISTRA-TION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed the following committee "to examine the working and administration of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and to advise as to their future.

The Right Hon. George N. Barnes, M.P. (Chairman).
Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, M.C., M.P.
Sir Charles Sykes, M.P.
Mr. A. Hayday, M.P.
Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, M.P..
Mr. Michael B. U. Dewar (Managing Director Leeds
Forge Company, Limited, Leeds, and Director of
T. F. Firth & Sons, Limited, Brighouse).
Mrs. Herbert Lewis.

Mrs. Herbert Lewis.
Miss Julia Varley (Woman Organizer of Workers'
Union, Birmingham).
Mr. W. J. Mair (Chairman of the Luton Employment

Committee). Sir Robert Lockhart (Chairman of the Kirkcaldy Em-

ployment Committee). Mr. J. Vaughan Edwards, O.B.E. (Chairman of the

Swansea Employment Committee). Mr. George Hearn, J.P. (Chairman of the Camberwell

Employment Committee).

Professor D. H. Macgregor, M.C. (Professor of Political Economy in University of Manchester).

Secretary to the Committee:

Mr. J. S. Nicholson (Assistant Secretary, Ministry of

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. J. S. Nicholson, Ministry of Labour, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1.

At a preliminary meeting the Committee decided that the Press should be admitted to their meetings when evidence is being taken. The Committee have decided to meet upon Monday and Tuesday of each week, and they will begin to take evidence upon Monday, 21st June.

^{*} Cmd. 603. Price 3d.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR OF SEAMEN.

THE International Labour Conference holds its second meeting at Genoa on 15 June and the following days. The Conference will be occupied solely with questions relating to the conditions of labour of seamen, together with to the conditions of labour of seamen, together with those of employees on inland waterways. Among the subjects to be discussed are the application to these occupations of the Convention of the Washington International Labour Conference on the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week, of the Convention and recommendations with regard to Unemployment Insurance, of the Convention with regard to the employment of children of less than 14 years of age, and the establishment of an international status for several as applied them to land at any foreign years of age, and the establishment of an international status for seamen to enable them to land at any foreign port without formality. The Conference will also consider questions as to manning and accommodation and also the extent to which articles of agreement are made by sailors and the extent to which the observance of these agreements is ensured by State supervision, trade union action or other means. The Conference will have before it the result of investigations already made by the International Labour Office and the programme drawn up at Antwerp last year at the International Seamen's Conference. Delegates are actually expected at the Conference from the following twenty-three countries:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Benmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

The British official delegates will be Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. C. Hipwood, C.B., Assistant Secretary, Marine Department of the Board of Trade. The British employers' delegate will be Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., of the Cunard Steamship Company, and Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., Merchant Seamen's League, will represent British seamen. All the States belonging to the International Labour Organisation and to the League of Nations are eligible for representation.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN AUSTRIA.

1. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The new Austrian Unemployment Insurance Act of 24th March, 1920, supersedes a temporary measure on the same subject. A change in the unemployment relief system had become necessary in order to relieve the State of its heavy financial burden and because of the steady fall in the number of unemployed. (The number on 1st April, 1920, was only 50,000, as compared with the maximum of 186,030 reached on 1st February, 1919.)

Under the new Act, one-third of the cost of unemployment insurance is to be borne by the State, the remaining two-thirds by employers and workers. The contributions are to be paid at the same time as those for sickness insurance. Only persons who have worked for at least 20 weeks in the preceding year are entitled to claim unemployment benefit. The benefit must not be granted for more than 12 weeks in any year, and payment does not begin ment benefit. The benefit must not be granted for more than 12 weeks in any year, and payment does not begin until the eighth day of unemployment. Workers who give up their work arbitrarily and without justifiable reason lose all claim to unemployment benefit for a period of four weeks. If an unemployed person has been in receipt of benefit for 8 weeks and there is no prospect of his obtaining work in his own trade he must take up any properly paid employment suited to his capacities. If necessary, training must be given in the new trade. Groups of industries in which the conditions of employment are considered to be favourable may be excluded from the benefits of the Act.

The benefit for unmarried workers, manual and non-manual, is to be 60 per cent. and for married workers, 80 per cent. of the daily sickness benefit due to the worker in the last employment in which he was compulsoriin sured against sickness. In order to make the transition to the new system easier, the Covernment has arranged insured against sickness. In order to make the transition to the new system easier, the Government has arranged that for the period during which the disturbance of economic life due to the war continues, the unemployment benefit may amount to 100 per cent. of the sickness benefit for unemployed persons with families dependent upon them, and to 75 per cent. for others. In certain individual cases workers who have already received unemployment benefit for the maximum period of 12 weeks may be granted an extension up to a maximum of 20 weeks.

The administration of the unemployment relief scheme is to be in the hands of District Industrial Committees which are to comprise employers and employed persons in equal numbers. These Committees are to nominate sub-committees, also consisting of an equal number of employers and workpeople, to act as arbitration bodies at each

*Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Verwaltung, 15 April, 1920

Employment Exchange for the settlement of complaints formulated by unemployed persons with regard to decisions of the Exchange affecting the amount, the refusal, or the

The new Act became operative on 9th May, 1920. 2 WORKERS' CHAMBERS.

2. Workers' Chambers.*

A law dated 26th February, 1920, -creates "Workers' Chambers," composed of delegates of workpeople, whether manual or non-manual, for the purpose of representing the economic interests of such workers and encouraging efforts to improve their economic, and social conditions. The industries covered by the law include manufacturers, handicrafts, commerce, transport and mining. The duties of the Chambers include the presentation to the authorities and the legislative bodies of reports, opinions and proposals concerning the regulation of labour conditions, the protection of workpeople, industrial insurance, employment exchanges, and all matters relating to the industries above named which affect in any way the interests of the workpeople; also with regard to housing; food questions, public health and education. Proposed legislation and important executive regulations which affect the industrial interests of the workers or their working conditions are to be laid before the Workers' Chambers for their opinion before being introduced into Parliament or issued by the Departments concerned.

Each Chamber is to consist of two sections, one of the manual workers and the other of the non-manual. A Chamber must have at least 30 members, but not more than 100, elected according to regulations to be issued by the Department for Social Affairs. Persons entitled to vote must have attained eighteen years of age, and have been in employment in the district in which the Workers' Chamber is to operate for at least two months immediately preceding the day when voting takes place. Persons eligible for election to the Chambers must be Austrian subjects of 24 years of age or over, must reside in the district of the Chamber, and must have been employed in Austria as workers or employees for at least three years previously, or must have been and must have been employed in Austria as workers or employees for at least three years previously, or must have been non-manual workers employed by a workers' trade organisation. Each member holds office for five years. The sections are to vote together in electing a president of the Chamber, and each section is to choose from its members a chairman of such section. The president and chairmen are each to hold office for five years. Both sections are to take part in the deliberations of the Chamber, but each section has the right to consider separately questions affecting the district of the Council, and to present any resolutions thus taken to the proper legislative bodies and to the authorities. The Chamber may also by resolution remit matters affecting the interests of one section only to be dealt with by such section.

Power is reserved to the Department for Social Affairs to require the Workers' Chambers, in conjunction with other legally constituted organisations representing economic interests, to appoint joint committees, which shall be composed of representatives of employers and employed persons in equal numbers. Such joint committees will deliberate on matters affecting their common interests or direct joint arrangements which have been set up. The law is to come into effect three months after its promulgation.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK.

THE issue for 2nd June 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 last quarter of 1919. (For figures relating to the previous quarter, see page 123 of The Labour Gazette for March,

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 110,800, and the chief industries covered are metal and engineering; building; food preparation; tobacco manufacture; textile, pottery and cement; paper and printing; wood-working, and chemical.

The general result of the computation shows that the average hourly earnings in the industries indicated had risen by somewhat over 4 per cent. since the preceding quarter, and by 252 per cent. since 1914. The percentage increase was greater among unskilled workers than among skilled, and, owing to the fact that the statistics included more unskilled workers in the provinces than in the capital, the figures show a greater rise in provincial districts taken together than in Copenhagen.

The Danish journal points out that in comparing hourly wages in 1914 with those in December, 1919, it should be borne in mind that, in the first place, daily working hours have diminished from about 10 to 8 or 8½, and, secondly, that the internal purchasing power of money has much decreased, so that a krone in December, 1919, was worth 58 per cent. less than it was in 1914.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

PETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st JUNE, 1920.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

Principal articles of Foo	d	•••		
All Items included			 •••	150%
T	TOOT			

FOOD.

Between 1st May and 1st June there was a considerable rise in the index number of retail prices of the principal articles of food, the average increase in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary being 155 per cent. at 1st June, compared with 146 per cent. at 1st May. The rise was due mainly to the increase in the price of granulated sugar from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., but potatoes and eggs were also dearer at 1st June than a month earlier. On the other hand, the average price of milk fell from 9d. to 7ad. a quart, and butter also was cheaper.

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

the Armistice), and	on 1st	June, 19	20:		
Article	Avera unless of	ige Price (herwise in	Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (—) at 1st June, 1920, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	June, 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.
- a P tital	s. d.	s d.	8 d.	s. d.	d.
Ribs	0 98 0 62	1 8 1 3	1 84 1 3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ 11 \\ + \ 0 \ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0#
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	1 8 1 24	1 37 0 97	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 5 \end{array}$	- 44 - 5
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101 0 61	1 83 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 9½ 1 1½	+ 0 11 + 0 7	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 64 0 4 0 111 0 104	1 9 1 1 2 3 1 4 0 9 2 8 0 7	1 24 0 6 2 6	+ 0 8 + 0 2 + 1 63 + 1 05 + 0 63	- 61 - 7 + 3
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated)	0 53 1 64	1 9 1 1 2 3 1 4 0 9 2 8 0 7 0 84	1 23 0 6 2 6 1 11 1 01 2 103 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} +0 & 2 \\ +1 & 63 \\ +1 & 05 \\ +0 & 63 \\ +1 & 41 \\ +1 & 0 \\ +0 & 41 \end{array}$	- 64 - 7 + 7 + 3 + 24 + 7 - 01
Milk per quart	0 2 0 31	0 84	0 74	+ 0 41	- 01
Fresh Salt Cheese (Canadian or	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$	2 6 2 6	2 11½† 2 11½†	+ 1 82 + 1 91	+ 51 + 51
U.S.)* Margarine	0 88 0 71 0 11 0 42	1 8 1 2 0 61 0 73	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 113 + 0 63	+ 01
Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 44	0 74	1 2 0 31 1 31	+ 0 64 + 0 21 + 0 101	- 21 + 7½

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

	Average I 1st June,	Correspond- ing figure for United Kingdom			
Article.	Large Towns (Popula-	Small Towns and	United	Aing	
5 A 7	tions over 50,000).	Villages.	Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st May, 1920.
Beef, British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	107 134	116 124	111 129	103 126	111 129
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	117 107	115 97	116 102	175 206	116 102
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	104 118	107 101	106 110	102 106	106 109
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	123 49	110 45	116 47	206 217	119 47
Fish Flour Bread	175 101 113	162 89 122	168 95 118	142 167 52	170 97 118
Tea Sugar (granulated)	119 88 602	114 88 557	117 88 580	55 73 241	116 90 387
Butter— Fresh	117	134	125 143	141	158
Salt Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* Margarine	149 137 99	151 133 93	150 135 96	112 130	151 157 136
Potatoes	191 243	170 185	181 214	97 412 59	96 174 196
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	159	151	155	133	146

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

Vernment butter, except in Ireland.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

Increases in rents of working-class dwellings have been limited by the Increase of Rent Restriction Acts, and, for the same accommodation, rents generally are the same as before the war, except in so far as higher rents have resulted from increased rates. On the basis of the available information it is estimated that the increase in working-class rents on this account averages between 15 and 20 per cent. of the pre-war rents (including rates).

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

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was about 135 per cent. at 1st June, as compared with 75 per cent. at 1st May, the general increase of 14s. 2d. per ton of household coal having come into force on 12th May. For gas the increase (allowing for rebate) was about 65 per cent., for lamp oil about 200 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 260 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which, taken as a whole, the average increase is estimated at about 125 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 120 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st June, 1920, is about 150 per cent.*

about 150 per cent.*

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

The general increase of 150 per cent. at 1st June compares with an increase of 141 per cent. at 1st May. The corresponding figures for earlier dates in 1915-20 are shown in the following Table:—

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

	ATTENDED			0,		.,,	
Month (beginning		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
January February March	::	10-15 15 15-20	35 35 35–40	65 65–70 70	85-90 90 90	120 120 115	125 130 130
April May June		15-20 20 25	35-40 40-45 45	70-75 75 75-80	90-95 95-100 100	110 105 105	132 141 150
July August September		25 25 25 25	45-50 45-50 50	80 80 80–85	100-105 110 110	105-110 115 115	Ξ
October November December		30 30–35 35	50-55 60 65	75–80 85 85	115-120 120-125 120	120 125 125	Ξ

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

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

^{*} Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Sazia. Verwaltung, 15 March, 1920

ITALY.

(a) Rome.*

The general level of food prices in Rome in April, 1920, shows an increase of 3.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 210 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in April shows an increase of 3.6 per cent. as compared with the first and an increase of 206 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, and it is assumed that the standard of living has been identical throughout the period covered.

(b) Milan.†

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan for one week, in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in May, 1920, was 11.8 per cent. above that for April, and 338 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone showed an increase of 5.2 per cent. as compared with April, and an increase of 345 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. Compared with the level of the first half of 1914 the cost of clothing in May showed an increase of 492 per cent., heating and lighting 436 per cent., and rent an increase of 8.3 per cent.

SWEDEN.1

At the prices prevailing in May, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents a decrease of 1.0 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 194 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, May shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. as against April, 1920, and of 203 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

The latest figure available as to the increase in total family expenditure, including also rent, clothing, taxation and other items, relates to 1st April, 1920, on which date the cost of these requirements on the pre-war scale was estimated at 165 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

BELGIUM.8

The general level of retail prices of food and other necessaries on the 15th March, as computed from returns of retail prices in 61 localities, shows an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with that of 15th February, and of 345 per cent. as compared with the level of April, 1914. If the twelve principal centres only be considered, the average increase above the pre-war level on the 15th March for articles of prime necessity (almost entirely food) was 364 per cent., for less necessary articles 396 per cent. and for clothing, fuel and light 345 per cent. The figures shown above are unweighted—i.e., no allowance is made for the relative importance of the various articles in household consumption. consumption.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).¶

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in April, 1920, shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the cost in the preceding month, and of 105.6 per cent. as compared with 1913. The cost of the food budget is computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in the dietetic standard throughout the period covered. the period covered

NORWAY.

NORWAY.

According to figures published by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, and quoted in Tidens Tegn of 3rd June, the index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent and taxation, etc., at the prices prevailing in March, shows an increase of 188 per cent. compared with July, 1914. The expenditure on food alone was 198 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

The above figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family, consisting of four persons, which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum. If similar figures be computed for

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

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal T. Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal T. Information nation supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Milan.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.
§ Revue du Travail, 30th April, 1920.
¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam

an average family, consisting of six persons, which had a pre-war income of about £167, the total expenditure in March would be 192 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and the expenditure on food alone 203 per cent.

These figures are computed on the assumption that no change in the standard of living has taken place during the

period covered.

NEW ZEALAND.*

The index number of retail prices of food in May, 1920, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows an increase of 0.3 per cent. when compared with the preceding month. As compared with July, 1914, all the groups of food specified in the Table were dearer, the combined index number for May, 1920, being 63.2 per cent. above the pre-war level. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the are lating importance of the various groups of compatitions. the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption before the war, and it is assumed that in this respect no change has taken place.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- in May, 1920, as compared with			
	April, 1920.	July, 1914.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Groceries	- 0.8 + 3.6 - 0.8	+ 76.8 + 67.2 + 44.6		
ALL GROUPS COMBINED (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE).	+ 0.3	+563.2		

UNITED STATES.+

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in April was 5.5 per cent. higher than that of the preceding month, 16 per cent. higher than that of April, 1919, and 107 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level, the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistican of New Zealand.
† Information supplie! through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

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

	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	Lates	Latest figures available.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Rise.	Date.	
United Kingdom	Per cent. 32	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 155*	1920. June.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium† Denmark France (Paris)† (other Towns)‡ Holland Italy (Rome) (Milan) Norway Spain Sweden† Switzerland United States	28 22 23 5¶ 6** 24 19††	46 32 42§ 11 60 13*** 42 41††	66 83 84§ 42 37 114 27** 81 78†† 43	87 106 144§ 76 103 225 179 51** 168 122†† 64	112 161 188§ 110 106 210 189 30*** 210 150††	345 151 278 220 106 210 345 198 194 137	Mar, Jan. May 1st Qr. Apr. May Mar. May Mar. Apr.	
OVERSEA DOMINIONS Australia Canada India (Calcutta) New Zealand South Africa	31 5 8 12 7	30 14 10 19 16	26 57 16 27 28	32†† 75 31 39 34	47 86 51 44 39	73 115 59 63 83	Apr. Mar. May May Apr.	

* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom in the table relate to food only. For all items the increase is 150 per cent. (See p. 295.) † The figure given also includes fuel, lighting, and clothing. † Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. † Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Decrease. | Figures for August. ** Figures for six months, April to September. † Figures for June.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY *

Employment in April.—The following report upon conditions of employment during the month of April, appears in the Reichsarbeitsblatt for May:—

"The factor which had the greatest influence on the economic situation and the labour market during the past month (April) was the improvement in the position of the German mark in international exchange. The rise was so sudden as to threaten serious disturbances in trade and industry and also in political life. In practically all industries a decline in orders from abroad and cancellations of orders already given are reported. As the result of the shortage of commodities there is, in many cases, a sufficient demand to ensure employment for a certain period where production is carried on with diminished output and shorter hours, yet, nevertheless, there are signs that the tendency on the part of consumers to refrain from buying when prices are falling will possibly lead to the closing down of concerns which are financially overburdened, with a consequent increase of unemployment."

Returns from Trade Unions show a slight increase of unemployment in the month of April. In 34 unions, with a total membership of 5,026,695, there were 98,587, or 2 per cent., unemployed on the last day of the month. In the previous month 1'9 per cent. of those reporting were unemployed, while in April, 1919, the percentage was 5'2. Among the larger Unions increases were reported by the textile workers—3'6 per cent. (previous month 2'9) and the metal workers—1'2 per cent. (previous month 1'1). A smaller degree of unemployment was reported by the Christian metal workers—0'4 per cent. (previous month 0'5), and the woodworkers—1'3 per cent. (previous month 1'4), building trade operatives—1'9 per cent. (previous month 2'9), and municipal and State workers—1'2 per cent. (previous month 1'5). Both the transport workers (1'5 per cent.) and the factory workers (1'6 per cent.) reported no change as compared with March. pared with March

The number of applicants at the Employment Exchanges The number of applicants at the Employment Exchanges for vacancies during the month shows an increase on the previous month. For every 100 vacancies for males there were 167 applicants, and for every 100 for women there were 91 applicants, as compared with 162 and 83 respectively in March.

According to returns from 5,714 Sickness Insurance According to returns from 5,714 Sickness Insurance Societies the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid (and who are therefore assumed to be employed) increased, between April 1st and May 1st, by 296,341 or 2.9 per cent. Male members numbered 6,530,692, an increase of 3.4 per cent., and female members 3,907,235, an increase of 2.1 per cent. cent., and temale members 5,907,255, an increase of 2 1 per cent. Persons in receipt of sickness benefit are not included in these totals, but a certain number of short-time workers and unemployed are included under regulations which provide that the Unions of Communes shall maintain the insurance of such persons in the society of which they were members.

The number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donations from public funds decreased during April as it had done in March. On May 1st, according to the reports of the Demobilisation Commissioner, the total number of these was 292,803, as against 329,544 on April 1st. Of these 228,490 (previous month 258,780) were males, and 64,313 females (previous month 70,764). The members of families of unemployed who were in receipt of Family Allowances decreased from 307,107 in March to 272,342 in April. This decrease, however, does not signify a general improvement in the labour market. An increasing number of large industrial centres, Bremen, Königsberg, Cologne, Stuttgart, Dresden, Chemnitz, Gotha, Halle, Liegnitz, Erfurt and others report increased unemployment in spite of more stringent observance of the regulations governing the ore stringent observance of the regulations governing the ayment of out-of-work donations. In the last-named town, or example, the number of persons in receipt of donation creased during the last week of the month by 4.3 per cent. This increase is not apparent, however, in the returns for the whole country, because at this season of the year unemployment in agriculture decreases considerably.

Establishment of Federal Employment Department.— The official Reichsanzeiger of 10th May publishes an Order relating to the establishment of a Federal Employment Department. The new Department will be under the control of the Minister of Labour, and its duties will consist in

1. Watching the labour market and publishing information regarding it, for the purpose of the adjustment as far as possible of supply and demand as between different districts and trades.

* Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 5th June, 1920.

- Supervising, in co-operation with the State authorities, all arrangements for the co-ordination of Employment Exchanges in a large area; supervising Employment Exchanges of every description, including those carried on
- 3. Regulating the enlistment and the placing of foreign
- 4 In co-operation with the State authorities, supervising all provisions made for advising as to the choice of a trade and for the placing of apprentices.
- 5. Putting into execution measures taken under statutory regulations or under general administrative decrees issued by the Federal Government for reducing
- 6. Keeping a record of collective agreements, and utilising it for statistical purposes.
- 7. Observing strikes and lockouts; and
- 8. Watching the development of trade associations of employers and workers.

Further duties may be assigned to the Department by the Minister of Labour, subject to the approval of the Federal Council.

The Department is authorised to demand information necessary for the carrying out of its objects, from the Employment Exchanges, Communes, Unions of Communes, Chambers of Commerce, Handicrafts, and Agriculture; sickness insurance societies, and unions of such societies; and from trade organisations of employers and employed

The Department is also empowered, with the approval of the supreme authorities of a State, to transfer its duties and powers to central Employment Exchanges which are formed by combining the Employment Exchanges of a State or several States or of the larger areas in a State

FRANCE *

Employment Exchanges in May.—According to returns furnished to the Central Employment Exchange, the number of permanent situations found by Exchanges during the week ending 29th May was 10,279, of which 7,504 were for men and 2,775 for women. This total shows an increase of 409 on that of the previous week. There were also 7,564 temporary situations found, 6,427 being for men and 1,137 for women, while in addition 2,914 foreign workers were for women, while in addition 2,914 foreign workers were placed in employment, making a total of 20,757 placings

The number of applicants for work who were not placed was 10,362 (7,811 men and 2,551 women), which is practically the same as in the previous week. Of the unplaced applithe same as in the previous week. Of the unplaced applicants 46.6 per cent. were resident in the Seine Department (which includes Paris). The unsatisfied offers of work amounted to 9,391, of which 5,342 were for men and 4,049 for women, the total showing an increase of 163 on that of the previous week. Twenty-five per cent. of the unfilled vacancies were in domestic service, 11 per cent. in building undertakings and public works and 8 per cent. in agriculture

SWITZERLAND.

The monthly report issued by the Central Federal Employment Exchange of Switzerland states that during April the labour market was characterised by a scarcity in the supply of women workers (in all occupations), of agricultural workers and, in many centres, of skilled operatives, more particularly in the building and clothing trades. The labour market was somewhat disturbed as the result of a dispute in the building trade.

During April the applications by men for employment were 100·1 per 100 situations offered, as compared with 91·8 in March, while applications by women numbered 66·4 as compared with 59·4 in March.

SWEDEN.

Employment in February.—According to data published in No. 4 of Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department of Social Affairs) 7.5 per cent. of the members of Swedish trade unions making returns to the Department for Social Affairs were unemployed on 1st February last, as compared with 6.7 per cent. on the first day of the preceding month, and 7.5 per cent. on 1st February, 1919. The figures for the most recent dates are stated to be provisional and subject to revision.

^{*} Journal Officiel, 5th June, 1920.

[†]Eidgenössische Zentralstelle für Arbeitsnachweis: Monatsbericht, April, 1920.

Number of Unemployment

June, 1920

NORWAY.*

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

Charles of Mandag	Me	mbersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	Mar. 31,	Feb. 29,	Mar. 31,	Mar. 31,	Feb. 29,	Mar. 31	
	1920.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1920.	1919.	
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters, &c. Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoemakers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	882	885	838	6.7	10:1	7:2	
	1,467	1,480	1,510	1.7	3:4	6:4	
	765	751	552	0.1	5:2	1:1	
	10,128	10,191	8,411	1.5	1:3	2:6	
	1,035	1,008	1,049	0.6	0:8	1:4	
	2,521	2,522	2,480	0.3	0:4	0:3	
	901	896	891	1.0	0:8	1:7	
	611	618	680	1.5	1:0	3:2	
	574	527†	470	4.5	2:3†	0:9	
Total	18,884	18,878	16,881	1.2	1.9	2.6	

DENMARK.I

Employment in April.—According to returns made to the the Danish Statistical Department by the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 314,000 workpeople 3.5 per cent. were unemployed on 30th April, as compared with 6.7 per cent. on 26th March. The following Table gives the percentage of unemployment in various industries in Copenhagen and in the provinces on these dates. (Comparative figures for the end of April, 1919, are not available):—

	Number of Workpeople	Percentage Unemplo yed.			
Trades.	included in Returns for 30th April, 1920.	26th March, 1920,	30th April, 1920.		
Copenhagen: Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	13,100 64,300 15,800 31,500	7:9 2:7 0:9 3:1	5:8 2:5 1:8 3:4		
Total	124,700	3.3	3.0		
Provinces:— Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	21,400 57,900 15,500 94,500	14·3 4·3 1·1 13·1	5:4 3:7 0:9 4:1		
Total	189,300	9.2	3.8		
Grand Total	314,000	6.7	3.2		

CANADA.§

Employment in February.—Returns relating to unemployment in February received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,445 labour organisations having a total membership of 181,405, show that 4.33 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4.28 per cent. at the end of January, 1920, and 5.61 per cent. at the end of February, 1919.

The following Table gives the percentages unemployed in the principal groups of trades for each of the periods:—

Group of Trades.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
	on 28 Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1919.
All trades reporting	181,405	4.33	4.58	5.61
PRINCIPAL UNIONS. Building and construction	27,134 10,832 18,647 2,298 1,968 3,667 4,688 54,636 6,185 11,435 3,454 4,349 9,111	12:14 4:78 3:38 0:00 0:15 10:20 0:77 1:78 0:20 9:74 0:12 0:05 0:31	11·77 0·84 4·11 0·18 1·34 7·90 0·39 1·90 0·18 13·13 0·75 0·54 1·31	16:44 3:79 5:54 12:99 0:26 8:90 4:00 2:74 3:42 18:17 3:69 0:96 0:70

^{*} Information supplied through the courtesy of the Notwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

† Revised figure.

UNITED STATES.*

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

(a) March, 1920, as compared with February, 1920.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wo	kpeople.	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
				Per cent.	£	£	Per cent	
Iron and steel Railway and tramway car building and	107 51	163,810 48,276	166,732 48,535	+ 1.8	2,515,819 590,411		+ 6.7	
repairing Automobile	38	107,336	106,577	- 0.7	718,319	764,969	+ 6.2	
manufacturing Cotton manu-	52	54,193	54,977	+ 1.4	232,798	240,529	+ 3.3	
facturing Cotton finishing Hosiery and	16 63	12,787 33,511	12,808 33,741	+ 0.2 + 0.7	59,755 128,060			
underwear Woollen Silk Men's ready-		44,703 16,875 32,534	45,696 16,750 34,346	+ 2·2 - 0·7 + 5·6	233,521 155,107 225,280	163,523	+ 5.4	
made clothing Boots and shoes Cigar manufac-	68	62,240 16,717	62,925 16,941	+ 1:3	300,532 69,806		+6.7	
turing Leather manu-	31	17,228	17,335	+ 0.8	93,920	95,605	+ 1.8	
facturing Paper making	53	25,487	26,625	+ 4.5	141,535	150,963	+ 6.7	

In comparing the reports of the same industries for March, 1920, with those for February, 1920, eleven show an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll and two a decrease. Increases of 5.6, 4.5 and 2.2 per cent. are shown in men's ready-made clothing, paper making and woollen respectively. Both automobile manufacturing and silk show a decrease of 0.7 per cent. Increases in aggregate earnings are shown in all the thirteen industries, the greatest, 11.6 per cent., being in men's ready-made clothing.

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

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	I	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Mar., 1919.	Mar., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Mar., 1919.	Mar., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-),		
Iron and steel Railway and tramway car building and	111 51	160,467 55,501	170,963 48,535	Per cent. + 6.5 - 12.6	£ 2,192,843 622,689	£ 2,751,344 639,641	Per cent + 25.5 + 2.7		
repairing Automobile	38	91,668	126,434	+ 37.9	550,387	900,414	+ 63.8		
manufacturing Cotton manu-	52	45,973	53,318	+ 16.0	135,954	231,466	+ 70.3		
facturing Cotton finishing Hosiery and	16 65	8,758 28,495	12,808 34,302	+ 46.2	32,420 83,766		+ 69.8		
underwear Woollen Silk Men's ready-	50 49 49	24,986 15,188 23,666	48,361 16,750 36,770	+ 93.6 + 10.3 + 55.4	88,628 108,765 103,037	163,523	+183.4 + 50.3 +163.8		
made clothing Boots and shoes Cigar manufac-	70 56	58,392 18,233	63,710 16,746	+ 9.1	244,285 61,740		+ 32.6		
turing Leather manu-	33	15,793	17,486	+ 10.7	72,691	96,389	+ 32.6		
facturing Paper making	53	23,976	26,625	+ 11.0	109,999	150,963	+ 37.2		

When the figures for March, 1920, are compared with those of identical establishments for March, 1919, increases are shown in the number of workpeople employed in eleven industries and decreases in two. The largest increases, 93.6, 55.4 and 46.2 per cent, appear in woollen, men's ready-made clothing and cotton finishing respectively, while decreases of 12.6 and 8.2 per cent. are shown in railway and tramway car building and eigar manufacturing. All industries report increases in the amount of the payroll. The largest, 183.4 and 163.8 per cent. appear in woollen and men's ready-made clothing, while cotton finishing, cotton manufacturing and hosiery and underwear show respective increases of 90.4, 70.3 and 69.8 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, on the whole, in May, and was considerably better than in May, 1919. In certain industries, however, including boot and shoe manufacture, the leather trades, and the linen industry in Ireland, there was some slackness and loss of working time.

Trade Unions, mainly of skilled workmen, with a net nembership of 1,572,085, reported 1.1 per cent. of their nembers as unemployed at the end of May, as compared ith 0.9 per cent. at the end of April.

In industries in which workpeople are insured against nemployment under the National Insurance Acts, the perentage unemployed on 28th May, 1920, calculated from the umber of unemployment books and out-of-work donation olicies lodged, was 2.68 as compared with 2.80 on 30th

The number of men on the Live Register of the Employnent Exchanges at 28th May, 1920, was 261,158, a decrease of 15,781 on the total at 30th April; the number of women ras 43,749, a decrease of 5,227 on the total at 30th April. The number of vacancies unfilled at May 28th was 37,926 or men and 45,735 for women, the corresponding figures at the April being 37,885, and 48,066 h April being 37,885 and 48,066.

Employment at coal mines continued good. The number of orkpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns eceived was slightly greater than in April and nearly 6 or cent. greater than a year earlier. The average number f days worked per week by these mines in the fortnight nded 22nd May was 5.75—the same as in April, 1920, and fay, 1919. Employment continued good at iron and shale ines, and was fairly good at tin, lead and zinc mines. At uarries it was good on the whole.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good; the number of furnaces in blast showed an increase as compared with April, 1920, and May, 1919. At iron and steel works employment also remained good, except in the Midlands, where it suffered from a scarcity of fuel due mainly to a strike of canal boatmen. In the engineering trade employment was good and showed a slight improvement; in shipyards it continued to be restricted by the shortage of raw materials, and showed a slight decline. In the tinplate trade and in the other metal trades it continued good generally. d good generally.

the tinplate trade and in the other metal trades is continued good generally.

In the spinning section of the cotton trade employment continued good; in the weaving branch some decline was reported towards the end of the month. Employment in the woollen and worsted, hosiery, jute, silk, and carpet trades continued good. In the lace trade it remained fairly good, but showed some decline in the levers branch. In the linen trade it continued good in Scotland; in Ireland it was slack, and the shortage of raw materials resulted in much short time being worked. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades shortages of coal and dyestuffs also caused some loss of time, but employment continued fairly good generally. In the leather trades it showed a decline and short time was worked in many districts. In the boot and shoe trades much short time was worked, and slackness of trade led to extended holidays at Whitsuntide. Employment continued fairly good in the bespoke tailoring trades; in the ready-made trade a decline was reported. In the shirt and collar, corset, and felt hat trades employment was good; with dressmakers and milliners in London it was fairly good; in the wholesale mantle, costume, etc., trades it was fair.

In the brick trades employment continued good; in the

In the brick trades employment continued good; in the In the brick trades employment continued good; in the cement trade it was very good and much overtime was worked. In the building trades, employment remained good, and a deficiency of skilled operatives was reported. Employment in the wood-working and furnishing trades remained good on the whole. In the pottery and glass trades, employment, though hindered by shortages of fuel and materials, continued good, and a shortage of labour was reported in some cases. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good generally and overtime was worked by letterpress printers, especially in London. In the food preparation trades employment was fairly good on the whole.

In England and Wales agricultural operations were favoured by the weather, and some arrears of work were overtaken; skilled labour was in good demand, but casual labour was nearly always sufficient. In Scotland the weather was not so favourable; generally speaking, the supply of labour was equal to the demand. In fishing employment declined at several centres and was only fair on the whole. With seamen employment was moderate, and showed a falling off as compared with the previous month; the supply of men was generally in excess of the demand. With dock labour employment ranged from fair to good.

The general position, as indicated in the above para-

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The following Table shows the number of persons insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts 1911 to 1916, and the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged* at 28th May, 1920:-

	Trade.		bers Insuril 16th, 1		Books a Donation	nd Out-or n Policies red 28th Ma	f-Work remain-
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1	Buildings and Works Construction:						
1	Carpenters	137.392	358	137,750 61,160	507	7	514
	Bricklayers	137,392 61,131	29		167		167
93	Others	685,884	3,969	689,853	17,608	107 255	17,715 10,111
	Shipbuilding	326,669	5,575	332,244	9,856	200	10,111
	Engineering and	1,182,984	203,550	1,386,534	41,569	8,252	49,801
	Vehicle Construction	224,307	15,225	239,532	3,143	301	3,444
	Sawmilling	15,124	788	15,912	1,193	20	1,213
	Other Insured	41,541	205	41,746	74,279	8,923	83,202
	Total under Act of 1911	2,675,032	229,699	2,904,731	14,210	0,023	01,000
-	Iron and Steel Manu- facture	196,911	8,172	205,083	2,271	577	2 848
1	TinplateManufacture		3,688	19,417	88	12	100
10	Wire Manufacture	23,002	8,079	31,081	202	118	320
13	Anchors, Chains,						
1	Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc	15,072	12,771	27,843	198	222	420
18	Brass	21,446	7,643	29,089	375	73	448
	Copper, Tin, Lead,				010	100	418
	Zinc, etc.	25,828	9,699	35,527	310	106	410
	Hardware, Hollow- ware.	75.013	47,880	122,893	987	1,215	2,202
1	Tools Files Saws				2000		000
	Implem'nts, Cutlery	17,345	6,634	23,979	160	78	238
			7,166	17,364	325	37	362
186	Jewellery Needles, Pins, Type-	10,100	1,100	11,501			
1	founding Dies, etc	4,940	7,306	12,246	81	24	105
	Electrical Scientific			1 8 8 9 7			
1	etc. Apparatus and Appliances	40,001	22,399	62,400	1,268	474	1,742
1	Miscellaneous Metals		5,080	8,192	278	61	339
1	Ammunition and Ex-				0.100	4.100	0.000
	plosives	49,773	82,034	131,807 129,882	2,183 1,328	4,139	6.322 2,231
	Chemicals Leather and Leather	103,555	26,327	120,004	1,540	903	2,231
13	Goods	41,450	21,704	63,154	1,230	427	1,657
	Brick, Tile, and Ar-	-					
1	tificial Building		0 907	47,353	362	190	552
	Materials Ma	38,966	8,387	41,000	302	100	002
1	chined Woodwork	2		1		1	0.000
1	and Wooden Cases	65,777	18,163	83,940	1,380	623	2,003
1	Rubber and Manu	10 004	30,296	70,990	778	582	1,360
1	factures thereof .	48,778					4.483
-	Total under 1916 Ac	-		_			28.148
	FOTAL, INSURED IN		210,501				
	DUSTRIES	. 3,512,622	648,206	4,160,828	89,375	5 21,975	111,350
							-

Unemployment Percentages based on above figures.

Trade. (For fuller headings		age Unem 8th May, 1		cor	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 30th April, 1920.			
see Table above)	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.		
Building	2·04 2·22 3·02	2·11 4·61 4·57	2:04 2:24 3:04	+ 0.18 - 0.13	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.25 \\ +0.15 \\ -0.38 \end{array}$	- 0·17 - 0·17		
Engineering and Ironfounding Vehicle Construction Sawmilling Other	3.51 1.40 7.89 0.57	4.04 1.98 2.54 0.49	3.59 1.44 7.62 0.57	$ \begin{array}{r rrrr} - 0.37 \\ - 0.07 \\ - 0.02 \\ - 0.13 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.73 \\ -0.03 \\ -0.12 \\ -1.46 \end{array} $	- 0.42 - 0.03 - 0.13		
Total Insured under	2.78	3.88	2.86	- 0.12	- 0.67	- 0.50		
Iron and Steel Tinplate Wire Anchors, Chains, etc. Brass Copper, Tin, Lead, &c. Hardware Tools, Cutlery, etc. Clocks, Plate, etc. Needles, Pins, Dies, &c Electrical, etc. App. Miscellaneous Metals	1.75 1.20 1.32 0.92 3.19 1.64 3.17	7.06 0.33 1.46 1.74 0.96 1.09 2.54 1.18 0.52 0.33 2.12 1.20	1:39 0:52 1:03 1:51 1:54 1:17 1:79 0:99 2:08 0:86 2:79 4:14	+ 0°39 - 0°10 - 0°10 + 0°28 + 0°80 + 0°27 - 0°12 - 0°04 - 0°60 + 0°41 - 0°22 - 0°32	- 1 · 38 - 0 · 10 - 0 · 21 + 0 · 24 - 0 · 13 + 0 · 23 + 0 · 31 + 0 · 15 + 0 · 13 - 0 · 18 - 0 · 05 - 0 · 08	+ 0.32 - 0.10 - 0.13 + 0.27 + 0.55 + 0.04 + 0.01 - 0.16 - 0.16		
Ammunition and Explosives Chemicals Leather Brick, etc. Sawmilling, etc.† Rubber Other	4:39 1:28 2:97 0:93 2:10 1:91	5·05 3·43 1·97 2·27 3·43 1·92 3·75	4·78 1·72 2·62 1·17 2·39 1·92 3·35	- 0.14 - 0.12 + 0.36 + 0.01 + 0.21 - 0.01 - 0.27	- 0.07 + 0.16 - 0.03 + 0.12 - 0.46 - 0.11 - 0.01	- 0°12 - 0°0 + 0°22 + 0°0 - 0°0 - 0°1		
Total Insured under Act of 1916	1 .00	3.15	2.24	+ 0.09	- 0.03	+ 0.0		
TOTAL, INSURED INDUSTRIES	2.54	3.39	2.68	- 0.10	- 0.52	- 0.1		

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

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

[†] Statistiske Efterretninger, 18th May, 1920. Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen. § The Labour Gazette, April, 1920 The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

 $[\]mbox{*}$ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

[†]The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, the railway and tramway car building and repairing and the silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

TRADE UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,572,085 reported 16,689 (or 1.1 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1920, compared with 0.9 per cent. a month ago, and 2.1 per cent. a year ago.

Trade.	Member- ship at end of May, 1920, ex- cluding those ser-	Unem at er	entage ployed nd of 1920.*	in perd Unemp	or Dec. (—) centage loyed as d with a
	ving in H.M. Forces.	Num- ber. Per- centage		Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	95,580 179,907 537,258	240 225 8,963	0·3 0·1 1·7	+ 0.1	- 0.7 - 0.9
building. Miscellaneous Metal Textiles:—	82,440 108,489	504 1,915	0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8 - 2.1
Woollen and Worsted Other	11,716 114,790 97,196	184 1,457 615	1.9	+ 0.5 + 0.4	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ -3.6 \\ -1.6 \end{bmatrix}$
Paper. Furnishing Woodworking	36,876 57,550	146 298	0.4 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0:1 - 1:3
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing	88,553 95,228 18,615 1,392	1,053 718 235	1.3 0.8 1.3	+ 0.5 + 0.1 + 0.5 - 0.1	+ 0.3 - 0.5 - 0.6
Pottery	41,700 4,795	30 106	0.1	+.0.8	$\begin{array}{c c} -2.3 \\ +2.1 \\ -3.3 \\ $
Total	1,572,085	16,689	1.1	+ 0.5	-1.0

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included May,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for May, 1920.	1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining	612,543 16,969 4,741	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5*75 5*92 5*96	Days. + 0.30 - 0.04	Days 0.04	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	28,500 124,297	Furnaces in Blast. 275 Mills Working 501 Shifts Worked (one week). 687,711	No. + 2 + 2 Per cent. - 0.9	No + 12 + 61 Per cent. + 62	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

	Num ber	of Worl	kpeople.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.‡			
Trade.	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles:- Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc.	93,432 18,109 32,807 34,136 10,833 16,853 7,870 15,892 25,363	Per cent. + 0.6 + 0.2 - 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.5 - 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.4	Per cent. +19.3 + 5.8 + 8.3 + 8.7 + 9.3 + 8.5 +29.0 +18.9 +17.3	£ 289,337 47,321 76,761 53,978 22,042 38,292 17,993 33,772 95,114	Per cent. +28.5 + 2.2 + 0.8 + 2.3 + 1.8 + 15.1 + 0.4 + 2.9 + 5.3	Per cent. + 68°0 + 33°4 + 36°5 + 48°3 + 33°2 + 61°1 + 82°5 + 51°9 + 58°5	
Total	255,295	+ 0.3	+14.1	674,610	+13.1	+ 55.9	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Readymade Tailoring Paper Printing and Bookbuding.	60,607 14,739 24,484 14,699 16,712	- 0.3 + 0.3 - 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.2	+6.1 +13.8 -1.7 +30.9 +18.2	159,563 24,371 47,703 45,334 49,057	+ 0.1 + 5.7 + 0.8 + 6.4 + 1.1	+ 35·2 + 40·6 + 8·5 + 70·7 + 42·3	
Pottery	15,393 11,764 6,935 9,969 57,286	+ 1.0 + 0.1 + 1.7 + 2.9 - 0.2	+15.6 +25.7 +23.7 +34.9 + 8.7	38,377 39,393 23,726 35,657 141,670	+11.5 + 8.2 + 8.6 + 6.2 + 3.1	+ 49·2 + 64·3 + 57·2 + 63·4 + 36·7	
Total	232,588	+ 0.5	+11.2	604,851	+ 3.2	+ 40.5	
Tin Mining Lead and Zinc Min- ing.§	1,843 825	+ 0.2 + 1.6	+7.5	4,925 2,508	+ 3.6	+ 30°4 - 2°5	
Grand Total	490,551	+ 0.3	+12.8	1,286,894	+ 8.3	+ 48.0	

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

† Based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

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

§ Including some barytes and fluor-spar mining.

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 number employed and wages paid at different dates relate the same firms at each date.]

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued good. At the collieries making returns in May there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month, and of 5.7 per cent. on a year ago. Of the 612,543 workpeople included in the Returns for May, 348,368 (or 56.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12* days during the fortnight to which the Returns relate, and a further 207,395 (or 33.9 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days.

The average number of days worked per week showed little or no change in any of the districts as compared with April. The average for the whole of the United Kingdom (5.75 days) was the same as in the previous month and in May, 1919.

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

	emp	of Workp loyed at	Mines	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
District.	ended with a ended 22nd			as com	as compared with a		
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Staffordshire Worcester Warwick	42,639 115,173 6,294 63,620 29,385 60,724 31,203 32,899 31,215	Per cent. +0·1 +0·2 +0·3 +0·1 +0·5 -0·0 -1·9	Per cent. + 7·2 + 7·4 + 5·3 + 4·0 + 3·6 + 5·2 + 7·7 + 2·7	Days. 5:48 5:55 5:90 5:91 5:87 5:73 5:57 5:91	Days. +0.06 -0.02 +0.04 -0.11 -0.06 +0.08 -0.01	Days0.01 -0.05 +0.04 +0.03 -0.09 -0.12 +0.14	
and Salop	10,917 7,082 7,150 118,793	-0.1 +4.9 +0.4 +0.4	+ 3·4 + 8·7 + 0·3 + 5·6	5.89 5.98 5.98 5.97	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.04 \\ +0.02 \\ -0.02 \\ -0.01 \end{array} $	+0.03 +0.04 +0.03	
ENGLAND & WALES	557,094	+0.3	+ 5.2	5.78	-0.01	-0.01	
West Scotland Lothians Fifeshire	22.043 2,825 30,143	-0.8 -0.4 +0.8	+ 5°3 + 6°8 + 9°8	5·26 5·32 5·58	+0.05 +0.10 -0.01	+0.19 +0.15 +0.04	
SCOTLAND	55,011	+0.1	+ 7.8	5.44	+0.05	+0.11	
IRELAND	438	+0.5	+20.3	4.97	+0.02	-0.39	
UNITED KINGDOM	612,543	+0.3	+ 5.7	5.75			

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 22nd May, 1920, was provisionally returned to the Board of Trade at 18,930,241 tons. In the four weeks ended 24th April, 1920, it was 17,140,278 tons.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during May, 1920, amounted to 2,361,163 tons, or 110,083 tons more than in April, 1920, but 3,786,451 tons less than in May, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND **OUARRYING.**

EMPLOYMENT remained good at iron and shale mines and was fairly good at tin, lead and zinc mines. At quarries employment continued good generally, and more labour could have been employed. A good many stoppages were caused by bad weather.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to mines and open works at which 16,969 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 22nd May, 1920, show increases in the total number could have been employed. Many stoppages were caused

The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 5.92, compared with 5.62 in April, 1920, and 5.92

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

year ago. In the following Table the Returns received resummarised by districts:—

	emplo	of Works yed at M l in the R	ines in-	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended compared with a			Fort- night ended	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	22nd May, 1920. Month ago		Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland and Lan-	7,469	Per cent.	Per cent. + 4'1	Days. 5.94	Days. — 0.04	Days. + 0.01	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lan- cashire Scotland Other Districts	5,863 689 2,948	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1.8 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 3.7 \end{array}$	+ 0.5 + 4.1 + 7.3	5.92 5.12 5.99	+ 0.77 + 0.31	- 0.01 + 0.05	
All Districts	16,969	+ 1.3	+ 3.3	5.92	+ 0.30		

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 4,741 workpeople in the fortnight ended 22nd May, 1920, show that the number employed was 1.6 per cent. greater than in the previous month, but 3.2 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 5.96, a decrease of 0.04 compared both with April, 1920, with May, 1919.

and with May, 1916.

Tin.—Returns from tin mines employing 1,843 workpeople at the end of May show that the number employed was 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. more than in May, 1919. The total amount paid in wages at these mines was £19,700 in four weeks in May, 1920, an increase of 3.6 per cent. on a month earlier, and of

0.04 per cent. on a year earlier. Employment was fairly good on the whole, and a shortage f miners and other labour was reported from the Pendeen

district.

Lead and Zinc.—Returns have been received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, &c.) employing 825 workpeople in May. These Returns show that the number of workpeople employed at the end of May, 1920, was 1.6 per cent. more than in April, 1920, and 11.9 per cent. less than in May, 1919, while the total amount paid in wages to all workpeople employed at these mines was £10,030 in four weeks in May, 1900 or increase of 2.2 per cent. on a month earlier, and a 20, an increase of 2.2 per cent. on a month earlier, and a

decrease of 2.5 per cent. on a month earlier, and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. on a year earlier.

Employment in the Welsh mines was reported as fair. An improvement was reported from Derbyshire and conditions were fair generally. In Cumberland and Durham employment was fairly good on the whole. In the Scottish districts it was again good and there was a demand for miners.

QUARRYING.

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

		ploved	Workpeon at Quar	ries in-	Aver	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.		
-		Fort- night ended	t compared with		Fort- night ended compared with		se (-)	
		22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Limestone Sandstone dranite Slate Basalt Whinstone	::::::	4,167 1,347 1,976 2,548 975 401	Per Cent. + 1'4 + 1'2 + 3'3 + 0'3 + 7'6 + 9'3	Per Cent. + 5.7 + 25.0 + 5.1 + 33.1 + 13.8 + 23.4	Days. 5:77 5:47 6:74 5:51 5:54 5:49	Days. + 0.23 + 0.25 + 0.52 - 0.24 + 0.96 - 0.30	Days 0'20 - 0'42 - 0'11 - 0'22 - 0'20 - 0'51	
All Quarrying		11,414	+ 2.2	+ 14.2	5.64	+ 0.55	- 0.53	

Limestone.—Employment was again good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement, and airly good at other quarries. Bad weather was responsible or a considerable amount of lost time.

Sandstone.—Employment was good at grindstone and paving stone quarries; at other quarries it was fairly good. There was a shortage of all grades of labour.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment remained good generally at quarries producing road-making material, and fairly good at quarries for paving setts. Slate.—Employment continued fairly good in North

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment continued good at basalt quarries and improved to good at whinstone quarries.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during May. At the works covered by the returns received, 275 furnaces were in blast at the end of May as compared with 273 in April, and 263 in May, 1919. A few firms reported a shortage of labour, and a scarcity of fuel was also reported from several districts

District.	include	per of Fund in the R last at en	eturns,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May on a			
District.	May, 1920.	April, 1920.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cleveland Cleveland Cumberland and Lancs. S. and S. W. Yorks. Derby and Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton Staffs, and Worcester South Wales and Monmouth Other Districts	67 29 10 32 30 28 12 5	67 29 10 31 30 28 11 5	68 29 11 32 27 27 7 5	:: +1 +1	-1 -1 +3 +1 +5		
ENGLAND AND WALES	213	211	206	+ 2	+ 7		
SCOTLAND	62	62	57		+ 5		
TOTAL	275	273	263	+ 2	+12		

The imports of iron ore in May, 1920, amounted to 710,592 tons, or 37,826 tons less than in April, 1920, but 72,382 tons more than in May, 1913.

The exports of pig iron in May, 1920, amounted to 61,389 tons, or 226 tons less than in April, 1920, and 35,704 tons less than in May, 1913.

less than in May, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good, except

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good, except in the Midlands, where it was adversely affected by scarcity of fuel, mainly due to a strike of canal boatmen. A shortage of puddlers was still reported by some firms, especially in Scotland.

The volume of available employment (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) at the works employing 124,297 workpeople to which the returns relate during the week ended 22nd May, 1920, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 6.2 per cent. on May, 1919. The average number of shifts* per man was 5.53, compared with 5.56 in April and 5.59 a year ago.

	emplo	Workpe yed by f ing retur	irms	Aggreg	ate num Shifts.*	ber of	
_	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (- Dec. (- comp	-) as	Week ended 22nd	Dec. (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crusible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers TOTAL	14,517 596 1,205 7,775 40,269 5,125 12,319 12,258 30,233 124,297	Per cent. + 1'2 + 0'3 + 0'3 - 2'7 - 1'8 + 5'0 + 0'4 - 0'4	Per cent. +13.0 +14.4 -21.9 + 4.6 +13.4 + 5.6 - 1.4 - 5.3 + 8.8 + 7.2	82,077 3,177 6,181 39,615 211,096 28,113 72,425 70,673 174,404 687,711	Per cent. + 1.4 + 0.2 - 3.7 - 4.2 - 3.1 + 2.8 + 0.0 - 7.6 + 3.6 - 0.9	Ber cent. +14'9 +31'7 -28'0 + 1'6 +11'1 +12'1 - 0'9 - 6'6 + 7'3 + 6'2	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs, and Cheshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth Total, England and Wales Scotland TOTAL	14,183 11,759 30,375 4,291 9,760 10,051 4,957 13,853 99,229 25,068 124,297	Per cent. + 0.9 - 0.2 + 2.8 - 1.0 - 0.2 - 10.6 - 2.8 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5	Per cent. +14·1 +10·9 + 6·4 + 1·9 - 4·6 - 1·0 - 7·7 +18·2 +6·4 +10·5 + 7·2	76,713 66,746 171,725 24,204 53,244 53,326 26,907 (74,749 547,614 140,097	Per cent 1'1 - 0'6 + 2'1 - 0'6 + 2'5 - 1'5 - 6'7 - 1'0 - 1'3 + 0'5 - 0'9	Per cent. +12·3 +10·1 + 9·5 + 3·0 - 7·7 - 5·5 - 9·5 +13·9 + 5·6 + 8·6	

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

^{*} See note * at foot of second column on page 300.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during May was good on the whole and showed an improvement on the previous month. Ironmoulders continued to be very well employed, the scarcity of moulders adversely affecting the absorption of

men into other occupations.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 16th April, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 28th May.

Division.	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number of Unemploy- ment Books and Out-of- Work Dona- tion Policies Lodged at 28th May, 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at 28th May, 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as com- pared with 30th Apl., 1920.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S, Midlands and Eastern S,E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	172,742 110,321 238,792 158,210 66,497 194,035 81,545 (40,451 (64,032 (31,012 197,420	11,394 3,786 5,994 3,408 1,644 4,271 3,098 2,530 4,629 429 5,878 12,740	6:60 3:43 2:51 2:15 2:47 2:20 3:80 6:25 7:23 1:38 2:98 8:70	- 0 · 11 - 0 · 68 - 0 · 55 - 0 · 62 + 0 · 06 - 0 · 43 - 0 · 13 - 0 · 13 - 0 · 13 - 0 · 29 - 0 · 48 - 0 · 12
UNITED KINGDOM	1,386,534	49,801	3.28	- 0.42
Males	1,182,984 203,550	41,569 8,232	3.21 4.04	- 0:37 - 0:73

Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair, but difficulties continued to arise from lack of material. On the Tees it remained good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued good or fairly good generally, although a slight decline was experienced in the Manchester district, attributed to shortage of castings and coal. It was again good at Crewe and showed an improvement on the previous

month.

At Leeds there was a further improvement but most works closed down for four days at Whitsuntide partly in order that supplies of coal might be accumulated. Iron-moulders have agreed to work overtime for a few west to make up the shortage of castings. At Wakefield employment remained good in all branches, while at Bradford, Huddersfield and Hull the previous month's standard was maintained. At Sheffield employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement as compared with April. At Nottingham conditions again improved, but at Grantham considerable short time was worked, and a certain amount of short time was also necessitated at Lincoln. At Derby

considerable short time was worked, and a certain amount of short time was also necessitated at Lincoln. At Derby employment remained good.

At Birmingham and Wolverhampton employment was again good, a considerable amount of overtime being worked in the motor car and cycle industries on urgent jobs. At Coventry employment was reported as moderate, while at Norwich, Bedford and Luton a decline was experienced. At Ipswich and Colchester employment was fair and at Chelmsford it was good. In the Southern Counties and Wales employment remained fair on the whole, though at some centres a considerable number of workpeople were out of employment.

of employment.

At Glasgow there was an improvement in certain branches, but at locomotive works short time was in operation in consequence of lack of material. In the East of Scotland employment was fairly good. At Belfast it was again moderate, while at Cork a decline was experienced and con-

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good during May, but was somewhat restricted owing to the continued shortage of raw materials. On the whole it was hardly so good as in the previous month.

On the Tyne and Wear employment with rivetters, caulkers and platers was affected by a shortage of materials and was only fair. With other branches, however, it was good, and joiners on the Wear worked a considerable amount of overtime. At Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton employment remained good on the whole.

At Hull employment with shipwrights was fair. It remained good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe, though at Yarmouth conditions were adversely affected by a trade dispute. On the Thames employment continued to decline, but barge builders were well employed and worked

decline, but barge builders were well employed and worked overtime. At Southampton it was fair, and with ship-wrights at Bristol it was good. At the South Wales ports employment was described as slack, and worse than in April. On the Mersey it was reported as very good with drillers and very fair with shipwrights, some overtime being worked on repairs. At Barrow a scarcity of shipwrights, joiners

and plumbers was again reported.

Employment on the Clyde was very good with shipwrights and joiners, but not so good with other branches, employ-

ment being restricted owing to a thortage of materials. It remained good with shipwrights at Aberdeen and Dundee. At Belfast and Cork employment showed a decline in some

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 16th April, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 28th May:—

Division.	Number Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number of Unemploy- ment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies lodged at 28th May, 1920.	Percentage Unem- ployed at 28th May, 1920.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 30th April, 1920.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands South Midlands and Eastern.	14,022 74,369 48,751 9,838 2,638 1,027 4,432	524 1,526 1,102 137 33 35 113	3.74 2.05 2.26 1.39 1.25 3.41 2.55	+ 0.80 + 0.01 + 0.48 - 0.12 + 0.15 - 0.97 + 0.45
S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	5,411 30,653 12,613 99,752 28,738	2,026 640 2,097 1,708	3°14 6°61 5°07 2°10 5°94	$\begin{array}{c} -0.45 \\ -0.35 \\ +1.61 \\ +0.54 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	332,244	10,111	3.04	+ 0.17
Males Females	326,669 5,575	9,856 255	3°02 4°57	+ 0.19 + 0.18

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued good. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month showed an increase of 2 compared with the previous month, and of 64 compared with May, 1919. A general shortage of all classes of mill labour was still reported. Difficulty was experienced in securing regular supplies of tinplate bars. Shortage of fuel was reported by many firms, which resulted, in some cases, in irregular working.

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number o	f Mills in	operation
Works. At end of May, 1920. Month ago.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Steel Sheet	79 11	+ 1	::	402	+10 - 8	+ 40 + 24
TOTAL	90			501	+ 2	+ 64

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May, 1920, amounted to 78,241 tons, or 9,084 tons more than in April, 1920, but 42,438 tons less than in May, 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally and a fair amount of overtime was worked. Trade unions with 82,440 members of overtime was worked. had 0.6 per cent of t of overtime was worked. Trade unions with 82,440 members had 0.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, 1920, compared with 0.5 per cent. in April. Brasswork.—Employment was again good generally; at Birmingham an improvement was reported.

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

shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—In the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield employment was again good on the whole, although the razor trade was reported as quiet. In the edge tool trade at Wednesbury it was reported as good. At Walsall it improved to good with bit and stirrup makers and remained fairly good with saddle and harness furniture makers. At Redditch it continued very good with needle, fish hook and fishing tackle makers.

Tubes.—Employment was again good at Wednesbury and

Tubes.—Employment was again good at Wednesbury and Birmingham and a shortage of labour was reported at the latter place. In South Wales and Monmouthshire also it

was good.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley employment remained good with anchor smiths but declined to moderate with block chain and cable chain makers. At Dudley it was again good with anvil and vice makers. At Wednesbury it improved to good with axle and spring makers.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued good generally, but in London and Birmingham it was only fair. At the latter centre there was a fair amount of unemployment.

Wire.—Employment was again generally good, but at Norwich only fair. At Brighouse some unemployment was caused by shortage of coal.

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

Hollow-ware.—In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade employment was very good. In the Wolverhampton cast iron hollow-ware, and tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades it continued good. trades it continued good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment remained good on the whole; overtime continued to a moderate extent and moulders were still scarce.

The exports of hardware during May, 1920, amounted to 10,888 cwts., or 1,968 cwts. more than in April, 1920, but 16,069 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware during May, 1920, amounted to 2,012 tons, or 127 tons more than in April, 1920, but 1,075 tons less than in May, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

In this trade employment during May continued good in the spinning department but towards the end of the month there was some decline in the weaving department, due in part to the slackness of the Indian market.

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

Il Motel Wages Paid

		orkpeop			Workpe	
-	Week	Inc. (- Dec. on	(-)	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. on	(-)
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	12,246 23,073 42,311 7,948 7,854	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.4 + 2.1 + 0.3	Per cent. +12.6 +15.1 +24.0 +23.3 +14.2	£ 34,761 67,854 129,577 30'631 26,514	Per cent. +29·1 +27·1 +26·1 +31·0	Per cent. +56.2 +55.5 +83.3 +63.5 +57.1
TOTAL	93,432	+ 0.8	+19.3	289,337	+28.5	1+68.0
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden, and	4,999 3,777 10,538 15,000	+ 1.7 - 0.5 + 0.1 + 0.5	+15.6 + 9.4 +12.1 +12.3	14,804 11,125 35,630 42,521	+31.5 +28.7 +29.3 +29.5	+61.7 +56.0 +54.0 +57.3
Manchester Preston and Chorley	9,856 4,449 6,380	+ 0.2 + 1.1 + 0.8	+13:4 +19:1 +23:3	29,790 12,894 19,320	+25.7 +28.8 +30.7	+62:4 +68:3 +77:7
Blackburn, Accrington	14,893	- 1.3	+36.3	48,627	+32.2	+95.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	10,982	- 0.1 + 0.3 + 1.3 + 0.2	+32·2 +19·1 +14·8 +10·1	39,908 10,703 13,586 10,429	+27·1 +27·7 +25·6 +14·5	+80.9 +63.1 +63.7 +48.0
TOTAL	93,432	+ 0.6	+19.3	289,337	+28.2	+68.0

In the Oldham district employment continued good in both the spinning and weaving departments and was better than a year ago; the supply of labour in the carding de-partment was still insufficient. In the Bolton district employment continued good with spinners and weavers and fair with cardroom operatives.

In the Blackburn, Preston and Darwen districts employ-In the Blackburn, Preston and Darwen districts employment was not so good as a month earlier in the weaving departments owing to slack trade and in consequence the Whitsun holidays were extended in some cases. At the end of May a considerable number of looms in the Blackburn district were idle through lack of orders.

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

Description.	May, 1920.	April, 1920.	May, 1913.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on A month May, ago. 1913.
Imports (less Re-ex- ports):— Raw Cotton (includ- ing cotton linters) (100 lb.) Exports of British	886,793	1,799,577	1,299,591	- 912,784 - 412,798
Manufacture:— Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) Finished thread	14,280	11,100	17,777	+ 3,180 - 3,497
Cotton piece goods	1,800 443,251†	1,968 423,818†	1,809 606,254‡	- 168 - 9 + 19,433 9

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

† Thousands of square yards.

‡ Thousands of linear yards.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment during May continued good. In the Huddersfield and heavy woollen districts employment continued good, and overtime and night work were still reported. At Leeds and in the surrounding district full time was generally worked. In the flannel districts of Lancashire the operatives continued very busy, and employment on the whole was about the same as a year ago; the supply of women weavers and juvenile labour was insufficient, and looms were idle on this account. In Scotland employment continued good, and a number of firms reported a shortage of female labour.

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

		orkpeop			Workped	
	Week	Inc. (Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified TOTAL	537 4,559 6,732 4,999 1,282 18,109	Per cent. + 1·1 - 0·0 + 0·1 + 0·7 + 1·0 + 0·2	Per cent. + 7.4 + 7.2 + 3.4 + 8.6 + 2.7 + 5.8	£ 1,548 11,915 16,117 14,179 3,562 47,321	Per cent. + 3.4 - 0.2 + 1.9 + 4.6 + 2.2	Per cent. + 35.0 + 28.2 + 35.8 + 37.0 + 26.2 + 33.4
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts TOTAL	1,509 2,455 2,124 2,089 8,177 5,042 4,890 18,109	+ 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.2	+ 2·8 + 2·8 +11·3 + 2·2 + 4·7 + 6·4 + 7·2 + 5·8	4,839 6,756 6,039 5,920 23,554 12,180 11,587 47,321	+ 2·3 + 0·4 - 0·9 + 0·8 + 3·5 + 4·2 + 2·2	+ 22·1 + 28·2 + 34·3 + 22·7 + 27·0 + 38·0 + 42·9 + 33·4

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade also employment continued good in all the principal districts; there was some slight improvement as regards the labour supply generally, but there was still in particular a shortage of menders in the manufacturing

In the Bradford district employment on the whole continued good, but there was still considerable short time in the wool-sorting section. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment showed little change as compared with a month earlier, and was about the same as a year ago. In the West Riding generally a shortage of labour was reported.

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

		Number of Workpeople,			Wages paid to Workpeople.		
<u> </u>	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Combing Spinning Other Departments	4,315 16,924 6,384 2,833 2,351	$\begin{array}{c} -0.0 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$	+17.9 + 7.6 + 11.9 + 13.6	13,582 31,507 16,820 8,926 5,926	+ 1.1 + 0.0 + 2.4 + 1.9 - 1.6	+49.2 +34.6 +26.4 +39.8 +46.6	
TOTAL	32,807	- 0.2	+ 8.3	76,761	+ 0.8	+36.6	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Huddersfield District	16,611 5,694 2,829 3,624	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $	+ 8.3 + 5.8 + 2.5 +14.0	40,402 13,174 5,867 9,338	+ 0.2 + 1.0 + 2.6 + 0.9	+35° +35° +27° +45°	
Other parts of West Riding	2,222	_	+ 6.4	4,334	+ 0.3	+29	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	30,980 1,827	= 0.5	+7.8	73,115 3,646	+ 2.0	+35:	
TOTAL	32,807	- 0.2	+ 8.3	76,761	+ 0.8	+36*	

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

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

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Description	May 1920	Apr 1920	May, 1913	Inc. (Dec. (
Description	may, 1020	11914, 1020	111139, 1010	a Month ago.	May, 1913.	
Imports (less Re- exports):—						
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	727,041	478,258	318,099	+248,783	+408,942	
Woollen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb. Exports of British	1,821	1,215	2,590	+ 606	— 769	
Manufacture: - Centals of wool tops	22,131	16,724	38,826	+ 5,407	-16,695	
100 lb. Wootlen yarn 1,000 lb. Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. Wootlen tissues Worsted tissues Flannels and Delaines Blankets pairs	2,007 18,363* 8,029* 518* 81,962	323 2,068 17,579* 7,818* 372* 76,547	526 4,113 7,342† 4,936† 378† 76,008	+ 296 - 61 + 784* + 211* + 146* + 5,415	_	

HOSIERY TRADE.

During May employment in this trade continued good and was on the whole better than a year ago.

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

A PARTY OF THE PAR								
		Number Vorkpeop			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended Dec. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week					
	May, § 1920.	Month; ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.‡	Year ago.‡		
Leicester	5,589 [2,436] 4,577 4 3,197 4 1,054	Per cent. — 0.4 + 0.7 + 1.5 + 0.8 + 0.2	Per cent. + 3°1 +10°4 +11°3 +10°0 +19°2	£ 14,836 5,825 9,337 6,099 2,195	Per cent. +17.0 +18.0 +21.5 + 1.8 +11.2	Per cent. +68.7 +62.9 +61.0 +37.5 +87.8		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	16,853	+ 0.2	+ 8.2	38,292	+15.1	+61.1		

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment continued good generally, but short time was worked in some instances; the supply of female labour was not quite equal to the demand. In the Nottingham and Derby district the operatives in the power frame section were well employed and there was some improvement with regard to the supply of yarn; in the hand frame section employment continued good. Employment was good in Scotland.

The exports of cotton hosiery in May, 1920, amounted to 190,378 dozen pairs, as compared with 162,597 in April, 1920, and 48,057 in May, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in May, 1920, amounted to 229,743 dozen pairs, as compared with 199,486 in April, 1920, and 167,012 in May, 1913. At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment

LINEN TRADE,

During May short time was still generally worked in Ireland, principally owing to the continued shortage of raw material. Employment on the whole remained slack.

In Scotland employment generally continued good.

The following Table summarises the information received

		Tumber orkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workped	Wages paid to Workpeople.	
	Week ended 22nd		+) or —) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago. ‡	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	5,328 10,682 10,180 4,962 2,984	Per cent. + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.9 + 2.3 - 0.1	Per cent. + 3·1 + 3·1 + 16·3 + 16·5 + 3·8	£ 8,324 14,493 16,125 10,264 4,772	Per cent. + 0.7 + 2.9 + 1.0 + 5.0 + 1.6	Per cent. + 46.6 + 46.1 + 56.4 + 51.7 + 28.5	
TOTAL	34,136	+ 0.7	+ 8.7	53,978	+ 2.3	+ 48.3	
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland.	16,350 8,377	+ 0.8	+10.0	24,876 11,989	+ 2:0 + 3:9	+ 60.5 + 74.3	
Total, Ireland	24,727	+ 0.6	+10.3	36,865	+ 2.6	+ 64.8	
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	2,391 6,817	+ 0.8	+ 6.0	3,749 12,979	- 0.4 + 2.0	+ 10:3 + 24:7	
Total, Scotland	9,208	+ 0.8	+ 4.4	16,728	+ 1.2	+ 21.1	
England	201	+ 1.2	+14.2	385	+ 6.1	+ 86.9	
United Kingdom	34,136	+ 0.7	+ 8.7	53,978	+ 2.3	+ 48.3	

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

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in May, 1920, amounted to 2,502 tons, as compared with 1,754 tons in April, 1920, and 8,770 tons (of which 6,895 tons were from Russia) in May, 1913.

Exports of linen piece goods in May, 1920, amounted to 9,639,000 square yards, as compared with 10,718,000 square yards in the previous month, and 16,065,000 linear yards in May, 1913.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING May employment in Dundee and the surrounding district continued good, and a shortage of labour was

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

	Number of workpeople.			Total all	Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
Departments.	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or a	
	May, 1920.	Month ago	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Freparing	2,534 2,806 3,538 1,955	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.1 + 0.5	Per cent. +10.9 + 4.9 +12.6 + 8.1	£ 4,834 5,240 7,126 4,842	Per cent. + 3·2 + 3·5 - 0·2 + 1·9	Per cent, +33'1 +38'3 +37'2 +23'1	
TOTAL	10,833	+ 0.2	+ 9.3	22,042	+ 1.8	+33.5	

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

Description.	May 1920	April 1020	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (-)
Dosoription.	may, 1000.	ay, 1920. April, 1920. May, 191	may, 1913.	A month ago.	May, 1913
Imports (less Re- exports) of Jute (tons)	24,004	25,677	10,205	- 1,673	+ 13,799
Exports of British Manufacture: Jute varn lbs.	3,556,500	2,006,200	3,664,900	+1.550.300	-108,400
Jute piece goods, including jute carpets and rugs.	117,076†		130,342‡		_

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk trade during May continued good on the whole. In the West Riding and in the Macclesfield and Congleton districts the operatives were well employed, while at Leek employment generally remained fair. In the Eastern Counties employment was good on the whole, but a little short time was worked at Braintree.

Some employers reported a shortage of raw material and there was an occasional scarcity of labour, chiefly in the West Riding.

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

	Number of Workpeople.				al Wages paid Il Workpeople.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	22nd May. 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	1,020 2,621 2,154 1,337 499 7,631	Per cent 1.5 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.5 - 1.6	Per cent. +11.6 + 9.3 + 6.4 +15.9 + 7.1 + 9.7	£ 1,409 5,781 3,913 2,963 1,120 15,186	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.6 + 5.5 +10.1 + 3.8	Per cent. +59.4 +40.7 +47.5 +56.7 +29.2 +46.0	
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland TOTAL	2,566 1,714 1,953 1,398 7,631	+ 0.7 + 0.7 - 1.5 - 0.1	+10·7 +14·0 + 3·8 +11·4 + 9·7	5,999 3,399 3,761 2,027 15,186	+ 3·1 + 5·9 + 4·3 + 2·6 + 3·9	+42.7 +52.6 +41.3 +54.5 +46.0	

by increases in rates of wages.

‡ Hundreds of linear yards.

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

1910.		Apr., 1920		Inc.(+)0	r Dec. (—) on
Description.	May, 1920		Мау, 1913	A month	May, 1913.
Imports (less re-exports) Raw silk Ib. Thrown silk Ib. Spun silk yarn Ib. Spun silk yarn Ib. Exports of British Manufactures:— Spun silk yarn Ib. Silk broadstuffs yds.	24,033 10,012 9,997 9,006,442 56,600 1,072,194	56,881 23,890 40,020 9,254,190 43,151 863,282	50,506 34,844 • 59,023 8,153,910 78,380 900,965	- 32,84 - 13,87 - 30,02 - 247,74 + 13,44 + 208,91	78 — 24,832 13 — 49,026 18 + 852,532 19 21,780

LACE TRADE.

In this trade employment during May on the whole was fairly good, but showed some decline in the levers branch as compared with the previous month. It was better than

a year ago.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

		Number Workped	ple.		Wages Workpe	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Branches. Levers	1,675 1,523 3,720 952	Per cent -2.7 +0.5 +0.0 -0.1	Per cent. +37.9 +21.3 +29.8 +24.6	£ 4,245 3,856 8,132 1,760	Per cent3.4 -0.6 +2.2 +4.3	Per cent. + 84.9 + 75.1 + 84.4 + 85.7
TOTAL	7,870	-0.2	+59.0	17,993	+0.4	+ 82.2
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts. Scotland	2,718 644 3,474 1,034	-0·3 -1·4 -0·7 +0·4	+20·1 +48·4 +36·2 +21·1	5,796 1,769 7,779 2,649	+5·1 -8·8 +0·9 -4·6	+ 71.5 + 93.5 + 92.2 + 74.9
TOTAL	7,870	-0.2	+29.0	17,993	+0.4	+ 82.2

In the Nottingham district employment in the curtain and plain net sections continued good; in the levers section some irregular time was reported and employment was not so good as a month earlier. In the Long Eaton district short time was reported and a decline as compared with April, but on the whole employment was better than a year ago; a shortage of experienced workers was reported. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch was not so good as a month earlier.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT during May in these trades continued fairly good, and there was little change compared with the previous month. Shortages of coal and of dyestuffs continued to be reported from many districts, and caused a considerable amount of lost time.

The following Table summarises the information received.

The following Table summarises the information received

		umber o		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week	ended		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing	870	Per cent. + 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.1	Per cent. +14.8 +16.9 +17.9	£ 6,815 3,179 57,264	Per cent. + 3.2 + 3.1 + 5.9	Per cent. +60.0 +62.9 +57.1	
and other Departments	7,540	+ 0.7	+18.7 + 8.5	23,746 4,110	‡ 4·4 ‡ 8·2	+62·1 +52·5	
TOTAL	25,363	+ 0.4	+17:3	95,114	+ 5:3	+58.2	
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts.	8,000 1,757	+ 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.6 + 0.7	+17.6 +17.9 +12.5 +18.1 +17.0	55,647 25,917 4,438 1,372 7,740	+ 5.8 + 4.8 + 1.6 + 0.6 + 6.3	+54.0 +70.3 +45.7 +91.6 +58.6	
TOTAL	. 25,363	+ 0.4	+17.3	95,114	+ 5.3	+58.6	

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

Workpeople in the bleaching section continued to be fairly well employed, especially those in the lace section. In the printing section employment remained good. It continued fairly good with cotton dyers. It was also fairly good with woollen and worsted dyers, but a fair amount of short time was reported.

In the Nottingham and Leicester districts employment was good with hosiery dyers, with the exception of auxiliary dyers at Basford with whom short time was general. Short time was also worked by hosiery trimmers.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in this trade during May, and was better than a year ago. Shortages of labour were reported mainly from the West Riding, and there was a scarcity of raw materials in some districts.

Returns from firms employing 8,261 workpeople and paying £18,586 in wages, in the week ended 22nd May, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year earlier there was an increase of 28.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 57.0* per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The exports of carpets, carpeting and rugs of wool in May, 1920, amounted to 692,800 square yards, or 177,100 square yards more than in April, 1920, and 169,600 square yards more than in May, 1913.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in this trade during May and showed an improvement on a year ago. A large number of Returns reported a shortage of labour, particularly of female machinists.

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

	Number	of Work	people.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
District.	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
ondon fanchester test of Yorks, Lancs, and Cheshire outh Western Counties test of England and Wales lasgow ondonderry delfast dest of Ireland	3,459 1,588 2,197 1,841 979 2,067 1,492 740 376	Per cent. — 0'3 + 0'8 + 0'9 — 0'3 + 1'3 — 0'3 + 1'5 + 2'2 — 2'3	Per cent. +15'3 +14'6 +23'4 + 8'4 +20'9 +13'5 + 1'9 + 1'9	£ 6,113 3,270 3,225 2,830 1,470 3,498 2,347 1,154 464	Per cent. + 6·1 + 8·7 + 9·7 + 7·5 + 3·0 - 2·1 + 5·6 + 0·2	Per cent. +35.6 +46.5 +62.3 +48.2 +43.1 +29.7 +25.0 +47.3	
TOTAL, UNITED KING-	14,739	+ 0.3	+13.8	24,371	+ 5.7	+40.6	

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a decline compared with last month and with May, 1919. No overtime was reported except for patent leather dressers in the London district and short time was worked in many districts.

Trade Unions with 18,615 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.8 per cent. in April and 1.5 per cent. in May, 1919.

With skinners, tanners and curriers employment was quiet in nearly all districts, with a considerable amount of short time. With saddlers and harness makers also employment was quiet, and in the fancy leather trade a decline was reported.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

During May there was much short time in this trade, especially in the heavy boot section and employment generally was not so good as a year ago. In many cases the factories closed for a week to ten days at Whitsun, the extension of the holiday being due to slackness of trade.

At Leicester employment continued moderate and was much worse than a year ago; a considerable amount of short time was reported. At Northampton employment was slack with much short time and showed a decline as

Comparis on of earnings is affected by increases in raties of wages.

compared with a month earlier. At Stafford employment was reported as good and about the same as a month ago; at Norwich it showed a decline, and some short time was reported; at Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds employment continued slack. In Scotland employment on the whole continued fairly good.

The following Table summarises the information received

from those employers who furnished Returns:-

		umber o			Wages F Workped	
	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago,	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
ENGLAND AND WALES: London	2,149 10,657 3,546	Per cent, - 1.0 - 0.8 - 1.9	Per cent. + 5.0 + 4.8 - 6.0	£ 5,734 32,244 7,292	Per cent. — 1'1 + 0'8 — 3'4	Per cent. +21.2 +36.0 + 3.5
Northampton Northampton Country District	8,142 8,043	- 0.4 + 0.8	+ 8.5 + 5.8	23,448 20,718	-4.9	+39.9
Kettering	3,487 2,817 4,471 1,531 1,607 1,935 4,399	+ 3.5 + 0.1 + 1.3 - 3.5 - 2.1 - 3.0 - 0.7	+8.0 +13.5 +14.2 +1.3 +0.5 +0.9 +10.1	9,861 7,606 10,768 3,681 3,679 5,208 11,836	+ 2.9 + 9.2 + 1.8 + 1.9 - 2.4 + 0.5 + 2.9	+44.2 +51.0 +49.1 +20.5 +11.9 +32.5 +57.9
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	981	- 0.6	+11.9	2,312	+ 3.1	+38.1
Other parts of England and Wales ENGLAND AND WALES	3,282 57.047	$\frac{-0.9}{-0.6}$	+ 6.0	6,942	+ 0.4	+35.5
SCOTLAND IRELAND	2,918 642	$\frac{-0.4}{-0.9}$	+ 7.9 + 9.2	7,044 1,190	- 4·2 -11·1	+29.5 +40.5
UNITED KINGDOM	60,607	- 0.3	+ 6.1	159,563	+ 0.1	+35.2

The exports of boots and shoes in May, 1920, amounted to 116,212 dozen pairs, or 40,766 dozen pairs more than in April, 1920, but 2,128 dozen pairs less than in May, 1913.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during May continued fairly good. Returns from firms paying £11,333 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 22nd May showed an increase of 125 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and of 22.7 per cent.* compared with a year

ago.

Other Centres.—At most of the provincial centres employment was good, a seasonal improvement being reported.

Some overtime was worked.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment during May was fair, and showed a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago. A considerable amount of short time was reported in London, Leeds and the Midlands. About a third of the firms making Returns reported a shortage of labour.

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

	Indoor Workpeople.						
		um ber ork peo		Total Wages Paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended 22nd			Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		
	May 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Leeds	7,035 3,350 2,876	Per cent. — 2:2 — 0:3 — 1:1	Per cent. + 6.4 + 1.0 - 0.6	£ 13,401 7,274 5,538	Per cent. + 0.9 - 2.2	Per cent. +17.2 +23.8 +10.1	
Bristol	1,534 2,397	+ 1.4	+10·3 + 4·2	2,467 4,397	+ 5.3	+16.6 +23.4	
South Midland and Eastern Counties. London Glasgow	1,573 2,362 1,326 2,031	+ 0.2 - 2.8 - 2.5	+10.5 -33.0 - 3.4 - 1.8	2,854 5,360 2,743 3,669	+ 9.8 + 0.4 - 4.2 - 2.3	+27.2 -31.7 + 4.3 +14.0	
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM.	24,484	- 1.3	- 1.7	47,703	+ 0.8	+ 8.2	

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

At Leeds employment showed a decline compared with the previous month, a general falling off in the trade being reported. At Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow employment was stated to be worse than a month ago. In London it remained about the same as in the previous month, but was not so good as a year ago.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during May was good on the whole and varied little from the previous month; some short time was again reported. At Denton about 10 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on overtime at the end of the month, but about 25 per cent. were on short time largely owing to the shortage of female labour. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment was reported as good, although a little short time was worked at the former centre.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London continued fairly good during May, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Some shortage of skilled labour was reported. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,597 dressmakers in the week ended 22nd May, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with April and of 9.7 per cent. compared with May, 1919. Employment with milliners in the West End was fairly good; there was a shortage of skilled workers.

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

In London employment was fair, and not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 2,592 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 22nd May showed a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the ended 22nd May showed a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with April and an increase of 6.0 per cent. compared with May, 1919. In Manchester employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 3,120 workpeople in the week ended 22nd May showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 4.2 per cent. compared with May, 1919. In Glasgow returns from firms employing 2,050 workpeople in the week ended 22nd May showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month contribution of the number employed compared with a month of cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and 9.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during May was fairly good, but a little short time was

reported.

A shortage of female labour was reported from all three

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good on the whole with some shortage of experienced labour. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 4,670 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 22nd May showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with April and of 22.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained good, on the whole, EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained good, on the whole, throughout May. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 94,426 workpeople, of whom 0.5 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in May, as compared with 0.3 per cent. in April and 1.3 per cent. in May, 1919.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Except in Scotland, where disputes were in progress during the latter half of the month, employment in this trade remained fairly good generally and at certain centres an improvement on the

generally, and at certain centres an improvement on the preceding month was noted. Overtime continued to be worked in a few districts.

Furnishing.—Employment was again good, on the whole,

in this trade, although there was a slight decline at a few centres. A small amount of short time was reported from Birmingham, but in several other districts overtime was still worked.

Coach Building.—Employment continued good with coachmakers generally. Reports of overtime and a shortage of skilled men were again received from several districts.

Coopering.—Employment in this trade continued good,

and overtime was again worked at some centres. No short

time was reported.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers, employment was again good on the whole, but there was a slight decline as compared with the previous month. It was fairly good with basket-makers and wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers and wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers employment remained fair, although some improvement was noticeable in certain districts.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued good during May, very little variation being noticeable as compared the previous month. A marked shortage of ors bricklayers and, to a smaller extent, of with the previous month. A marked shortage of carpenters, bricklayers and, to a smaller extent, of other skilled workmen was again reported from many districts, particularly those in which work on housing schemes had been commenced. Overtime was worked in several districts, and no short time was reported except occasional loss of time through bad weather. A shortage of building materials, especially of cement, was reported from many towns and was stated to be largely due to delay in transport. Joiners connected with the due to delay in transport. Joiners connected with the building trade in Scotland generally, were on strike during greater part of the month.

the greater part of the month.

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

		Donatio	loyment B on Policies 8th May, 19	lodged at	Number of Menl on Live
_	Numbers Insured at 16th April, 1920.	Number.	Percent-age.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), as compared with 30th April, 1920.	Register of Employ- ment Ex- changes at 28th May, 1920.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Plasterers Painters Plumbers	137,750 61,160 28,001 16,105 118,940 42,357	514 167 390 181 1,209 859	0:37 0:27 1:39 1:12 1:02 2:03	+ 0.01 - 0.06 - 0.27 - 0.23 + 0.08 - 0.19	482 162 265 161 1,126 1,001
Other skilled occupations. Navvies	45,599 111,777 327,074	937 3,101 11,038	2:05 2:77 3:37	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.10 \\ -0.05 \\ +0.01 \end{array}$	2,133 8,685
ALL OCCUPATIONS	888,763	18,396	2.07	- 0.05	14,015
DIVISIONS. London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Mid. & Eastern South Eastern South Western Wales Scotland Ireland UNITED KINGDOM	175,072 46.768 117,600 65,943 29,460 56,626 83,469 57,998 84,310 48,708 82,438 42,371	4,272 424 892 386 385 629 1,780 1,443 2,871 313 833 4,168	2·44 0·91 0·76 0·59 1·31 1·05 2·13 2·49 3·41 0·72 1·01 9·84	+10.04 -0.09 -0.11 -0.35 -0.08 +0.14 +0.14 -0.17 -0.08 -0.13 -0.18	3,700 192 773 260 173 392 1,457 1,139 2,327 283 538 2,781
Males Females	884,407 4,356	18,282 114	2°07 2°62	- 0.05 - 0.35	=

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally during May. It was good at Birmingham, Peterborough and Stourbridge, but at Nottingham brickmakers were reported to have been on strike throughout the month. Employment at Bridgwater was also affected by a dispute, but in the Eastern Counties brickmakers were generally well employed. In Denbigh and Flint employment was fair.

A shortage of fuel was reported by some employers, chiefly in the West Midlands.

The following Table summarises the information received

The following Table summarises the information received

	Numbe	r of Worl	xpeople.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople		
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,945	Per cent, — 0.2	Per cent. +10°1	£ 7,046	Per cent. + 8.5	Per cent. + 48'1
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	2,493	+ 1.1	+30.2	7,660	+ 5.7	+ 62.5
Counties. South and South-West	1,319	+ 5.9	+17.9	4,877	+13.9	+ 45°1
Counties and Wales. Other Districts	1,178	+ 1.6	+45'4	4,143	+ 8'4	+ 83.2
Total	6,935	+ 1.7	+23.7	23,726	+ 8.6	+ 57.2

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued very good generally and a considerable amount of overtime was worked in the majority of centres. There was some scarcity of labour, and a few employers again reported a shortage of fuel.

Returns from firms employing 9,969 workpeople in the

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

week ended 22nd May, 1920, showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 6.2 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with May, 1919, there was an increase of 34.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 63.4 per cent.* in the amount of wages paid.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during May, the standard of the previous month being well maintained in most districts. A shortage of skilled men and, to a smaller extent, of unskilled workers was again reported by several firms in the glass bottle making trade. In some cases the supply of fuel and other materials was stated to have been inadequate.

Glass bottle makers were well employed in all the principal districts. With flint glass makers and cutters employment continued good; a certain amount of overtime was reported for cutters at Birmingham and Warrington. Plate glass bevellers at Birmingham and pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear continued to be well employed throughout the month. There was a slight decline in the state of employment of sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens.

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

		umber o		Total V	Wages p Vorkpeo	aid to ple.
	Week	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle	9,190 1,829 745	Per cent 0'4 + 1'8 + 2'5	Per cent. +30.7 +12.6 + 5.8	£ 32,143 5,399 1.851	Per cent. + 8.7 + 6.6 + 4.0	Per cent. + 70.9 + 42.6 + 34.6
TOTAL	11,764	+ 0.1	+25.7	39,393	+ 8.3	+ 64.3
North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire	842 5,524 1,585	+ 0.2 + 1.0 + 2.2 + 2.7	+15.8 +26.4 +50.4 +12.4	2,690 19,396 4,587 2,700	+ 5.7 +12.6 + 4.5 + 5.2	+ 55.9 + 73.6 + 97.0 + 42.6
Scotland	1,043	+ 1.5	+19.5	6,131	$\frac{-3.1}{+14.0}$	+ 30.8
TOTAL	11,764	+ 0.1	+25.7	39,393	+ 8.5	+ 64 3

The exports of glass bottles during May, 1920, amounted to 41,446 gross, or 2,016 gross less than in April, 1920, and 52,777 gross less than in May, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during May, 1920, amounted to 47,214 cwts., or 7,262 cwts. less than in April, 1920, and 46,199 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trade during May, and a few firms again reported a scarcity of labour. Many employers still reported shortages of fuel and of materials which resulted in some cases in short time being worked; these shortages were partly due to difficulties of transport. The strike among stoneware pottery operatives in Scotland continued.

		umber o		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,696 12,057	+ 0.8	+14.0	4,438 29,832	+10.8	+40.0
Other branches (including unspecified)	1,640	+ 2.9	+35.2	4,107	+15.0	+74.8
TOTAL	15,393	+ 1.0	+15.6	38,377	+11.2	+49.2
DISTRICTS. Potteries	11,976 3,417	+ 0.7 + 2.0	+14.6	28,852 9,525	+13.6	+47.5 +54.3
TOTAL	15,393	+ 1.0	+15.6	38,377	+11.2	+49.2

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in May, 1920, amounted to 306,587 cwts., or 49,530 cwts. less than in April, 1920, and 54,897 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

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

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally the state of employment during May continued good, being about the same as in the previous month, and rather better than in May of last year.

With letterpress printers employment was good on the whole. Overtime was worked to the usual considerable extent in London and occasionally in the provinces. There was, however, a slight slackening in certain towns in Yorkshire and the continued shortage of paper was said to be adversely affecting employment. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued to be good generally.

There was a slight improvement compared with last month in the state of employment in the bookbinding trade, overtime being occasionally worked in both London and the

In the paper trade employment contined good in most districts, but several employers again reported a shortage

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

71 The Act of the	No. of Members of Unions		ercentagologed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	at end of May 22nd, 1920.	May, 1920.	April, 1920.	May, 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing Bookbinding	75,317 12,840	0.7 0.2	0°7 0°6	1.8	0.1	= 1:1 = 3:1

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

			Numbe	Number of Workpeople			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
			Week	ended Dec. () on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a			
			22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Paper Printing Bookbinding		::	14,699 10,631 6,081	Per cent. + 1.3 + 0.5 + 2.5	Per cent. +30'9 +17'7 +19'2	£ 45,334 35,287 13,770	Per cent. + 6'4 + 0'1 + 3'6	Per cent. +70.7 +40.2 +48.0		
TOTAL	•••		31,411	+ 1.3	+23.8	94,391	+ 3.6	+54.7		

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

Description,	May,	April,	May,		or Dec. (—)
Description,	1920.'		1913.	A month ago.	May, 1913.
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making tons Paper cwts,	96,135 1,500,895	71,528 876,626	99,588 1,046, 518	+24,607 +624,269	- 3,453 + 454,377
Exports of Paper cwts.	191,166†	164,440	298,648	+26,726	- 107,482

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during May was fairly good on the whole.

In the sugar refining industry employment remained good, and some overtime was reported. Reports from the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades and the biscuit and cake making trades varied considerably. Both overtime and short time were frequently worked. The increased cost of sugar continued to affect the output in the jam and marmalade factories, and short time was worked in some cases.

In the bacon and preserved meat trades employment was fair, though some large establishments reported it as moderate or bad. In the pickle and sauce trades it remained good on the whole.

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

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, † This total includes about 13,000 cwts. of paper, which, previously to 1920, was classified with another group of articles. The corresponding figure for April, 1920, was 11,000 cwts.

		Number		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
Trade.	Week ended 22nd	d Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (=	+) or -) on a
	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	Month*	Year* ago.
Sugar Refining, etc Cocoa, Chocolate, and	7,301	Per cent. + 1.3	Per cent. + 0.6	£ 27,747	Per cent. + 5'9	Per cent, + 27.2
Cocca, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc	30,152 9,020 6,367	$+\frac{1.7}{-2.6}$	+23·3 + 0·6 -15·6	71,164 20,194 12,769	+ 3·1 + 0·8 + 1·6	+ 57.9 + 30.2 - 1.8
	3,630 816	$\frac{-9.0}{-0.5}$	-3.5	8,249 1,547	+ 2.8	+ 19°3 + 18°0
TOTAL	57,286	- 0.3	+ 8.7	141,670	+ 3.1	+ 36.7

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was only fair on the whole, a decline being

reported from several important centres.

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

1							
	Quanti	ity of fish	landed.	Value.			
	May,	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or —) on	May,	Inc. (Dec.	+) or (-) on	
,	1920,	May, 1919.	May, 1913.	1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1913.	
Fish (other than shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£1	£	£	
England and Wales Scotland	402,580	+ 2,602	+ 81,961 - 237,526 + 14,859	391,017	- 69,816	+1 119,886	
Total	1,491,809	+ 218,944	- 140,706	1,808,955	- 183,186	+ 781,663	
Shell Fish	1		_	58,440	- 6,928	+ 21,350	
Total Value	<u> </u>	-	-	1,867,395	- 190,114	+ 803,013	

East and South Coasts.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was good, as in April. At Hull it declined to fair with fishermen, but remained good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby it was again good, except with fish curers, who were on strike during the second half of the month. At Lowestoft, employment with fishermen and fish dock labourers, was only fair, and with fish curers, moderate. At Great Yarmouth it was reported as slack. In Devon and Cornwall it remained fairly good.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment continued good in all branches. At Peterhead it declined to bad. At Fraserburgh it was reported as moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers and bad with fish curers. At Macduff conditions were generally moderate. East and South Coasts.—Employment in the Tees and

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE weather during May was generally favourable to cutivation and enabled some of the arrears of work to be cleared off. The labour situation showed very little change compared with the previous month, casual labour being practically everywhere sufficient, while skilled men were in demand, in varying degree, in nearly every part of the

Exceptions among the former class occurred in parts of Lancashire, where more men were needed for potato planting; also in some districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in parts of Breconshire and Denbighshire, the lastnamed instance being due to public works. On the other hand some cases of unemployment among unskilled workers were reported from Cheshire, Norfolk, Oxford, and from contain southern and south western counties.

certain southern and south-western counties.

Skilled horsemen were in demand in Durham, in parts of Lincoln and Norfolk, and in Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, and in the three latter counties cattlemen were also required.

Weather conditions during the month were not so favourable as in England and Wales, especially in the first three

Generally speaking, the supply of both skilled and casual labour was about equal to the demand, but in several districts more women workers were needed.

In North-West Aberdeen a number of men remained unengaged at the hiring fairs, while many situations were still vacant. Casual workers were scarce in South-East Lanark and more workers were wanted in Uist and Skye.

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

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

London.—Employment was fair on the whole during May, but there was a further slight decline, due to a decrease in the number of vessels arriving. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principle wharves in London in May, 1920, as compared with the previous month and with a year earlier:—

	Average Da Docks a	aily Numbered at Princ	r of Lab	ourers emparves in L	ployed in ondon.
	Ir	Docks.			Table 1
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. By Ship-owners, etc. Total.		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— lst May 8th " 15th " 22nd "	10,250 9,833 8,873 9,040 9,125	3,942 3,817 3,405 2,695 2,923	14,192 13,650 12,278 11,735 12,048	9,535 9,319 9,211 9,122 8,837	23,731 22,969 21,489 20,857 20,885
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th May, 1920.	9,434	3,371	12,805	9,219	22,024
Average for Apr.,	9,638	3,674	13,312	9,277	22,589
Average for May, 1919	8,569	3,190	11,759	8,106	19,865

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks n May was 2,353, compared with 2,616 in April and 2,131 n May, 1919.

East Coast .- On the Tyne, Blyth and Wear employment ontinued fairly good, being much the same as during the revious month. It declined to fair at Hull and improved good at Grimsby. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was ported as slack.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was slack at the South Wales ports, being somewhat worse than during the previous month. A decline was also noticeable at the previous month. A decline was also noticeable at Liverpool and Manchester, where employment was reported as moderate or slack; the average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1920, was 21,042 compared with 21,603 in the four weeks ended 26th April, and with 19,396 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued fair at Glasgow, Leith and Dundee. It improved to good on the whole at Belfast and Cork and continued fair at Limerick and Waterford.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen in May was again only moderate and showed a falling off as compared with the previous month. The decline was attributable in part to the Whitsun holidays and also to the difficulties experienced in

obtaining coal supplies, and to disputes involving dock labour. The efforts to cope with the question of the un-employment of coloured ratings met with a certain amount of success, notably at Hull, but the number of men of all classes available for shipment at the principal ports was generally more than sufficient to meet all demands.

Employment on the Thames was only fair, and showed a decline on the previous month's standard. A similar decline, due partly to coal shortage, was experienced at ports on the north-east coast, with the exception of Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools, where an improvement took place. At Hull and Goole a falling off was noted, and at Southampton and the majority of the Bristol Channel ports the previous month's decline continued, although the demand for carpenters at Cardiff, and for all ratings at Avonmouth, was greater than the supply. At Liverpool and Glasgow, also, conditions were not as good as in the preceding month. There was an improvement at Leith and Aberdeen, but at the remaining ports on the east coast of Scotland employthe remaining ports on the east coast of Scotland employment remained very quiet. Little change was observed at Dublin, but there was a decline at Belfast, where employment was poor.

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

Liver interests to the	Number of Seamen* shipped.							
Principal Ports.	May,	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	F	Five months ended.			
	1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1913.		
ENGLAND & WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1,855 113 544 1,243 40	+ 169 - 158 + 66 - 71 + 40	- 763 - 193 + 257 + 78 + 37	8,648 1,249 2,110 5,700 40	8,139 1,499 1,030 4,658 151	12,552 1,624 1,674 6,562 272		
Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardift Swansea	1,163 805 2,159 110	+ 85 + 265 - 487 - 247	+ 400 + 85 -1,054 - 219	6,214 4,521 13,761 1,682	3,158 3,965 16,227 1,608	4,435 4,588 20,338 1,894		
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	11,138 7,989 3,508	+ 510 +1,139 + 459	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,038 \\ + 146 \\ + 539 \end{array} $	56,037 38,830 18,062	63,786 28,540 8,996	82,966 40,132 22,950		
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	445 85 1,916	+ 40 - 140 - 296	- 207 - 371 + 137	1,796 835 10,577	3,133 1,468 8,256	2,070 1,303 21,515		
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	117 262	+ 108 - 161	+ 114 + 81	357 1,680	355 934	296 936		
TOTAL	33,492	+ 1,321	-1,971	172,099	155,933	226,107		

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The preliminary statistics of the work of Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th May show a decrease of 23,642 in the number of workpeople on the Live Register. The decrease was general in all departments ranging from 13,205 in the case of men to 2,489 in the case of boys.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exhanges during the four weeks ended May 28th, 1920:—

Wook on 3 - 3	Applie	ations by	Vacancies	Applications outstand- ing at end of week.			
Week ended	Work- people.	Employers.	Filled.	From Work- people.	From Employers.		
7th May 14th May 21st May 28th May	63,784 63,388 59,355 41,946	29,154 29,415 26,996 19,905	21,066 19,653 19,338 13,420	345,837 342,903 335,946 325,103	99,700 102,086 99,876 100,766		
TOTAL	228,473	105,470	73,477	-	-		

The decrease in the Men's Live Register was, except the case of engineering and ironfounding, confined trades not insured under the National Insurance Acts. the case of women also, the decrease occurred mainly

in the uninsured trades, being particularly marked in domestic services and commercial occupations.

Vacancies notified showed a further decrease of 9,462, and vacancies filled fell by 9,969, these figures being considerably affected by the Whitsuntide holidays.

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above, but full statistical details are available for the four weeks ended 7th May, 1920, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (11,161) during the four weeks ended 7th May, showed an increase of 550 or 5.2 per cent. above the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 6,556, women for 2,753 and juveniles for 1,852. The increase occurred mainly in the Women's Department, the percentage increases for men, women and juveniles being 1.4, 13.4 and 7.9 respectively.

In the case of men, a decrease of 6.9 per cent. in the insured trades was counterbalanced by an increase of 7.5 per cent. in the uninsured trades. The principal increase, 13.1 per cent., occurred among general labourers, and the principal decrease, 59.1 per cent., in miscellaneous metal

The increase in the number of applications from women occurred mainly in the uninsured trades, the largest per-

centage increases being 17.8 in domestic services, 22.6 in dress; and 10.4 among general unskilled factory workers.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the period ended 7th May, 1920, amounted to 5,025 as compared with 5,495 for the previous period. Of this daily average, 2,143 were for men, 1,788 for women, and 1,094 for juveniles. The figures for men decreased by 295; for women by 113; and for juveniles by 62 as compared with the previous month. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 24-0 per cent. were in building, 17.5 per cent. in engineering, and 12.7 per cent. among general labourers. Of the vacancies notified for women, 73.3 per cent. were in domestic services, 5.3 per cent. in dress, and 5.1 per cent. in textiles.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies

cent. in dress, and 5·1 per cent. in textiles.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th May, was 3,580, as compared with 3,622 during the previous month, and 4,709 during the corresponding period a year ago. In the Men's Department, there was a decrease of 11·5 per cent. but in the Women's and Juveniles' Departments there were increases of 4·3 per cent. and 15·1 per cent. respectively. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 19·3 per cent. were in building, 17·9 per cent. in engineering, 8·0 per cent. in the transport trades and 15·8 per cent. among general labourers. In the case of women, 70·0 per cent. were in domestic services and 5·3 per cent. in dress.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 712 per cent. as compared with 65.9 per cent. during the previous month.

With reference to juveniles, 22,844 applications were received from boys and 13,671 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 11,590 or 84.8 per cent. were filled, 22.9 per cent. being in engineering, 22.7 per cent. in the transport trades, 9.4 per cent. in commercial occupations and 5.4 per cent. as general labourers. The number of applications received from girls was 21,615, and the number of vacancies notified for girls 12,593. Of the vacancies notified, 10,059 or 79.9 per cent. were filled, 21.1 per cent. being in domestic services and 12.7 per cent. in dress

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified among the more important trades for boys was greatest in the paper and printing trade (92.5 per cent.), engineering (91.9 per cent.), commercial occupations (83.2 per cent.) and the transport trades (81.0 per cent.). In the case of girls, the largest percentages were in dress (92.6 per cent.) and in commercial occupations (85.2 per cent.).

Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 7,688 or 36 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Tables show, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th May, and the number remaining on the Live Register at 7th May, in the principal groups of trades:—

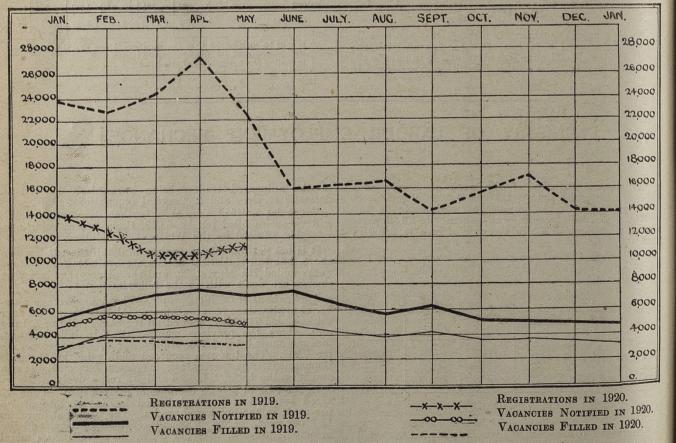
ten a torre benediction		M	en.	
Group of Trades.*	Applications from work-people.	Live Register,	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancie Filled.
Building	14,334	11,787	12,347	7,330
Construction of Works Engineering and Iron-	2,358 29,629	2,340 45,127	2,550 9,011	2,184 6,799
founding. Shipbuilding	7,007	7,721	2,491	1,961
Construction of Vehicles	1,474	1,497	1,278	591
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	3,114 5,143	3,789 11,487	1,269 1,633	1,118
Domestic Service	8,030	17,698	1,879	1,169
Conveyance of Men, Goods, etc.	23,093	47,869	3,643	3,059
Agriculture	5,121	10,606	1,971	1,380
Textiles Boots and	3,199 2,903	5,256 6.174	913	705
Dress (including Boots and Shoes).	4,000	0,114	010	506
Food, Tobacco, Drink and	2,449	5,218	310	231
Lodging. General Labourers	35,147	66,228	6,531	5,997
General Labourers All other Trades	14,332	29,050	4,925	3,492
TOTAL	157,333	271,847	51,429	38,004

1,098 35,525 4,688 967	1,023 21,135 6,267	576 31,454 1,380	486 18,396
4,688	6,267		
		1.380	
967			963
	714	345	292
			235
3,103	1,811	2,173	1,350
0.104	0.000	0.055	
3,124	2,090	4,200	1,389
0.040	1 400	140	00=
	7,100		337
7,410	6,100		273
0,101	0,010	4,000	1787
00 005	40 195	49 009	26,265
	525 3,103 3,124 2,042 7,416 6,151 66,065	3,103 1,811 2,090 2,042 1,480 7,183 6,151 5,816	3,103 1,811 2,173 3,124 2,090 2,255 2,042 1,480 446 7,416 7,183 303 6,151 5,816 2,605

Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are exclude from this Table and from all other figures above. The number of casua jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period wa 2,997.

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

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



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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople]

Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in May, with effect from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in a total increase of over £750,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,700,000 workpeople. The groups of industries in which these workpeople were mainly employed are shown in the following Table:—

G	roup	s of I	Frade	B.	Number of Workpeople affected,	Amount of Net Increase per week.
						£
Building					 275,000	150,000
l'extile					 850,000	373,000
Clothing					 154,000	37,000
Transport					 97,000	90,000
Other		••			 288,000	107,000
	Ton	TAL			 1,664,000	757,000

In the building trades the rates of wages of the various

In the building trades the rates of wages of the various classes of operatives were increased in all the principal towns in England and Wales. The increases amounted usually to 1d. or 2d. per hour, but in London and the North-Western and Midland areas a total increase of 4½d. or 5d. per hour was given during the month.

In the textile trades cotton operatives received advances amounting usually to 70 per cent. on the standard piece price lists, equivalent to nearly 30 per cent. on current wages. The wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire were increased, under the operation of a sliding scale based on the fluctuations of retail prices and rents, from 125 per cent. on basis rates to 135 per cent. for time-workers (subject to a maximum net increase of 3s. per week), from 100 to 108 per cent. for male piece-workers, and from 106½ to 114½ per cent. for female piece-workers, and from 106½ to 114½ per cent. for female piece-workers. For workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, &c., trades the "cost of living wage" was increased by 2s. 1d. and 1s. 3d. per week for adult males and females, respectively, in Lancashire and Scotland, and by 7 and 5½ per cent. on basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively, in Yorkshire.

In the clothing trades the increases were mainly accounted for by the adoption of new minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in the hat, cap and millinery, dressmaking and women's light clothing trades, and also by general advances granted to workpeople in the shirtmaking trade.

The principal increases recorded in the transport trades

making trade.

The principal increases recorded in the transport trades resulted from the adoption of minimum rates of 16s. per day for dock labourers, &c., at the larger ports in Great Britain, and of 15s. per day at the smaller ports.

Amongst other important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased during the month were those engaged in railway wagon building and repairing, coopering, and the manufacture of soap and candles, cement, glass bottles, and sugar confectionery.

The statistics given above are exclusive of the effects of the increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales for female workers and for male workers under 21 years of age engaged in agriculture, of which particulars are given in the article on page 291; and also of the changes affecting men in the merchant shipping service, under which the war risk

bonuses of £3 per month or 10s. per week previously

bonuses of £3 per month or 10s. per week previously granted were merged into wages.

Of the increases taking effect in May, 9, affecting 18,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 8, affecting 317,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 27, affecting 287,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 219, affecting 1,042,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 23 cases, involving 24,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Changes Taking Effect in January-May, 1920.

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

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	333,000 1,181,000 54,000 196,000	£ 216,800 717,100 29,900 76,500
facture. Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Clothing Transport Printing, Paper, etc. Woodworking and Furniture Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,191,000 250,000 980,000 455,000 799,000 108,000 58,000 214,000	213,500 82,400 415,500 133,800 284,500 24,800 31,100 56,000 55,700
Miscellaneous Trades	83,000 121,000	28,900 37,200
TOTAL	6,200,000	2,403,500

Hours.

The changes during May in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 250,000 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by an average of about two and a half per week. Of these, 13 changes, affectanout two and a hair per week. Of these, 10 changes, affecting over 230,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation, and the remaining 31 cases, affecting 24,000 workpeople, by direct negotiation. In four cases, involving 2,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Most of the changes in May resulted from the adoption of a 44-hour week in the building trade n various towns.

In the first five months of 1920, the changes reported

have affected nearly 500,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly four hours per week. The trades chiefly concerned have been the building trade, accounting for over 260,000 workpeople, the clothing trades for nearly 130,000 workpeople, and the textile trades for 50,000 workpeople

50,000 workpeople.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920.

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

Trade.	Locality	which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change,
			BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES.	
Building	London and districts within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross; also Dartford, Grays, and Pur- fleet districts, Epsom, and Watford. NORTHERN COUNTIES:	1 May {	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen, cranemen, enginemen, labourers, etc. Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Scaffolders, timbermen, cranemen, enginemen, labourers, etc	Further increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, slaters, and plasterers, 2s. 4d.; masons (fixers), marble masons, and spindle and four-cutter machinists, 2s. 5d.; other machinists, 2s. 4d.; plumbers, 2s. 4½d.; painters, 2s. 3d.; marble polishers, 2s. 2d. Further increase of 4d, per hour. Rates after change: electric derrick drivers, 2s. 3½d.; steam derrick drivers, 2s. 3d.; crane drivers, and scaffolders and timbermen, 2s. 2d.; engine drivers, 2s. 1½d.; boiler attendants, crane signalmen, and labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Bishop Auckland and District. Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Workington districts. Consett and Blackhill districts. Darlington	1 May { 1 May 31 May } 1 May. 1 May. 3 April.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and plasterers. Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plasterers and labourers. Plumbers Plumbers	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s.). Increase of 3¼d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2¼d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 11d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 10½d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 2s.)

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Water State of the		BUIL	DING AND ALLIED TRADES (contin	ued).
	NORTHERN COUNTIES—	1 May	(Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 7d.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 3½d.; other
	Kendal, Penrith and Windermere.	31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change tradesmen, ls. 11d.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 71d
	Mid-Durham Districtf Morpeth and Amble	1 May 1 May	Painters Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers	other labourers and navvies, ls. 7d. Increase of ld. per hour (Is. 1ld. to 2s.). Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, ls. 9d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne and	22 May	and labourers. Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Tyneside Districts.‡ Newcastle, Sunderland and other towns in Tyne and Wear Dis-	1 May	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	tricts.§ North-East Coast and neighbouring Dis-tricts.∥	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers, and labourers. Slaters and tilers	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers),2s.0½d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders and plasterers' labourers, 1s. 10d.; other labourers, 1s. 9d Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 11d. to 2s.).
	North-East Coast and neighbouring Dis- tricts.¶	1 Мау	Staters and thers	increase of it., per nour (is, iid. to 25.).
	Sunderland Tees and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stock- ton, Thornaby and Darlington).	22 May 1 May	Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	YORKSHIRE:— Certain towns in York-	200 200		
	shire:— Grade A towns**	1 Мау	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plasterers and labourers; also slaters (except at Sheffield and Rotherham).	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.*
	Grade B towns**	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters,	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: trades- men, ls. 10½d.; labourers, ls. 7½d.*
	Grade C towns**	1 May	plasterers, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 8d.; labourers, ls. 5d.*
	Bingley, Calder Valley, Colne Valley, Holm- firth, Huddersfield,	1 May	labourers. Plumbers	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 11d. to 2s.).*
Building (continued).	Hull, Pudsey and Sowerby Bridge. Barnoldswick, Beverley, Castleford, Goole, Harrogate, Normanton, Scarborough, Selby, Skipton and	1 May	Plumbers	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 9½d. to ls. 10½d.).*
	York. Barnoldswick, Goole, Normanton, Skipton, Whitby and York.	1 Mary	Painters	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 9½d. to ls. 10½d.).*
	Barnsley, Doncaster, Mexborough and Wombwell.	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, ls. 9d.* Increase of 1½d. per hour (ls. 10½d. to 2s.).*
	Bridlington	1 May	Painters	Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10½d.; labourers, ls. 7½d.
	Doncaster Northallerton and Thirsk	1 May 1 May	Plumbers employed by master builders Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s.).* Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
10000000000000000000000000000000000000		1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: trades- men, 2s.; trades-mins labourers, ls. 8½d.; other
	Todmorden {	31 May	joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	labourers and navvies, ls. 8d.* Further increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 1ld.; other labourers and navvies, ls. 10½d.
VACOTO ENT	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE: Certain towns in Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1 May	Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d.).
	(see also p. 313):— Grade A towns††	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters (except at St. Helens), labourers, and navvies.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 8½d.; other labourers and navvies, ls. 8d.* (See also p. 313 as to further increase on 31 May.)
	Barrow, Runcorn, Warrington, Wid- nes, and Wigan.	1 Мау	Plumbers	Increase of ld. per hour (Is. 11d. to 2s.).* (See also p.313 as to further increase on 31 May.)
	Grade B towns††	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters (except at Westhoughton), labourers, and navvies; also plumbers (except at Horwich and Macclesfield).	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10½d.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 7d.; other labourers and navvies, ls. 6½d.* (See also p. 313 as to further increase on 31 May.)
	Tarporley (Grade) C town).	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 4½d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 4d.* (See also p. 313 as to further increase on 31 May.)
	Furness district (including As- kam, Dalton and Ulverston-Grade D towns).		painters, labourers, and navvies.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 7d.; tradesmen's labourers, ls. 3dd.; other labourers and navvies, ls. 3d.* (See also p. 313 as to further increase on 31 May.)

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

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

† Including Blaydon, Blyth, Gateshead, Hexham, Jarrow, North and South Shields, and Wallsend.

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

† Viz., Darlington: Sunderland and District (including Birtley, Chester-le-Street, Durham, Hylton, Seaham Harbour, and Whitburn); Tees and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby); Tyne District (including Newcastle, Hebburn, Gateshead, Jarrow, North and South Shields, Wallsend, and Blyth).

† Including Bishop Auckland, Blyth, Consett, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepools, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, and Wallsend.

*** Grade A.—Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Calder Valley, Cleckheaton, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Gomersal, Guiseley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Liversedge, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Penistone Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Stocksbridge, Wakefield, and Yeadon.

**Grade B.—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Castleford, Goole, Harrogate, Ilkley, Normanton, Otley, Pontefract, Scarborough, Selby, Skipton, Whitby and York.

and York.

Grade C.—Driffield, Kirby Moorside, Malton, Norton, and Pickering.

Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Littleborough, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Runcorn, St. Helens, Saddleworth, Shaw, Sale, Salford, Southport, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Tyldesley, Walkden, Warrington, Whitefield, Widnes, Wigan, and Wilmelow.

Helens, Heywigh, Lengaster, Leyland, Longridge, Macclesfield, Morecambe

Wilmslow.

Wilmslow.

Grade B.—Adlington, Blackrod, Chester, Chorley, Congleton, Frodsham, Helsby, Horwich, Lancaster, Leyland, Longridge, Macclesfield, Morecambe Northwich, Preston and Westhoughton,

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE—continued. Certain towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (see also p. 312).*	BUI 31 May	LDING AND ALLIED TRADES (contin Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters (except at St. Helens	Further increase of 4d, per hour. Rates after change for Grades A, B, C, and D towns* respectively: tradesmen. 2s. 4d.: 2s. 24d., 2s., 1s. 1ld.: tradesmen's
	Barrow, Runcorn, War- rington, Widnes and Wigan and all towns in Grades B, C and D (see p. 312) except Horwich and Macclesfield.*	1 May	and Westhoughton), labourers, and navvies. Plumbers	labourers, 2s. 0½d., 1s. 1ld., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d.; other labourers and navvies, 2s., 1s. 10½d.; 1s. 8d., 1s. 7d. Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A, 2s. 4d.; Grade B, 2s. 2½d.; Grade C, 2s.; Grade D, 1s. 1ld.*
	Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Haslingden, and certain other towns in North-East Lancashire.†	1 May 31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Plumbers	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 8½d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 8d.‡ Further increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 11d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 10½d. Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Ashton - under - Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Man- chester, Oldham, Roch- dale, Salford, and Stockport districts.	1 May	Plumbers	Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 3d.).
	Blackpool, Fleetwood, Lytham, Ormskirk, and St. Annes-on-the- Sea.	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, laters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 18½d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 8d.‡ Further increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 1ld.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 10½d.
	Bolton	1 May 31 May }	Concretors and asphalters	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 2s.).‡ Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 3½d per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 7d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 6½d.‡ (See also below as to
Building (continued).	Over. Knutsford	1 May	painters, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, (painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and join-	further increase on 31 May.) Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 7d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 6½d.‡ (See also below as to further increase on 31 May.) Further increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change:
	Middlewich, Nant- wich, Sandbach and Winsford and Over. Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Districts.	1 May	ers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and saw-	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 2s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.: other tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; scaffolders,
	Manchester, Salford (1 May } 31 May } 1 May } 31 May } 31 May }	yers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies. Tile, mosaic, etc., flxers	2s. ld.; tradesmen's labourers, 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.; navvies and general labourers, 2s.\frac{1}{2} Increase of ld. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).\frac{1}{2} Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 2s.).\frac{1}{2} Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Westhoughton { MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— Certain towns in the Midlands:—	1 May 3 1 May	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).† Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Grade A towns	1 May 29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters (except at Lincoln), and labourers.	Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change: painters, Is. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, Is. 9d.; Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and 4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Coventry, Lincoln, Long Eaton, and West Bromwich.	1 May 29 May 1 May	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.)‡ Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.) Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers.
	Grade B towns	29 May }	slaters, plasterers, painters (except at Belper, Cannock and Hednesford), and labourers.	ls. 7½d. ‡ Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and of 4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 11½d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.).‡
	Darlaston, Hed- nesford, Hinckley, Kettering, Mans- field.Newark.Nun- eaton, Walsall,		Plumbers	Further increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2½d.).
	Grade C towns	1 May 29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other classes, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.‡ Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and of 4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 10d.
	Alfreton, Coalville, Derby, and Ripley.	29 May	joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers (except at Derby), plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.; Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and 4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen. 2s. 4d.: labourers. 2s. 1d.
	Atherstone, Bos- ton, Grantham, Louth, Malvern, Retford, Rugeley, Sleaford, Skeg- ness and Stam-	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s, 9½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.† Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and of
	ford. Cannock and Hed-	The state of the s	Painters and plumbers	4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 11½d. Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9½d.).‡ Further increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s. 2½d.). Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d. (See also p. 314 as to
	Chesterfield	1 May	slaters, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 3½d. per hour (18. 8½d. to 28.).‡ (See also

p. 314 as to further increase on 31 May.) **Grade A.—Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Barrow, Birkdale, Bolton, Bury, Denton, Droylsden, Eccles, Farnworth, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Littleborough, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Runcorn, St. Helens, Saddleworth, Shaw, Sale, Salford, Southport, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Tyldesley, Walkden, Warrington, Whitefield, Widnes, Wigan and Wilmslow.

Grade B.—Adlington, Blackrod, Chester, Chorley, Congleton, Frodsham, Helsby, Horwich, Lancaster, Leyland, Longridge, Macclesfield, Morecambe, Northwich, Preston, and Westhoughton. **Grade O.—Tarporley. Grade D.—Furness district (including Askam, Dalton, and Ulverston).

† Bacup, Olitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Nelson, Padiham, Rawtenstall, Rishton and Whalley.

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

† Including Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Cheadle, Disley, Eccles, Edenfield, Farnworth, Heywood, Horwich, Leigh, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Sale, Whitefield and Wilmslow.

| Grade A.—Blackheath, Birmingham, Coventry, Ilkeston, Leicester, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Nottingham, Oldbury, Sutton Coldfield, and West Bromwich.

West Bromwich.

Grade B.—Belper, Bilston, Brierley Hill, Bromsgrove, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Darlaston, Dudley, Gainsborough, Gornal, Halesowen, Hednesford, Hinckley, Kenilworth, Kettering, Kidderminster, Knowle, Leamington, Lichfield, Mansfield, Market Harborough, Melion Mowbray, Newark, Northampton, Nuneaton, Old Hill, Peterborough, Redditch, Rugby, Sedgley, Shrewsbury, Solihull, Southwell, Stourbort, Swanwick Tamworth, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, Worcester, and Worksop.

Grade C.—Matlock, Oakham, Spalding, Stratford-on-Avon, Wellingborough, and Wirksworth,

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES—(continued). Certain towns in Midland Counties—	BUI	LDING AND ALLIED TRADES—(conti	nued).
	(continued). Chesterfield— (continued).	29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 4d.; labourers, 2s. 1d.
	Church Stretton, Horncastle and Uttoxeter	1 May 29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.; Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and of 4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 10d.
	Rushden	1 May 29 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.* Further increases of 5d. per hour to painters, and of 4d. per hour to all other classes. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 10d. Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 11d. per hour for
	Aylsham, Colchester, Ely and Newmarket. Berkhamsted	15 May }	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	tradesmen, 1s. 9d. per hour for scanoiders, and 1s. 8d. per hour for labourers.*
	Belper { Bristol	1 May 29 May 3 1 May	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.).* Further increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; stone sawyers, 1s. 10d.; scaffolders, 1s. 9½d.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Buxton {	1 May } 31 May }	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10½d.; labourers, ls. 7d. and ls. 6½d. Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, ls. 11d. and ls. 10½d.
	Certain towns in the Eastern and South Midland Counties:— Grade A towns			Uniform rates adopted of 2s. per hour for tradesmen, ls. 10d. per hour for scaffolders, and ls. 9d. per hour for labourers.*
Na.	Grade B towns†	1 May {	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies.	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 11d. per hour for trades- men, 1s. 9d. per hour for scaffolders, and 1s. 8d. per hour for labourers.* Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 10d. per hour for trades- men, 1s. 8d. per hour for scaffolders, and 1s. 7d. per
Salat 16	Cheltenham	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers,	hour for labourers.* Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10½d.; labourers, ls. 7½d.*
	Cirencester	1 May	plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, plumbers, plasterers, -painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. 8d.; other tradesmen, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 6d.*
Pailding	Glossop	1 May 31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d, per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, ls. 8½d, and ls. 8d.* Further increase of 2½d, per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, ls. 1ld, and and ls. 10½d.
Building (continued.)	Gloucester and Hereford	1 May 31 May 1 May 1 May	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).* Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 3d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.*
	Grays and Purfleet Grimsby, Immingham and Scunthorpe.	1 May		tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.*
	Ilkeston { Lincoln {	1 May 29 May 1 May 29 May	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11½d, to 2s. 0½d.).* Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).* Further increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.).*
	Mansfield and Newark New Mills	1 May 1 May 31 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers,	Increase of ld. per hour. Kates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10½d.; labourers, ls. 7d. and ls. 6½d. Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 2s 24d.; labourers, ls. 11d. and ls. 10½d.
	Newport (Salop)	1 May	and navvies. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s 6d. Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: trades-
	North Staffordshire (including Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle-under- Lyme, and Stoke and Stafford districts).	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, labourers, and navvies. Plumbers	men, ls. lld.; labourers, ls. 8d. Increase of 5d, per hour. (ls. 9d, to 2s. 2d.).
	Stroud	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. particulars given under "London and Dis	Increase of 1½d./per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 10d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.*
	Watford Wellington (Salop)	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of old party and a load babour-
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES:- Certain towns in South- Eastern Counties:- Grade A towns ‡			Uniform rates adopted of 2s. per hour for tradesmen, 1s. 10d. per hour for scaffolders, and 1s. 9d. per hour
	Grade B towns ‡	1 Мау	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	for labourers.* Uniform rates adopted of ls. 11d. per hour for tradesmen, ls. 9d. per hour for scaffolders, and ls. 8d. per hour for labourers.* Uniform rates adopted of ls. 10d. per hour for tradesmen, ls. 8d. per hour for scaffolders, and ls. 7d. per hour for labourers.*
	Newton Abbot, Paignton, and Torquay.	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	men, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.*
The same of	Bath	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	scaffolders, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.*
See also und	er "Changes in Hours of La	bour."	ury, Beaconsfield, Biggleswade, Chesham,	Gerrards Oross, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe,

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† Grade A.—Amersham, Ashford (Middlesex), Banbury, Beaconsfield, Biggleswade, Chesham, Gerrards Cross, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe, Marlow, Oxford, St. Albans, and Staines.

Grade B.—Aylesbury, Beccles, Bedford, Bicester, Brentwood, Buckingham, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Clacton, Dovercourt, Dunstable, East Hertfordshire (including Cheshunt, Hatfield, Hertford, Hoddesdon, Ware, etc.), Felixstowe, Frinton, Halesworth, Harwich, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Leighton Buzzard, (including Cheshunt, Hatfield, Hertford, Hoddesdon, Ware, etc.), Felixstowe, Frinton, Halesworth, Harwich, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Leighton Buzzard, Leiston, Lowestoft, Luton, Maldon, Newport Pagnell, North Hertfordshire (including Baldock, Hitchin, Letchworth, Stevenage), North Walsham, Norwich, Saxmundham, Stowmarket, Walton-on-the Naze, and Witney.

Grade C.—Royston and Saffron Walden.

† Grade A.—Ascot, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Brighton, Chertsey, Christchurch, Didcot, Eastbourne, Egham, Eton, Gosport, Gravesend, Hove, Maidenhead, Poole, Portslade, Portsmouth, Reading, Shoreham, Slough, Southampton, Southwick, Windsor, and Wokingham.

† Grade B.—Arundel, Bagshot, Basingstoke, Bexhill, Bognor, Burgess Hill, Camberley, Caterham, Chatham, Chichester, Dorking, Gillingham, Godalming, Grade B.—Arundel, Bagshot, Basingstoke, Bexhill, Bognor, Burgess Hill, Camberley, Caterham, Chatham, Chichester, Dorking, Gillingham, Godalming, Godstone, Guildford, Haslemere, Hastings, Horley, Horsham, Littlehampton, Maidstone, Merstham, Newbury, Oxted, Redhill, Reigate, Rochester, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Woking, and Worthing.

Grade C.—Aldershot, Orawley, East Grinstead, Farnham, Haywards Heath, Isle of Wight, Lewes, Milton Regis, New Forest, Sittingbourne, and Winchester.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	Occupations.	Particulars of change,
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES	BUILD	ING AND ALLIED TRADES—(continue	d).
	Bradford-on-Avon, Melk- sham, Trowbridge, Warminster and West- bury.	15 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers,	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	Bridgwater	1 May {	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers. Painters Labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners,	Increase of 3d, per hour (1s. 6d, to 1s. 9d.).* Increase of 4d, per hour (1s. 5d, to 1s. 9d.).* Increase of 2½d, per hour (1s. 3½d, to 1s. 6d.)* Increases to a uniform rate of 1s 5d, per hour*.
	Bridport	1 Feb.	slaters, plumbers, and plasterers. Painters Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per hour.* Increases to a uniform rate of 1s. 2d. per hour.* Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 6d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 7d.*
	Dartford	1 May (See	and painters. Labourers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2½d, to 1s. 4d.).* truct" above.)
	wear.	(Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, plumbers, plaster- ers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and join-	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.* Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.).*
	Dawlish East Kent (including Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone,	1 May {	ers, plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Labourers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.).* Increase of 5d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; scaffolders, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.*
	Herne Bay, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, and Westgate).	(labourers. Painters	Increase of 6d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 1ld.).
	Epsom Exeter	1 May	particulars given under "London and Dis Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and join- ers, machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	trict" above.) Increase of 2d, per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.*
	Plymouth and Devon- port District.	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: painters, ls. lld.; other tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, ls. 9d.*
	Salisbury	1 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 4d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 6d.; scaffolders, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.
	Taunton,	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers,	Increase of 13d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 83d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 93d.; labour- ers, 1s. 63d.* Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: trades-
	Tavistock	1 May {	plasterers, painters, and labourers, Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and paint-	men, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 6d.* Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 5d. to ls. 7d.).*
		1	ers. Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters,	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s, 4d.).* Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change; painters, 1s. 6d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 7d.*
Building	Tiverton	1 May { 25 May }	plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Labourers	Increase of 14d. per hour (1s. 24d. to 1s. 4d.).* Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters
(continued).	Weymouth, Dorchester,	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters,	1s. 6d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 7d.* Increase of 1dd. per hour (1s. 2dd. to 1s. 4d.).* Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: painters. 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.*
	Portland and Swanage. Yeovil and Montacute	1 May	plumbers, plasterers, and painters. Labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters, plumbers,	Increase of 2½d. per hour (1s, 3½d, to 1s. 6d.).* Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 8d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.*
	WALES AND MON- MOUTHSHIRE:-	1 May	plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: trades-
	Barmouth	31 May	joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and	men, ls. 7d.; labourers, ls. 3dd. and ls. 3d.* Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 1ld.; labourers, ls. 7dd. and ls. 7d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: trades-
	Cardiff	1 May†	joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers, etc. Plumbers employed by master plumbers.	men, ls. 7d.; scaffolders, excavators, etc., ls. 3½d.; labourers, ls. 3d.* Increase of 3½d. per hour (ls. 10½d. to 2s. 2d.).*
	Colwyn Bay, Holyhead, Llandudno, and West Flint (including Holy- well, Mostyn, Pres-	1 May 1 May 31 May	Plumbers employed by master builders, Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 2s. 0½d.).* Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4d.* Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 8½d. and 1s. 8d.
	tatyn and Rhyl). Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, and West Flint(includ- ing Holywell, Mostyn,	31 May	Painters	Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.).*
	Prestatyn, and Rhyl). Criccieth	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Increase of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: trades- men, ls. 7d.; labourers, ls. 3d.*
	Holyhead	1 May 31 May 31 May 1 May	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).* Further increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 2s.). Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.*
	Wrexham and East Flints(including Flint, Hawarden, Mold, Queensferryand Shot- ton).	1 May 31 May	Cardiff). Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10½d.; labourers, ls. 7d. and ls. 6½d.* Further increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2½d.; labourers, ls. 1ld. and ls. 10½d.
	Arbroath { Dumfries and Maxwell-town.	3 May 14 May 1 May	Plasterers	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 8\frac{3}{4}d. to ls. 10\frac{3}{4}d.). Increase of 3\frac{1}{4}d. per hour (ls. 8\frac{1}{4}d. to ls. 11\frac{1}{2}d.). Increase of 4d. per hour (ls. 8d. to 2s.).
	East Stirlingshire (Fal- kirk, Larbert, Grangemouth and Stenhousemuir).	3 April 1 March	Masons	Increase of 14d. per hour (1s. 104d. to 2s.). Increase of 14d. per hour (1s. 104d. to 2s.).
	Forfar {	1 May 29 May 1 May 1 April	Masons	Increase of 1½d. per hour (ls. 7½d. to ls. 9d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (ls. 9d. to ls. 10¾d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (ls. 6d. to ls. 9d.). Increase of 1½d. per hour (ls. 10d. to ls. 11½d.).
* See also und	Stirling	1 March 3 May	Masons	Increases to a rate of 1s. 114d. per hour. Increase of 24d. per hour (1s. 94d. to 2s.).

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† The sum of one penny per hour was paid for all hours worked from 1st January to 30th April.
† Including Aberavon, Aberdare, Abergavenny, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, Llinelly, Merthyr, Eath, Newport, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, and Swansea.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-continued.

- 101 - 18 2 G	FIGHOR AD CL	ANGLO	IN WAGES REPORTED DURIN	
Trade,	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change
		BUIL	DING AND ALLIED TRADES (continu	ed).
	IRELAND:— Clonmel Cork and Queenstown	1 May 3 May	Masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers. plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: trades. men, ls. 8d.; labourers, ls. 1d. Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: trades. men, 2s.; scaffolders, ls. 9d.; labourers, ls. 8d.
Building (continued).	Dublin	1 May {	Brick and stone layers, carpenters and joiners, slaters and tilers, plasterers, stonecutters, plumbers, painters, glaziers and lead sash makers, sheet metal workers, whitesmiths and heating engineers, electricians, iron and pipe fitters, brassfounders, finishers, and gasfitters. Marble polishers, rubbers, sanders, and sawyers, whiteners, and labourers.	2s. 1½d.; plumbers, whitesmiths, heating engineers, electricians, and iron and pipe fitters, 2s. 1¾d. brassfounders, finishers, and gasfitters, 2s. 1¾d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; glaziers, and lead sash makers, 2s. 0½d.; sheet metal workers, 2s. 3d.* Increase of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: whiteners, 1s. 8d.; marble polishers, rubbers, sanders, and sawyers, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; labourers 1s. 7d. (groundmen), and 1s. 7¼d. (hodmen).*
	Galway	1 May	Masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and painters.	Increase of id. per nour (is. od. to is. /d.).
	Limerick	1 May	Bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, ls. 10d.; labourers, ls. 5d.
	Londonderry	1 May	painters and labourers. Labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.)*
	Wexford	1 March	joiners, machinists and plasterers. Plumbers Painters Labourers Men employed by public works con-	Increase of 3½d. per hour.* Increase of 4d. per hour.* Increase of ½d. per hour.*
Public Works	London (Metropolitan	15 May	tractors:— Bricklayers, masons, paviors, scaf- folders, timbermen, and labourers.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change granite masons and fixers, 2s. 14d.; bricklayers, masons
Construction.	Police Area).	1 May	Glaziers and assistants	(banker hands), and paviors, 2s. 04d.; scaffolders and timbermen, ls. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 9d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change.
	London	1 May		glaziers, ls. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; assistants, ls. 9d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (2s. to 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Woodcarving	London	1 May 4 May	Woodcarvers }	Further increase of 3d. per hour (2s. 01d. to 2s. 31d.).
	A Company of the Company		MINING AND QUARRYING.	Described work (work done from the
Coal Mining	Great Britain	April†	Workpeople (both underground and surface workers) employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Workpeople employed at iron ore mines:—	commencement of the Saturday afternoon shift to the commercement of the Sunday night shift) increased to time-and-a-half.
	Cumberland	10 May {	Miners	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2s. per shift in the bargain price (19s. 8d. to 21s. 8d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per shift to men and of 6d. per shift to boys. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per shift to winding enginemen, of 1s. per shift to other men
Iron Mining	Furness District	15 May	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale	and of 6d. per shift to boys. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 10d. per day to underground miners, of 1s. 7d. per day to surfacemen,
16 VS - 1 = 11 S		lst pay in May.		Increase, under sliding scale, of 36½ per cent, on the standard of 1909, making wages 196½ per cent. above the standard, plus a war bonus of ls. ld. per shift.
	Northumberland and Durham.	1 May	Freestone quarrymen, labourers, etc	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 2s. per hour: labourers, Is. 6d. per hour. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per shift to
A November 1	West Cumberland	9 May	Limestone quarrymen	men and of 9d. per shift to boys. Rates after change: knobblers, 16s. 10d.‡ per shift; haulage-enginemen, 16s. 6d.; first-class day-borers, 16s. 4d.‡; blacksmiths and joiners, 15s. 9d.; first-class day labourers, 15s. 8d.‡; and first-class ruddmen, 15s. 2d.‡
Quarrying	Bradford, Halifax and District, Huddersfield and District	A SECOND TO THE	Quarrymen, labourers, etc	men, 2s. per hour; labourers, 1s. 9d. per hour.* Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change; quarry- men, sawyers, engine drivers, machinemen, masons, biacksmiths, 2s. per hour; labourers, 1s. 9d. per hour.
	Morley and District	1 May	Quarrymen and labourers	Increase of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarry- men, ls. 10d. per hour; labourers, ls. 8d. per hour.
	Aberdeen	1 May	Granite cutters, turners, scabblers, toolsmiths, hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen.	Increase of 3d. per hour to timeworkers, and of 20 per cent. on price list of July, 1916, to pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 8d. per hour; hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 7d.
	13/32/14/25	IRON	AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANU	
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 27% per cent. on the standard of 1919, making wages 197 per cent. above
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	may. 1st pay in May.	Blastfurnacemen	the standard, plus (in some cases) an output bonus. Increase, under sliding scale, of 361 per cent. on the standard of 1909, making wages 1961 per cent. above the standard, plus a war bonus of ls. 1d. per shift.
	England and Scotland		Steel melters, pitmen etc	Increase, under sliding scale, of 21½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, making wages 155 per cent. (basic process) and 130 per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
	England	2nd May		Increase, under sliding scale, of 10f per cent. or standard rates.
	Northumberland, Dur- ham, and Cleveland.	31 May {	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. of standard rates.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Sheffield	1st pay after {	and open hearth processes), steel mill- men, forgemen, furnacemen, firemen, etc., on the eight-hour shift system, and whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements:— (a) Men 18 years of age and over paid upon tonnage or upon piece-	Therease of 17½ per cent, upon tonnage or net piece
		30 April	work basis. (b) Men 18 years and over paid upon part datal and part tonnage. (c) Men 18 years and over paid datal wages.	Increase of 17½ per cent. upon datal and tonnag earnings (excluding war bonus.)
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	nder "Changes in Hours of L	(ahoun"		

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

† The increased payment was to be made from and including the pay paid during the week ended 3 April, 1920.

‡ The rates quoted are subject to an additional 6d, per shift when time is lost through wet weather.

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

	PRINCIPAL CHA	INGES II	WAGES REPORTED DURING	x MA1, 1920—(commacu).
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
		IRON AND	STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACT	URE (continued).
	Sheffield—(continued)	lst pay after	Joiners	Increase to a rate of 2s. per hour into which is merged all war advances previously granted. Flat rate of 2s. per hour (inclusive of all war advances) substituted for a rate of 83s. 6d. per week, plus 12½ per cent. on earnings previously paid.
		30 April	Bricklayers' labourers	Increase to a rate of ls. 9d. per hour into which is merged all war advances previously granted.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 April	Engineers and other skilled tradesmen employed in iron and steel works.	Make-up advance previously granted to skilled men increased from 11s, 9d, per week to 19s, 9d., and an increase of 10 per cent. to smiths' strikers. Rate after change for skilled men: Dowlais Cardiff Works, 100s. 4d. per week (i.e. 43s. base rate, plus 28s. 6d., plus 12½ per cent., plus 19s. 9d. make-up), other works, 98s. 0d. per week (i.e. 41s. base rate, plus 28s. 6d., plus 12½ per cent., plus 19s. 9d. make-up).
		1	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. making the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton plus 195 per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on
l'		31 May	Iron millmen	standard rates, making wages 195 per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland {		Steel millmen, gas producermen, charge- wheelers, enginemen, cranemen and	Increase, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 185 per cent. above the standard.
		24 May {	firemen. Forge and tyre millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 155 per cent. above
		(ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.	the standard.
	Scotland	lst full	Iron and steel moulders	Increase of ld. per hour or of such an amount as will secure a uniform minimum rate of ls. 93d. per hour
Engineering	Aberdeen {	pay after 31 March* 1st pay after	Iron and steel metal dressers	plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on total earnings. Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. (See Decision No. 309 on p. 335.)
and Foundry (Trades.	Dundee	15 May 21 April 1st pay after	Brassfinishers, fitters and turners	Increase of 1s. 3d. per week in base rate. Increase of 2s. per week in minimum base rate. (See Decision No. 310 on p. 335.)
	Birkenhead	15 May 27 March	French polishers in ship yards {	Increase from a rate of 77s. 4d. per week plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. to a flat rate of 2s. per.hour. Increase to a rate of 2s. 4d. per hour.
Shipbuilding	Southampton	1 May 13 May	French polishers in shipyards	Increase to a rate of 57s. per week, plus war advance of 26s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
and Ship Repairing	Avonmouth, Barry, Car- diff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, and Sharpness.	6 May	Fitters, turners, smiths, coppersmiths, electricians, etc., employed in the ship repairing trade.	Increase of 2s. per week in base rate, making wages, 65s. plus 35s. war wage per week.
	G II W.I. and W.	1.15	OTHER METAL TRADES.	Increases of from 10 to 20 per cent, on weekly base
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire. United Kingdom	1st Sept., 1919.* 1st full pay after 30 April.	Picklers employed in tinplate works Time and piece workers employed in lead smelting, rolling, &c. (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades):—	earnings.
Rolling, smelt- ing, &c., of Metals (other than Iron and			Men 18 years of age and over	War advance of 33s. 6d. previously granted increased to 39s. 6d. per week (plus in each case bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings to time and pieceworkers respectively).; War advance previously granted increased to 18s.
Steel).	Swanses and District	5 Jan. 1	Youths under 18 years Mechanics employed in the copper trade {	per week. Increase of 6s, per week. (97s, 7d, to 103s, 7d.)
Brass Trades	Swansea and District Birmingham, Dudley and Wolverhampton Districts.	29 March 5 5 April 1st pay day	Mechanics employed in the spelter trade	Increase of 4s. per week. (103s. 7d. to 107s. 7d.) Increase of 9s. 11d. per week. (97s. 7d. to 107s. 6d.) Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change: — Dressers: Grade C, 34s; Grade D, 41s.; Grade E, 46s. Polishers: Grade D, 43s.; Grade E, 48s. Casters: Principal hand, 54s.; Moulder, 42s.; Gelter-down, 35s.; plus in each case a war advance of 37s. 6d., plus a war bonus of 12½
Wireworking	Birmingham and Dudley Districts. Bristol	in May	Workpeople employed in the hearth furniture and bedstead mount trades. Wireworkers	per cent. on earnings. Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week. Increase to a minimum rate of 1s. 8d. per hour and piecework rates increased correspondingly. (See
			Males employed in tube manufacture :— Skilled tradesmen :—	Award No. W.A. 2603/2 on p. 336.)
			Timeworkers	Increase of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour to men 21 years of age and over. Increase of 7½ per cent. on present list on net piece-
	Airdrie, Coatbridge, Glasgow, and Mother- well Districts.		Other classes:—	work prices. Increases of 6s. per week to those 21 years of age
Tube Manufacture.	THE STATE OF THE S		Piece pluck or honor workers	and over, of 4s. per week to those 18 and under 21 years, and of 2s. per week to those 16 and under 18 years.
Cutlery Manu- facture.	m 11	10 May 5 April	Piece, pluck or bonus workers Tube workers employed on night work Razor horn scale cutters and pressers Men 21 years of age and over employed	Increase of 25 per cent., making piecework prices approximately 116 per cent. above 1916 list.
	Sheffield	lst pay after 1 May	it the edge tool (heavy and light), joiners' tools, bit and auger, spade, fork, shovel, machine knife, scythe, sickle, hook, bayonet, and hammer trades (time and piece workers).	
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Oldbury, Stourbridge, and Cannock Districts.	after 1 May.	Male workers employed in the edge tool trade.	deducting the existing aggregate bonuses; or the equivalent where bonuses have been merged or partly merged into base rates.
Farriery	Birmingham, Bristol, Lordon, Sheffield and Bradford. Liverpool	1st pay after 31 Jan.	Planemakers	Increase of 15 per cent. on price list of January, 1917, making wages 80 per cent. above the list. Increase of 8s. per week. Rates after change: fire-
Nail and Chain	Cradley-Heath and Tip-	3 May	Chain-makers and blacksmiths making chain accessories.	men, 91s. per week; doormen, 89s. per week. Increase of 12½ per cent.
Nut and Bolt, and Anchor Trades.	ney and Pontypridd. Cradley-Heath and District		Anchorsmiths	Increase, on piece rates, of 9d. per cwt.

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

† This increase was also paid for night work to those employed alternately on day and night work.

‡ It was agreed that the average aggregate bonuses amounted to 39s. per week for men 21 years of age and over; from 26d. 6d. to 29s. 6d. for youths 18 years to 21 years; and 13s. 9d. for boys under 18 years. It was also agreed that in cases where a pieceworker employs one or more butties, each man's aggregate bonus must be deducted before the 15 per cent. is added.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Railway Wagon Building and Repairing.	Great Britain*	1st pay after 30 April.	OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued). Males employed in the railway wagon building and repairing trades:— Timeworkers	Increase of 6s. per week or 1½d. per hour to all workers 21 years of age and over, and also to labourers under 21 years who are in receipt of the full rate for labourers and who have previously received the same advances as men 21 years and over. (See Decisions Nos. 297, 301, and 318 on pp. 334 and 335.) Increase of 10 per cent. on current piecework earnings except in the case of piece prices fixed since the first week in May. which are to be revised on the basis of the time rate as augmented above, and are not subject to a percentage addition. (See Decisions Nos. 297, 201, and 218 center 225 and 225 center.)
Textile Machinery Making.	Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, Leeds and District.	lst full pay in April.†	Woolcomb, hackle and gill makers (Fallermen, circlemen, and finishers)	Increase of 24d. per hour to fallermen in shops, of 2d, per hour to circlemen and finishers (intermediate grade), and of 3d. per hour to circlemen and finishers (fully qualified). Rates after change: fallermen ls. lld: circlemen and finishers (intermediate) of
Anvil and Vice Making.	Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge and Shef- field.	1 January	Workpeople employed in the anvil and vice trades.	New lists of piece prices adopted, into which are merged all war bonuses previously granted, making wages 100 per cent. above pre-war prices for anvil makers and 130 to 140 per cent. above pre-war
Spring Making, &c.	Accrington, Blackburn, Bury, Colne and Roch- dale.	lst pay day in April.	Spring makers and grinders	prices for vice makers. Increase of 4s. per week.
Gun Making	Birmingham	1st pay day in May 17 Feb. Week ending	Inworkers: Timeworkers	Increase of 3s, per week. Increase of 7½ per cent. Increase of 5 per cent, on piecework prices. Adoption of a new list of piece prices, resulting in increases varying up to 50 per cent.
Harness Furniture Making.	Walsall and Birmingham	1 May) Pay day in week ending 8 May.	Workpeople employed in the harness furniture making trade (including hame, bit, spur and stirrup forgers, pressers, filers, dressers, &c.).	Increases of 10 per cent. to males and of 5 per cent. to females
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire,	Pay day in week ending 15 May.	Workpeople employed in the cotton industry (including enginemen, firemen, &c., and all employed in the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings, and cotton blankets):— Preparing and spinning departments Weaving departments	Increase of 70 per cent. on standard piece price lists and an equivalent increase to those workpeople whose wages are not governed by a standard list, making wages 215 per cent. above the spinner's lists and the universal lists for cards and frames and 212½ or 215 per cent. above the hard waste list; also a further increase of 10 per cent. in total wages (including the above 70 per cent.) to strippers and grinders, blowing room men and the leading man in the cotton room. Increase of 70 per cent, on standard piece price lists (except to tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers, and loom over-lookers, who received 55 per cent.), and an equivalent increase to those workpeople whose wages are not governed by a standard list, making wages 215 per cent. above the uniform weaving list, 212½ and 217½ per cent. above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes respectively, 210 per cent. above the fustian list, 220 or 225 per cent. above the hard waste list.
	Pacup and Whitworth	1 May	Workpeople employed in the cotton weaving industry.	Uniform List for grey goods and Colne List for coloured goods adopted (plus full current percentages) in lieu of local list formerly worked to. (See Decision No. 281 on p. 271 of the May "LABOUR GAZETTE.") Adoption of the Uniform or Colne lists with full per-
	Certain Districts in Lan- cashire and Yorkshire.	1 May	Workpeople employed in the cotton weaving industry (non-associated firms).	Adoption of the Uniform or Colne lists with full percentage additions at Harlesyke, Barrowford, Hindley, Eccleston Green, Wheelton, Kirkham, Wesham, Lostock Hall, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Chatburn, Foulridge, Boothstown, Great Crosby and Whittle-le-Woods. Prior to the change deductions of 4 to 10 per cent. were made from list prices, or 1½ to 5 per cent. from gross wages. In certain other country districts the existing deductions from list prices or gross wages are maintained or slightly modified. (See Decision No. 281 on p. 271 of the May "LABOUR GAZETTE.")
	Glasgow and District	28 May <	Workpeople employed in muslin manufacture: Timeworkers	Additional bonus of 25 per cent. New standard list of piece prices adopted, and an increase of 110 per cent. made payable on the new
	Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Dewsbury.	‡	Wool sorters and warehousemen	prices. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increased under sliding scale from 125 per cent. on basic rates to 135 per cent. for timeworkers (subject to a maximum net increase of 3s, per week) and from 81 25 per cent. to 87 75 per cent. for sorters on piece rates. Rate after change: topmaking warehousemen, 71s, 10d.
		‡	Mohair and alpaca sorters	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased under sliding scale from 125 per cent, on basic rates to 135 per cent, for timeworkers (subject to a maximum total of 40s. 6d. per week), and from 100 per cent to 108 per cent for pieceworkers.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West Riding of Yorkshire	‡ ‡	Men, women, and youths employed in the wool combing and wool scouring and carbonising industries (including warehousemen, but excluding over- lookers, mechanics, firemen, &c.) Overlookers and improvers employed in	"Cost of living wage" previously granted increased under sliding scale from 125 per cent. on basic rates to 135 per cent., subject to a maximum net increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change: warehousemen, 71s. 10d.
	Yorkshire	‡.	wool carding and combing industry. Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry (excluding engineers and firemen).	cent. to those on piece rates, and of amounts varying from 1s. 2'4d. to 1s. 9'6d. per week to improvers. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increased
* The increa	ses were granted under the	Decision o	f the Industrial Court to which the Joint W	ages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' Association

* The increases were granted under the Decision of the Industrial Court to which the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagen Builders' Asso and the Railway Wagen Repairing Association, and certain Trade Unions were parties.

† The increase was arranged in May to have effect from the date shown.

† The increase was payable on the pay-day in week ending 5th June, inrespect of the preceding pay period.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire. West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire. TEXTILE TRADES—(continued). Drawing spinning twisting, winding, twisting, winding, and continued of the worsted industry. Workpeople employed in woollen and worsted manufactural industries. Workpeople employed in manufacturashire, and of amounts varying from 1s. 2'4d, to 1s. 9 week to along a diffusion and more received the worsted industry. Workpeople employed by manufactures, but excluding enginemen, firemen, &c.). Enginemen, firemen and greasers employed on the woollen and worsted industries. Bradford and Keighley Ist full pay lin April. Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industries. Enginemen, firemen and greasers employed own to consider the workers, fire or cent. to 114 per cent. to 144 per cent. to 14	EPORTED DURING MAY, 1920—(continue		Date from		
West Riding of York- shire. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	cupation. Particulars of	which change took Occupation.	which change took	Locality.	Trade.
warping, and receibng overlookers, interest of the worsted industry. Workshire and Lancashire. Yorkshire and Lancashire. Yorks	ADES—(continued).	TEXTILE TRADES—(cont			
Workpeople employed in woollen spinning, woollen and worsted manufacting scale, from 126 per cent, on bas to greater the working and mungo and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, scourers, but excluding enginemen, firemen, &c.). Yorkshire	reeling overlookers, im- rates (86s, 6d, to 89s, 6d.), of 8	warping, and reeling overloo			(
inig, woolien and worsted manuactur- ing, and mango and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, scourers, &c., which is called the scale of the	poprentices employed in lustry. lustry. bloved in woollen spin- "Cost of living wage" previous	Workpeople employed in woo	*	Yorkshire and Lanca-	
Woellen and Worsted Industry—(continued). West of England District (continued). West of Englan	o and shoddy industries or annufacturers, manufacturers, but hemen, firemen, &c.). under sliding scale, from 125 to 135 per cent. for timework to 108 per cent for male piper cent. to 114‡ per cent. for and from 75 per cent. to 81 and from 75 per cent.	ning, woollen and worsted ma ing, and mungo and shoddy (including dyers, millers, sco employed by manufactur		shire.	
Woollen and worsted industry: Woollen and worsted industry: (continued). West of England District (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Ohippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry: Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Winimum weekly rates adopted (subject to a minimum increase of 6s.) of 70s. for wool with not less than five years' experience, 6ss. of men in Classes of in Class Cl, with not less than one year's experience in that class, 66s. for men in Classes B with less than the necessary number of experience to receive not less than 53s. Minimum rates adopted (subject to a genera mum increase of 6s.) for a week not experience to receive not less than 5ss. Minimum rates adopted (subject to a spenera mum increase of 6s.) for a week not experience to receive not less than 5ss. Minimum rates adopted (subject to a spenera mum increase of 6s.) for a week not experience, for mechanical stokers. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted (subject to a minimum increase of 6s.) of 70s. for wool with not less than five years' experience, for in Class Cl, with not less than one year's experience, for in Class Cl, with not less than one year's experience, for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than one year's experience, for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in Class Cl, with not less than 1st. and for in	who received the same inc workers). Minimum rates years and over on scheduled on unscheduled occupations and over 41s, 8d	* Enginemen, firemen and great	*	Vorkshire	
Woollen and worsted industry: Woollen and worsted Industry —(continued). West of England District (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry: Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. West of England District (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry: — Males:— Timeworkers 21 years of age and over working a normal week of week of sexperience, 58s. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Timeworkers under 21 years Pieceworkers Pieceworkers Pieceworkers	woollen and worsted of living wage "subject to a rof 3s. 2d. per week, making the living wage" 40s 6d per week	ployed in the woollen and			
West of England District (Including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, Norton		April.1		Bradford and Keighley	
woollen and worsted Industry — (continued). West of England District (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). Woollen and worsted Industry — (continued). West of England District (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). West of England District (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). Females:— Over working a normal week with not less than five years' experience, so ther men in Class A with not less than 4 experience in that class, 66s. for men in Class C with not less than 3 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 3 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 1 years' experience, so ther men in Class C with not less than 10 tass. C with not less than 10 tass	dustry:—	and worsted industry:— Males:—			-
Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Engine drivers and stokers working a normal week of more than 48 hours. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted. Minimum basis time rates adopted of 80s. 6d. per or ls. 8d. per hour for Class A , 65s. 6d. per wils. 3d. per hour for Class C , and 6ls. per wils. 3d. per hour for Class D ; and piecework to be revised so as to produce average equivalent to these rates, with the exception weavers, other than blanket and pattern ware to be paid on scales for females (see below 33\frac{1}{3}\$ per cent. to men 20 years and over.	orking a normal week minimum increase of 6s.) of with not less than five years other men in Class A with experience in that class, 66s with not less than 3 years' e in Class C with not less than 2 years' e	over working a norm			Woollen and
Timeworkers under 21 years Pieceworkers	rivers and stokers work- normal week of more hours. experience to receive not less Minimum rates adopted (subj mum increase of 6s.) for a hours, of 74s. for first-class second-class engine drivers	ing a normal week			Worsted Industry
Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and North Tawton). Trowbridge, Frome, 10 April. 18. 34d. per hour for Class D ; and piecework to be revised so as to produce average endivalent to these rates, with the exception weavers, other than blanket and pattern ware to be paid on scales for females (see below 33\frac{1}{3}\text{ per hour for Class D ; and piecework to be revised so as to produce average endivalent to these rates, with the exception weavers, other than blanket and pattern ware to be paid on scales for females (see below 33\frac{1}{3}\text{ per hour for Class D ; and piecework endivations and piecework endivations are to be revised so as to produce average endivalent to these rates, with the exception weavers, other than blanket and pattern ware to be paid on scales for females (see below 33\frac{1}{3}\text{ per hour for Class D ; and piecework endivations are to be revised so as to produce average endivalent to these rates, with the exception weavers, other than blanket and pattern ware to be paid on scales for females (see below 33\frac{1}{3}\text{ per cent. to men 20 years and over.}	kers under 21 years Scale of minimum weekly rate kers Minimum basis time rates ador	Pieceworkers	lat now	West of England Dis	
	to be revised so as to proceed to these rates, we weavers, other than blanket are to be paid on scales for fe	After April.	after 4	trict (including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippen- ham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, South Devon, and	
over. minimum increase of 4s. per week) of 36s. for sorters with not less than 5 years' experient for other women in Class A¶ with not less years' experience in that class, 34s. for won Class B¶ with not less than three years' experience and 32s, for all other women; women in Class Bq with less than the necessary number of and B with less than the necessary number of the solution.	minimum increase of 4s, per sorters with not less than 5 for other women in Class A years' experience in that cla Class B¶ with not less than t and 32s, for all other women and B with less than the nece	Timeworkers 18 years o		North 1awton).	
Timeworkers under 18 years Pieceworkers	kers under 18 years kers	Pieceworkers			
Kirkcaldy and District Stepsy after 20 May Females Increase of 2s. to 6s. per week on standard rate wages of firemen to be adjusted according sponsibility on the basis of a minimum rate per week. Rates after change: tenters and do 74s.; lappers and finishers, 70s.; labourers, 61 Increase of 10 per cent. on piece rates and an experimental per cent.	wages of firemen to be adjusted as sponsibility on the basis of a per week. Rates after chang 74s.; lappers and finishers, 70	t pay fter May _	after /	Kirkcaldy and District	
Linen Industry: Adult males (except mechanics, &c.) Adult males (except mechanics, &c.) Increases of 8s. per week to flax dressers, rosorters, bundlers and dryers, shaft oilers, mand card cutters, of 4s. per week on set pay to	ept mechanics, &c.) lent increase on time rates. Increases of 8s. per week to from sorters, bundlers and dryers and card cutters, of 4s. per we	Adult males (except mechanics,			Linen Industry
Belfast and North of Ireland. Belfast and North of Ireland. 24 May	and minimum rate of 65s. enginemen and firemen in the		24 May -		
Women, girls, and juniors Increases of 5s. per week to women and girls, 4s, per week to juniors. Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry. Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry. Increases of 5s. per week to women and girls, 4s, per week to juniors. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increases of 5s. per week to women and girls, 4s, per week to juniors. "Under sliding scale, from 125 per cent on basis to 135 per cent. (subject to a maximum to 135 per cent.)	loyed in the silk spin- "Cost of living wage" previounder sliding scale, from 125	* Workpeople employed in the	*	Brighouse and District	
to 135 per cent. (subject to a maximum t 40s. 6d. per week). Rates after change: n 1st framers, 80s. 9d.; warehousemen, 71s women gassers, 48s. 4d.	40s. 6d. per week). Rates a lst framers, 80s. 9d.; ware women gassers, 48s. 4d.				
Silk Industry Males: Timeworkers Increases of 6s. per week to workers 21½ years and over, of 5s. per week to those 21 years, amounts varying from 1s. to 4s. per week fo under 21 years. Minimum rates after chan men 22 years and over: pickers, 59s.; braid w	and over, of 5s. per week to amounts varying from 1s. to under 21 years. Minimum				Silk Industry
Leek	60s. 6d.; knitting tacklers, weavers, 65s. Increase of 6s. per week, calc l½d. per hour; silk ballers to l½d. per lb., and twisters an is and/or 2d. per hour, subject		7 May <	Leek	

Interiorease was payable on the pay day in week ending 5 June, in respect of the preceding pay period.

In the Saddleworth district the total "cost of living wage" was limited to a maximum of 38s. 9d. for adult male time and pieceworkers, 24s. 3d. for female timeworkers, and 29s. 2d. per week for female pieceworkers, while the previous "cost of living wages" were raised from 103 per cent. to 111 per cent. for those 13 and under 15 years, 103 per cent. for those 16 and under 19 years, and 119'4 per cent. for those 19 and under 21 years.

The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in May.

The weekly rates mentioned are based on a week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction where the normal week is less.

Class 4: Blacksmiths, carding engineers, carpenters, dyers, electricians, engineers, masons, mechanics, painters, spinners (in charge of pair of mules), tuners, worsted spinning overlookers.

Class B: Cuttermen, menders, millmen, undertuners, warehousemen, warpers, blanket and pattern weavers, wool sorters (with less than 5 years experience), wool washers, and yarn spinners.

Class C: Beamers, blanket raisers, blenders, blowers and crabbers, carbonisers, cloth washers, comb minders, condenser minders, cutter minders, dyers' labourers, fetlers, garnetters, gig raisers, mechanics' mates, millmen's labourers, packers, pinsetters, pressmen, potters and rollers, shrinkers, teasers tenterers, tuners' labourers, twisters-on, warehousemen's jobbers, wool scourers, and yarnmen.

Class B: Carters, jobbers, yarn jobbers and other unskilled workers not specified above.

Class B: Burlers, comb drawers, comb minders, condenser minders, cutter girls, doublers, feeders, inkers and pickers, piecers, tyers-on, winders, wool sorters (with less than 5 years' experience), worsted winders, worsted spinners, and yarn women,

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.	
	Leek	7 May	TEXTILE TRADES (continued). Females: Timeworkers	Increases of 3s. 6d. per week to workers 18 years of age and over, of 3s. 3d. per week to those 17½ years, and of amounts varying from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week for those under 17½ years; also scale of minimum rates adopted for learners 18 years and over, starting at 24s. per week and increasing each month to the full scale rate in the eighth month; half-timers to receive an increase of 3d. per week. Minimum rate after change for women 18 years and over, 36s. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week, calculated on the basis of	
			Men 21 years of age and over, and women 18 years of age and over *:- Manufacturing department: Weavers (timeworkers) do. (pieceworkers) do. (pieceworkers) Winders (timeworkers)	Increase of 1d. per hour. Percentage of 85 on pre-war piece price list previously granted increased to 102½ per cent.* Increase of 6s. per week in minimum rate (30s, to 36s,). Increases of 20 per cent. to workers on Net Silk, and of 10 per cent. to those on Cotton, Spun and Artificial Silk.* Increases of 4s. per week to timeworkers (38s. to 42s.), and of 15 per cent. to pieceworkers.* Increases to timeworkers of 4s. per week in minimum rate for females (38s. to 42s.), and of 6s. per week for	
		lst pay day in March†	Pickers	males; and an increase of 10 per cent. to piece-workers. Increase of 6s. per week in minimum rate to time-workers (30s. to 36s.), and of 15 per cent. to piece-workers.* Minimum rate of 54s. per week adopted, and increase of 6s. per week added thereto. Increase of 6s. per week (subject to a maximum wage of 40s. per week for female assistants, but no advance to be less than 4s. per week).* Increase of 4s. per week to timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. to pieceworkers.*	
	Silk Industry (continued).		Timeworkers	Increase of 6s. per week to males, and an increase of 6s. per week in the minimum rate for females (30s. to 36s.).* Percentage increase to yield 6s. per week for males; and increases of 20 per cent. to females on gimp weaving, 10 per cent. on ribbon weaving, and 15 per cent. to all other females.* Increase of 6s. per week in minimum rate for female timeworkers (30s. to 30s.), those already receiving over the minimum to receive not less than 4s. per week; and of 12½ per cent. to pieceworkers (except those on scolloping braiding machines), making wages 52½ per cent. above those in operation before August, 1918; staff assistants to receive an increase of 6s. per week, subject to a maximum wage of 40s.	
Silk Industry (continued).			Spun silk department	per week, but no advance to be less than 4s. per week.* Increase of 4s. per week or 15 per cent. to warpers; other timeworkers to be paid the rates payable in other sections for adult timeworkers; and new list of base rates adopted for pieceworkers, to which 65 per cent. is to be added (yielding an average net increase of 4s. 6d. per week).*	
				Pieceworkers	Increases of 4s. per week to females (subject to a minimum wage of 36s, per week in large firms and 38s. 6d. per week in small firms), of 6s. per week to males, and 7s. per week to night workers (56s. to 63s. per week).* Increases varying from 5 to 12½ per cent., making wages usually 42½ to 50 per cent. above those in operation before August, 1918.*
			Hand machine threaders and minders (female)	Uniform rate of 36s. per week adopted.* Increase of 6d. per week (36s. 6d. to 37s. per week).* Increased piece prices adopted for 4 in. by 7 in, working long lengths; and an increase for dressing only on larger sizes.* Increases of 4s. to 6s. per week, menders and darners by hand on piecework to receive 52½ per cent. above wages in operation before August, 1918, with a	
			Juniors (all sections): Males	minimum of 38s. 6d. per week.* Scale of rates adopted starting at 16s. 6d. per week at 14 years of age and increasing with each half-year of age to 23s. at 16 years and to 37s. at 18 years.‡ Scale of rates adopted starting at 15s. 6d. per week at 14 years of age and increasing with each half-year of age to 21s. at 16 years and to 36s. at 18 years.‡	
		28 May <	trade:— Adults MOMb Juniors Hand loom weavers	Increase of 7s. per week to men, and 6s. per week to women. Minimum rate after change for men, 55s. Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 13s. 6d. at 14 years of age, and increasing with each half-year of age to 19s. at 16 years, and 34s. at 18 years. Increase of 25 per cent. on list prices, making wages	
		in March†	Males	105 per cent. above pre-war rates for outside weavers, and 95 per cent. for inside weavers. "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 37s. 10d. per week to 39s. 11d. for workers 21 years of age and over; from 30s. per week to 31s. 8d. for those 18 to 20 years; from 22s. 3d. per week to 23s. 5d. for these 16 and under 18 years; and from	
Hosiary Industry	Bocking, Braintree, Hal- stead, and Earls Colne.	6 May	Females	15s. 3d. to 16s. 2d. for those under 16 years. "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 22s. 6d. per week to 23s. 9d. for workers 18 years of age and over; from 18s. 6d. per week to 19s. 6d. for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 12s. 9d. per week to 13s. 6d. for those under 16 years. Bonus of 125 per cent. on total earnings granted in	
	Leicester, Loughborough Nottingham, Mansfield Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry Districts.	7 May	All classes of workpeople employed in the hosiery industry (except dyers, &c.)	substitution for all bonuses previously granted consequently be exceeded in the case of a number of	

The previous limit of age for a full females was 20 years, and the increases described would consequently be exceeded in the case of a number of workers 18 to 20 years of age; it was arranged that retrospective payments to such workers (up to 10th May) should not exceed 6s. per week.

† The changes took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in May.

‡ In conjunction with the new scale the workers were to receive not less than the following increases over their previous rates: 14 to 15 years, 1s. p r week; 15 to 16 years, 2s.; 16 to 17 years, 3s.; and 17 to 18 years, 4s.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation.	Particulars of change.
			TEXTILE TRADES (continued.) Workpeople employed in the coir mat and matting industry:— Pieceworkers	Revised list of piece prices adopted, based on a rate for normal workers of ls. 5½d. per hour in the case
Other Textile Trades.	England*	1st pay day after 1 May.	Timeworkers: Males	of male workers. Scale of minimum hourly rates adopted, starting at 3d. for those under 14½ years of age, and increasing with each half-year of age to 8d. at 18 years, and with each year of age to 1s. 3d. at 21 years and over. Scale of minimum hourly rates adopted, starting at 3d. for those under 14½ years of age, and increasing with
	Nottingham Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge District).	1 May	Surgical elastic bandage makers (males) Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	each half-year to 8\footnote{1}d. at 21 years and over. Bonus of 100 per cent. on pre-war rates, previously granted increased to 115 per cent. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 125 per cent. on basic rates to 132 per cent. for timeworkers, from 100 to 105\footnote{1} per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from
	Bradford	*/	Workpeople employed in the grey room, stock, pattern, making-up and packing establishments.	75 to 791 per cent. for hand pressers. "Cost of living wage" previously granted increased, under sliding scale, from 125 per cent. on basic rates to 135 per cent., subject to a maximum total of 40s. 6d. per week; men receiving more than scale rates to have an advance of not less than 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: for men, 50s. 4d. at 19 years, increasing with each year of age to 72s. 3d. at 24 years and over.
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant): Males	"Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale,
Textile Bleach- ing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scot- land.	lst pay in May.	Females	from 37s. 10d. per week to 39s. 11d. for workers 21 years of age and over; from 30s. per week to 31s. 8d. for those 18 to 20 years; from 21s. 3d. per week to 22s. 5d. for those 16 and under 18 years, and from 16s. 3d. per week to 17s. 2d. for those under 16 years. "Cost of living wage" increased, under sliding scale, from 22s. 8d. per week to 23s. 9d. for workers 18 years
	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby and Hinckley Districts. Nottingham District		Hosiery dyers, scourers, and bleachers (timeworkers 21 years of age and over). Hosiery trimmers	of age and over; from 17s. 6d. per week to 18s. 6d. for those 16 and under 18 years; and from 13s. 9d. per week to 14s. 6d. for those under 16 years. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.). New list of piece prices adopted for certain items subject to the current addition of 100 per cent.
	Leek	7 May {	Males employed in the silk dyeing industry:— Timeworkers	Increases of 6s. per week to workers 22½ years of age and over, of 5s. 3d. per week to those 22 years, and of amounts varying from 1s. to 5s. 3d. per week to those under 22 years. Minimum rates after change: dyers and glossers 22½ years and over, 65s.;
	Macclesfield	May	Adult pieceworkers Silk dyers and finishers	adult mixers, 65s. to 73s.; dyeing machinemen, 65s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. Increase of 6s. per week, calculated on the basis of 1½d. per hour. Increases, under sliding scale, of 2s. 1d. per week to those 22½ years of age and over, and of proportionate amounts to other workers. Rate after change: for male permanent workers 22½ years and over, 67s.
	Nottingham	lst pay day in May.	Men employed in lace bleaching trade: Dolleymen Labourers Lace dyers	Increase of 2d. per hour (ls. 5d. to ls. 7d.).
			CLOTHING TRADES. Workpeople employed in the hat, cap and millinery trade:— Males: Timeworkers	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts starting at 3d. for workers under 15 years, and increasing with each year of age from 4d. at 15, to 7½d. at 18, and to 1s. 2d. for those 22 years and over. (See Order on p. 276 of May GAZETTE.) Minimum basis time-rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour fixed
Millinery, Dressmaking, Fetc.		10 May <	Females (including homeworkers):- Timeworkers	Minimum rate of 8½d. per hour fixed under Trade Boards Acts for workers other than learners; and scale of minimum rates fixed for learners. (See Order on p. 276 of May GAZETTE.)
	England and Wales <		All workers (male and female)	Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 276 of May GAZETTE.) Overtime rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week; nine hours on any day (other than Saturday) and five hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 276 of May GAZETTE.)
			Workpeople employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades :— Males: 'Timeworkers	Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts starting at 3d. for workers under 15 years and increasing with each year of age from 4d. at 15, to 7½d. at 18, and to 1s. 2d. for those 22 years
		24 May <	Pieceworkers	and over. (See Order on p. 341.) Minimum basis time-rate of 1s. 3dd. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 341.) Minimum rate of 8dd. per hour fixed under Trade Boards Acts for workers, other than learners; and scale of minimum rates fixed for learners. (See Order on p. 341.)
			Pieceworkers	Order on p. 341.) Minimum basis time-rate of 9½d, per hour fixed under Trade Boards Acts, (See Order on p. 341.) Overtime rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week; nine hours on any day (other than Saturday), and five hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 341.)

* The increases took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Coir Mat and Matting Joint Industrial Council.
† The increase was paid on the first pay day in May in respect of the preceding day period.
† The increase was payable on the pay day in week ending 5 June, in respect of the preceding pay period.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

	PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920—(continued).					
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.		
Shirt Making	Great Britain*	3 May {	CLOTHING TRADES—(continued). Workpeople employed in the wholesale shirt-making trade: Males: Special or measure cutters and pattern takers with not less than five years' experience after 19 years of age. Other cutters with not less than five years' experience in cutting Other male workpeople 22 years of age and over. Females: Timeworkers	Increase of 3d. per hour in minimum time-rate (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.), and basis rate of 1s. 10½d. per hour adopted for piece-workers.† Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum time-rate (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.), and basis rate of 1s. 8½d. per hour adopted for piece-workers.† Increase of 2½d. per hour in minimum time-rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d.)† Increase of ½d. per hour in minimum rate for workers other than learners and homeworkers (8d. to 8½d.), and a proportionate increase for learners.† Basis rate of 9½d. per hour adopted.†		
Fur	Great Britain	3 May	Males, other than learners, employed as cutters or nailers in furriers section. Males and females employed in machine fleshing and hand fleshing and shaving	Hourly piecework, basis rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 2s, 23d. for cutters with four years' experience, 1s. 93d. for cutters with less than four years' experience, and 1s. 8d. for nailers, (See Order on p. 276 of May LABOUR GAZETTE.) General minimum piece-rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 276 of May LABOUR		
Glove Manu-	England‡	Last week in April.	sections. Workpeople employed in glove manufacture.	GAZETTE.) Increase of 17½ per cent. on rates in operation at 1st Nov., 1919, into which are merged any increases granted since that date.		
	London	lst pay day after 10 April§	Female workers employed in retail bespoke tailoring establishments: Tailoresses, alteration hands, and hand and frame embroideresses. Tailoring machinists	Minimum hourly rates increased to amounts varying from 11d, to 1s. 0½d, for senior hands, and 0½d, to 11d, for junior hands. Minimum hourly rates increased to 10½d, for power machinists, and 11d, for treadle machinists. Minimum rate increased to 10d, per hour. General minimum hourly rate increased to 9½d, for timeworkers (other than learners) 18 years of age and over, with a piecework basis time-rate of 10½d.; also minimum hourly rates increased for		
Tailoring	Sheffield {	1 May	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade:— Members of the United Garment Workers Trade Union. Members of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade:— Timeworkers:— Males	New list of piece prices adopted, estimated to have resulted in an increase of about 12½ per cent.† London "log" adopted with hourly "log" rates of 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. Weekly rates of 91s., 85s. 6d, and 80s. adopted for three		
	Liverpool	Pay-day in week- ending 29 May.	Pieceworkers: Mens' tailors Ladies' tailors	grades of workers. Rate of 52s. 6d. per week adopted for tailoresses able to perform certain operations on coats; and increases of 1½d. per hour to 1st class workers and of 1d. per hour to 2nd and 3rd class workers Rates after change: 1st class, 1s. 0½d.; 2nd class, 11d.; 3rd class, 10d. London "log" adopted with hourly "log" rates of 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d. and 1s. 1d. for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class shops respectively. Increases of 2½d. to 3½d. per "log" hour. Rates after change: Grade 1, 1s. 1d.; Grade 2, 1s. 2d.; Grade 3, 1s. 3d. Rates adopted for workers able to make garments throughout, which are 1d. per "log" hour less than those paid to males in the respective classes of shops, and increases of 10s. to 12s, per week to tailoresses, working on a piecework basis with a male super-		
	Preston	17 May	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade: Males	visor who does certain operations. Increases to make a total advance of 115 per cent over pre-war "log" rates to ladies' tailors, and a rate of 1s. per "log" hour adopted for other pieceworkers.† Increase of 3s. per week, pending the adoption of Trade Board rates.† Increase of 34d. per "log" hour to "log" workers (1034. to 1s. 2d.), and of 10 per cent. to divisional workers. Increase of 8s. per week in minimum rate for males		
	Hereford	17 May	Timeworkers	(76s. to 84s.), and minimum rate for females increased to 49s. per week, with a proportionate increase to those receiving more than the minimum. Increases of 34d. per "log" hour (74d. to 11d.) to "log"		
Laundry		29 March	Female workers employed in laundries: Timeworkers	workers and of about 45 per cent. to other piece-workers.† Increase of 3s. 6d. per week to workers 18 years of age and over (23s. to 26s. 6d.), and of 2s. 6d. per week to those under 18. Increase to yield for a full week's work minimum rates equivalent to those paid to timeworkers.		
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing.	Great Britain	15 May {	Certain classes of male workers employed in boot and shoe repairing trade: Indentured apprentices	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts starting at 10s. in hand-sewn branch and 9s in other branches, and increasing with each year of apprenticeship to 32s. in hand-sewn branch and 27s. in other branches. (See Order on p. 275 of May Labour Gazette.) General minimum time-rate and guaranteed time- rate of 80s. per week fixed under Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 275 of May Labour Gazette) Increase of 10 per cent. on 1916 "log," making wages 70 per cent. above the list.		
	Cheshire, and North Wales. Bradford, Halifax, Brig- house, and Elland.		Co-operative Societies. Boot and shoe repairers temployed by private traders.	Increase of 263 or 363 per cent. on basis rates of 1916; making wages 70 per cent. above these rates at Bradford and 60 per cent, above at the other towns.		
	Norwich and District	in Aprils	Workpeople employed in making machine-sewn turnshoe work.	Certain piece prices in list of 1915 revised, estimated to have given an increase of 8s. or 9s. per week. Ifacturers' Federation and the United Garment Workers		

Trade Union.

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

† The increase took effect under the terms of a recommendation issued by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Council for the Glove Trade and was generally put into operation in the leather section of the trade, but has not yet been generally adopted in the "fabric section."

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

§ The rates named are based on a week of 48 hours and are subject to a proportionate deduction where the hours worked are less than 48.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
			TRANSPORT TRADES.	
		(Dock and wharfside labourers, &c., employed by:-	
			Ocean shipowners and master steve- dores.	Increase of 3s.6d. or 3s.9d. per full ordinary day. Rate after change: 17s.6d. per day (except for stevedores employed on "timber" work).
			Short sea traders	employed on ship work, and of 3s. 4d. per full
	London and Tilbury	10 May		ordinary day to men employed on quay work. Rates after change: shipwork, 17s. 6d. per day; quaywork, 16s. per day.
			Public wharfingers	Increase of 3s. 4d. per full ordinary day to men employed on shipwork and in granaries, and of 4s. 4d. per full ordinary day to other men. Rate after change: 16s, per day.
			Port of London Authority	Increase of 4s. 4d. per full ordinary day, (11s. 8d. to 16s.); deal porters to be increased to 10s. 3d. per half-day.
			Tally clerks	Increase of 3s, 6d, per day. Increase of 3s, 10d, per full ordinary day. Rates after
	The state of the s		labourers employed on shipwork.	change: stevedores, 18s. per day; riggers, 16s. 6d. per day; ordinary work, 16s. per day. Minimum rate of 17s. per full ordinary day adopted.
	Liverpool and Birken- head.	10 May 4	Timber labourers	Increase of 4s. 4d. per full ordinary day. Rates after change: porters, 16s. per day; coalheavers,
			Cotton and rubber porters and general warehousemen.	19s. 8d. per day. Increase of 4s, per full ordinary day (12s, to 16s.).
			Dock labourers, &c.:— General cargo men and maintenance	Increase of 2s, per full ordinary day. Rates after
	Glasgow	10 May	men (deep sea), coal trimmers, and iron ore men. General cargo men and maintenance	change: general cargo (deep sea), 16s. per day; coal trimmers and iron ore men, 17s. 8d. per day. Increase of 3s. 8d. per full ordinary day. Rate after
	Various other ports in	10 May	men (coasters). Dock labourers and other workers employed in actual handling of cargoes	change: for general cargo men, 16s. per day. Minimum rates adopted, on half-day basis, of 16s. per day at greater ports† and 15s. per day at smaller
	Great Britain*.		in or on a ship, quay, warehouse or craft.	ports,t pieceworkers to receive a guaranteed minimum of 8s. or 7s. 6d. per half-day according to classification of port, and their piece rates to be
			The state of the s	revised so as to yield a daily increase equal to the increase obtained by timeworkers of corresponding
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, &c.				grades. Permanent men employed as foremen or in a supervisory capacity to receive the same increase on their previous wages as is received by
Labour.			Workpeople employed by master lighter-	the labourers whom they supervise.
			men and barge owners:— Lightermen	Increases of 4s. 8d. per day for daywork (1ls. 4d. to 16s.); of 5s. 3d. for a "long" night's work
			Apprentices	(12s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.); and of 2s. 6d. for a "short" s night's work (6s. 6d. to 9s.). New scale of minimum rates adopted, starting at 8s.
			Appronuces	per day, 7s. 5d. per "long" inight, and 4s. 8d. per "short" inight in the third year of apprenticeship, and increasing with each year of apprenticeship to
	London	10 May 4		13s. 3d., 13s. 2d., and 8s. 6d. respectively in the seventh year.
-			Watchmen	Increase of 5s. 8d. per day for daywork (10s. 4d. to 16s.), and rates adopted of 17s. 9d. for a "long" inight's work and 9s. for a "short" inight's work.
			Foremen, leading hands, roadsmen and wharf hands, and tug masters and mates.	Increase of 28s. per week.
			Watermen employed by short sea traders Crews of sailing barges	Minimum rate of 20s, per day adopted. Increase of 35 per cent. on the piece price list of 1912, making wages 160 per cent. above the list
	Thames and Medway	10 May		weekly captains and mates to receive increases of 28s. and 14s. per week respectively.
	London and River	10 May	Lightermen in rough goods trade	Increase of 28s. per week (80s. to 108s.). Increase of 28s. per week of six shifts (77s. 6d. to
	Thames.		Firemen	105s. 6d.). Increase of 32s. per week of six shifts (64s. to 96s.).
	Belfast	10 May	cross channel boats. Dock labourers, &c	and of 88s, per week for permanent men. Increase of 6s. per week.
	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, and Black Country.	0.75	Canal boatmen employed in the coal, iron, sand, &c., trades.	Further increase of 2s. 6d. per week.
		1 Aug., 1919.		New scale of salaries adopted rising from £240 to £26 per annum in third class, from £270 to £300 per annum in second class, and from £320 to £350 per
Pailway Corvins	Great Britain		Staff (other than Assistant Controllers)	annum in first class; with the addition of a wa bonus of £60 per annum and 20 per cent. of the nev salary, subject to the condition that it is absorbed
Railway Service	Great Britain		employed in Traffic Control Offices.	or reduced by an amount corresponding to the increase in salary granted on the introduction of
	(Kaighlan Binglan an	1 April	Carters, lorry drivers, motor drivers, etc	the new scale. Increase, under sliding scale, of £5 per annum. Minimum weekly rates adopted of 65s. for one-hors
	Keighley, Bingley, and Skipton Districts.	1 18 May.	Children and Child	drivers, 70s. for two horse drivers, 77s. for drivers of lorries 2-tons and over, 70s. for drivers of lorrie 1-ton and under 2-tons, and 65s. for drivers of
Carting Industry.	Exeter	. Ist pay	Carters	vehicles under 1-ton, and for mates and trailerment. Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: general
Seamen		day after 3 May.		carters, 54s. 6d.; railway carters, 55s. 6d.; cost carters, 56s. 6d. War risk bonus of £3 per month for vessels on month!
ьеашеп	United Kingdom .	. I May	shipping service.	articles and 10s, per week for vessels on weekl articles merged into wages. Monthly rates afte change for certain classes of sailors and firemen o
				monthly articles (with full food in addition); ordinary seamen, £10 to £11 10s.; able seamer
			+ 11	£14 10s.; boatswains, £16; boatswain's mates an quartermasters, £15; carpenters, from £17; firemen £15; trimmers, £14 10s.
				of Port Labour Employers and the National Transpor

Workers' Federation. The classification of the ports is as shown below. Full particulars as to whether the change is in operation at every port are not yet available, but while it has been reported that the new conditions have been applied at the majority of the larger ports, it is understood that they are not yet in operation at Alloa, Portsmouth, and Exeter.

if Greater Ports:—Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Greenock, Hartlepools, Humber ports (including Hull, Grimsby and Immingham), Irvine, Lancaster, Leith, Llanelly, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, Troon, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, Troon, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, Troon, Newport, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Lowestoft, King's Lynn, Sutton Bridge, Wisbech and Yarmouth the less, per day basis should be adopted but that piece-rates should be revised on a uniform basis by a Joint Committee.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ **Installed Ports** Alloa, Arbroath, Aberystwyth, Banff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgwater, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Chester, Colchester, Cowes (I. of-W.), Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man ports, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Scarborough, Scilly Isles, Stornoway, Teigmmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At Boston, Gloucester, and Sharpness, the minimum of 15s, per day was adopted for general cargo work, and 16s, per day for timber, grain, minerals, oil cake, etc., work.

\$\frac{3}{4}\$ A "long" night is between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and a "short" night between 8 p.m. and 12 midnight.

The change was arranged in Ma

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
		1,5	AGRICULTURE.	
	England and Wales	31 May {	Male workers under 21 years of age Female workers	Minimum weekly rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board increased to amounts varying usually from 10s, or 12s, for workers under 14 years of age to 40s, to 44s, for workers 20 and under 21 years, with higher rates for certain classes of workers engaged in the charge of animals in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland (including Furness District), Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Gloucester, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth and Montgomery. (See also article on p. 291.) Minimum hourly rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board increased to amounts varying from 5d, and 3d, for workers under 14 years of age in
	Suffolk	3 May	Men 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, stockmen or shepherds. Farm servants:—	for workers 18 years and over, and in all other counties from 2½d, for those under 14 years to 7d, for those 18 years and over. (See also article on p. 291.) Increase of 5s, 6d. per week in minimum rate fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board (36s. 6d. to 42s. per week of 50 hours summer, 48 hours winter).
Agriculture	Campbeltown and District.	28 May {	Men	Minimum cash rates adopted of 52s. per week for married men (subject to the deduction of the value of any allowances in kind), 33s. per week for first-class single men (in addition to board and lodging) Minimum cash rates adopted of 10s. per week for milkers, and £18 to £24 per annum for other experienced women over 18 years of age (in addition to board and lodging in each case); out-workers to receive 7½d. per hour, and 10d. per hour in harvest.
	Edinburgh and District.	Week ending 24 April.	Dairy workers:— Men	Increases of 7s. 6d, per week to married men (67s, 6d, to 75s.) † and of 1s. 6d, per week to single men boarded by employer (37s. 6d. to 39s.). Increases of 2s. 6d. per week for three milkings (18s. to 20s. 6d.) † and of 2s. per week for two milkings (14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.).†
	County Waterford	17 May -	Male agricultural workers: Not provided with board and lodging. Provided with board only Provided with board and lodging	Weekly rates adopted (for six days' work) of 35s, for men over 20 years of age, 32s, 6d, for those 18 to 20 years, and 22s, for those 16 to 18 years; men working seven days to be paid 38s, 6d. Weekly rates adopted (for six days' work) of 21s, 6d, or 19s, 6d.‡ for those over 20 years of age, 18s, 9d, or 16s, 9d.‡ for those 18 to 20 years, and 11s, 6d, or 10s,‡ for those 16 to 18 years. Weekly rates adopted (for six days' work) of 19s, 6d, or 17s, 6d.‡ for those over 20 years of age, 16s, 9d, or 14s, 6d.‡ for those 18 to 20 years, and 10s, or 8s, 6d.‡ for those 18 to 20 years, and 10s, or 8s, 6d.‡
Waste Paper Trade.	Liverpool	7 May	PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., TRADES. Females employed by waste paper merchants.	Minimum rates adopted of 19s. per week at 16 years of age, 21s. at 17 years, and 25s. at 18 years and over, new workers under 18 to be paid at 1s. less than the appropriate rate for a period of one month.§
A. Del Till		FU	RNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRAD	ES.
	London ,	1 May {	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, gluers, crampers up, upholstresses, and female polishers. Pieceworkers employed in the upholstery and white enamelled and japanned furniture trade.	Increase of ½d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: female polishers, ls. 4½d.; upholstresses, ls. 2d.; woodcutting machinists (spindle and forecutter), 2s. 4½d.; other classes, 2s. 3½d. Increase of 2 per cent. on current rates.
	Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Hartlepool. Newcastle, South Shields, and Sunderland. Bradford and District	1 May 3 May 1 May	Furniture trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 11½d. Increase of 2½d. per hour in standard rate (2s. to 2s. 2½d.), and "tool money" of ½d. per hour granted. Increase of 2½d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2½d). Increase of 3d. per hour (9d. to 1s). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s).§
	Halifax Huddersfield	1 May 1 May	turners, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers, and woodcutting machinists. Cabinet and chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
Furniture Trades.	Keighley	1 May	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers. Workpeople employed in the retail furniture trade:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, woodcutting machinists, up-	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Sheffield	1 May	holsterers, french polishers, and carpet planners and cutters. Carpet and linoleum fitters	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.)§ Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	York	19 March 1 May 1 May 31 May 1 May 1 May	holsterers, and french polishers. Picture framers and gilders Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, polishers, and machinists. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french { polishers. Cabinet makers, chairmakers, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers. Workpeople employed in the retail fur-	Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 9d. per hour for qualified men, and 1s. 7d. per hour for framers. § Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.). Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Liverpool	1 May	niture trade:— Cabinet makers, carvers chairmakers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers. Upholstresses	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.), and "tool money" of 3s. per week granted to cabinet makers. Increase of 2d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 2d.). It was to 10s. per week for these of ever 20 and under
* In the mai	ority of the counties the r	ates fixed r	anged from 10s, per week for those under	14 years to 40s. per week for those of over 20 and under

* In the majority of the counties the rates fixed ranged from 10s. per week for those under 14 years to 40s. per week for those of over 20 and under
21 years.

† One quart of sweet milk daily is given to married men and women milkers in addition to the cash rates quoted.

‡ The higher rate applies to workers boarded for six days and the lower to those boarded for seven days.

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

| The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in May.

¶ Including Accrington, Blackborn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Padiham, and Preston.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

	I ILINOIT AD OHA			
Trade.	Locality.	Nate from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
	70	FURNITU	RE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—	(continued).
			Wholesale and Retail Trades:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, upholsterers, male polishers, machinists (with 4 years' experience), and mattress makers.	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 11d. to 2s.).
	Manchester, Altrin- cham and Stockport Districts.	1 May	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 2d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bevellers, silverers, and cutters, 2s.; brilliant cutters, 2s. 1d.; fitters, 1s. 10d.; packers, 1s. 9d.
	Oldham { St. Helens	1 May 31 May 1 May	Cabinet makers, and french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).* Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.).
	Wigan	1 May 29 March	Cabinet makers, machinemen, uphol- sterers, and french polishers. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, polishers,	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1ld. to 2s.). Increase of 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour (1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.)
	Bristol	29 or 31	machinists, &c.	Increase of 4d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 4d.).
	Nottingham	May 1	upholsterers, and french polishers. Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, machinists, and french polishers.	
	Nothing dam		Sanders by hand or single band machines Female french polishers Furniture trade operatives :— Male timeworkers :	increase of fu, per hour (ffd. to 15.).
			Skilled journeymen Windsor, cane, and cheap rush- bottomed chairmakers; packers, markers out, etc.,	
Furniture Trade (continued).			Unskilled men not engaged on skilled processes. Apprentices	Transact of 2g per week Rates after change: 14s
	High Wycombe and District.	lst pay { day in May	Females: 'Timeworkers	Increases of \(\frac{4}{4} \)d. per hour to those engaged on skilled processes usually done by men and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour to others on Rates after change: skilled processes usually done by men, ls. \(0 \frac{1}{2} \)d.; other skilled workers, ls. \(0 \frac{1}{2} \)d.; those on Manchester rockers, etc.,
		-	Pieceworkers	11½d. Increases of about 9 to 14 per cent. Increases of ¾d. per hour to matters, and of ½d. per hour to caners, and proportionate increases to improvers.
			Cabinet makers, upholsterers, wood cutting machinists, and french polish	Increase of 42d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 102d.).
	Norwich	1 May 29 May	ers (males). Packers, labourers, and female polisher and mattress makers. Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists upholsterers, and french polishers. Cabinet makers, machinists, upholsterers	Uniform rates adopted of ls. 7d. per hour for packers ls. 5d. for labourers, and ls. for women. Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 2s. 0½d.; other classes, ls. 10½d.*
	Peterborough	29 May	and french polishers.	. Increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 6d.).
	110000125	. 1 May 29 March	Cabinet makers, carvers, upholsterers, an french polishers. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, polisher	2s. 3d.; other classes, 2s.* Increase of 1td. per hour. Rate after change for
	Bath	. 29 March	machinists, etc.	Cabinet makers, porishers, and machinists, is. 1020.
		April and May	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carver upholsterers and french polishers. Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carver french polishers, machinemen, upho sterers, upholstery sewers, etc.	es, Increase of l½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s.).
	Aberdeen, Beith, Dunde Glasgow, Kirkcald Lochwinnock, an Renfrew.	y, pay	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. per hour to men and of ¾d. to women; minimum rate at Glasgow 2s. per hour for men and ls. for women, and minimum rates in other districts to be adjusted at local conferences. Increase of 7½d. per cent. on current rates.
	United Kingdom	1st pay after 10 May	1	Increases of 4d. per hour in basic time rates and of 20 per cent. in basic piece rates, making wages generally 120 per cent. above pre-war prices.† Rates after change: London, 2s. 3d.; Birmingham (except dry coppers) Livernool. Manchester. Swansea.
Coopering	01.00.11	1 35	Dry coopers	Wolverhampton, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Livingston, and Belfast, 2s. 2d.; other districts, 2s. 1d.
	Sheffield	1 May	Bodymakers, wheelwrights, and oth skilled men employed in the vehi building and wheelwright trades.	Increase of ld. per hour in minimum rate (ls. 10½d. to ls. 11½d.).
Vehicle	Blackburn, Bolton, Burley, Bury, Halife Huddersfield, Roodale, and Warringto	ax, pay afte h- 1 May n.		cle to ls. lld.).
Building.	Plymouth	. ‡	skilled men employed in the vehi building and wheelwright trades.	cle ls. 10½d.).
	Certain firms in Lond (mainly West End).	lon 14 May	Men 21 years of age and over employ in the vehicle building trade.	mum rates after change: Skilled grades, 2s. 4d.; mounters, 2s. 3d.; body and chassis painters, 2s. 2d.; vicemen, 2s.; painters' and mounters' labourers, 1s. 8d.; general labourers, 1s. 7d.
Organ Buildi	united Kingdom	1 May		Increase of lad. per hour. Rates after change: London, 2s. 0ad.; provinces, ls. 1ld.
	(Sheffield	1 May	Packing case makers, &c	Increase of 5d. per hour in minimum time rate
Packing G	Manchester and Salf		The stand in the neet	Increase of ld. per hour in minimum time rate $(1s. 11\frac{1}{8}d. to 2s. 0\frac{3}{8}d.)$.
Packing Ca Making.	Dollon	1 May	case industry.	(ls. $11\frac{3}{8}$ d. to 2s. $0\frac{3}{8}$ d.) pers Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour to timeworkers and of
	Scotland	after 10 May	of the Amalgamated Society of Wo	7½ per cent, to pieceworkers. Rates after change: Glasgow, 1s. 10d.; Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline
O 351	Tyne District§	1 May		Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: machinists and sawyers, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
Saw Milling	[] Щull	М.у	Sawyers and coopers employed in b wood mills.	Increase of 4d. per nour (1s. od. to 2s.).
* See also	under "Changes in Hours e cases at Burton-on-Trent	of Labour '	ercentage is allowed up to 150 per cent. abo	we pre-war prices.

† In some cases at Burton-on-Trent the extra percentage is allowed up to 150 per cent. above pre-war prices.
† The increase took effect from 1 March in respect of non-federated firms and from 3 May in respect of federated firms.
† Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seabam Harhour, Sunderland, and Tyne Dock

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-continued.

Trade,	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupation	Particulars of change.		
		FURNITU	RE AND WOODWORKING TRADES-(continued).		
	Sheffield and District	Pay-day in week ending 8 May.	Machinists, sawyers, etc. employed in saw mills.	Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change: planing and moulding machinists, Is. 11½d.; band and circular sawyers, Is. 11d.; horizontal sawyers, Is. 10½d.; deal frame sawyers, Is. 10d.		
n en	Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keigh- ley, Leeds, and Wake-	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in saw mills.	Increase of ld. per hour in minimum rate (ls. lld. to 2s.).		
	field. Brighouse, Castleford, Heckmondwike, Knaresborough, Mal- ton, Otley, and Ponte-	1 Мау	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in saw mills.	Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rate (1s, 9d, to 1s, 10d.).		
	fract. Birkenshaw, Dacre, Bank, Midgley, and	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in saw mills.	Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).		
Saw Milling (continued).	Wetherby. Bolton, Farnworth, and	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 11d. to 2s.).		
	Walkden. Liverpool Manchester, Salford, and District.	l May l May	Sawyers and machinists in sawmills Timberyard labourers, slingers, and power-driven crane drivers employed in sawmills.	Increase of 6d. per hour (ls. 10d. to 2s. 4d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: timber-yard labourers, 1s. 7d.; slingers, 1s. 7dd.; crane drivers, 1s. 7dd.		
	Blackburn, Blackpool, Chorley, Fleetwood, Leyland and Preston.	1 May {	Woodcutting machinists in sawmills Labourers in sawmills.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).		
	North Staffordshire Wolverhampton	22 May April	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, and saw-sharpeners in sawmills. Woodcutting machinists and labourers	Increase of 2d. per hour in minimum rate to men 21 years of age and over (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.), and of proportionate amounts to those under 2l. Increase of 13d. per hour. Rates after change:		
	Plymouth	25 May {	employed in the timber trade. Timberyard workers:— Boxmaking machinists	machinists, 1s. 7½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.). Uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per hour adopted.		
		CHEMIC	AL, BRICK, GLASS, POTTERY, ETC.,			
			Printing ink and roller makers:-			
Printing Ink Manufacture.	England and Wales*	Week ending 24 April	Workers of 16 and under 21 years of age.	Increases of 10s. per week in minimum rate in London and of 9s. per week in the provinces. Minimum London rates after change: Grade I men, 87s. 6d.; Grade II men, 77s. 6d.; Grade III men, 70s.; Grade IV men, 67s. 6d.; women 21 years and over, 50s. Rates in provinces, 10 per cent. less than above. Increases, varying with age and experience, from 5s, to 9s. 6d. per week in London, and of 10 per cent. less		
	(lst pay after	Shiftworkers	than these amounts in the provinces. A minimum increase of ld. per hour, to make at least 2d. per hour above the minimum day rate.		
Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain†	1st full pay after 1 May.	Males (including shiftworkers) Females	Increases to timeworkers of 8s. per week to those 21 years of age and over, of 6s. per week to those 18 to 21 years, of 4s. per week to those between 16 and 18 years, and of 2s. per week to those under 16 years of age; and a proportionate percentage increase to pieceworkers. Increases to timeworkers of 5s. per week to those 18 years of age and over, of 2s. 6d. per week to those between 16 and 18 years, of 1s. 6d. per week to those under 16 years, and a proportion at percentage increase to pieceworkers.		
	United Kingdom	lst full pay in May.	Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except skilled tradesmen).	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, per hour to men, and of $1\frac{1}{4}$ d, per hour to women, girls, and boys.		
	Sheffleld	Pay preceding pay-day in week ending 8 May	Brickmakers	Increases, as war wages, to timeworkers of 2d. per hour to men 18 years of age and over (1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.), of 1\frac{1}{4}d. per hour to women 18 years and over, and of \frac{2}{4}d. per hour to boys and girls under 18; and proportionate increases to pieceworkers.		
0-11-11-11-11	Peterborough and Dis- trict,	7 April	Burners employed in the pressed brick industry.			
Cement, Brick, Tile, etc., Manufacture.	North Staffordshire {	1 March‡ 23 April	Workpeople employed in the white marl industry. Brick and tile workers 21 years of age and over. Male workpeople employed in brick	Increase of 2½d, per hour to timeworkers (1s. 2½d, to 1s, 5d.) and of 15 per cent, to pieceworkers.		
	Bridgwater	14 May <	works:— Timeworkers	Increases of 7s. 6d. per week to men (except carters) 18 years of age and over, and of 3s. per week to those under 18; carters to receive an increase of 9s. per week, making wages 39s. per week over pre-		
			Pieceworkers	war rate. Increase of 45 per cent. on pre-war rates, making wages 170 per cent, over pre-war rates.		
	Great Britains	5 April	Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers, etc.	Increase of 15 per cent, on gross earnings.		
Olega Pattle	Stourbridge, Birming- ham, Manchester, War- rington, Tutbury, Lon-		Flint glassware makers	Increase of 9d. per move.		
Glass Bottle, etc., Manu-	don, and Glasgow.	15 March	Glass bottle makers and blowers	Increase of 6d. per "day" (usually about 7½ per cent. on price list of December, 1918). Rates after change for made work: makers, 8s. per "day"; blowers 7s. per "day."		
	Manchester, Salford, and District.	A DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE	Decorative glassworkers	Increase of ld. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.).**		
Y IN STREET			FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADI	Increase of 7s. 6d. per week on the individual rates		
Sugar Confec- tionery Manu- facture.		24 May <	Females	paid on 2 June, 1919, to those over 21 years of age; making minimum 59s. 6d. and new scale of minimum rates adopted for those under 20 resulting in increases varying from 2s. to 10s. per week. Increase of 6s. per week on the individual rates paid on 2 June, 1919, to those over 18 years of age; making minimum 35s. and new scale of minimum rates adopted for those under 18 resulting in increases		
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1	U. The state of th	varying from 2s. to 3s. per week.		

* The increases took effect under an Agreement between the Society of British Printing Ink Makers and the National Society of Operative Printers and

Assistants.

† The changes took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Soap and Candlé Trades Joint Industrial Council.

† The increase came into operation on 14th May and a lump sum was granted in respect of the period between 1st March and that date.

§ The increase took effect under an Agreement between the Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Federation of Glass Bottle Workers.

| The increase was arranged in May to have effect as from the date shown
| A "day" refers to a fixed output, varying in quantity with the article made.

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

† The increases took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the Sugar Confectionery Panel of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

			W WAGES HELD TO	M-453
Trade,	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
-		FOOD,	DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES-(con	tinued).
Sugar Confectionery Manu-	Great Britain*	24 May	Pieceworkers	Piece rates adjusted so as to enable workers of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. over the above minimum wages.
facture (con- tinued).	Yorkshire	12 April†		Increases of 10s. per week to those over 21 years of age, of 3s, 6d. per week to those 18 to 21 years, and of 1s. 9d. per week to those under 18 years. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 82s.; first hands, 79s.; second hands, 77s.; table hands, 75s. Increase of 15s. per week. Rate after change for table
	Barrow, Burnley, Black- pool, Nelson, Colne, and Preston. St. Helens and Earles- town. Heanor and Ripley dis- trict. Bristol	3 May 12 April† 12 April†	Males employed in the bread baking and confectionery trade.	hands, 80s. Increase of 15s. per week. Rate after change for table hands, 80s. Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change for table hands, 70s. Increase of 7s. per week. Rate after change for table hands, 72s. Table hands, 72s. Table hands, 72s. Table hands, 72s.
Baking and Confectionery making.	Southampton Plymouth Wrexham	12 April† 12 April† 22 May 12 April†		granted. Rate after change for table hands, respiciently including bonus. Increase of 7s. per week. Rates after change: forehands, 82s.; first hands, 79s.; second hands, 75s.; table hands, 72s. Increase of 7s. per week. Rate after change for table hands, 72s. Increase of 7s. per week. Rate after change for table
	Hinckley, Ilkeston, Nun- eaton, Long Eaton and	April and	tive societies.	Increase of 10s, per week. Rate after change for table hands, 80s.
	Stapleford. Scotland	31 May <	Bakers and confectioners (except boys and apprentices). Apprentices (16 years of age and over and boys.	hands: Glasgow and Dundee, 90s.; Edinourgh and Leith, 89s.; Aberdeen, 86s.; Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 16s. or 18s. in first year (according to prescribed rate for operative bakers in district) and inc. easing with each year of apprenticeship to 26s. 8d. or 30s. in third year, and to 56s. or 63s, in fifth year; for boys third year, and to 56s. or 63s, in fifth year; for boys
	Castlebar	10 April	Males employed in the baking trade Timeworkers:	The amount of and nor Week halles alled thought. Charles
Aerated Water Manufacture.	England and Wales .	. 1 May <	Pieceworkers	Boards Acts, starting at 20s. at 16 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 40s. at 18 years and to 61s. at 21 years and over. (See Order on p. 275 of May "LABOUR GAZETTE.") Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 20s. at 15 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to 33s. 6d. at 18 years and over. (See Order on p. 275 of May "LABOUR GAZETTE.") Piecework basis time-rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 74d, per hour for males and at 104d. per hour for females. (See Order on p. 275 of May "LABOUR GAZETTE.") Overtime rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week, or 4½ on Saturday. (See Order on p. 275 of May "LABOUR GAZETTE.")
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent London and Distric within a radius of miles from Mansic House.	8 day afte	and stowers. Shunters	IB 1000moure diritary seed and
				varying according to age.
		10 May	Male pieceworkers Males 21 years of age and over with reless than three years' experience.	Revised list of piece prices adopted for pan work, estimated to have resulted in increases varying from about 10 to 20 per cent. Minimum time rate of 1s, 5½d, per hour previously fixed for men generally engaged in the making of the process of th
Brush and Broom Man facture,	u- Great Britain	28 May	Female learners	brushes extended, under Trade Boards Acts, to their engaged in drafting, dressing, or mixing animal hair, bass, whisk, or other fibre; working ivory or celluloid; turning bone when such operations are done in conjunction with the manufacture of brushes (other than feather brushes) or brooms (See Order on p. 338.) Minimum time rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts at amounts varying, according to age of starting and service, from 3½d. to 7½d. per hour. (See Order
	(England and Wales**	1 May	Male apprentices (up to 5th year) Workpeople engaged in the Persian a domestic roller leather trade.	him and pieceworkers respectively. Diu
Leather Manufactur	e. Bolton London	3 May	Saddlers and harness makers Collar makers makers and hr	b nuses of 12½ and ½ per cent, to time workers and pieceworkers respectively. Increase of 4d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.). Increase of 5d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d.).
* The inc	rease took effect under an occilate, Sugar Confection	Agreement ery and Jam	arrived at by the Sugar Confectionery Pa. Industries. Effect from the date shown.	nel of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for men starting between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.

the Uccoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries.

† The increases were arranged in May, to have effect from the date shown.

‡ In addition, 5s. per week to be paid to men starting before 5 a.m. and 2s. 6d. per week to men starting between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.

‡ In addition, 5s. per week to be paid to men starting before 5 a.m. and 2s. 6d. per week to men starting between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.

‡ The weekly rates fixed are based on a working week of 47 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction in cases where less than 47 hours are worked.

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

¶ The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by the new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush and Broom Trade Board proposed to fix under a notice issued 10th May, and which it was arranged by The new prices are those which the Brush Manufacturers' Association are the prices are the prices are the prices are those which the Brush Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of the Brush Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of the Brush Manufacturers' Association and the Amal

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Coffin, Furniture, &c. Making.	Great Britain	MI	SCELLANEOUS TRADES (continued.) Workpeople employed in the coffin furniture-making trade (See Order on p. 340):— Males:— Dressers, stampers, polishers or planishers (including wheelers) Timeworkers	Minimum weekly rates* fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for men 21 years of age and over as follows:— Dressers and stampers, Grade I., 70s. 6d.; Grade II., 78s.; Grade III., 84s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers), Grade I., 72s.; Grade II., 81s.; Grade III., 86s.; and rates fixed for workers under 21. Minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 15 per cent. in excess of the appropriate minimum time rate. Scale of minimum weekly rates* fixed under Trade Boards Acts, varying from 34s. for workers 18 years of age to 60s. for those over 21 years, with not less than five years' experience. Minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 15 per cent. in excess of the appropriate minimum time-rate. Scale of minimum weekly rates* fixed under Trade Boards Acts, varying from 32s. during first year to 38s. after 3 years, and 42s. for polishers capable of roughing and finishing. Scale of minimum weekly rates,* fixed under Trade Boards Acts, varying, according to age and experi- ence, from 15s. for workers under 15 years of age, to 33s. or 32s. 6d. for those 21 years and over with not less than 3 years' experience.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, London, Birmingham, Leicester,	15 March	Female pieceworkers (18 years of age and over). Female workers employed in the cerement making trade: Timeworkers	Minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 15 per cent. in excess of the appropriate minimum time rates. Minimum hourly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts starting at 3d. for workers under 14½ years of age and increasing with age and experience to rates varying from 7d. to 8d. for those 18 and under 21 years, and from 7½d. to 8½d. for those 21 years and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and ½d. Pespectively in excess of the minimum rates fixed, and workers 24 years of age and over, with at least 4 years' experience, a minimum of 9d. Minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1d. per hour in excess of the appropriate time rate. Overtime rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for all time worked in excess of 47 hours per week; nine hours on any day (other than Saturday) and five hours on Saturday. Bonus of 70 per cent. on London list of 1916 previously granted, increased to 85 per cent.
BasketMaking,	and Nottingham. Lancashire and Cheshire Mawdesley District	10 May {	Skip and basket makers	Increase of 25 per cent. on list prices, making wages 160 per cent. above the list for timeworkers, and 150 per cent. above the list for pieceworkers. Increase of 15 per cent. on present rates. Increase of 25 per cent. on present rates for picnic baskets and of 10 per cent. on other makes.
Reed Making	London	Pay day in week end- ing 15 May 1 May	Reedmakers, finishers, &c	Increase of 54d. per hour (1s. 64d. to 1s. 114d.). Increase of 14d. per hour to qualified men 21 years of age and over (1s. 7d. to 1s. 84d.).
Other Trades and Occupations.	Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead. Birmingham	31 May {	Hearse drivers and undertakers' employees	Rate fixed at 67s. 6d. per week for those 23 years of age and over, and increases varying from 2s. to 7s. 6d. per week for those under 23. Minimum rates after change, 14 years, 14s.; 18 years, 34s.; 21 years, 62s. Rate fixed at 33s. per week for those 19 years of age and over and increases varying from 2s. to 7s. per week for those under 19, heavy workers of all ages to receive an increase of 5s. per week (35s. to 40s.). Minimum rates after change: 14 years, 14s.; 18, 28s. Increase of 8s. per week in minimum rate (49s. to 57s.).
	London and Suburban Districts.	lst full pay after 31 March.	transmission, and distribution of elec-	Increase of 3s. per week. The following, amongst others, are examples of the hourly base rates now paid:—Electrical fitters, electricians, electrical wiremen and armature winders, 1s.; plumber jointers, 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; jointers, 1ld.; wiremen's mates, 9'2d.; general labourers (indoor), 8d.; (outdoor), 8'6d. To these hourly base rates are added the 3s. per week quoted above, 33s. 6d. per week war advances previously
Electricity < Undertakings.	Lancashire and Cheshire, Cumberland, Westmor- land, Anglesey, Carnar- von, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgom- ery and part of North Derbyshire.	1 April†	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy, and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc.	granted, and the 12½ per cent. bonus on total earlings. Increase of 3s. per week in base rates. The following, amongst others, are examples of the hourly base rates now paid in the three zones A,‡ B,‡ and C,‡ respectively:—Jointers, 11.46d., 10.89d., 10.33d.; plumber jointers, 12.59d., 12.02d., 11.46d.; meter fixers, 9.37d., 8.92d., 8.64d.; cable hands, 8.36d., 7.79d., 7.52d.; fitters' and electricians' mates, 8.36d., 7.23d., 6.95d.; general labourers (indoor), 7.85d., 7.23d., 6.95d.; general labourers (outdoor), 8.36d., 7.79d., 7.52d. To the base rates quoted are added war advances amounting to 33s. 6d. per week plus the 12½ per cent. bonus on total earnings.
No.	South Derbyshire, South Nottinghamshire, Lei- cestershire, Northamp- tonshire and Rutland- shire.§	lst full pay after 31 March.		Increase of 3s, per week in base rates.

* The weekly rates are based on a working week of 47 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction where less than 47 hours are worked † These increases were granted as a result of a recommendation of the District Industrial Council for the particular area concerned and took effect from the dates shown under arrangements made in May.

‡ Zone A includes Corporation undertakings in Birkenhead, Bootle, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Salford and Stockport: Zone B:-Accrington, Atherton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkdale, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chester, Colne, Darwen, Eccles, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Hashingden, Heywood, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson, Preston, Radcliffe, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, St. Helens, Sale, Southport, Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Turton, Wallasey, Warrington, Whitehaven, and Wigan; Zone C:—Alderley and Wilmslow, Altrincham, Cark, Crewe, Hoylake and West Kirby, Macclesfield, Morecambe, Northwich, Ormskirk and Prescot, and all undertakings ou side Lancashire and Cheshire excluding Carlisle and Whitehaven.

§ Including undertakings in Buxton, Derby, Grantham, Kettering, Ilkeston, Leicester, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mansfield, Melton Mowbray Northampton, Nottingham, Rushden, Sleaford and Wellingborough,

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

Date from

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
-	The state of the	PIII	BLIC UTILITY SERVICES (continued).	
			Workpeople employed in power stations supplying electricity for lighting and power purposes in Zones A, B and C. (See note † below.)	Revised scales of wages for a 47 or 48-hour week (day and shift workers respectively) adopted into which are merged all war advances previously granted. The following are examples of some of the rates now paid:—electrical and mechanical fitters, electricians, electrical wiremen, plumber-jointers and armature winders, £5 per week; jointers, ls. lld. per hour; general labourers (indoor and outdoor), cleaners, fitters', electricians', wiremen's and jointers' mates, ls. 7d. per hour.
Electricity Undertakings continued).	South Wales (including Brecknockshire, Car- diganshire, Carmar- thenshire, Glamorgan- shire, Pembrokeshire	1 April*	Drivers, leading stokers, stokers and assistant stokers or trimmers and assistant drivers employed in electricity undertakings in: Zone A (See note † below)	Increase to a rate of ls. 1ld. for drivers and leading stokers, to ls. 10d. for stokers, and to ls. 9d. per hour for assistant stokers or trimmers and assistant
	and Radnorshire) and Monmouthshire.		Zone B (See note † below) Zone C (See note † below)	drivers. Increase to a rate of 1s. 10.27d. per hour for drivers, to 1s. 9.92d. per hour for leading stokers, to 1s. 8.85d. per hour for stokers and to 1s. 7.87d. per hour for assistant stokers or trimmers and assistant drivers. Increase to a rate of 1s. 9.56d. per hour for drivers, to
	Yorkshire (West Riding)	29 March‡	Able-hodied men employed by Local	ls. 9'60d, per hour leading stokers, to ls. 8'52d, per hour for stokers, and to ls. 7'52d, per hour for assistant stokers or trimmers and assistant drivers. Revised minimum hourly rates of wages adopted as follows:—
			Authorities (non-trading services):— (a) County Boroughs (b) Borough and Urban District Councils of over 10,000 population. (c) Borough and Urban District Councils with less than 10,000	Minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per hour. Minimum rate of 1s. 5d. per hour. Minimum rate of 1s. 4d. per hour.
	Sheffield	1 May	population. (d) Rural District Councils Corporation employees in the Baths, Cemeteries, City Architects, Cleansing (including destructormen), Education, Highways and Sewerage, Lighting, Markets, Parks, Sewage Disposal and Water Departments, porters and at- tendants at Town Hall and Museums (able-bodied men, 18 years and over).	Minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per hour. Increase of 5s. per week, or 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour, making total advances over pre-war rates of 36s. dd. per week, plus a bonus of 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. on earnings to certain classes of men in the Water Department and of 41s. 6d. per week, or 10\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour, to men in other departments.
	Blackburn	1 May	Corporation employees:— Roadmen, strikers, paviors, flaggers, bricklayers, gangers, labourers, &c., in Highways Department; char- gers, firemen, masons, labourers, &c., in Cleansing and Sewage Dis- posal Departments; meter and tap-repairers, pipe-layers, labour- ers, &c., in Water Department. Ashes-men, pailmen, tub repairers, &c., in Cleansing Department;	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates of wages after change: ashes and pailmen, tub-repairers, irri-
			foremen, attendants, gardeners, watermen, &c., in Parks and Sewage Disposal Departments; and meter-readers, storekeepers, &c., in Water Department. Stable-attendants, gullymen, sweepers, &c., in Cleansing Department.	gation-men, day-watermen, &c., 73s.; attendants, 69s. to 75s.; gardeners, 54s. to 70s.; waste-inspectors, 82s. and 83s.; storekeepers, 78s.; enginemen, 77s.; night watermen, 75s.; and meter readers, 72s. per week. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates of wages after change: stable attendants, 45s. 6d.; gullymen, 49s. 6d.; leading-sweepers, 46s. 6d.; other sweepers
Local Authority Services	North Wales (including Anglesey, Carnarvon shire, Denbighshire Flintshire, Merioneth shire, and Mont gomeryshire.)	- - -	Able-bodied men (manual workers under 65 years of age) employed by Local Authorities (non-trading services):— County, Borough and Urban Districts with 5,000 or more inhabitants	
(See also under Electricity Undertakings).	guildrysinte,	17 March	Rural and Urban Districts with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	
	South Wales (including Brecknockshire Cardiganshire, Car- marthenshire, Gla- morganshire, Pem- brokeshire and Rad- norshire) and Mon-			gers, sanitary inspectors' helpers and semi-skilled labourers, ls. 6½d.; fumigators, gully cleaners, lamplighters, sweepers, urinal cleaners and ordinary labourers, ls. 6d. Carpenters, masons, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths' strikers, fitters' helpers and other skilled workers to be paid trade union rates of wages, and weekly paid men to receive an advance equivalent to that granted to hourly paid men.
	mouthshire.		undertakings.	adopted as follows: — working foremen and water fitter, ls. 9d.; meter-readers, main and service-layers, ls. 8d.; turncocks and waste water-inspectors, ls. 7d.; semi-skilled labourers, water-fitters' helpers and drain flushers, ls. 6d. and ordinary labourers, ls. 6d. per hour. Reservoir-keepers to receive 68s. 3d. per week and masons, plumbers, blacksmiths, etc., to be paid trade union rates of wages.
	Clyde Ports	10 May	Employees of Harbour Trust (excepthose whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry).	War advances, amounting to 28s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings previously granted to regular employees, and of 32s. 6d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus to foremen and charge hands, consolidated into an advance of 50s. per week on base rates for regular men, and of 54s. 6d. or 60s, per week on base rates for foremen and charge hands. Any advances on base rates since August 1, 1914, not granted as war bonuses, to be included in the base
	Various other ports Great Britain.		by Dock, River and Harbour Authoritie	general settlement for dock labourers on p. 323.]
. 1 40116 А 1	creases were granted as a a shown under arrangement ncludes Treforest, Cardiff, nd, Penarth, Carmarthen a	TACA POTO (T		uncil for the particular area concerned and took effect Pontypridd, and Zone C:—Aberdare, Merthyr, Rhondda Council (non-trading services) of the particular district

Neath, Bridgend, Penarth, Carmarthen and smaller stations.

† These increases were granted as a result of a recommendation of the District Industrial Council (non-trading services) of the particular district.

† These increases were granted as a result of a recommendation of the District Industrial Council (non-trading services) of the particular district industrial Council (non-trading

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS REPORTED DURING MAY, 1920.

Trade.	Locality. Date fr which chang took effect		Occupations.	Particulars of change.		
	Certain towns in England and Wales*; also Dublin.	1 May*	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers employed by master builders generally, plasterers, painters, scaf-	Uniform week of 44 hours adopted, resulting generally in decreases of 2½ to 6 hours per week in summer,		
Building	Yorkshire	1 May 1 Feb. 25 May	folders, labourers, etc. Painters Building trade operatives	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer (48½ to 44). Decrease of 9½ hours per week in summer (56 to 46). Decrease of ½ hour per week in summer (48 to 47), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 3½ hours per week;		
Quarrying	Wexford	1 March 1 May	Quarrymen, labourers, etc	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (50 to 47),† Decrease of 1½ hours per week (49½ to 48), †		
	Great Britain	20 March	Workpeople employed in the shirt and collar making trade (wholesale).	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted. †		
	Preston	17 May	Workpeople in the bespoke tailoring trade.	Decrease of 4 hours per week (52 to 48).		
Clothing, &c.	Sheffield	1 May	Workpeople employed in the bespoke tailoring trade (members of the United Garment Workers' Trade Union).	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted, resulting in decreases of 4 or 4½ hours per week.		
Waste Paper	Hereford	17 May 7 May	Bespoke tailors and tailoresses Females employed by waste paper merchants.	Decrease of 6 hours per week 54 to 48).† Maximum week of 47 hours adopted. †		
	Bradford and District Huddersfield	1 May 1 May	Furniture trade operatives	Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44),† Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44),† Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44),†		
Furniture and	York Liverpool	19 March 1 May	furniture trade. Picture framers and gilders Workpeople employed in the wholesale and retail furniture trades	Uniform week of 47 hours adopted.† Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44).†		
Woodworking	Oldham Peterborough	1 May 1 May	Cabinet makers and french polishers Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week $(46\frac{1}{2}$ to $44)$.† Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week $(46\frac{1}{2}$ to $44)$.†		
	Reading	1 May	Cabinet makers, carvers, upholsterers and french polishers.	Decrease of 6 hours per week (50 to 44).†		
Glass Brewing	Manchester and District London and District	1 May 1st pay day after 24 April	and french poinsiers. Decorative glassworkers Brewery workers	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 44).† Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.†		

*The change took effect under an Award of the National Conciliation Board for the Building Trades, and came into operation generally from the date shown for those districts indicated by footnotes * on pp. 312, 314 and 315, † on 311, and ‡ on 313 (except Bridport, Tiverton and Wexford). At Grantham the change took effect from 31 May. Full particulars are not yet available as to other localities effected, but it is known that the 44-hour week is not yet in operation at Whitehaven, Workington, Congleton, Crewe, Longridge, Runcorn, Widnes, Boston, Knowle, Horncastle, Lichfield hour week is not yet in operation at Whitehaven, Workington, Congleton, Crewe, Longridge, Runcorn, Widnes, Boston, Knowle, Horncastle, Lichfield hour week is not yet in operation at Whitehaven, Workington, Spalding, Stamford and Wellington (Salop), nor for painters at Scunthorpe. In Louth, Newport, (Salop), North Staffordshire, Retford, Skegness, Sleaford, Spalding, Stamford and Wellington (Salop), nor for painters at Scunthorpe. In the case of plumbers employed by master plumbers generally and for all building trades at Bridlington, Bristol, Cambridge, Carlisle, Ipswich, Nottingham and the North-East Coast districts the 44-hour week was already in operation.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.*

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes reported to the Department as beginning in May was 204, as compared with 134 in the previous month and 170 in May, 1919. In these new disputes about 78,000 workpeople were directly and over 32,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, over 27,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 80 disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in May was thus 284, involving about 138,000 workpeople, as compared with about 140,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in April, 1920, and about 105,000 in May, 1919.

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

7 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Num	ber of Disp	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Loss of Working		
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st May.	Started musin May.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in May.	Days during May.	
Building	12 20	41 44	53 64	18,000 50,000	188,000 266,000	
and Shipbuilding. Textile and Clothing Transport Woodworking and	10 4 7	25 15 9	35 19 16	17,000 9,000 12,000	174,000 69,000 247,000	
Furnishing. Other Trades	27	70	97	32,000	225,000	
Total, May, 1920.	80	204	284	138,000	1,169,000	
Total, April, 1920.	84	134	218	140,000		
Total, May, 1919.	55	170	225	105,000	673,000	

Of the 1,169,000 working days lost in May by all disputes in progress, over 450,000 were lost by disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and over 718,000 by disputes which began in

Causes.—Of the 204 new disputes, 141, directly involving the month. nearly 48,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 13, directly involving nearly 11,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 11, directly involving about 3,000

workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 4, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 25, directly involving nearly 6,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 2, directly involving nearly 5,000 workpeople, in sympathy with other disputes.

and 2, directly involving nearly 5,000 workpeople, in sympathy with other disputes.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 105 new disputes, directly involving about 35,000 workpeople, and 37 old disputes, directly involving over 7,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 41, directly involving about 14,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 30, directly involving nearly 10,000 workpeople in favour of the exployers; and 71, directly involving nearly 19,000 workpeople were compromised. In the case of 34 other disputes, directly involving nearly 17,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.

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

The Bridge	J	an. to May	7, 1919.	Jan. to May, 1920.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Building Mining and	58 110	8,000 524,000	91,000 2,534,000	118 115	32,000 180,000	356,000 767,000	
Quarrying. Engineering and	92	224,000	4,129,000	106	104,000	1,725,000	
Shipbuilding. Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Woodworking and	65 24 27 50 26	38,000 18,000 11,000 41,000 8,000	256,000 114,000 102,000 176,000 91,000	57 68 45 63 46	60,000 25,000 14,000 41,000 16,000	489,000 305,000 154,000 300,000 435,000	
Furnishing. Other Trades Employees of Public Authorities.	84 45	23,000 5,000	232,000 46,000	135 45	35,000 12,000	563,000 66,000	
TOTAL	581	900,000	7,771,000	798	519,000	5,160,000	

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

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

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

The state of the s	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date Duratic in	Duration		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
Occupations and Locality.*	Directly.	Indi- rectly.*	Dispute began.	Working Days.	Cause or Object.*	Result.	
BUILDING TRADES:— Plumbers and apprentices—Edinburgh and Leith,	800		5 April	42	For adoption, retrospectively to Jan., 1919, of the national scheme regarding the wages, etc., of ex-Service apprentices in the	Work resumed pending arbitration.	
Building trades workpeople—East Kent.	3,0	000	1 May	13	building industry. For advance in wages and reduction in working hours in accordance with National Con-	Demand granted.	
Joiners—Scotland	10,000		10 May		ciliation Board's award. For advance in wages to 2s. 6d. per hour.	No settlement reported.	
Building trades workpeople—Fal-	250	**	18 May		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.	
METAL, ETC., TRADES:— Hollow-ware pressmen, dippers, labourers, etc.—Llanelly.	824		14 April	28	Dissatisfaction with result of negotiations following recent strike for advance in wages.	Work resumed pending further negotiations.	
Engineers, blacksmiths, elec- tricians, carpenters, etc. (motor	1,	800	29 April	19	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a shop steward.	Shop steward reinstated.	
accessories)—London. Foremen, engineers, moulders, dressers, labourers, etc.—Birm-	2,031		6 Мау	6	Dispute arising out of appointment of a particular official.	Amicable settlement effected.	
ingham. Platers' helpers, platers, etc.—Clyde	3,500	2,700	15 May	13	Dispute arising out of a recent wages award, helpers claiming to be paid by firms direct, in-	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Engineers, etc.—Derby	4,	000	15 May	-9	stead of by platers. Alleged victimisation of a shop steward.	Work resumed without the man in question, pending negotiations.	
Enginemen, firemen, electricians, etc., enginemen, steelworkers, engineers, labourers, etc.—Sheffield and Rotherham.	3,000	20,000†	31 May	9	Objection of one of the Unions of enginemen and firemen to in- troduction of three-shift system, alleged to involve reduction in earnings.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
TEXTILE TRADES:— Cotton yarn doublers, etc.—Stock- port and district.	5	,000	13 May		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.	
CLOTHING TRADES:— Laundry workers—Southport	300		9 April	36	Alleged victimisation of two workers.	Work resumed without workers in question.	
Closers, clickers, finishers, etc. (boot and shoe trade)—Kettering. Dressmakers, milliners, etc.—Edin- burgh, Dundee and Aberdeen.	1,200	2,300	1 May 27 May	5‡	Against proposed introduction of piecework. For advance in wages	Work resumed. No settlement reported.	
TRANSPORT TRADES:— Tramway drivers, conductors, etc.	398	25	23 April	29	Dissatisfaction with recent wages	Award accepted.	
—Swansea and Llanelly. Carters and motormen—Keighley and district.		500	10 May	7	For advance in wages, increased overtime rate, week's holiday per year with full pay, and	Demands granted except the week's holiday, which was left over for settlement on a national basis.	
Canal boatmen—Birmingham and Black Country.	1,800	\$	10 May	12	other concessions. For retrospective payment of an advance in wages.	Additional advance in wages granted in lieu of retrospective payment. Wages Board to be established for prevention of	
Carters—Birminghum	2,000		17 May	10	For advance in wages of 5s. per week as from 31 March.	ers, but in some cases without payment retrospectively to 31st	
Dock, wharf, riverside, etc. workers — Middlesbrough and district.	1 2	,000	13 May	8	Dispute as to local application of the recent national advance in wages.	March. Agreement effected.	
WOODWORKING, ETC., TRADES:— Furnishing trades workpeople— Norwich.	- 240	5	15 Marel	h 50	For advance in wages, reduction in working hours and other concessions.		
Sawyers, packing case makers labourers, etc.—London.	, 2,500		20 April		For advance in wages	Certain advances granted and further advances to be paid as from 1st July; question of demar- cation of women's work to be subject of conference.	
Sawyers, woodcutting machinists labourers, etc.—Scotland. OTHER TRADES:—		,000†	17 May		For advance in wages and other concessions.		
Gramophone record pressmen and labourers—London.		••	15 Apri		Against continued employment o women on work claimed by men. Dissatisfaction with decision of	terms.	
Drug and fine chemical workers- London, Dartford, Liverpool, and York.	ī	,000†	10 May	12	Industrial Court against claim for advance in wages.	decision of the Court.	
Co-operative employees — Wes Riding of Yorkshire.	4,500†		13 May		In sympathy with boot repairers on strike for recognition of Amalgamated Union of Cooperative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers (in addition to "craft" unions) a representing craftsmen in negotiations for advances in wages, etc.	being granted of the right of the Union in question to negotiate on behalf of its members.	
Fish salters and curers—Grimsby.			15 May		For advance in wages and othe		
Clerks—Port Sunlight, Manchester Leeds, London, etc.	:, 1,300¶	••	31 May	••	Strike of members of the Nationa Warehouse and General Worker Union for advance in wages, an against inclusion of the Shippin Guild in the negotiations, a proposed by the employers.	s' 1 g	
LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES:— Paviors, reservoir labourers, car penters, bricklayers, painters etc.—Sheffield.	- 1,189	••	8 May	7	Strike of men employed by municipality and by building contractors for application obtained trade rates and conditions to men in municipal employment.	f ·	
			Johnson	l	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	the establishments where the disputes	

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

* Most of the strikers resumed work on 4th May.

* A large number of workpeople in other industries were rendered idle owing to shortage of coal, etc., during this dispute

| In the case of the majority of the firms involved work was resumed within a few days.
| Number involved up to the end of May. In June over 4,000 warehouse workers, etc., struck work in sympathy.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1920, was 25. There was one death in the pottery in the pottery. Four cases (including one death) of lead rejections amongst home rejections and death) of lead poisoning amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during May, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and of anthrax are analysed below:—

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during May, 1920, was 232. The mean number in the five years 1915-1919 was 256, the maximum being 281, and the minimum

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various

trades is as follows:—	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards 3	Non-Textile—(continued):
Engine Drivers 1	Gas 3
Firemen 3	Wood 1
THEMEN	Clay, Stone, &c 3
Guarus (Lassongor)	Chemicals 3
I di manche i aj mon	T 1.1.
I UI UEIS	
DHUHUEIB	D : 1
Michaelos	
Laboutors	
Miscellaneous 5	Other Non-Textile In-
Contractors' Servants 2	dustries 24
7. 产生的人的一种的人们的人们的人们的人们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 29	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
The state of the s	WORKSHOPS 94
MINES.	
Underground 76	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER
Surface 7	
	FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5-
TOTAL, MINES 83	Docks, Wharves and
_	Quays 13
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4	Warehouses 1
	Buildings to which Act
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	applies 8
	-
Textile—	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY
0000001	ACT, SS. 104-5 22
WOOL and Wolfston	A01, SE. 101 0
Office Teyatton	Accidents reported under
Non-Textile-	Notice of Accidents Act,
Extraction of Metals 5	
Founding and Conversion	1894
of Metals 9 18	Metal (avaluding Sea
Engineering and Loco-	Total (excluding Sea-
motive Engineering 5	men) 232
Ship and Boat Building 16	

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

† The fatality relates to a male included as a case in the Return for September, 1919.

optember, 1919. I The persons affected were females. § Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons relieved on one day in May, 1920, in the 31 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 132 per 10,000 of population, showing no change on the previous month and an increase of 13 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with April, the total number relieved increased by 52 (or 0.0 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 1,455 (or 1.4 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients relieved increased by 1.507 (or 1.2 per cent.).

Five districts showed no change, eleven showed decreases, and fifteen showed increases. No change, either increase or decrease, exceeded 6 per 10,000. Compared with May, 1919, the total number relieved increased by 24,859 (or 11.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 8,375 (or 8.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 16,484 (or 14.7 per cent.). Two districts showed no change, two showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the East Metropolitan district (33 per 10,000), the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (28 per 10,000), the South Metropolitan and Glasgow districts (25 per 10,000), the Barnsley district (23 per 10,000), South Metropolitan and Glasgow districts showed and Tees district (21 per 10,000). Ten districts showed increases ranging from 11 to 19 per 10,000 and no other change exceeded 9 per 10,000. Irish statistics for April are not available.

Persons relieved on one day in Increase (+) or May, 1920. Increase (-)

				-	in rate	per
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	of tion as ared
			1000			
ENGLAND & WALES,† Metropolts. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,282 9,877 2,766 9,013 17,521	1,650 4,949 898 5,216 11,907	9,932 14,826 3,664 14,229 29,428	123 149 282 218 153	- 2 - 3 + 3 + 1 + 1	+11 +12 +13 +33 +25
TOTAL, Metropolis	47,459	24,620	72,079	160		+20
West Ham	3,845	8,335	12,180	150	+1	+12
Other Districts. Newcastle District	1,874	4,506	6,380	125		+18
Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	859 3,170 1,456 7,158 8,455 1,661	2,441 2,416 4,503 4,489 9,264 1,220	3,300 5,586 5,959 11,647 17,719 2,881	125 67 131 109 150 76	+1 -1 +2 -1	+21 + 3 + 7 +13 +18 - 1
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District	1,012 1,995 773 2,271 1,455 1,526 1,752 972	1,694 2,331 3,862 2,931 4,532 3,602 3,665 1,486	2,706 4,326 4,635 5,202 5,987 5,128 5,417 2,458	88 139 101 180 122 111 102	-2 -4 +1 +1 -2 +2 -2	+ 9 +23 +19 + 6 + 2 + 8 - 7
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	2,735 5,413 2,382 1,927	4,669 3,280 2,438 5,130	7,404 8,693 4,820 7,057	103 101 121 149	+ 1 - 1 + 1	+7 +7 +9
TOTAL "Other Districts"	48,846	68,459	117,305	113	-1	+ 9
SCOTLAND†. Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	3,087 613 1,267 596 379 259	15,942 1,730 4,006 1,679 1,952 1,593	19,029 2,343 5,273 2,275 2,331 1,852	197 118 130 112 136 173	+ 3 - 2 + 5 + 2 + 6	+25 +8 +17 +7 +11 +28
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	6,201	26,902	33,103	161	+ 2	+19
Total for above 31 Dis- tricts in May, 1920	106,351	128,316	234,667	132		+13

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

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In the iron and steel industries in certain districts and in the coal trade in Northumberland and Durham ascertainments of the selling prices are made periodically with a view to determining what revisions, if any, should be made in rates of wages. The results of certain recent ascertainments are given below:—

	Price acco last Au	rding to	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year earlier.		
COAL.	1920.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.) Durham	JanMar.	32 11	- 51	+ 11 81		
PIG IRON. Cumberland Nottinghamshire	{ JanApl. MarApl. JanMar.	227 8 240 1 187 3½	+22 2 +24 0 +15 84	†		
MANUFACTURED IRON. North of England	MarApl.	508 01	+36 83	+142 44		
(Bars and angles.)	MarApl.	566 111	+53 4}	+180 43		
(Bars, angles, tees, plates, sheets, hoops, strips, etc.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	MarApl.	517 111	+36 91	+156 81/2		

Coal.—No change in miners' wages resulted from the ascertainment in Durham, the arrangements whereby wages are regulated by selling prices being suspended.

wages are regulated by selling prices being suspended.

Pig Iron.—The increase in the ascertained selling price of Cumberland pig iron for the four months ended April, which showed an increase of 22s. 2d. per ton over that for the previous period, resulted in an increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen of 27½ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The Nottinghamshire ascertainment for the quarter ended March, which showed an increase of 15s. 8¼d. per ton over the previous audit, increased the wages of iron-ore miners in Cumberland and Furness and of limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, which are based on an ascertainment of selling prices made every two months, were also increased as a result of the ascertainment for the two months March and April. Particulars of these increases are shown on p. 316. are shown on p. 316.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England and in Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the ascertained prices for the two months March and April, which showed increases of 36s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. and 36s. 9\frac{1}{4}d. respectively compared with the previous two months, and of 142s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. and 156s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. compared with a year ago, resulted in an increase of 20 per cent. on the standard rates of puddlers and millmen as from 31st May and in the Midlands an increase in selling price of 53s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per ton, resulted in an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, to have effect as from 7th June. Particulars of the latter increase will appear in The Labour Gazette for July, 1920.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.
+ No ascertainment of this series was made.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOY-MENT: SPHERE OF EMPLOYMENT: COAL MINE: DIS-OBEDIENCE: BREACH OF STATUTORY REGULATIONS: MISS-FIRE OF SHOT: REMOVAL OF STEMMING FROM

No compensation is payable under the Workmen's Com-pensation Acts for injury by accident unless the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

By the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 1st September, 1915, made by the Home Secretary under Statutory Authority it is provided that "no explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole, and when a hole has been charged the explosive shall not be unrammed nor shall any part of the stemming be removed, nor shall the detonator leads be pulled out."

On 19th February, 1918, an examiner and shot-firer at a colliery charged a hole with an explosive which missed fire. Some charred remains of fuse were left outside the stemming which was intact. No danger board was put up nor other notice given of the presence of a miss-fire. On 21st February a collier, who was also a certified shot-firer, went to the place where the unexploded shot was in order to get coal. He did not know of the miss-fire, but when he saw the charred fuse he determined to utilize the order to get coal. He did not know of the miss-fire, but when he saw the charred fuse he determined to utilize the hole, although he knew this was against the regulations. He accordingly began to remove the stemming, having a naked light in his cap. An explosion took place and he died from the injuries he received. His widow claimed compensation. At the hearing in the County Court it was contended on behalf of the claimant that in spite of the fact that the deceased had disobeyed the statutory regulation by removing the stemming, the accident was one arising out of the employment, as he thought the shot had exploded leaving the stemming intact, as occasionally happened. The Judge decided that although he had no reasonable grounds for such belief the deceased did in fact believe that the shot had exploded, therefore the accident must be held to be one arising out of the employment, and his disobedience did not affect his dependant's right to compensation. An award was accordingly made in the widow's favour.

On appeal the Court of Appeal set aside the award on the ground that in removing the stemming the deceased was acting contrary to an express statutory prohibition of which he knew, and therefore he was not working within the sphere of his employment and the accident did not arise out of his employment rise out of his employment.

On further appeal the House of Lords approved this decision.—Bourton v. Beauchamp and Beauchamp.—House of Lords.—17th May, 1920.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

RULES OF TRADE UNION: POWERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: REMOVAL FROM OFFICE WITHOUT HEARING.

The general secretary of a trade union wrote to the treasurer of one of the branches of the union in relation to an alleged small deficiency in the funds not accounted for. After some correspondence there was an interview between these two officers at which the treasurer stated that he had falls accounted for all managed and demanded the state of the country of the state of the second of the second of the state of the second of the seco had fully accounted for all moneys received, and demanded an audit of his accounts by an independent auditor. Notwithstanding this demand, the executive committee of the union, without hearing him or giving him any further opportunity of stating his case, passed a resolution removing the treasurer from his office and declaring him incomple of helding any office or performing any delegation incapable of holding any office or performing any delegation for the union for five years.

for the union for five years.

The treasurer thereupon brought an action in the High Court against the union claiming a declaration that the resolution was ultra vires and void as being unauthorised by the rules of the union or by any of the provisions of the Trade Union Acts, and contrary to natural justice in inflicting a penalty on him without giving him an opportunity of stating his case. He also asked for an injunction to restrain the union from acting on the resolution.

acting on the resolution.

The defendant union pleaded that the executive committee had acted within the rules of the union, and relied

on the following rules:-Rule 3 (4).—The powers of the executive committee shall be limited to the management and superintendence of the union. It shall take every means to secure the observance of the union rules, to perform all duties allotted to it by the said rules. rules, to perform all duties allotted to it by the said rules . . . to protect the union's funds from misappropriation. . . It shall have power to determine questions upon which any rule is silent. . . It may remove any incompetent or insubordinate officer. It may suspend, expel and prosecute . . . members acting contrary to the rules.

prosecute . . . members acting contrary to the rules.

Rule 8 (4).—The branch secretary . . . shall supply the general office with a quarterly balance-sheet.

(6).—The treasurer shall receive from the secretary the money received on account of the branch, and bank, in the names of the trustees. . . . He shall make any payment authorised by an order signed by the secretary. He shall keep an account of the amounts he has received and paid, producing it and all other documents he may hold when necessary.

(8).—Before sending the report to the general office it must be signed by the treasurer.

Rule 16 (3).—All members of this union must conform to these rules.

to these rules.

The defendants made various charges of breach of duty against the plaintiff, but did not charge him with any misappropriation or dishonesty; and they alleged that in nis interview with the general secretary he had been given a

full opportunity of explaining his conduct, and therefore the committee had all the facts before them and were entitled to act. The Judge said that the question was whether the executive committee were justified by Rule 3 (4) in acting as they had done. There was no suggestion that the plaintiff was either incompetent or insubordinate. Could he be dealt with as having acted contrary to the rules? He had been heavily penalised, and a penal rule must be interpreted strictly. The committee had no power to prevent the plaintiff from exercising his privileges as a member or from acting as a delegate; but if they had such power the principles of natural justice required that he should be given a full opportunity of being heard in his defence by the tribunal which judged him. The resolution was not warranted by Rule 3 (4) and was void as being passed in circumstances contrary to natural justice. The injunction sought was therefore granted.—Burn v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union, Chancery Division, 8th May, 1920.

(3) Coal Mines Acts.

WAGES DEPENDENT ON AMOUNT OF MINERAL GOTTEN: COAL SENT UP MIXED WITH "DIRT": MODE OF ASCERTAINING DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS WEIGHT: FAILURE TO AGREE TO MODE.

One of the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, which is still in force although the greater part of the Act is superseded by the Act of 1911, deals with the assessment of wages where they depend on the amount of coal obtained. It is provided that where the amount of wages payable depends on the amount of mineral gotten by the persons employed in a coal mine, those persons shall be paid according to the actual weight gotten by them of the mineral contracted to be gotten, and the mineral gotten by them shall be truly weighed at a place as near to the pit mouth as is reasonably practicable. Nothing, however, is to prevent agreements being made that deductions are to be made for stones and other substances sent up with the mineral, and such deductions may be determined in such special mode as may be agreed upon between the owner's weigher and the miner's checkweigher or in case of difference by a third person to be agreed on, or in default of agreement to be appointed by a Court of Quarter Sessions.

A miner was employed in a colliery to win coal, his wages depending on the weight of mineral gotten by him. It was a term of the miners' contracts of service that deduction should be made from the gross weight of the mineral sent up by them for stones or any substances other than the mineral contracted to be gotten, and that these deductions should be determined under the provisions cited. No special mode had, however, been agreed upon for determining the deductions. The miners' checkweigher contended that the amount of deduction for "dirt" must be ascertained by the actual weighing of each hutch load, and that, failing ascertainment in that way, the miner must be paid on the gross weight sent up. On the other hand the weigher of the company contended that the deduction should be determined by calculating the average amount of dirt. No agreement being arrived at, the miner in question brought an action to settle the matter, the parties agreeing to regard the action as a test case which would affect a very large number of claims. The action in form sought to recover the sum of £6 18s. 10d. improperly deducted by the colliery company from the pursuer's wages.

The Court of Session decided in favour of the pursuer's contention and the company appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords said that in this case there was no agreement between the owners and the miners for any special mode of determining deductions. The question was therefore left to be decided by the owners' weigher and the miners' checkweigher, no third person having been appointed to act in case of differences. The owners proposed to determine the deductions by a system of averages. The checkweigher refused to consent to any mode except the actual picking over and weighing in the case of each and every hutch, a mode which admittedly meant the stoppage of the mine owing to the time which this process would take and the consequent accumulation of trucks. The miners apparently thought that if they refused to agree to any practicable method of arriving at the deductions, no deductions from the weights as ascertained by weighing the gross amount of mineral sent up could be made, and they would be entitled to be paid for the gross weight. In this opinion they were mistaken. The evidence on the pursuer's behalf was merely on that of gross weights, and a those weights he founded his claim. The company proved that a substantial part of that gross weight was not coal. The pursuer was entitled to be paid for the amount of coal gotten by him, and the company had proved that he had been paid what he had earned. Therefore he was not entitled to succeed in his action.

The appeal was therefore allowed.—Coltness Iron Co., Ltd., v. Dobbie, House of Lords, 11th May, 1920.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT,

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BRICKLAYERS IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS.—The Operative Bricklayers' Society, the National Association of Bricklayers' Labourers v. the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the Steel Ingot Makers' Association. Decision—From 1st June, 1920, the bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers concerned working in Iron and Steel Works in the Tees Side (including Skinningrove and the Hartlepools), Tyne and Workington districts, to receive such increases as will bring their wages, inclusive of all war bonuses and advances, to hourly rates of 2s. 3d. and 1s. 10¼d. for the bricklayers and the bricklayers' labourers respectively. Issued 31st May. (319)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Trades.

Lamp Manufacture.—The National Federation of Women Workers v. Eli Griffiths, Bradford Street, Birmingham, Decision—The substituted rate as granted by award No. 504 of the Court of Arbitration of 5th June, 1919 (Women Workers—Metal Trades, etc.) is applicable to the women concerned employed as japanners and cleaners; the award is not applicable to the women concerned engaged as wrappers up. Issued 3rd May. (293)

Nut, Bolt and Screw Industry.—The National Union of Caparel Workers as the Northern Machine Screws Ltd.

Nut, Bolt and Screw Industry.—The National Union of General Workers v. the Northern Machine Screws, Ltd. Decision—There is no substituted rate applicable to the women concerned; firm's offer to bring the minimum wages of the women concerned up to 38s. approved, and 5rd March, 1920, suggested as date from which such offer the supplementary of the such offer the supplementary of the such offer the supplementary of the supplemen

should take effect. Issued 3rd May. (294)

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. the North Staffordshire Railway Co. Decision—Claim that the wages of craftsmen in the civil engineering department be levelled up to those paid to craftsmen in the locomotive carriage and wagon departments, not established. Issued 4th May.

(296)
RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, the National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union v. the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' Association and the Railway Wagon Repairing Association. Decision—From the first pay after 30th April, 1920, the timeworkers concerned to receive an advance of 6s. a week or one penny and one halfpenny an hour according to the custom of payment; pieceworkers to receive an advance (15 per cent. in the case of pre-war piece prices) on piece prices equivalent to the advance in time rates; the advance to time workers to apply to male workers 21 years of age and over other than apprentices, and the advance to pieceworkers to apply irrespective of age; where the practice before the war was to pay to those labourers on time under 21 years of age, who were in receipt of the full rate for labourers, the same advances as were granted to those over 21 that practice be continued, such labourers thus receiving the above advances. The advances to be taken into account in the calculation for overtime, etc., and such allowances as are computed on basis rates, and are to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. are calculated. The advance to timeworkers is to be regarded as being in addition to present time rates, and is to be taken into account for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices., Issued 5th May. (297)

work prices. Issued 5th May. (297)

STEELWORK ERECTORS, &c.—The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. the Bridge Building and Constructional Engineers' Association. Decision—Claim that the wages of the workpeople concerned in the South West of England and the South Wales area should be brought up to a minimum of one halfpenny an hour less than those recognised by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the London Constructional Engineering Employers' Association not established. Issued 7th May.

LABOURERS, CRANEMEN AND DRESSERS.—The National Union of General Workers v. Barry, Henry & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. Decision—The rate for overtime of the men concerned was time-and-a-half for the period between 1st January, 1919, and 11th September, 1919. Issued 7th May. (300)

RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.—Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics v. Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' Association and the Railway Wagon Repairers' Association. Decision—[The terms of this decision are identical with those of No. 297 above]. Issued 8th May. (301)

Industrial Court.—Continued.

Tube Workers.—The Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers v. The Scottish Tube Makers' Wages Association. Decision—Claim for payment of is. a night for night shift allowance to men in the Glasgow area not established; in the Coatbridge area where the payment for night work is the same as for day work an allowance of is. a night shift to be paid both to men engaged regularly on night work and to men who are employed alternately on day and night shifts. Issued 10th May. (302)

Trades Union v. the Controlled Railways.—The Electrical Trades Union v. the Controlled Railway Companies of Great Britain. Decision—Advances in time or day rates of male workers 21 years of age and over, who are in receipt of a war wage of 35s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, as follows:—(1) 3s. a week or ¾d. an hour as from the first pay after 31st March, 1920; (2) 3s. a week or ¾d. an hour as from the first pay after 51st May, 1920; the advance is not applicable to apprentices and junior workers on time, except in the case of labourers where, if it has been the practice before the war to pay to those under 21 years of age who were in receipt of the full rate for labourers the same advances as were granted to those over 21, that practice to be continued, such labourers thus receiving the above advance; the advance to be taken into account in the calculation for overtime, etc., and such allowances as are computed on basis rates, and is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is to be calculated. Issued 10th May. (303)

Railway Generating Stations.—National Union of Railwaymen v. the Controlled Railway Companies of Great Britain. Decision—Advances in time or day rates of male workers 21 years of age and over other than apprentices, and to male pieceworkers, irrespective of age, as tollows:— (1) 3s. a week or \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour or 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent., as the case may be, to take effect from the first pay after 31st March, 1920; (2) 3s. a week or \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour or 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent., as the case may be, to take effect from the first pay after 31st May, 1920. The advances to be taken into account in the calculation for overtime, etc., and such allowances as are computed on basis rates, and are to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonuses of 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. and 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. are calculated. The advance to timeworkers is to be regarded as being in addition to present time rates, and is to be taken into account for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices. The advance is not applicable to apprentices and junior workers on time, except in the case of labourers where, if it has been the practice before the war to pay to those under 21 years of age who were in receipt of the full rate for labourers the same advances as were granted to those over 21, that practice be continued, such labourers thus receiving the above advances. The decision only applies to men who are in receipt of a war wage of 33s. 6d. a week and a bonus of 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) or 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. on earnings. Issued 10th May. (304)

FITTING PACKERS.—Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers v. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Rutherglen, near Glasgow. Decision—The men concerned employed by the firm at their Phoenix Tube Works, Rutherglen, are not entitled to any readjustment of rates owing to the reduction in hours of the working week. Issued 14th May. (308)

METAL DRESSERS.—Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland v. Aberdeen and District Engineering Employers' Association. Decision—The minimum rate of 69s. 9d. a week of the men concerned to be increased by 2s. 5d. a week, that is, a base rate advance of 2s. a week plus the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 15th May. (309)

METAL DRESSERS.—Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland v. Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders. Decision—The minimum base rate of the men concerned to be increased by 2s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is calculated. Issued 15th May. (310)

Tin Hook Makers.—The Workers' Union v. Hunt and Turner, Birmingham. Decision—There is no prescribed

The Hook Makers.—The Workers' Union v. Hunt and Turner, Birmingham. Decision—There is no prescribed ate applicable to the woman concerned. Issued 18th May. 314)

LABOURER, ENGINEERING TRADE.—William James Foreman v. Deane and Beal, Croydon. Decision—The prescribed rate applicable to the workman concerned is 25s. 6d. a week plus 28s. 6d. a week war wage, and the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings. Issued 20th May. (316)

RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners, the National Union of General Workers, the Workers' Union v. the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' Association and the Railway

Wagon Repairing Association. Decision—Questions as to the application of decision No. 297 of the Industrial Court (Railway Wagon Builders and Repairers) decided as follows: The method of applying clauses 8 of the above mentioned decision (which gives (1) an increase of 15 per cent. on pre-war piece prices in cases where these still obtain or (2) such increase in present piece prices in cases where these have been varied since the outbreak of war, as would yield approximately 15 per cent. on pre-war piece prices) is that 10 per cent. be paid on current piecework earnings (however made up); this 10 per cent. to cover piecework earnings on pre-war prices as well as prices altered or fixed between the outbreak of war and 5th May, 1920 but not to affect piece prices fixed after that date; the advance to pieceworkers, irrespective of age, to apply to male workers only. Issued 21st May. (318)

Textile Trades.

FLAX SPINNERS.—National Federation of Women Workers v. Ainsworth and Sons, Ltd., Cleator, Cumberland. Decision—That the present piece rates for spooling should not apply to the workers on Scotch threads, and the Court recommend the firm to revise the prices for such work. With regard to clause 5 of the decision No. 99 of the Court, the directions contained therein require that each price should be fixed so as to yield to an ordinary worker 25 per cent. above the appropriate time rate. Issued 17th May. (312)

SILK WORKERS.—National Federation of Women Workers v. J. Maygrove and Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Decision—In applying decision No. 37 dated 24th December, 1919, to the winding department the Court suggest that the piece prices applicable for the current week should be notified as soon as calculated to meet the difficulty of the variation of work in different circumstances, and this the firm agreed to do. In regard to the four women the Court were satisfied that there is no ground for altering the existing arrangement adopted in these cases. Issued 31st May. (320)

SILK WORKERS.—The National Federation of Women Workers v. J. Maygrove and Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the girls concerned under 18 years of age, or for the pieceworkers concerned, 18 years of age or over with less than one year's experience; claim for substituted rates for these classes of workers does not therefore arise. Issued 31st May. (321)

Clothing Trades.

SHAKOS MAKERS.—Military Cork Head Dress Trade Union v. J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., and R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd. Decision—The prices paid to the men concerned in respect of two Post Office contracts issued in August, 1919, to be increased by 25 per cent. as from 9th October. Issued 13th May. (307)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWMILLING INDUSTRY.—The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. The Queen Anne's Battery Trading Co., Coxside, Plymouth, and A. N. Coles & Son, Ltd. Decision—The prescribed rate for men employed as sawyers in the sawmilling industry in the Plymouth district is 1s. 2d. an hour; the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour that obtains generally in the district is not a substituted rate under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act. The substituted rate for men employed as woodcutting machinists in the building trade in the Plymouth district between 4th November, 1919, and 20th January, 1920, was 1s. 8d. an hour. Issued 3rd May. (295)

Vehicle Builders in Railway Shors (Ireland).—National Union of Vehicle Builders v. Dublin and South Eastern Railway Co., Great Southern and Western Railway Co. Midland, Great Western Railway Co. Decision—It was not intended that the rates of wages specified in clause 6 of decision (No. 230) of the Industrial Court of 1st April, 1920 (Vehicle Builders in Railway Shops (Ireland)) should consolidate the war advance and the bonus on earnings; the rates specified should be divided into base rates of £2 2s., £2 0s. 2d., £2 0s. 2d. and £1 16s. for bodymakers, painters, trimmers, and vicemen respectively plus a war advance of £1 6s. 6d. and the bonus of 12½ per cent. in those cases in which base rates have been adjusted under the decision, piece prices to also be adjusted in accordance with the custom that may obtain; the decision (No. 230) does not apply to locomotive painters. Issued 13th May. (306)

Public Utility Services.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—The Engineer and Surveyor to the Redditch Urban District Council v. the Redditch Urban District Council. Decision—Claim for the application of the Civil Service Award No. 101 to the officer concerned, not established. Issued 1st May. (292)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—The National Amalgamated Workers' Union v. the Chiswick Urban District Council. Decision—The men aged 18 years of age and over employed by the Council, other than officials, clerical staff and workers whose wages are regulated by awards or agreements relating to their particular class of work, to receive an advance of 5s. a week from 1st March, 1920, and a further advance of 3s. a week from 1st June, 1920; youths under 18 years of age

Industrial Court .- Continued.

to receive advances of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. a week from the above mentioned dates respectively. The case of the four women recommended to the Council for reconsideration. Issued 6th May. (298)

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Officers of the Brighton Board of Guardians v. the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Brighton. Decision—The scale of award of the Parish of Brighton. Decision—The scale of award No. 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board to apply to the full-time employees concerned from 17th November, 1919. In the case of those employed on part time only the award gives certain percentage additions appropriate to the time employed. Issued 15th May. (311)

CLERK, SURVEYOR AND GAS COLLECTOR.—Certain officers of the Little Hulton Urban District Council v. Little Hulton Urban District Council. Decision—Bonuses to be granted as from 17th November, 1919, in the terms of the awards Nos. 84 and 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board to the officers concerned, the bonuses at present being paid of £30 in the case of the Clerk and £20 in the case of the Surveyor to cease, all payments of the said bonuses made since 17th November, 1919, being set off against the amounts due under the decision. Issued 17th May. (313)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES .- National Union of Corporation Workers v. Holborn Borough Council. Decision—From the first pay in April, 1920, the men concerned to receive an advance of 6s. a week; question of advance to women not dealt with. Issued 19th May. (315)

Miscellaneous Trades.

Shop Assistants, etc.—The Amalgamated Union of Cooperative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers,
and the Workers' Union v. the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Decision—Trade Boards have fixed or
will fix minimum rates which will apply to the following
departments:—Preserves, confections, pickles, tobacco, tinware, blouses, underclothing, shirts, mantles and blouse
robes. In all cases where such rates are applicable the workers to be paid such rates (whether time, piece work basis, or overtime rates), with the following additions:—

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		d.
Male workers-21 years of age and over		11
,, ,, —18 years of age and under 21		1
,, ,, —under 18 years of age		
Female workers—18 years of age and over		1
", ", —under 18 years of age		1/2
	7 7	1000

In cases where a rate has not been fixed by a Trade Board, but only proposed, such rate to be deemed to be the rate payable, but it is not to be subject to the above additions until fixed by the Trade Board; regarding workers in departments where Trade Board rates are not applicable, parties recommended to consider whether scales could be parties recommended to consider whether scales could be adopted, having regard to scales obtaining in other departments. The same rates to be paid for the present working week as would be payable for the normal week declared by the appropriate Trade Board, and the overtime provisions laid down by the Trade Boards to apply to the present working week; the decision takes effect from 31st March, 1920. Issued 11th May (305) 1920. Issued 11th May. (305)

WOMEN TENT MAKERS.—National Federation of Women Women Tent Makers.—National Federation of Women Workers v. John Smith and Co., Ltd., London. Decision—Provided the total of the wages paid to the women concerned is equal to the whole of the prescribed rate as laid down in Order 546 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918) i.e., a minimum of 5½d. an hour plus 25 per cent. plus 11s. a week in the case of those 18 years of age and over, it is not material whether the bonus of 11s. a week or part of it is included in the piece rates or not; the above minimum only applies to a worker of ordinary ability, and the piece rate fixed must be such as to enable such a worker to earn the appnes to a worker of ordinary ability, and the piece rate fixed must be such as to enable such a worker to earn the above wage; a worker of special ability can thus earn more than the minimum, and no part of this excess can be merged in the bonus of 11s. a week.

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

Mining and Quarrying.

Mining and Quarrying.

Deputies.—National Association of Colliery Deputies v. South Derbyshire District Colliery Owners' Association. Difference—Application as to certain working conditions of deputies employed at the Reservoir Colliery. Conciliator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Agreement—The coal owners agree to give the deputies facilities to work six days per week or failing such facilities to pay six days' wages subject to the two following conditions: (a) when the men concerned are not required to carry out their statutory duties under the Mines Act, they agree to per-

form any manual work the management may consider necessary to continue the pit in proper working order; (b) this applies to whole-time deputies only. Issued 5th May 1920. W.A. 2206/3.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades,

Wireworkers.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. T. E. Harland, H. Andrews and Sons, J. Vaughan, F. G. Eastman & Co., and Final and Godwin (all of Bristol). Difference—Application at to what is the minimum time rate applicable to the men concerned. Arbitrator—Alderman F. Sheppard, J.P. Award—The time rate payable to be 1s. 8d. per hour, and that where more than 1s. 8d. has hitherto been paid to particular workmen no reduction shall be made. Effective as from the first pay day in the month of April. Issue as from the first pay day in the month of April. Issued 19th May 1920. W.A. 2603/2.

Clothing Trades.

CLICKERS.—Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester. Difference—Application for an extra 7d. per dozen to be paid on all orders where two qualities or more have to be cut from the same material (but not to include runners-in). Arbitrator—Mr. G. Sedgwick. Award—Where more than one quality (which shall not be less than half the amount of the whole order) is required to be cut out of the same parcel of skins given out, on each additional quality above one (not including runners-in), the following extras to be paid. Boots 5d. per dozen, shoes 3d. per dozen. Runners-in shall not in any case be a complete order. Subject to revision after six months. Effective from the commencement of the working week ending 20th, 21st, or 22nd May. Issued 7th May 1920. W.A. 2289/2. CLICKERS.—Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the

Fishing Trades.

SKIPPERS, MATES, ETC.—Humber Amalgamated Engineers and Firemen's Union and the Mercantile Marine Trawlers' Association v. the Fleetwood Fishing Vessel Owners' Association Association v. the Fleetwood Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Ltd. Difference—Application for certain alterations in rates of remuneration and working conditions. Court of Arbitration—Mr. C. Doughty (chairman), Mr. Owen S. Hellyer, and Mr. R. McGhee. Award—(1) Interpretation given on certain questions arising out of the agreement dated 11th November, 1919; (2) the remuneration of skippers to be the usual share of 1\frac{3}{8} of the net money, together with a bonus and trip money fixed in detail. Mates to receive the usual one share of the net money and trip money at the rate of 10s. per £100 gross money and trip money at the rate of 10s. per £100 gr subject to the same conditions and scale provided for the same conditions are scaled as the same conditions and scale provided for the same conditions are scaled as the same conditions are subject to the same conditions and scale provided for the trip money payable to skippers in all respects. (3) Chief and second engineers to receive the rates now paid; those are £4 5s. and £3 5s. per week respectively, plus 6s. per day sea pay, plus 2d. in the £ on net earnings; (4) firemen to be paid £3 9s. per week, plus 3s. per day sea pay for voyages to Iceland, £3 6s. per week, plus 3s. sea pay for other voyages. Conditions regarding private sales of fish fixed in detail. Effective on or after 1st June, except in the case of paragraph (1), which is effective for all trips completed on or after October 1st, 1919. Issued 20th May, 1920. W.A. 3176.

Food and Trirk Tredes.

DISTILLERS.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. Irish Distillery, Ltd., Belfast, Avoniel Distillery, Itd., Belfast, and Watt's Distillery, Derry. Difference—Application for an increase of 15s. per week of 47 hours, and time and a half rates for all night shift workers, double time for all Sunday work. Arbitrator—Mr. H. M. Thompson, K.C. Award—Increase granted of 4s. per week, making the minimum wage in Derry 54s and in Belfast 56s. for a 47-hour week. No change to be made in the existing rates and system on which overtime is payable. Effective on and from 9th April, 1920. Issued 12th May, 1920. W.A. 2706/2.

Public Utility Services.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS.—Municipal Employees' Association of Great Britain and Ireland v. Ballymena Urban District Council. Difference—Application for certain advances. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Andrews, K.C. Award—The wages of gas workers and carters to be advanced by 4s. per week as from 29th January, 1920, till 1st March, and by 6s. per week as from 22nd March. Wages of men engaged in the street cleansing and other departments to be advanced by 4s. 6d. and 7s. per week as from the same dates. Issued 6th May, 1920. W.A. 2519/2.

Miscellaneous Trades.

GREENHOUSE OR HORTICULTURAL HANDS.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Guernsey Growers' Association. Difference—Application for payment of 45s. per week to men concerned employed in the culture of tomatoes and grapes. Arbitrator—Mr. W. A. Willis. Award—Minimum rate fixed at 43s. per normal working week. Effective on and inclusive of 10th May, 1920. Issued 6th May, 1920. W.A. 1725/2.

GREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS.—National Amalgamated Union of abour v. Londonderry Master Builders' Association. ifference—Application for an increase of 6d. per hour. greement—An increase of 2d. per hour. Signed 15th lay, 1920. I.B. (I.) 277.
BUILDING OPERATIVES.—National Federation of Building Constitutes of Stone Masters Society and

Operatives, Operative Stone Masons Society, and amated Society of Carpenters and Joiners v. Brodog and Sawmilling Company, Limited, and the Build-Kindred Trades of Fishguard. Difference—Appli-for the South Wales and Monmouthshire B. Grade Agreement—The rate to be 1s. 10d. per hour, the gweek to consist of forty-four hours. Labourers to ing week to consist of forty-four hours. Labourers to ve 1s. 7d. per hour on the same basis. Overtime to aid in accordance with that specified by the South sa and Monmouthshire Joint Industrial Council. Effects and from the 31st May, 1920, until 27th November, after which date rates shall follow those of Grade B. he South Wales and Monmouthshire Joint Industrial will. Signed 27th May, 1920. W.A. 3167.

Mining and Quarrying.

COLLIERY WORKERS.—Shropshire Miners' Union v. the ayton, Penoax and Mamble Collieries, West Worcesterire. Difference—Application for the establishment of num rates of wages. Agreement—The parties agree eet for the purpose of attempting to fix minimum rates meet for the purpose of attempting to he himman rates meatible with the economic conditions of the collieries, d that, should they fail to agree, the matter should be erred to an arbitrator appointed by the Ministry of bour. Agreed 19th May, 1920. W.A. 1405.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP OPERATIVES (Women).—
ational Union of General Workers v. the Yorkshire Inindescent Electric Lamp Co., Leeds. Difference—Applicaon for an advance of 10s. per week for adults and of
its for girls under 18 years of age. Agreement—Claim
inceded. Effective as from and including the week ending

needed. Effective as from and including the week ending th April. Signed 26th April, 1920. W.A. 2517.

SHIPBREAKERS, LABOURERS, &c.—Dock, Wharf, Riverle and General Workers' Union v. Messrs. Thos. W. Ward, d., Briton Ferry and Swansea. Difference—Application r an increase of 15s. per week. Agreement—Advance anted of 8s. 10d. per week plus 12½ per cent. bonus on the resent wage (per week of 47 hours on a 53 hours basis) of the concerned, 18 years and over. The embargo on the religion of values ding of any vessels, trucks, &c., belonging g or unloading of any vessels, trucks, &c., belonging chartered by the Company, shall be immediately reved. Effective as and from 1st April. Signed 14th by, 1920. W.A. 2636.
When workers.—Scottish Friendly Society of Wire-

rkers v. Scottish Wire-work Employers' Association.
fference—Application for an increase of 6d. an hour. int—Advance granted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour as from the of resumption of work, and that the provisions of the strial Court's Award following the periodic hearing h will take place in June, 1920, should be made applicate those workmen concerned. The fluctuations of workers in the employment of members of the tish Wire-work Manufacturers' Association shall be ned by those in the Engineering Industry. Signed May, 1920. W.A. 2793.

w Operatives.—Workers' Union v. Messrs. Louis London. Difference—Claim for certain advances. ment—Increase granted of 3s. 6d. per week to all en, 18 years and over, with a maximum of 19s. 6d. s over and above daytime and piecework rates. Effection the first pay day following 31st May. Signed 31st, 1920. W.A. 3148.

Textile Trades.

MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS.—Yorkshire Managers' and Overlookers' Society v. Messrs Bottomley Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Difference—Application for the appointment of an under manager. Agreement—The Society withdraws is letter of 23rd April, 1920, and agrees with the Worsted Spinners' Federation, Ltd., that the appointment of managers and foremen, or any question of management, shall not be interfered with by the Society until the question in general has been dealy with in mutual agreement. in general has been dealt with in mutual agreement the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial meil. Signed 19th May, 1920. W.A. 3017. Transport Trades.

Dockers.—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' nion v. Masters and Owners of Sailing Trows, Bridgater. Difference—Application as to the discharge of rows cargoes. Agreement—In future all cargoes to be ischarged by the Hobblers and the rates fixed as follows:

When discharging under graph four men to be considered. When discharging under crane four men to be employed the hold at 2½d. per ton per man, when discharging by lling ship gear two men to be employed in the hold at d. per ton per man. Other working conditions fixed. greed 12th May, 1920. W.A. 1813.

DOCKERS.-National Union of Dock Labourers and Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Irish Shipping Firms. Difference—Application for certain advances following on the Agreements negotiated in Great Britain consequent on the issue of Lord Shaw's report. Agreement consequent on the issue of Lord Shaw's report. Agreement—(I) Coal Trade Section. Piece-workers increase on tonnage rates equivalent to 3s. 4d. per day worked. Time-workers' wages increased 3s. 4d. per day effective from 10th May, 1920. Signed 17 May, 1920. (2) Cross Channel Trade Section. Casual men (per day) Belfast, Derry, Cork, Dundalk, Newry, 16s.; Dublin, Waterford, Drogheda, 15s. Permanent men (per week) Dublin, 90s.; Belfast, 88s.; Derry, 86s.; Cork, Waterford, Drogheda, 85s.; Dundalk, Newry, 32s. 6d. Effective from 10th May, 1920. Signed 15th May, 1920. (3) Deep Sea and Grain Trades Section. Dublin, 18s. per day; Belfast, 18s. 6d. per day; all other Ports 2s. 6d. per day over Cross Channel rates at those Ports. Effective from 10th May, 1920. Signed 15th May, 1920. I.B. (1) 57/39. Ports. Effective from 1920. I.B. (I) 57/39.

CRANEMEN.—Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Motormen and Firemen's Trade Union v. Dublin Coal Merchants' Association. Difference—Application for certain advances. Agreement—Wages of Cranemen in the Coal Trade in Dublin increased to £4 16s. per week. Effective from 10th May, 1920. Signed 17th May, 1920. I.B.

(I) 57/39.

CANAL BOATMEN.—Dock Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Coal Merchants' Association. Difference —Application for certain alterations in working conditions in the Midland area. Agreement—A wages Board to be established with provisions for dealing with differences on the lines of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. In future both sides will become parties to National negotiations and National awards. A meeting to be held to agree as to what in addition to the 6s. per week granted from the 3rd May shall be given as a settlement of the present difference. Work to be resumed where possible on Monday, 24th May. Agreed 21st May, 1920. W.A. 200/4.

Dockers.—National Union of Dock Labourers v. Belfast and North Ireland Shipowners' Association. Difference—Application for certain advances. Agreement—Wages of

Application for certain advances, Agreement—Wages of the permanent staff employed by the Coastwise Shipping the permanent staff employed by the Coastwise Shipping Company to be those provided in the Agreement of the Negotiating Committee of 15th May, 1920, viz., 88s. per week. The difference at present existing in the rates of pay for such grades as checkers, winchmen and holdsmen in charge, etc., to be continued. Rates for casuals to be 2s. per hour with overtime at 2s. 8d. per hour with a minimum engagement of four hours; operative from 10th May, 1920. Signed 3rd June, 1920. I.B. (I) 57/40.

Dockers.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Limerick Employers' Federation. Difference—Application for certain advances. Agreement—permanent men in Cross Channel Trade 20s. per week increase on present rates; tonnage rate for coal 2s. per ton. Casual men in Deep Sea and Grain Trades, Cross Channel Trade and Coal Trade to be paid 16s. a day. Cement, Slag and Salt Trade 17s. a day. Effective from 10th May, 1920. Signed 2nd June, 1920. I.B. (I) 57/40.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Box Sawyers.—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. Messrs. W. W. North, Messrs. Airred Spring, Messrs. Appleby, Messrs. Needler Bros., Messrs. Needler (all of Hull). Difference—Application for payment of 2s. per hour. Agreement—Claim conceded to Box-sawyers, men receiving less than 1s. 8d. per hour at the present time to have 4d. per hour increase. Agreed 28th May, 1920.

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

BRICK AND TILE OPERATIVES .- Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. Brick and Tile Manufacturers, Bridgwater. Difference—Application for the terms of Industrial Court Award 52 (Clay Industry). Agreement—Advance granted of 7s. 6d. per week to timeworkers, 18 years and over, 45 per cent. increase to pieceworkers. Clay diggers to be paid a piece rate of 6½d. per yard of 12 cubits, cement workers to receive the same advance as clay workers except in the case of pieceworkers whose clay workers except in the case of pieceworkers, whose rates should be advanced 35 per cent. Carters' rates to be increased 1s. 6d. per week; 3s. per week to boy timeworkers under 18 years. Agreed 12th May, 1920. W.A. 1825.

Engine Drivers and Boilermen.—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union (Engine-men's Section) v. Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd., London. Difference—Application for alteration in the working week. Agreement—The working week to consist of 47 hours. Effective from the date of resumption of work. Signed 13th May, 1920. W.A. 6344.

Food and Drink Trades.

BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS.—Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners v. Ripley, Heanor and District Master Bakers' Association. Difference—Application for increased rates. Agreement—The rate to be £3 10s. per week of 48 hours with the usual overtime conditions. Effective from 12th April. Signed 14th May, 1920. W.A. 2917.

Managers, Assistants, &c.—Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain v. Cardiff and District Retail Meat Traders' Association. Difference—Application for an increase in wages. Agreement—The rates to be as follows: Managers, £4 15s. a week; First Hands, £4 10s. a week; Second Hands, £4. Learners, £1 10s. per week for first year in trade, £2 for second year and £2 12s. 6d. for third year. Working week to consist of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times. Holidays with pay, overtime and other working conditions fixed. Agreed 20th May, 1920. W.A. 2876.

Leather Trades.

LACE CUTTERS.—Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers v. Messrs. S. Yarwood & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Difference—Application with regard to future status. Agreement—The men concerned to be included under the Belt Manufacturers' agreements in reference to any future variation in wages. Signed 25th May, 1920. W.A. 1766/2.

Public Utility Services.

DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, &c.—United Vehicle Workers' Union v. London and Provincial Tramways Co., Cardiff Branch. Difference—Application for an increase in wages. Branch. Difference—Application for an increase in wages. Agreement—Increases granted of 8s. per week to drivers, and 5s. to conductors and garage hands. One inspector advanced from £3 4s. 2d. per week to £3 10s., and another from £3 13s. 6d. to £4. The rates of any subsequent award of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramways Industry to be paid, and six days holiday on full pay to be given to all men with twelve months' service, overtime rates to remain as at present. Effective from 11th April, 1920. Signed 4th May, 1920. W.A. 2768.

ELECTRICIANS.—Electrical Trades Union v. Gillingham Urban District Council. Difference—Application for certain advances. Agreement—Pending the fixing of the basic rates advances of 3s. per week to be paid as from 1st April, 1920, and a further 3s. as from 1st June, 1920. Agreed

rates advances of 5s. per week to be paid as from 1st April, 1920, and a further 3s. as from 1st June, 1920. Agreed 6th May, 1920. W.A. 552/15.

MOTOR BUS DRIVERS, ETC.—National Vehicle Workers' Union v. Oxford Tramway Company. Difference—The exclusion of certain men from the agreed advances decided upon at a meeting on 18th May. Agreement—That all the

men may apply immediately for re-employment, a many as possible to be immediately reinstated. Priorit to be given to the old employees. Regarding the garag men's advance, investigations shall be made by the com pany and a reply given in seven days. Agreed 31st May 1920.

Miscellaneous Trades.

Miscellaneous Trades.

Waste Paper Operatives (Women).—National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Liverpool Paper Stock Association. Difference—Application for a minimum weekly wage, 44-hour week, and payment of certain overtime. Agreement—Minimum wages for female workers to be 19s. per week to those 16 to 17 years; 21s. per week, 17 to 18 years; 25s., 18 years and over. New workers under 18 to be placed upon a probationary period of one month at 1s. less than their appropriate rate. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. Maximum working week to consist of 47 hours. Effective as from 7th May, 1920. Signed 6th May, 1920. W.A. 2079.

Pawnbrokers' Managers, Assistants, Etc.—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks v. Equitable Loan Company and Messrs. Hill Bros., Edinburgh. Difference—Application for increased rates of pay. Agreement—Minimum rates fixed at £3 5s. per week to managers, £2 5s. per week, manageresses and assistants (men) over 21 years. £1 12s. 6d. for women. Working week to consist of 48 hours, and time and a half for overtime. Agreed 6th May, 1920. W.A. 2776.

Rubber Workers.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour v. North Western Rubber Co., Litherland, Difference—Application for an increase in wages and other working conditions. Agreement—The claim for wages in crease was withdrawn. Full payment granted for the six Bank Holidays, namely, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit. Monday, August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Union undertakes not to put forward any claim for payment for any other Bank Holidays unless worked. Subject to certain conditions, a week's holiday on full pay or a week's pay in lieu of same per annum. This agreement comes into force immediately and is retrospective for Good Friday and Easter Monday, 1920. Signed 11th May, 1920. W.A. 1445.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED OR VARIED.

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

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

tion of the minimum rates.

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

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 26TH MAY, 1920, CONFIRMING MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 28TH MAY, 1920.

I .- General Minimum Time-rates and Guaranteed Timerates for Male and Female Workers.

(a) Male Workers:

(i.) For Male Workers of 21 years of age and over who are employed in one or more of the following operations or branches of work, and who have had not less than three years' experience in one or more of the following operations or branches of work, that is to say:—

"Pan" (hair and bass), "hairs," "finishing" (i.e., the work of all wood-workers employed in finishing or part-finishing brushes or brooms by hand or machine), "boring" (hand and machine boring), "drawing," "bone brush cutting," "bone brush fashioning," "bone brush drilling," "bone brush pro-

filing," the manufacture of artists', medical, painting, whitewash and tar brushes, and brushes not otherwise specified; and

(a) The drafting, dressing (including cutting), or mixing of animal hair, bass, whisk or other fibre where the operative performs the aforesaid operations singly or in combination by hand or partly by hand and partly by machine.

(b) The working of ivory or celluloid.

(c) The turning of bone.

Where all or any of the operations specified in (a),
(b) or (c) are carried on in association with or
in conjunction with the manufacture of brushes
(other than feather brushes) or brooms:

1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. (ii) For Male Workers of all ages who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years in one or more of the operations or branches of work specified in (i.) above:

1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

in) For all other Male Workers.	Pe	er hour.
		s. d.
Workers of 21 years of age and over		1 2
20 and under 21 years of age		1 0
10 20		0 10
" 18 " 19		0 8
" 171 " 18		$0 7\frac{1}{2}$
" 17" 171		0 61
" 161 " 17		0 6
" 16" 161		0 51/2
		0 43
))	•••	0 4
$-,,$ 15 $,,$ $15\frac{1}{2}$ $,,$		0 31
,, $^{14\frac{1}{2}}$,, 15 ,,		0 3
,, under 14½ years of age		1 11

Provided that the rates set out in (iii.) above shall not

(a) Male indentured apprentices who are employed

(a) Male indentured apprentices who are employed under indentures in a form prescribed by the Trade Board and are working under conditions laid down by the Trade Board.
(b) Male indentured apprentices or unbound learners employed under an indenture or written agreement respectively entered into prior to 1st January, 1920, and providing for the proper instruction of the apprentice or learner in one or more of the operations or branches of work specified in (i.) above.

June, 1920.

(b) Female Workers:
(i) The General Minimum Time-rates fixed for female workers (other than learners as defined in (ii) below) and effective from 1st January, 1920, are unaffected by this

Order and still remain in operation.

(ii) The General Minimum Time-rates and Guaranteed Time-rates for female learners as defined below are:-For learners commencing at 16 and under 21 years of

During 1st six months of employment For Learners commencing at 21 years of age and over: During 1st three months of employment
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,,

A "Learner" employed on piece-work shall be entitled to be paid not less than the guaranteed Time-Rates applicable to a "Learner" of her age and experience as set out in the above table, notwithstanding that her earnings on piece-work are less than such sum.

For the purpose of this Order a Female "Learner" shall be deemed to be:—

A Female Worker of 16 years of age and over the enterm

A Female Worker of 16 years of age and over who enters the trade for the first time on or after 1st January, 1920,

(1) is employed in learning any one of the following branches of the trade by an employer who pro-vides the worker with reasonable facilities for

such learning:—

(i) Polishing by hand,

(ii) Drawing by hand,

(iii) Shaving brush making,

(iv) Enamel brush making,

(v) Bone brush making, (vi) Machine filling, and

(2) has received a certificate or has been registered in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Trade Board, or has made an

down by the Trade Board, or has made an application for such certificate or registration, which has been duly acknowledged and is still under consideration. Provided that the certificate or registration of the Learner may be cancelled if the other conditions of learner-ship are not complied with.

Provided that an employer may employ a Female Learner on her first employment, in one of the branches of trade described above, without a certificate or registration for a probation period not exceeding four weeks, but in the event of such Learner being continued thereafter at her employment, the probation period shall be included in her period of learnership.

period of learnership.
Provided that notwithstanding compliance with the conditions set out above, a person shall not be deemed to be a Learner if she works in a room used for dwelling purposes and is not in the employment of her parent or guardian.

II .- General Minimum Time-rates, Guaranteed Time-rates, General Minimum Piece-rates for Male Apprentices.

and General Minimum Piece-rates for Male Apprentices.

(i) Male Apprentices who are apprenticed to:—

(a) Any two or more of the following branches of the trade:—(i) Pan Work (Hair and Bass); (ii) Hairs; (iii) Drawing; (iv) Wood Spindling; (v) Sand Papering by machine; (vi) the manufacture of Whitewash Brushes; (vii) the manufacture of Tar Brushes and "Sundries"; (viii) Boring; or (b) the Cutting, Sorting, and Dressing of Bass by hand

when carried on in association with or in con-junction with the manufacture of brushes (other

than feather brushes) or brooms; shall receive:—
During the 1st year of their apprenticeship,
one-half,
During the 2nd year of their apprenticeship,

one-half,
During the 3rd year of their apprenticeship, seven-twelfths, During the 4th year of their apprenticeship,

two-thirds,
During the 5th year of their apprenticeship,
three quarters
of (a) the General Minimum Piece-Rates fixed by

of (a) the General Minimum Piece-Rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their Notices dated 14th April, 1920, or where no General Minimum Piece-Rates applicable to the work in which the apprentice is engaged have been fixed, of (b) Piece-Rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, not less than 1s. 5½d. an hour to an ORDINARY worker.

Provided that during the first 12 months of apprentice-ship the apprentice shall receive a Guaranteed Time-Rate of not less than 12s. per week of 48 hours, and during the first six months of employment in a section of the Trade other than that in which the apprentice commences his apprenticeship, a guaranteed time-rate not less than the

General Minimum Time-Rate appropriate to a worker other than an apprentice, notwithstanding that his earnings on piece-work are less than such rate.

Provided also that the Minimum Rates set out in this

Section shall only apply in cases where a journeyman instructor has responsibility for the work of the apprentice during the first 12 months and supervision of the apprentice during the institution of the apprenticeship in the journey-man's own section of the trade, and where during the first man's own section of the trade, and where during the mis-nine months of employment in any branch of the trade a journeyman is paid by the employer in respect of the in-struction of and responsibility for the apprentice, a sum each week equivalent to the difference between the earnings each week equivalent to the difference between the earnings of the apprentice on the above minimum piece-rates and the sum which the apprentice would have earned if he had been employed at the General Minimum Piece-Rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their Notices dated 14th April, 1920, or, where no General Minimum Piece-Rates applicable to the work in which the apprentice is engaged have been fixed, at Piece-Rates each of which would yield, in the apprentice set of the case not less than is 51d and have been fixed, at Piece-Rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, not less than 1s. 5½d. an hour to an ordinary worker.

(ii) Male Apprentices who are apprenticed to:—

(ii) Hand Finishing (Common and Toilet), or

(ii) Hand Finishing (Common or Toilet) and Hand Boring, shall receive:

During the let weer of their apprenticeship.

Boring, shall receive:
During the 1st year of their apprenticeship,
12s. per week of 48 hours.
During the 2nd year of their apprenticeship,
16s. per week of 48 hours.
During the 3rd year of their apprenticeship,
22s. per week of 48 hours.
During the 4th year of their apprenticeship,
two-thirds.

two-thirds,
During the 5th year of their apprenticeship,

During the 5th year of their apprenticeship, three-quarters of (a) the General Minimum Piece-Rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their notices dated 14th April, 1920, or where no General Minimum Piece-Rates applicable to the work in which the apprentice is engaged have been fixed, of (b) Piece-Rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, not less than 1s. 5½d. an hour to an oppliable worker. ORDINARY Worker.

Provided that the Minimum Rates set out in this Section shall only apply in cases where a journeyman instructor has responsibility for the work of an apprentice throughout the apprenticeship and where during the first three years of apprenticeship the journeyman is paid by the employer in respect of the instruction of and responsibility for the apprentice a sum each week equivalent to the difference between the appropriate Minimum Time-Rates under the above scale and the sum which the apprentice would have earned on piece-work had he been employed at the General Minimum Piece-Rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their Notices dated 14th April, 1920, or, where no General Minimum Piece-Rate is applicable, at Fiece-Rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances Provided that the Minimum Rates set out in this Section Fiece-Rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker not less than 1s. 5½d. an

ii) Male Apprentices who are apprenticed to:—
Painting Brush Making and Finishing (to include (a)
Sash Tools and (b) other Painting Brushes) shall

During the 1st year of their apprenticeship, one-During the 2nd year of their apprenticeship, one-

During the 3rd year of their apprenticeship,

seven-twelfths,
During the 4th year of their apprenticeship, two-thirds,

During the 5th year of their apprenticeship, three-quarters

of (a) the General Minimum Piece-Rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their Notices dated 14th April, 1920, or

where no General Minimum Piece-Rates applicable where no General Minimum Piece-Rates applicable to the work in which the apprentice is engaged have been fixed of (b) Piece-Rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, not less than 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour to an ordinary worker.

Provided that during the first 12 months of apprentice-ship the apprentice shall receive a Guaranteed Time-Rate of not less than 12s, per week of 48 hours, notwithstanding that his earnings on piece-work are less than such rate. Provided also that the Minimum Rates set out in this Section shall only apply where a journeyman instructor has

Provided also that the Minimum Rates set out in this Section shall only apply where a journeyman instructor has responsibility for the work of the apprentice during the first 12 months and supervision of the apprentice during the remainder of the apprenticeship in the journeyman's own branch of the trade, and where:—

(a) During the first two years of apprenticeship the apprentice is taught sash tool making and during the first eight months of this period the journeyman is paid by the employer in respect of the instruction and supervision of the apprentice a sum each week equivalent to the piece-

June. 1990

work earnings of the apprentice in that week, that is to say, one-half of the sum which the apprentice would have earned if he had been employed at the General Minimum Piece-rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their Notices dated 14th April, 1920, or, where no General Minimum Piece-rate is applicable, at piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an Ordinary worker, not less than 1s. 5½d. an hour.

(b) During the remainder of the apprenticeship the apprentice is taught the manufacture of other painting brushes and during ten months (in the aggregate) of this period the journeyman is paid by the employer in respect of the instruction and supervision of the apprentice a sum equivalent to the difference between the piece-work earnings of the apprentice and the sum which the apprentice would have earned if he had been employed at the General Minimum Piece-rates fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their fixed by the Trade Board and set out in their Notices dated 14th April, 1920, or, where no General Minimum Piece-rate is applicable, at piece-rates, each of which would yield, in the worker, not less than 1s. 5½d. an hour.

worker, not less than 1s. 5½d. an hour.

The General Minimum Time-rates and Guaranteed Timerates set out above are weekly rates based on a week of
48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction
according as the number of hours worked is less than 48.

For the purpose of these minimum rates a male apprentice is defined as being a male worker who:—(a) Is employed during the whole of his time in accordance with
the provisions set out above under an indesture (duly

the provisions set out above under an indenture (duly stamped) for a period of five years in the form prescribed by the Trade Board. (b) Has been registered with the Trade Board in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Trade Board, or has made application for such registration which has been duly acknowledged and is still under consideration.

and is still under consideration.

These minimum rates of wages must be paid direct to the apprentice by the employer, and not by the journey-

The Trade Board lay down the proportion of apprentices to journeymen that may be employed and paid at the above-mentioned minimum rates. They also prescribe the form of indenture of apprenticeship in their notice fixing

III.—Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers
(including Male Apprentices).
(i) For Male and Female Workers employed on Time-

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

(a) First two hours, time-and-a-quarter.
(b) After first two hours, time-and-a-half.
For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, double time.

For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, time-and-a-quarter, except where higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

(ii) For Male and Female Workers employed on Piecework:—

For overtime on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays: The general minimum piecerate applicable, with the ADDITION of the following:—

(a) First two hours, one-quarter of the general minimum time-rate which would be applicable to the worker if employed on time-work in the case of male workers, and of 2.5 d. per hour in the case of female workers.

(b) After first two hours, ONE-HALF of the general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers, and of 45d. per hour in the case of female workers.

For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays:

The general minimum piece-rate applicable, with the ADDITION of the general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers, and of 91d. per hour in the case of

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

ORDER, DATED 21st May, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK, BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 26TH MAY,

I .- General Minimum Time-rates.

COFFIN FURNITURE SECTION OF THE TRADE.

(i) Workers employed as Dressers, Stampers, Polishers or Planishers (including Wheelers):—
A.—Workers of 21 years of age and over.

Per week of 47 hours.

... 70 6 (1) Dressers and Stampers-Grade I

		Grade	e III		78	0
(2) Polishers and		ners	(inclu	ding		
wheelers)—Gra	7		·			
The Trade Board has	de III defined	the cl	asses :	and g	86 rade	0

workers mentioned above for the purpose of these mini. mum rates of wages.

B.-Workers of under 21 years of age. 47 hours. (1) Workers under 15 years of age (2) ,, of 15 and under 16 years of age (3) ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, (4) ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, (5) ,, 18 ,, 19 ,, 27 33

years' experience in the branch of trade in which they are engaged ...

(c) who have had not less than 3 years' experience in the branch of trade in 39 n

42 0

39 0 45 0

49 6

45 0 51 0

which they are engaged 55 6

(ii) Male Workers employed on Packing, Rough Warehousing and Despatching, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of Coffin Furniture from any metal by any process:—

Workers of 18 and under 19 years of age ... 34 0 34 0

 Workers of 18 and under 19 years of age ...
 Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age :

 (a) who have had less than 1 year's experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work
 (b) who have had not less than 1 year's experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work ...

 Workers of 20 and under 21 years of age :

 (a) who have had less than 1 year's experience

 40 0 (a) who have had less than 1 year's experience in the work on which they are em-

in the work on which they are employed or similar work

(b) who have had not less than 1 year's experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work

4. Workers of 21 years of age or over:

(a) who have had less than 1 year's experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work

(b) who have had not less than 1 year's and less than 5 years' experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work 40 0

54 0

or similar work (c) who have had not less than 5 years' experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work

(b) Female Workers.

(i) For Female Workers employed as Polishers, Heavy Press Workers, Stampers and Blackers:—

	I e	IWO	CI O
	Workers of all ages. 4	7 ho	urs.
		S.	d.
San Sand	During the 1st year of employment in the class of work in which the worker is employed	32	0
Charles and	During the 2nd and 3rd years of employment in the class of work in which the worker is employed	36	0
	After the completion of 3 years of employment in the class of work in which the worker is employed	38	0
	Provided that with respect to Polishers who have		

had not less than 3 years' experience on the operation of Polishing and are capable also of Roughing by whatever process and of Finishing, the minimum rate payable shall be 42 0 (ii) For Female Workers employed as Light Press Workers, Lace Cutters, and Lacquerers:—

A .- Workers under 18 years of age.

Workers employed under 15 years of age ...
Workers of 15 and under 16 ,, ...
Workers of 16 and under 17 ,, ...
Workers of 17 and under 18 ,, ... B.-Workers of 18 years of age and over.

Workers.	Of 18 and under 19 years of age.	Of 19 and under 21 years of age.	Of 21 years of age and over.
(a) Who have had less than 2 years' experience in the class of work on which they are employed. (b) Who have had 2 years' and less than 3 years' experience in the class of work on which they are employed. (c) Who have had not less than 3 years' experience in the class of work on which they are employed.	Per week of 47 hours. s. d. 24 0 26 0 28 0	Per week of 47 hours. s. d. 26 0 28 6 31 6	Per week of 47 hours. s. d. 28 0 30 6 33 0

(iii) For Female Workers employed on Packing, Ware-housing, Despatching, or other Operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture wherever carried on of Coffin Furniture from any metal by any process:

A.—Workers of under 18 years of age.

Per week of 47 hours. Workers employed under 15 years of age ... 15
Workers of 15 years of age and under 16 ... 16
,, 16 ,, ,, 17 ... 18
,, 17 ,, ,, 18 ... 21 18 ... 21 0 B.-Workers of 18 years of age and over.

Workers,	Of 18 and under 19 years of age.	Of 19 and under 21 years of age.	Of 21 years of age and over.
(a) Who have had less than 2 years' experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work. (b) Who have had 2 years' and less than 3 years' experience in the work on which they are employed. (c) Who have had not less than 3 years' experience in the work on which they are employed or similar work.	Per week of 47 hours. s. d. 23 6	Per week of 47 hours. s. d. 25 6 28 0 31 0	Per week of 47 hours. s. d. 27 6 30 0

All the above weekly minimum rates, both for Male and Female workers, are based on a week of 47 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent in the factory or workshop in any week under contract of employment is less than 47. CEREMENT-MAKING SECTION OF THE TRADE.

(c) Female Workers.

For all Female Workers (other than Pinkers and Choppers), including workers employed on Folding, Packing, Warehousing, Despatching or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of articles in the Cerement-Making Section of the Trade:

A Workers under 18 years of age

A.—Workers under 18 years of age.

		1				Per	hour.
1. Wor	kers un	der 141	years of	age			3d.
2. Wor	kers of	14½ an	ď under	15 years	of age		3¼d.
3.	,,	15	,,	151	,,		3½d.
4.	"	$15\frac{1}{2}$,,	16	"		4d.
5.	"	16	,,	16½	,,		43d.
6.	"	$16\frac{1}{2}$	"	17	"		5½d.
7.	,,	17	,,	173	"		6d.
8.	,,	$17\frac{1}{2}$,,	18	,,	•••	7d.
D 1 . 1	11-1	famala.	monleans	antaring	r the	Care	ment-

Provided that female workers entering the Cerement-making Section of the Trade for the first time between the ages of 16 and 18 years may be employed during the 1st twelvemonth at a minimum rate which is 1d. per hour ess than the minimum rate otherwise applicable

B.—Workers of 18 years of age or over.

Per hour.

9. Workers of 18 and under 21 years of age: (a) Who have had less than 1 year's experience in the Cerement-Making Section of the Trade

(b) Who have had 1 year's and less than 2 years' experience in the Cerement-Making Section of the Trade

(c) Who have had not less than 2 years' experience in the Cerement-Making Section of the Trade

10. Workers of 21 years of age or over:

(a) Who have had less than 1 year's experience in the Cerement-Making Section of the Trade

8 ad.

years of age or over who have had not less than 4 years' experience in the Cerement-Making Section of the Trade the minimum rate payable shall be ...

The General Minimum Time-rates for Female Pinkers and Female Choppers are 1d. per hour and ½d. per hour respectively more than those set out above for female workers in the Cerement-making Section of the trade.

II.—Piece-Work Basis Time-rates.

A.—Coffin Furniture Section of the Trade:—

(i) For all Male Piece-Workers of 21 years of age and

per cent above the appropriate General Minimum Time-rate set out in (a) (i) and (a) (ii) of Section

For all Female Piece-workers of 18 years of age and

15 per cent. above the appropriate General Minimum Time-rate set out in (b) (i), (b) (ii) and (b) (iii) of Section I above.

B.—Cerement-making Section of the Trade:—
For all Female Piece-workers of 18 years of age and

d. per hour higher than the appropriate General Minimum Time-rate set out in (c) of Section I above.

In cases where a worker is employed on Piece-Work each Piece-Rate paid shall be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate or, in the case of male workers under 21 years of age and in the case of female workers under 18 years of age, not less than the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate.

III.—Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers (all ages):or Male and Female Workers (all ages):—

(i) For all time worked on Sundays: Twice the General Minimum Time-rate otherwise applicable in the case of time-workers; and in the case of piece-workers a piece-rate which would yield to an ordinary worker at least the piecework basis time-rate applicable (or where no piece-work basis time-rate has been fixed the General Minimum time-rate applicable) with the

piece-work basis time-rate has been fixed the General Minimum time-rate applicable) with the ADDITION of the General Minimum time-rate applicable as set out above.

For all time worked on Customary Public and Statutory Holidays: ONE-AND-A-HALF times the General Minimum Time-rate otherwise applicable in the case of time-workers; and in the case of piece-workers the sum of ONE-HALF of the appropriate General Minimum time-rate and the appropriate General Minimum time-rate and the piece-rate described in (i) above.

For all other overtime worked: ONE-AND-A-FIFTH times the General Minimum time-rate otherwise applicable in the case of time-workers; and in the case of piece-workers the sum of one-fifth of the appropriate General Minimum time-rate and the piece-rate described in (i) above.

These overtime rates are payable in respect of all hours worked in excess of 5 on a Saturday and in respect of all hours worked in excess of 9 on any other day (not being a Sunday or Customary Public or Statutory Holiday) notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 47. Note.—The hours which Female Workers and young persons are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week (exclusive of Sunday and any Customary Public or Statutory Holiday) 47; on any day other than Saturday 9; on Saturday 5.

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

ORDER, DATED 18TH MAY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES, AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 24TH MAY,

I .- General Minimum Time-rates.

(a) Female Workers:-

Per hour.

(i) Workers other than Learners (ii) Learners (as defined by the Trade Board):—

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

June, 1920

7	Learners commencing at					
Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.		
	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.	Per week of 48 hours.		
1st 6 months 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 7th " 8th "	s. d. 9 0 11 0 14 0 17 0 20 0 24 0 28 0 31 0	s. d. 9 0 12 0 17 0 21 0 26 0 31 0	s. d. 11 0 16 0 23 0 31 0	1st 3 months 14 0 2nd "20 0 3rd "25 0 4th "31 0		

The learners' rates set out above are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours, but are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less than 48.
(b) Male Workers:-

				Per	hour.
				8	. d.
Workers	of 22 years	of age and	l upwards		1 2
,,	21 and u	nder 22 ye	ars of age		1 0
,,	20 ,,	21	,,		$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$
,,	19 ,,	20	"		0 9
,,	18 ,,	19	"		0 71
	17 ,,	18	,,		0 6
,,	16 .,	17	,,		0 5
,,	15 .,	16	"		0 4
"		years of			0 3

Workers commencing employment in the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of 6 months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at

83d. 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.

	11.—Piece-work	Basis	Time	rates.	I	er h	our.	
						S.	d.	
(a) All	female workers							
(b) All	male workers					1	02	
	III.—Ove	rtime	Rates.					

For Male and Female Workers (all ages) whether en-

For Male and Female Workers (all ages) whether engaged on Time-work or on Piece-work:—

For the first two hours' overtime on any day except Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sundays, and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.

For overtime AFTER FIRST TWO HOURS' overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturday (or the weekly short day substituted therefor),

day (or the weekly short day substituted therefor),

TIME-AND-A-HALF.

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

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 provisions above.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the normal
number of hours of work has been declared to be: in
any week, 48; on any day (other than Saturday),
9: on Saturday, 5. 9; on Saturday, 5.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 31st MAY, 1920, CONFIRMING MINIMUM RATES of Wages as varied and fixed for Male Workers and made effective as from 7th June, 1920. General Minimum Time-rates and Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

(i) Certain classes of Male Workers:— General Piece-work

	ac	ne	Lai	1 1000	
	Min	niı	num	Ba	SIS
	Tim	10-	rate	Time	-rate
				Per	
		3.	d.	S.	d.
(a) Who have completed not le	SS				
than five years' apprentice	9-				
than five years apprendict	aa				
ship or learnership and le	100				
than one year's subsequen	nt		-		61
employment in the trade		1	5	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Who have completed not le	SS				
than five years' apprentice	a_				
li learnarchin and n	ot				
ship or learnership and n	On				
less than one and less tha					
three years' subsequent en	m-				25
ployment in the trade		1	6		$7\frac{1}{2}$
(c) Who have completed not le	288				
than fire work? appropriate	0				
than five years' apprentic	-1				
ship or learnership and n					
less than three years' su	b-				
gognant amployment in t	ha				

... 1 7

Provided that in the case of male workers who are employed in the following branches of the trade, namely, the making up of (a) Military dress uniforms (excluding khaki), (b) Naval frock and dress uniforms, (c) Hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, (d) Frock and dress coats, and (e) Court and diplomatic garments, and who have completed not less than five years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade, the Provided that in the case years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade, the General Minimum Time-Rate and Piecework Basis

Rate and Piecework Basis
Time-Rate applicable during
such time as they are so
employed shall be 1 9 1 101
In cases where a worker is employed on piece-work, each
piece-rate paid must be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the
piece-work Basis Time-Rate applicable as set out above.
(ii) Male Apprentices (other than Indentured Apprentices
whose Indentures (i) were made prior to the 7th June, 1920,
and (ii) provide for the Apprentice being supplied with
board or with board and lodgings):
Who are learning to make the various garments throughout under a contract in writing and are registered with the
Trade Board in accordance with rules laid down from time
to time by the Trade Board:—

to time by the Trade Board:

Year of Apprenticeship
in the Trade. General Minimum Time-rate per week of 48 hours.

				8.	u.
First year				10	0
	•••			12	0
Second year				17	6
Third year					
Fourth year				25	0
Fifth year				35	0
wookly rates for	male	appre	ntices	as set	ou

The weekly rates for male apprentices as set out above are based on a week of 48 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent by the apprentice in the factory or workshop in any week is less than 48.

In cases where an apprentice is employed on piece-work, each piece-rate paid must be such as would yield in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

ORDER, DATED 28TH MAY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 14TH JUNE, 1920.

I .- General Minimum Time-Rates.

(a) Male Workers.	hour
P	s. d.
Transfer of age	0 41
Workers of under 16 years of age	
16 and under 17 years of age	0 61
", 17 , 18 , ,	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
18 ,, 19 ,, ,,	0 91
19 ,, 20 ,, ,,	
20 21 ,, ,,	0 111
21 years of age and over	1 2
(b) Female Workers.	
Workers of under 16 years of age	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
16 and under 17 years of age	$0 5\frac{1}{2}$
17	$0 6\frac{1}{2}$
,, 17 ,, 16 ,, 18 years of age and over	0 71/2
,, 16 years of age and over	
II.—Overtime Rates.	f hours
For all male and female workers in respect of	doolored
worked in excess of the normal number of hours	rectated

by the Trade Board:—

(i) For all time worked on Sundays and on generally recognised district holidays not exceeding six in number in any one year, DOUBLE TIME.

(ii) For all time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week (except in so far as double time is payable under (i) above), TIME-AND-A-HALF.

For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board has declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be—

trade to be—
In any week 48; on Sundays and on generally recognised district holidays not exceeding six in number in any one year, 0.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain). ORDER, DATED 31st May, 1920, Confirming General Mini-MUM PIECE-RATES FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 1st

The General Minimum piece-rates fixed are for female homeworkers employed on handbraiding.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 1st JUNE, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 4th JUNE, 1920.

General Minimum Time-Rates.
(a) Male Workers: Per week of
48 hours.
s. d.
Workers of 21 years of age and over 50 0
, 18 and under 21 years of age 45 0
", 16 , 18 , , 28 0 under 16 years of age 22 0
under 10 years of age 22 0
(b) Female Workers: Per week of
48 hours.
s. d.
Workers of 18 years of age and over 32 0
,, 16 and under 18 years of age 28 0
"," under 16 years of age 22 0 The above General Minimum Time-Rates are weekly rates,
and a week of 48 hours but they are subject to a
antionate deduction or increase according as the nulli-
ber of hours spent by the worker in the factory or workshop
per of hour contract of employment in any week is less or more

PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

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

Button-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Button-making Trade Board (Great Britain) have ssued a Notice of Proposal, dated 11th May, 1920, to fix eneral minimum piece-rates for female home-workers emloyed in carding linen buttons and metal trouser buttons, and a piece-work basis time-rate of 8½d. per hour for all male home-workers.

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

John Caracteristic and wholesale Bespoke Talloring Trade obard (Great Britain), have, with the consent of the finister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 17th fay, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and diece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of male orkers; and to fix general minimum time-rates and pieceork basis time-rates for all other classes of male workers
the trade; and also to fix overtime rates for all male
orkers as set out below:—

—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates, and Piecework Basis Time-Rates, for Male Workers.

—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates, and Piecework Basis Time-Rates, for Male Workers.

General Piece-work

other similar cotton material, but excluding gabardine rain- coats):—				
Measure Cutters	1	8	- 1	91
Stock Cutters or Knife				
Cutters	1	6	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Fitters-up, Tailors,				
Pressers-off, Machinists				
or Passers	1	5	1	61/2
(B) Under Pressers or Plain				
Machinists	1	3	1	41/2

C) Warehousemen:—		
(1) Workers of 24 years of age and		
over, with not less than two		
years' experience as a Ware-		
houseman after the age of 22	1 5	1 63
(2) Workers of 23 years of age and		
over, with not less than one		
years' experience as a Ware-	1 31	1 5
houseman after the age of 22 D) Packers:—	1 02	1 0
(1) Workers of 24 years of age and		
over, with not less than two		
vears' experience as a	1	
Packer after the age of 22	1 4	1 51/2
(2) Workers of 23 years of age and		
over, with not less than one		
year's experience as a Packer after the age of 22	1 3	1 41
Tacker after the age of 22		Minimum
		e-Rate.
		hour.
	8	. d.
E) Warehousemen and Packers of 22		
years of age and over, with		
less than one year's experience		
as a Warehouseman or Packer respectively	1	2
Porters of 22 years of age and		
over	1	2
And all other Male Workers of		
22 years of age and over, not		
included within any of the classes of workers specified in		
	1	2
this Section F) Workers under 22 years of		
age:—		
ugo.	pe	r hour.
	8	s. d.
Workers under 15 years of	,	7
age	() 3
Workers of 15 and under 16	(31/2
years of age Workers of 16 and under 17		, 02
vears of age	(0 41
Workers of 17 and under 18 years of age		
years of age	-	0 5½
Workers of 18 and under 19		
years of age		8 0
Workers of 19 and under 20		0 9
years of age Workers of 20 and under 21		
years of age		0 101
Workers of 21 and under 22		
years of age		0 11½
IS A CONTRACT OF THE STREET		ece-work
		Time-Rate
(C) W law and feel in Cub Costions		er hour.
(G) Workers specified in Sub-Sections (E) and (F) of this Section		s. d. 1 3½
(E) and (F) of this Section	Salar Salar	7:

(E) and (F) of this Section ... 1 3½

In cases where the worker is employed on Piece-work, each Piece-Rate paid must be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary Worker, an amount not less than the Piece-work Basis Time-Rate applicable. Provided that in determining as to whether any Piece-Rate satisfies this condition, regard shall be had only to the earnings of workers of 22 years of age and over.

II .- Proposed Overtime Rates.

(A) For Male Workers employed on time-work:—
For first two hours' overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
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-

For all time worked on Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.

For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except where higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

(B) For Male Workers employed on piece-work:—

The sum of 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, AND

(i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except

Saturdays, Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, one quarter of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of male workers of 22 years of age and over, and one-quarter of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers

minimum time-rate in the case of male workers under 22 years of age.

(ii) For overtime after first two hours on Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays and for all overtime on Saturdays, one-half of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of male workers of 22 years of age and over, and one-half of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of male workers under 22 years of age.

Jane, 1920

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the full piecework basis time-rate appropriate in the case of male workers of 22 years of age and over and the full general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of male workers under 22 years of

(iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, overtime rates as set out in (i) above, except where higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions of (ii) and (iii) above.

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

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

Hat, Cap, and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 20th May, 1920, to fix the following minimum rates of wages:—

I .- Proposed General Minimum Time-rates.

I) Male Workers.		Pe	r hour. s. d.
Workers of—			
22 years of age and upwards	 		1 2
21 and under 22 years of age	 		1 0
20 ,, 21 ,,	 		0 101
19 ,, 20 ,,	 		0 9
18 ,, 19 ,,	 		0 71
17 ,, 18 ,,	 		0 6
16 ,, 17 ,,	 		0 5
15 ,, 16 ,,	 		0 4
Under 15 years of age	 		0 3

Workers commencing employment in the Hat, Cap and Millinery trade for the first time, at and over the age of 19, may serve a period of six months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 8\frac{3}{4}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) Female Workers:

	Per hour.
	s. d.
(a) Workers other than learners (b) Learners:	$\dots \dots 0 8\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Learners:	

	Learners commencing at					
Period of Employment after the age of 14 years.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.		
1st 6 months 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th " 7th " 8th "	Per hour 21d. 21d. 31d. 41d 5d. 6d. 7d. 71d.	Per hour. 2\d. 3d. 4\d. 5\d. 6\d. 7\d	Per hour. 23d. 4d. 53d. 73d. — — —	Per hour. 1st 3 months 3½d. 2nd " 5d. 3rd " 6½d. 4th " 7¾d. — — — — — —		

II.—Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

		Per hour.
Control of the second s		s. d. *
(i) All Female Workers	 	 $09\frac{1}{2}$
(i) All Female Workers (ii) All Male Workers	 	 $1 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

For Male and Female Workers (all ages) in respect of hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board whether engaged on timework or on piece-work:—

(i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except

Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sundays and Customary Public and

therefor), 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 (or the weekly short day substituted therefor). TIME-AND-AHALE. 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 46, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions above, Time-AND-A-QUARTER.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be:—In any week, 46; on any day (other than Saturday) 8½; on Saturday 5.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board

(Scotland).

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade
Board (Scotland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated

26th May, 1920, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as set out below:—
I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

(a) Female Workers:

(i) Female Workers in the Retail Branch (as defined by the Trade Board) of the trade:

Female workers other than learners, 9\frac{1}{3}d. per hour.

Female learners (as defined by the Trade Board):

	Learners commencing at				
Period of Employ- ment after the age of 14 years.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.	
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	
lst 6 mths. 2nd 3rd 3rd 4th 5th 7th 8th 8th 6th 9th 9th 9th 9th 9th 9th 9th 9th 9th 9	2.14.22.34.25.4.25.66.7.78.4.29.99	d. 1st 6 months of employ- ment after the age of 15 years 24 2nd 6 mths. , 3 3rd , 44 4th , 54 5th , 74 4th year , 84 5th year , 84 5th year , 9	d. lst 6 months of employ- ment after the age of 16 years . 23 2nd 6 mths. , 4 3rd	1st 3 months of employment after the age of 21 years . 3 2nd 3 mths., 5 3rd , , , 6 4th , , , , 6 2nd year , 8 3rd year , 8	

(ii) Female workers other than those included under (i)

Female workers, 9½d. per hour. Female learners (as defined by the Trade Board):—

	Learners commencing at			
Period of Employment after the age of 14 years.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 21 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
1st 6 months 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 7th " 8th "	21 21 23 31 41 5 6 7	d. 21 3 41 54 61 74	d. 284 4 584 7- — —	Ist 3 menths 33 2nd 5 3rd 64 4th 74 74

(b) Male Wo	rkers:					Pe	r l	our.
Workers o	f 22 ve	ars of a	ge a	and upw	ards		1	2
,,	21 an	d under	22	years o	f age		1	0
,,	20	,,	21 20	,,			0	101
"	19 18	"	19	"		***	0	71
"	17	"	18	,,			0	6
"	16	"	17	,,			0	5
"	15 der 15	vears o	16 of a	ge ,,			0	3

Workers commencing employment in the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of six months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 3d. 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.—Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-rates. (i) All Female Workers (ii) All Male Workers

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers (all ages) in respect of hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours declared by the Trade Board, whether engaged on time-

declared by the Trade Board, whether engaged on this work or on piece-work:

(i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except Saturdays (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), 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 (or the weekly short day sbustituted therefor).

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 46, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the provisions above, TIME-AND-A-

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be:—In any week, 46; on any day (other than Saturday), 8½; on Saturday, 4.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued Notice of Proposal, dated 29th May, 1920, to vary the meral minimum time-rates for certain classes of male orkers, and to fix overtime rates for male and female kers as set out below:

Proposed General Minimum Time-rates for certain

classes of male workers.

Machine Minders, Die Makers, Forme Setters, Cutters including Shears and Guillotine) and Head Stock-

(including			
	Per week 48 hour s. d.	s.	Per hour s. d.
When employed at 18 and under 19	36 6	or	91
years of age when employed at 19 and under 20	40 6	01	
when employed at 20 and under 21	42 6	,,	10§
years of age When employed at 21 and under 22	48 6	,,	1 01
TOORS Of AGE	56 6	,,'	1 21
When employed at 22 and under 23 years of age	66 6	,,	1 45/8
When employed at 23 years of age and over	76 6	,,	1 71
Provided that in the case of such	workers	enter	ing th
to do for the first time at the age of	21 vears	and c	over th

eneral minimum time-rates shall be:

	48 hours.	hour.
During the 1st 12 months of service	s. d. 56 6 or	s. d. 1 2½
2nd	61 6 ,,	1 33
", ", 3rd ", ", ", ", ", After three years' service ""	68 6 ,,	1 5½ 1 7½
II Proposed Overtime Rates for		

Workers.

The overtime rates proposed in respect of all hours orked in excess of the normal number of hours declared the Trade Board are as follows:-

Workers employed on Time-work:-

(i) For first two hours' 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.

(b) For Piece-workers (including Learners):—

The Sum of Piece-rates, each of which would yield to an ordinary worker not less than the Piece-work basis Timerate applicable, and

(i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except
Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and
Statutory Holidays, one quarter of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of
workers other than learners, and one quarter of
the appropriate general minimum time-rate in
the case of learners.

(ii) For overtime after first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays, one HALF of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate in the case of workers other than learners, and one-half of the appropriate general minimum time-rate in the case of learners.

For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the full piece-work basis time-rate applicable in the case of workers other than learners, and the full general minimum time-rate applicable in the case of

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Ireland).

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Ireland) have, ith the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice Proposal, dated 26th May, 1920, to vary the general liminum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes male and female workers, to vary the definition of a rtain class of male indentured apprentice, and to fix neral minimum time-rates, overtime rates and general nimum piece-rates for certain classes of male and female rkers. The principal rates proposed are set out below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

Male workers who have served a period of four years er an Indenture of Apprenticeship, which provides for proper instruction of the Apprentice in Boot and e Repairing in all its branches, including rewelting, dsewn repairs, benching and finishing by hand or him.

65s. Od. per week of 48 hours,

(b) Male apprentices, registered with the Trade Board, who are employed under an Indenture providing for the effective instruction of the apprentice for a period of four years in making, in all its operations, of new boots and shoes on the bench, and repairing:—

				48 hc		
				S.	d.	
1st year o	f apprer	ticeship		 7	0	
2nd ,,	,,	,,		 12	0	
3rd ,,	,,	,,	 	 17	0	
4th ,,	,,	,,	 	 22	0	

Provided that an apprentice shall, on the completion of four years' apprenticeship, be entitled to the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to adult workers of 21 years of age and upwards, or on the attainment of 19 years, if this shall first happen, he shall thereupon be entitled to the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to Workers between 19 and 20 years of age, and on the attainment of 20 years of age, to the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to Workers between 20 and 21 years of age, as set out in Part I., Section I. of the Schedule to the Board's Notice dated 25th March, 1920.

Male Indentured Apprentices:

A. For apprentices who:

(1) are employed under an indenture providing for the effective instruction of the apprentice for a period of four years in Boot and Shoe repairing in all its branches, including re-welting, hand-sewn repairs, benching, finishing by hand or machine and machine, and

(2) are registered with the Trade Board in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Trade Board.

				r week 8 hour	
During:				s. d.	
1st yes	ar of a	pprenticeship	 	 7 0	1985
2nd				 12 0	
3rd	,,	,,	 	 17 0	
4th	,,	,,	 	 22 0	

Provided that an apprentice shall, on the completion of four years' apprenticeship, be entitled to the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to adult workers of 21 years of age and upwards, or on the attainment of 19 years, if this shall first happen, he shall thereupon be entitled to the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to Workers between 19 and 20 years of age, and on the attainment of 20 years of age, to the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable to Workers between 20 and 21 years of age, as set out in Part I., Section I. of the Schedule to the Board's Notice, dated 25th March, 1920.

B. For apprentices who: -

(1) are employed under an indenture providing for the effective instruction of the apprentice for a period of five years in:—

(a) hand-sewn making,

(a) hand-sewn making, (b) hand-sewn making and repairing, provided that not less than one-half of the apprentice's time shall be spent in hand-sewn making;

(2) are registered with the Trade Board in accordance with rules from time to time laid down by the Trade Board.

					8 hours.
During	:				s. d.
		prenticesh	ip	E 1	 8 0
2nd	.,	,,		do	 13 0
3rd	,,	,,			 18 0
4th	,,	,,			 23 0
5th	,,	,,		Dec	 30 0

Provided also that an apprentice of Class B (a) or (b) shall, on the completion of five years' apprenticeship, be entitled to the general minimum time-rate applicable to adult workers of 21 years of age and upwards, as set out in Part I, Section I of the Schedule to the Board's Notice, dated 25th March, 1920.

II.—Proposed General Minimum Piece-rates.

The Board propose to fix general minimum piece-rates for all male and female workers engaged on unfinished kneework; the hand-finishing of (i) hand-sewn kneework, (ii) riveted kneework, and (iii) benchwork; and making bespoke hand-sewn work.

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

(a) For male and female workers (all ages) employed on time-work :-

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

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

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

For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, TWICE the minimum rate otherwise

applicable.

Provided that broken periods of overtime of less than half an hour shall be reckoned as half an hour.

(b) For male and female piece-workers (all ages):—

The overtime rate shall be a rate equivalent to the sum the appropriate general minimum piece-rate

(i) For first two hours' overtime on any day except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, 6d. per hour.
(ii) For overtime after first two hours on any day except Sundays and customary public and extentions helidays are not hour.

except Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, 1s. per hour.

(iii) For all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays, 2s. per hour.

Provided that broken periods of overtime of less than half-an-hour shall be reckoned as half-an-hour.

The Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be:—In any week 48; on Saturday (or the substituted half-holiday) 4; on Monday 8, on any other week-day 9 on any other week-day 9.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Fur Trade Board (Great Britain) have, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 31st May, 1920, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for apprentices and certain classes of female workers, and to fix piecework basis time-rates for certain classes of female workers. I .- Proposed General Minimum Time-rates and Piece-work

1.—Proposed General Minimum Time-results Basis Time-rates.

(i) For Male and Female Apprentices (as defined by the Trade Board) apprenticed to (a) Cutting or (b) Nailing or (c) Cutting and Nailing in the Furriers' Section of the

	M Ti	dene ini me-	eral mum rates.	Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-rates.
		8.	d.	s. d.
apprenticeship		12	0	-
		16	0	
		22	0	
"			THE RESIDENCE	
	***	42	U	
1 millimum	time-			
	apprenticeship ,, ,, ,, l minimum	apprenticeship '' '' '' '' '' I minimum time-	Gen. Minit Time- Per w s. apprenticeship 12 ,,, 22 ,,, 30 ,,, 30 l minimum time-	General Minimum Time-rates. Per week. s. d. apprenticeship 12 0 ,,, 16 0 ,,, 22 0 ,,, 30 0 ,,, 42 0 l minimum time-

rates are for a week not exceeding 48 hours and no deductions are to be made from such rates where the number of hours worked in any week is less than 48.

(ii) Female Workers other than learners employed as Cutters or Nailers in the Furriers' Section of

the Trade:—
Workers of 21 years of age and

ver employed as:					
	Per	we	ek of		
	48	hor	irs.	Per h	our.
		8.	d.	8.	d.
(a) CUTTERS of not less the four years' experience					
cutting		80	0	2	23
(b) CUTTERS of less than for years' experience in control of the c					
ting		65	0	1	93
		60	0	1	8
(iii) Female learners (as defined	by t	the	Trade	Board) in
he FURRIERS' SECTION of the Trac	de.				
(-) Termone commonaine omr	lown	ann	unda	n tho	000

of 21	vea	rs.					
		4.4		P	Mini Fime er w	mun -rate eek o	e
During:					8.	d.	
	of	employment.	 		20	0	
Second	"	,,	 		30	0	
Third	,,	,,	 		40	0	
Fourth	,,	,,	 		45	0	
Fifth	"	,,			50	0	
Sixth	"	,,	 		55	0	
Seventh	,,	,,	 		60	0	

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 (ii) above on attaining the age of 21 years.

years.
(b) Learners commencing employment at the age of

During:	8.	d.
First six months of employment	50	0
	55	0
Thereafter a learner shall cease to be a learn	er a	nd be
ntitled to the minimum rate applicable to her	und	er (ii)

The general minimum time-rates set out above are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours and shall be subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent by the worker on the employers' premises in any week is less than 48.

II .- Proposed Overtime Rates.

For all hours worked in excess of the normal number of hours of work declared by the Trade Board.

of hours of work declared by the Trade Board.

Male and Female Apprentices and the classes of Female
Workers specified in I. (ii) above:

Overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary
Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

All time worked on Sundays and Customary Public
and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.

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 provisions above.

The Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week 48; on Saturday 5; on any other week-day 83.

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

The Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 4th June 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work bas time-rates and overtime rates for all male and female workers, as set out below:—

I.—Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

) Male Workers					P	er l	our.
						8.	d.
Workers of	21 year	s of ag	ge a	nd ov	er	1	41
,,	20 and	under	21	years	of age	1	2
,,	19 ,		20	,,	,,	0	113
,,	18 ,		19	,,	,,	0	9
,,	17 ,		18	,,	,,	0	8
,,	16 ,		17	,,	,,	0	7
,,	15 ,	,	16	"	,,	0	6
Workers un	nder 15	years	of	age		0	41/2
) Female Work	ers:						
Workers of		s of ag	ge a	nd ov	er	0	9

17 and under 18 years of age 17 16 "

Workers under 15 years of age ... 0 4
Provided that in the case of Female Workers entering
the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years
the General Minimum Time-Rate applicable during the
first two months of employment shall be 8d. per hour.

II.—Proposed Piece-work Basis Time-Rates for Female Workers.

Workers of	18 years of age and over	0	10
	17 and under 18 years of age	0	81/2
,,	16 ,, 17 ,, ,,	0	71/2
,,	15 ,, 16 ,, ,,	0	61/2
TT7 -1	Jam 15 manne of age	0	5

In the case of Female Workers employed on Piece-work each Piece-Rate paid shall be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the equivalent of the appropriate Piece-work Basis Time-

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

(1) For all time worked on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
(2) For all hours worked in excess of four-and-a-half

(2) For all hours worked in excess of four-and-a-half on Saturday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

(3) For all hours worked in excess of 47 in any week, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER for the first two hours and TIME-AND-A-HALF thereafter, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

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

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be:—In any week, 47; on Saturday, 4½.

NEW TRADE BOARDS.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 20th May, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Flax and Hemp Trade in Ireland as specified in the Trade Board's (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1919, namely:—

The preparing, spinning and weaving (a) of scutched flax, (b) of hemp, (c) of a mixture of scutched flax and any other fibre, or (d) of a mixture of hemp and any other fibre; including:—

(1) The preparing and spinning of waste reclaimed at

any stage; and

(2) All packing, despatching, warehousing, storing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to any of the above-mentioned work;

(1) The calendering, bleaching, dyeing or finishing of

any of the above-mentioned materials; and

(2) The preparing or spinning of materials; required for the making or re-making of (a) rope (including driving rope and banding), (b) cord (including blind and window cord, but excluding

silk, worsted and other fancy cords), (c) core for wire ropes, (d) lines, (e) twine (including binder and trawl twine), (f) lanyards, (g) net and similar articles when such spinning or preparing is carried on in the same factory or workshop as the said making or re-making; and

(3) The making or repair of sack or bags; and also (4) The weaving of carpets, rugs and mats.

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

h these Regulations and consists of .

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—
The Right Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton,
Bart., P.C.,
Professor R. M. Henry,

Miss Florence Clark.
Seventeen members representing employers and seventeen members representing workers in the trade appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by such employers and workers, due regard having been paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which

the trade is carried on.

Provision is made for not more than six additional epresentative members (half to be representatives of emloyers and half to be representatives of workers) to serve pon the Trade Board if the Minister of Labour, after the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, inks additional representation necessary in order to the proper representation of any class or classes of rs or workers.

employers or workers.

The Minister of Labour has appointed The Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., P.C., to be Chairman. Professor R. M. Henry to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Ireland)."

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

and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister of Labour has made regulations, dated 28th May, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods) Order, 1920, namely:—

Linen Piece Goods) Order, 1920, namely:—

1. The making of such articles as are specified in (a) and (b) below, from linen or cotton or mixed linen and cotton fabrics (excepting knitted fabrics), or from other textile fabrics when the work is carried on in establishments mainly engaged in the making of such articles from the before-mentioned fabrics), viz.:—

(a) Handkerchiefs (including mufflers or flags when made in association or conjunction with handkerchiefs);

(b) Bed-linen, towels, dusters, table-napery, bed-spreads, tea-cloths, table-centres, sideboard-covers, cushion-covers, or similar household articles;

ncluding all or any of the following operations:

(i.) Hooking, cutting, or tearing the material;
(ii.) Vice-folding;
(iii.) Machine hemming, hem-stitching, spoking, overlocking, tambouring, button-holing, and other plain or fancy machine stitching;
(iv.) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework done by machine, whether before or after the making of the articles of the description specified above;
(v.) The following processes if done by machine:—
Thread-drawing, thread-clinning top-sewing

specified above;

(v.) The following processes if done by machine:—

Thread-drawing, thread-clipping, top-sewing, scalloping, nickelling and paring;

(vi.) All processes of laundering, smoothing, folding, ornamenting, boxing, finishing, warehousing, packing, and other similar operations incidental to or appertaining to the making of the articles of the description specified above.

2. The making up in linen warehouses or in establishments mainly engaged in linen lapping, of linen or mixed nen and cotton, or other textile fabrics in the piece, or flinen or mixed linen and cotton, or other textile articles from the piece, including: -

Measuring, cutting, lapping, ornamenting, boxing, warehousing, packing, and similar operations.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:
Professor J. B. Baillie, O.B.E., D. Ph.
Mr. G. W. Daniels.
Miss M. G. Cowan.

Miss M. G. Cowan.

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

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

or workers.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Professor J. B.
Baillie to be Chairman, Mr. G. W. Daniels to be DeputyChairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the

Trade Board.
The Trade Board will be known as "The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

The Minister of Labour has made regulations, dated 4th The Minister of Labour has made regulations, dated 4th June, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade in Ireland as specified in the Trade Boards (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods) Order, 1920. [See note on the Trade Board for Great Britain above for the definition of the trade.]

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

(1) Three appointed members namely:—

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—

The Right Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton,
Bart, P.C.,
Professor R. M. Henry,
Miss Florence Clark.

(2) Seventeen members representing employers and seventeen 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.

trade is carried on.

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

or workers.

The Minister of Labour has appointed the Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart, P.C., to be Chairman, Professor R. M. Henry to be Deputy-Chairman, and Mr. R. R. Bowman to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Ireland)."

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. MAY. 1920

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Burton-upon- Trent (Derby	Dr. M. L. Farmer, 27, Stapen- hill Road, Burton-upon-	Surgery, 178, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-
and Stafford)	Trent.	Trent, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
HebdenBridge	Dr. F. J. Dowdall, Holme House, Hebden Bridge.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
(Yorks.) Kingston-on- Thames	Dr. A. W. Montgomery, 1, Brunswick Road, Kingston Hill.	Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m.
(Surrey) Liskeard	Dr B B Metcalfe, Dean	Weekdays, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
(Cornwall) Markfield (Leicester)	House, The Parade, Liskeard Dr. F. H. Stuttaford, "The Dandies," Markfield,	Weekdays, 8.30-9.30 a.m.
Melksham	Leicester. Dr. D. L. Spence, The Limes,	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
(Wilts) Menai Bridge	Melksham, Dr. E. H. Roberts, Llys	Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m.
(Anglesey) North Berwick	Meirion, Menai Bridge. Dr. D. A. Donald, St. Helens,	Tuesday, 2-3 p.m.
(Haddington) Shaftesbury (Dorset)	Westgate, North Berwick. Dr. W. J. Harris, Avishays, Shaftesbury.	Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m.
Shipley (Yorks)	Dr. W. Ward-Smith, Ash- downe, Shipley.	13, Highfield Terrace Shipley, Wednesday and Thursday, 2-3 p.m.
Stonehaven (Kincardine)	Dr. D. G. Gardiner, Lochen- gair, Stonehaven.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Tarbert	Dr. J. C. Christie, Sunnycraig,	Medical Hall, Tarbert weekdays, 11.30 a.m.
(Argyll) Waterford	Dr. R. A. H. Williams, 15,	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
(Waterford) Wolverhamp- ton (Stafford)	Beresford Street, Waterford. Dr. J. A. Wolverson, 6, Tetten- hall Road, Wolverhampton.	Weekdays, except Tuesday and Saturday, 9-10
Yatton	Dr. W. V. Wood, Henley	Weekdays, 9 a.m.
(Somerset) Youlgreave (Derby)	Lodge, Yatton, Somerset. Dr. J. W. G. Steell, Granby House, Youlgreave, Bake- well.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Report of Standing Committee C on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, with Proceedings. [H.C. 90: price 3d.]

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Figures up to 20th April, 1920. Price movements, production, labour, &c. Supreme Economic Council. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

Mining and Quarrying. (1) Coal Output. Weekly Statistics to 24th April, 1920. [H.C. 28—II: price 1d.] Monthly Statistics—March, 1920. Board of Trade. [H.C. 33—III: price 1d.] (2) Non-Ferrous Mining Industry. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate and report upon the present position and economic possibilities of non-ferrous mining in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 652: price 9d.]

(3) List of Quarries (under the Quarries Act, 1894) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, 1918. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 15s.]

Agriculture and Fisheries. (1) Agricultural Statistics, 1919. Part I. Acreage and Live Stock. Stock Returns of England and Wales, with Summaries for the United King-England and Wales, with Summaries for the United Kingdom. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cmd. 680: price 4d.] (2) Royal Commission on Agriculture. Minutes of Evidence. Vol. V. and General Index. [Cmd. 665: price 2s.] (3) Scottish Whaling Industry. Report of the Committee appointed by the Fishery Board for Scotland. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 3d.]

Transport. (1) Railway Accidents. Reports by Inspecting Officers of Railways, of Inquiries into Accidents which occurred during the three months ending 31st December, 1919. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 2s.] (2) Revision of Railway Rates. Replies received from certain Associations to Questions addressed to them by the Ministry of Transport. [Cmd. 682: price 3d.] (3) Railway Statistics. Four weeks ended 1st February, 1920. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]
(4) National Maritime Board. Navigating Officers Panel. cisions up to 31st December, 1919. [S.O. publication:

Police. (1) Report of the Committee on the Police Service of England, Wales and Scotland. Pay and allowances prewar and present, specimen budgets of household expenditure. [8.0. publication: price 7d.] (2) Police (Counties and Boroughs) England and Wales. Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary, year ended 29th September, 1919. [H.C. 91: price 4d.] (3) Metropolitan Police. Accounts showing the sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police and Police Pensions Funds, 1919-20. [H.C. 89: price 2d.] (4) Report of the Vice-Regal Commission on Re-organisation and Pay of the Irish Police Forces. [Cmd. 603: price 3d.]

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1917.

Part B—Industrial and Provident Societies. Part C—

Trade Unions. [S.O. publications: price 20s. and 10s. respectively.]

Vital Statistics. (1) Eighty-first Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, 1918. [Cmd. 608: price 7s.] (2) Sixty-tourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1918. [Cmd. 655: price 5s.]

Housing. Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies up to 27th March, 1920. [Cmd. 686: price 1s.]

Persons in receipt of Poor-Law Relief in England and Wales (Quarterly Statements). Statement for October-December, 1919. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]

Colonial Reports-Annual. No. 1030, Nigeria, 1918. [Cmd. 508-14: price 2d.] No. 1031, Leeward Islands, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-15: price 2d.] No. 1032, Sierra Leone, 1918. [Cmd. 508-16: price 2d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

INDIA.—Publications of the Department of Statistics:—
(1) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, January, 1920. (2) Cotton Press Return, No. 11 of 1919-20. (3) Agricultural Statistics of India, 1917-18. Vol. I—Area, Crops, Live stock, &c. (4) Large Industrial Establishments in India. (5) Special Wheat

Canada.—(1) The Labour Gazette, April, 1920. Industrial conditions during March, proceedings under the Industrial

Disputes Investigation Act, prices—retail and wholesale, strikes and lock-outs, &c. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.] (2) SASKATCHEWAN.—The Public Service Monthly April, 1920. The labour situation, vital statistics by April, 1920. The labour situation, vital statistics, (3) British Columbia.—Minimum Wage Board. Ogoverning Telephone and Telegraph Occupation.

NEW SOUTH WALES .- The Industrial Gazette, February, NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Industrial Gazette, February, 1920. The industrial situation in January, price levels, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, industrial awards and agreements, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Govern-

Queensland.—The Industrial Gazette, March, 1920. Industrial awards gazetted in February, supply and demand for labour power, labour exchanges, accidents, &c. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A: J. Cumming, Government

South Africa.—The Journal of Industries, March and April, 1920. The industries of South Africa, 1.—The Pretoria district; labour and industrial conditions in February and March, mineral output, &c. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and States.] Industries. [H

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

UNITED STATES. (a) Federal.—(1) The Monthly Labour Review, February and March, 1920. Employees' Representation in Management of Industry, by Dr. Royal Meeker; draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference; The Co-operative Movement in the United States, by Florence E. Parker; British Railway Wages, by N. C. Adams; prices and cost of living, wages and hours, employment and unemployment, etc. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour. (2) Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, October and November, 1919. Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—(b) State.—New York. (1) The Bulletin. March and April, 1920. The labour market, women in industry, compensation, &c. State Industrial Commission. [Washington: J. B. Lyon Co., printers.] (2) The Labour Market Bulletin, February, 1920. Detailed report upon labour in February, average weekly earnings, food prices, &c. (3) Proceedings of the Fourth Industrial Safety Congress of New York State. State Industrial Commission.

-Massachusetts.-Forty-eighth Quarterly Report on Employment in Massachusetts, December 31st, 1919. Labour disputes in 1919 and in fourth quarter of the year, unemployment, public employment offices, &c.

-California. Bulletin of Information for Immigrants. Commission of Immigration and Housing. [Sacramento: State Printing Office.]

-Ohio.—Bulletin of the Industrial Commission No. 28, December, 1919. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour in Ohio on May 15th, 1919. [Columbus: F. J. Heer

Belgium.—Revue du Travail, 15th April. (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department.) Employment in March; wages agreements in engineering, building and glass trades; labour disputes in 1919; summary and text of Bill for 48-hour week in Belgium. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Prussele.] and Supplies. [Brussels.]

Holland.—(1) Overzicht van de Verslagen der Kamers van Arbeid over 1918. (Synopsis of the Annual Reports of the Chambers of Labour for 1918.) Ministry of Labour. (2) Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland. No. 289: Statistiek van de berechting der overtredingen van de Arbeids, Veiligheids, Steenhouwers en Stuwadoorswetten in 1018. (Report as te offences under various laws for pro-1918. (Report as to offences under various laws for protection of workpeople in 1918.) Central Statistical Bureau. (3) Maandschrift van het Central Bureau voor de Statistiek. (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau.) Employment 1919. tiek. (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau.) Employment in the first quarter of 1920, and in December, 1919, collective agreements, report of committee of the Social Democratic party on socialisation, wholesale and retail prices. (4) Jaarsverslag der Visscherijinspectie, 1916. I. Dienst der Inspectie en Werking van het Toczicht. Annual report of the Fisheries Inspector for 1916. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Trade. [The-Hague.]

SWITZERLAND.—Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses (weekly). Issues from 28th April to 12th May, 1920, inclusive. [Berne.]

Norway.—(1) Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Central-byraa. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, 1920. (Journal of the Norwegian Central Office of Statistics.) Employment Exchanges in January, 1920; cost of living, July, 1914, to February, 1920; consumption and expenditure, September, 1918, and September, 1919; comparison of cost of living index numbers

for 1919 in the three Scandinavian countries. The Central Statistical Office. [Christiania: Aschehoug & Co.]. (2) Sociale Meddelelser, No. 4, 1920. Minimum Wage Rates fixed under Law as to Outworkers, for knitted goods, needlework, &c., at Christiania; wages in margarine factories in 1917; cost of living, February, 1920; proposed rew accident insurance law for fishermen. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania: Steen.]

Denmark.—(1) Social Forsorg, April 20th. (Journal of the Unemployment Council, Workmen's Insurance Council, &c.). Establishment of a Danish Ministry for Social Affairs. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé 25.] (2) Statistiske Efterretninger, 2nd, 10th and 18th May. (Journal of the Statistical Department. Distribution of votes in election of 26th April, 1920; Unemployment in 1919, and in April, 1920 [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel].

Sweden.—(1) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 4, 1920. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs). Employ-

of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs). Employment in March, 1920; collective agreements in 1918; employment exchanges in 1919. Department of Social Affairs. (Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner). (2) (a) Sveriges Officiella Statistik: Registrerade Sjukkassor aren 1913-1915. (Report and statistics as to Registered Sickness Internal Control of the Statistics of Statistics of the Statistics of the Statistics of the Statistics of the Statistics as the Registered Sickness Internal of the Statistics of the Stat 1915. (Report and statistics as to Registered Sickness Insurance Societies, 1913-1915). (b) Sveriges Officiella Statistik: Olycksfall i Arbete ar 1915. (Accidents in Industry during 1915). Report on Industrial Accidents in 1915. (c) Sveriges Officiella Statistik: 1912-1914 Ars Allänna Bostadsräkninger, Del I. Allmän Redogörelse. First part of a report into Working Class Housing in Urban and Rural Districts in Sweden. Department for Social Affairs.

ITALY.—(1) Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, February-March, 1920. (Journal of the Department of Labour and Social Thrift). Employment in January and February, 1920; organisations of employers and workpeople; retail prices in November, 1919; collective agreements, &c. Ministry of Industry. (Rome). (2) Bollettino della Emigrazione, Anno XIX, January-March, 1920. (Journal of the General Commission on Emigration). Foreign laws and treaties as to emigration; Italian emigration and immigration in 1919, &c. General Commission on Emigration.

SPAIN.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, April, 1920. (Journal of the Spanish Labour Department). Labour disputes begun in February, 1920. [Madrid: D. V.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—(1) Boletin del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, March, 1920. (Journal of the Argentine National Department of Labour). Activities of tine National Department of Labour). Activities of Catholic Labour Organisations in Argentine. Ministry of the Interior. (2) Cronica Mensual del Departmento Nacional del Trabajo, March, 1920. (Monthly Chronicle of the National Department of Labour). (3) Trabajo a Domicilio: Fallo del Presidente de la Comision de Salarios Minimos en la Industria de Sastreria Fina. Decision of the Chairman of the Committee on Minimum Wages in the Fine Tailoring Trade, fixing minimum wages for Outworkers. Department of Labour. [Buenos Aires].

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1920.

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Accumulators for Magazine Lanterns: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Black Ironmongery: Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Green, R., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Green, R., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Gilpin, W., Senr., & Co., Ltd., Cannock, Staffs; Hill, I., & Sons, Stourbridge; Hughes, G., & Sons, Wolverhampton; Ingham, J. & J., & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Jenks, A. E., & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Leedham & Heaton, Ltd., Leeds; Lewis, S., & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, near Dudley; Orton, E., Willenhall; Partridge, E., & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; Tildesley, W. H., Willenhall; Truman, J., & Co., Birmingham; Wellings, T. B., & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; Wynn, Timmins, & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bolts, Steel: Blakemore, & Co., Ltd., Atherton, near Manchester.—Clain Cable Gear: Wood, H., & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Cloth, Woollen: Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford.—Cocks, Gun Metal and Plated: Barber, E., & Co., Tottenham; Laing, Sir J., & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Smith Bros., & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham; Taylor Bros., Birmingham; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—Cutlery, Ivory Handled: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield.—Dry Punchens and Sugar Hogsheads: Ryan, W., & Co., London, E.—Electrically Driven Plate Bending Rolls: Scriven & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Electrodes: Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London.—Empire Linen: Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Limehouse, E.—Enamelled Ware: Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lead, Sheet and Pipe; Farmiloe, G., & Sons, Ltd., London; Poulkes, A. D., Ltd., Birmingham; James & Rosewall, Plymouth; Walker, Paker & Co., Ltd., London,—Leather Cloth: Reddaway, F., & Co., Ltd., London,—Leather Cloth: Reddaway, F., & Co., Ltd., London,—Leather Cloth: Reddaway, P., & Co., Ltd., London.—Leather Cloth: Reddaway, P., & Co., Ltd., London,—Rexine, Ltd., Birmingham.—Micanite Plate and Tubing: Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Belfast: York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast: York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast: Work Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast: Warring Co.

Ltd., Sheffield.— Rods, Carbon: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London.—Shades, Glass: Butterworth Bros., Manchester; Lane, J., & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Soap, Carbolic Acid: Cook, E., & Co., Ltd., London; Knight, J., Ltd., London; McDougall Bros., Manchester.—Steel Wire Rope: Smith, T. & W., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London.—Solder: Austin, E., & Sons, London; Burley, C., & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sheldon Bush and Patent Shot Co., Bristol.—Silver Solder: Oakes, E. W., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Tea, Blended: Ridgways, Ltd., London; Ltd., Sheffield.—Tea, Blended: Ridgways, Ltd., London; Twining, Crosfield & Co., Ltd., London.—Tape, Egyptian: Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Telescopes: Ottway, W., & Co., Ltd., London.—Terry Towelling: Lee, W. R., Heywood.

ADMIRALTY. (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT).

Dolphins, Abolition of (Southampton): S. Dowding, Southampton.—Felting Roofs, Stores N of No. 10 Dock, &c. (Portsmouth): F. McNeil & Co., London.—Oil Fuel Tanks, 12 for Portland: Armstrong & Main, Ltd., London.—Removing Steel Barrier (Cleston Sound, Scapa): The East Coast Wrecking Co., Dundee.—Store for Gun Mountings (Rosyth): Robert Kemp & Sons, Glasgow.

WAR OFFICE.

Works Services (Periodical Services): Gravesend: A. agnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorkshire.—Maintenance of V.D. Buildings: Armagh: T. McDonald & Sons, Ltd., Bagnali & Sons, Ltd., Snipley, Yorkshire,—Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: Armagh: T. McDonald & Sons, Ltd., Dundalk. Canterbury: G. Browning, Canterbury. Dover: G. Lewis & Sons, Dover. Dundalk: T. McDonald & Sons, Ltd., Dundalk. Manchester and Salford: R. Holt, Bury. Newport: J. C. Vaughan & Sons, Hereford. Newtownards: J. Hanna & Co., Newtownards.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

Acetylene Metal Cutters: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Axle Boxes: Robert Hyde & Son, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Battery Boxes, Electric cell: Fuller's United Electric Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Boiler Disencrustant: E. Wade-Wilson & Sons, Bramley, Leeds.—Boilers, Portable: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert, Stirlingshire.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick.—Boots: Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; G.J.Cox, Wellingborough; St. Crispin Prod-Society, Ltd., Raunds; J. T. Hawthorne, Finedon; Harry Hodges, Finedon; John Horrell & Son, Raunds; The Regulation Boot Co., Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes, Wood: A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Brass Door-furniture: Swain, Verney & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bricks: The Ashford & District Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Ashford; D. W. Barker, Ltd., Worcester; J. Boyle & Co., Leeds; Brewerton & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Chas. Buick & Sons, Alloa, Scotland; G. Burns, Wheatley Hill, Co. Durham; The Bursledon Brick Co., Ltd., Southampton; F. E. Carter & Co., Exmouth; Cestrian Brick Co., Ltd., Chester; T. Clark & Sons, Southampton; D. Cornish, Brentwood; Corenet Brick Co., Measham, nr. Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Cox & Co., Bridgwater; W. H. Cullis, Heston,

Hounslow; Cwmgorse Brickworks, Ltd., Gurwen, S. Wales; Dorking Brick Co., Dorking; The East Devon Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Exmouth; Owen Fenwick, Wheathampstead, Herts; A. N. Fielden, Hanwood, nr. Shrewsbury; The Gloucestershire Brick Co., Ltd., Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.; John Haslam, Rochdale; High Brooms Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Lewis Brickworks, Ltd., Chester; The London Brick Co., Ltd., Fletton, Peterborough; The Midland Brick Co. (Wellingborough), Wellingborough; S. F. Mitchell, nr. Guildford; J. Nimmo & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Plowman & Sons, Ltd., Shefford, Bedford; The Prospect Park Brickworks, Reading; David Rees & Sons, Ystalyfera, Glam.; Rust & Ratcliffe, Chesham, Bucks; The South-Eastern Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Godstone, Surrey; The Sussex Brick & Estates Co., Ltd., The South-Eastern Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Godstone, Surrey; The Sussex Brick & Estates Co., Ltd., Horsham; W. G. Tarrant, Sons & Co., Byfleet; The Tolworth Brickworks Co., Ltd., Surbiton; Webber & Stedham, Torquay; The Wepre Hall Brick Co., Ltd., Shotton, nr. Chester; Whiting & Co., Faversham, Kent; The Winchcomb Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Winchcomb, Glos.; W. T. Wright & Co., Ltd., Sileby, nr. Loughborough.—Brushes, Blacking: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stone House, Glos.—Brushes, Distemper: W. H. Vowles, Ltd., Stone House, Glos.—Brushes, Hand: J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Buffer Springs: Dart Spring Co., West Bromwich.—Card Index Boxes: F. Troy & Co., London, N.W.— Card Index Boxes: F. Troy & Co., London, N.W.—Chloride of Lime: The United Alkali Co., London, E.C.—Clothing, Miscellaneous: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., London.—Coach Bolts & Nuts: Blakemore & Co., Atherton, nr. Manchester; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darleston.

—Conduit Tubing: Metallic Seamless Tube Co., Birmingham; Simplex Conduits, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cordage:

Frost Bros, Ltd., London, E.—Creosote, Crude: The South-Western Tar Distillers, London, E.C.—Cylinders, Acetylene: Dissolved Acetylene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—Disinfectant: Burt, lene: Dissolved Acetylene Co., Ltd., London, S. W.; Alien Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—Disinfectant: Burt, Bolton & Haywood, Silvertown, London, E.; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Plaistow, E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton; McDougall Bros., Ltd., Middleton, Lancs.; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield; Pheenix Sanitary Co., Preston; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark; Sanitas Co., Ltd., Limehouse, E.; R. Young & Co., Ltd. Glasgow.—Firebricks: The Adamantine Clinker & Fireclay Co., Grantham; English China Clays, Ltd., St. Cornwall.—Fireclay: Harrison & Pearson, St.
— Galvanised Corrugated Steel Sheets: J Austell, Cornwall.—Fireclay: Harrison & Pearson, Stourbridge.—Galvanised Corrugated Steel Sheets: John Lysaght, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Summers & Son, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.—Gas Coppers: J. Wright Co., Aston, Birmingham.—Gutter Brackets: E. Richards, Bristol.—Iron Wire Gauze, Galvanised: Bedford, Steer, End & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. T. Dobson, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Ltd., Shettleston, Glasgow.—Ironwork: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, London, E.C.—Joinery: Wm. Edmundson & Sons, Blackburn; R. J. Patchett & Co., Queensbury, nr. Bradford.—Lime, Greystone: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Mosquito Curtains, Making up: Frank Lane, London, E.C.; Maple & Co., London, W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Mosquito Netting: Thos. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—Motor Spares: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.; Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Eccles; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Tylor & Sons, London, N.—Moulding Boxes: Innes Son & King, Stratford.—Paint, ground in oil: Foster, Mason & Harvey, Bermandsey, S.F. Patroleum Eugl. Oil: The Angle Meyican bridge. Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Tylor & Sons, London, N.—Moulding Boxes: Innes Son & King, Stratford.—Paint, ground in oil: Foster, Mason & Harvey, Bermondsey, S.E.—Petroleum Fuel Oil: The Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co., London, E.C.—Piping, Oil: John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Pneumatic Tubes: Capon, Heaton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Spencer, Moulton & Woodmilne, Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon.—Position Finders, Repair of: E. R. Watts, London, S.E.—Rainwater Fittings: Summerford Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Ranges, Kitchen: Cornes & Haighton, London, W.C.; The Grangemouth Iron Co., Falkirk.—Rope, Galvd. Steel Wire: Glaholm & Robson, Sunderland.—Roof Tiles: Daneshill Brick & Tile Works, Ltd., Basingstoke; J. J. Etridge (Jun.), Ltd., Pensnett, Staffs.; W. L. Jackson & Co., London, E.C.; T. Mitchell & Sons, Guildford; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Bermondsey, S.E.; Sharpe & Fisher, Ltd., Cheltenham.—Sanitary Fittings: Cameron & Robertson, Kirkintilloch, nr. Glasgow; Cornes & Haighton, London, W.C.—Slings, Webbing: The Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Socks, Worsted: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Balls, for Ball Bearings: The Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Chelmsford.—Steel Bar: Samuel Fox & Go., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Bright Drawn: Sanderson Bros. & Newbould Sheffield.—Steel Plates: Stewarts & Lloyds Glas-Sheffield.—Steel, Bright Drawn: Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Sheffield.—Steel Plates: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow.—Steel, Round: District Iron & Steel Co., Smethwick; Jonas Colver & Co., Sheffield; The Patent Shaft & Axle-Jonas Colver & Co., Sheffield; The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury.—Stoves, Room: Cockburn & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Larbert, Stirlingshire; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, nr. Manchester; The Stirlingshire Iron & Stove Co., Bonnybridge, Scotland; The Summerford Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; George Wright, Ltd., Rotherham.—Tanks, Hot Water: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Walker Bros., Ltd.,

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PRINTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, AT 11-17.