

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, 13, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXVIII.—No. 3.]

MARCH, 1920.

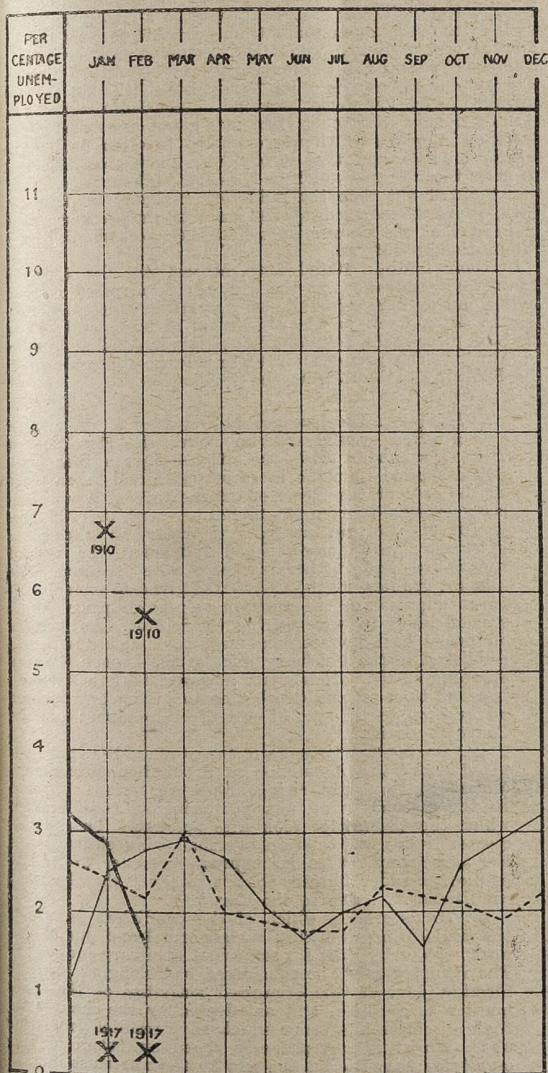
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT in February was good, on the whole. The resumption of work at the ironfoundries, following on the settlement of the prolonged dispute, resulted in a marked improvement in the state of employment at iron and steel and engineering works, though the shortage of castings was still felt and prevented complete recovery in the engineering trades. There was also an improvement in the shipbuilding trades. In the building trades employment was considerably better than in January and was good on the whole, bricklayers and carpenters being in especial demand. In other trades employment was generally good and about the same as in January. It was little affected by disputes.

Changes in rates of wages in February resulted in an increase of over £72,000 in the weekly wages of 370,000 workpeople, while changes in hours of labour resulted in an average decrease of three hours per week for 178,000 workpeople. The general level of retail prices of food and other items (including rent) of working-class family expenditure at 1st March, 1920, calculated on the basis of the pre-war standard of consumption, was about 130 per cent. above the pre-war level, or about the same as a month earlier.

*Employment.*—Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,539,032 reported 1.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 2.9 per cent. a month earlier and 2.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1910. This decrease was due mainly to the improvement in employment in the engineering trade as a result of the termination of the dispute in the foundries.

In industries in which workpeople are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed at 27th February, 1920, including demobilised members of H.M. Forces claiming out-of-work donation, was 4.42. The corresponding percentage for 30th January, 1920, was 6.10. Omitting the engineering and ironfoundry trades, the percentage unemployed at 27th February was only 3.35. The total number of ex-service men and women in all industries claiming out-of-work donation on 27th February was 293,144, as compared with 377,116 on 30th January.

The number of men on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at 5th March, 1920, was 351,018, or a decrease of 92,067 on the total at 6th February; the number of women was 52,907, or an increase of 1,008 on the total at 6th February. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th March was 32,625 for men and 47,151 for women, corresponding figures at 6th February being 28,900 and 46,967.

Employment continued good in February at coal, iron and shale mines; at tin mines it was fair, while at lead and zinc mines conditions varied in different localities. At quarries it remained good generally.

In the pig-iron industry employment continued good and there was a further increase of six in the number of furnaces in blast, though the total was



still 21 below that of a year ago. Consequent upon the termination of the strike at the ironfoundries towards the end of January, employment at iron and steel works improved to good, and there was also a very substantial improvement in the state of employment in the engineering trade, though there was still a considerable amount of unemployment and short time. In the shipbuilding trade employment improved to good on the whole. In the tinplate and most other branches of the metal trades it remained good.

In the cotton trade employment continued fairly good in the spinning section and good in the weaving section; in the woollen and worsted, silk, hosiery, jute and carpet trades employment continued good, and in the lace trade also it was good and better than in January. In the linen trade it was good in Scotland but slack in Ireland. In the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades employment continued fairly good. It was good on the whole in the leather trades and fairly good in the boot and shoe trades. In the bespoke tailoring trade it was fairly good and in the ready-made tailoring trade it was fair. It continued fairly good with dress-makers and milliners in London and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trade in London, Manchester and Glasgow. In the shirt and collar trade and in the corset trade employment continued good.

In the building trade employment was good on the whole and better than in the preceding month, notably with painters and plasterers; the shortage of bricklayers and carpenters reported in previous months became intensified. In the woodworking and furnishing, brick, cement, pottery and glass, paper and printing, and food preparation trades employment continued good. Skilled farm labourers were in fairly general demand, but the supply of unskilled agricultural labour was generally adequate. Employment with seamen was only moderate, the supply continuing to be in excess of the demand. With fishermen employment was good. With dock and riverside labourers employment ranged from good at some ports to slack at others.

*Trade Disputes.*—The number of trade disputes beginning in February was 122. In addition 47 disputes which began before February 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 110,000, as compared with about 119,000 in the previous month, and about 280,000 in February, 1919. The estimated aggregate duration of all trade disputes during the month was about 450,000 days, as compared with 1,793,000 days in January, 1920, and 2,316,000 days in February, 1919.

*Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.*—The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in February, with effect from that month, or from earlier dates, resulted in an increase of over £72,000 in the weekly wages of 370,000 workpeople. The principal changes affected workpeople employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, finishing, &c., trades and iron and steel workers. Changes in hours of labour arranged during February affected about 178,000 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by an average of 3 per week.

*Retail Prices and Rents.*—At 1st March, 1920, the average increase in retail prices of the principal articles of food on the basis of the pre-war dietary was 133 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. Taking into account all the items included in the statistics (house rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., as well as food) the average increase at 1st March was about 130 per cent., assuming the same quantities and so far as possible the same qualities at the present time as before the war.

## WAGES IN THE ENGINEERING, &c., TRADES: INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

Two important decisions have just been issued by the Industrial Court, granting substantial increases in wages to workmen generally in the engineering and foundry trades and the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades in Great Britain. The increases are granted, not on account of the increased cost of living, but on the grounds, the nature of which is indicated in an extract from the finding of the Court, given below.

By an Agreement of February, 1917, between the Engineering Employers' Federation (now incorporated in the Engineering and National Employers' Federations) and a number of Trade Unions connected with the engineering and foundry trades, it was arranged that once in every four months the Committee on Production should consider what general alteration in wages, if any, might be warranted by the abnormal conditions existing and due to the war. Since that date regular hearings have taken place, and advances in wages have from time to time been granted by the Committee on Production, and, subsequently, by the Interim Court of Arbitration, which replaced it.

A further hearing was held on 26th February, 1920, before the recently-established Industrial Court, which had been asked to act as the authority under the Agreement referred to above; claims for amounts varying from 5s. per week for youths to 15s. per week for men having been put forward by the Trade Unions. These claims were based on the following, among other grounds: the increased cost of living; the claim of the workpeople to a higher standard of life; the fact that, apart from advances to meet the increased cost of living, wages had remained unaltered for a number of years; and the present prosperity of the industry. The employers, on the other hand, contended that the last advance of 5s. per week (awarded by the Interim Court of Arbitration in November last) was given in respect of an increase in prices which was expected to occur during the winter months, and that it had been more than sufficient to meet the increase which had, in fact, taken place. They also pointed out that the reduction in hours in January, 1919, represented a substantial gain to the workmen, and claimed that the shorter week had been accompanied by a diminution in output.

In their finding, dated 10th March, the Court decide against any advance on the ground of increased cost of living, but on other grounds they award advances, amounting to 6s. a week on the time-rates of men, and 15 per cent. on piece-rates, to take effect partly in April and partly in June. The grounds for these advances are shown in the following extracts from the decision:—

"11. When the last general advance of 5s. a week was granted by the Interim Court of Arbitration as from December, 1919, the official figures then published showed that the increase which had taken place in the case of the items of expenditure of a working-class household amounted to 120 per cent. over the pre-war level. Certain increases in prices had taken place after the figure was published and before the issue of the award, and further increases were expected. The amount granted by the Court was given to some extent in anticipation of the position as regards prices which seemed likely to arise during the winter. An increase in prices has, in fact, occurred, the index number as published in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE standing at 130. It is clear, however, that the increase has not been so considerable as to justify any further advance on the ground of cost of living alone; and the Court so decide.

12. During the time when the periodic hearings took place before the Committee on Production, prices were almost continuously rising, and the serious increase in the cost of living was the principal consideration which the Committee took into account. Though the cost of living was thus an overshadowing circumstance the agreement makes no express reference to it, but employs a wider phrase, that is to say "the abnormal conditions . . . due to the war."

13. To determine which of the conditions in which the trade is now working are abnormal and due to the war, necessarily calls for somewhat arbitrary judgment. The industry must be considered as belonging to, and forming part of, the organised activities of the community as a whole, and as affected by the changes in their direction and scope which have resulted from the war. Whilst it was properly urged on behalf of the employers that the burden left by the war must inevitably be shared to some extent by all classes, it must be borne in mind that the urgent necessity to repair by sustained and strenuous production the diminished resources of the country results, as regards many trades, in a strengthened and abnormal demand for their products.

14. During the war period, when ordinary commercial conditions were disturbed or in abeyance, the cost of living was an important factor in determining wages. Now that the markets are again open it appears

## RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY CLERKS AND STATION MASTERS.

NEGOTIATIONS have been proceeding for some months with regard to the rates of pay and other conditions of service of railway clerks, station masters, goods agents, yard masters and their assistants. These negotiations have now resulted in agreements between the Committee of General Managers representing the Ministry of Transport, the Railway Clerks' Association and the National Union of Railwaymen. Under these agreements revised scales of pay have been adopted to operate as from 1st August, 1919. Details of the scales are given below.

### Male Clerical Staff.

For junior clerks the rate of pay is £35 a year at 15 years of age; £45 on attaining 16 years, or joining at that age; and £55 on attaining 17 years, or joining at that age. Subject to good conduct, and after passing examinations prescribed by the employing company, clerks pass into the senior grade at 18 years of age, and come on to the following scale:—

Class.	Annual salaries (outside London area), exclusive of "floating bonus."
5	£80 at 18 years of age, rising by annual increments of £10 to £190 at 29 years and to £200 at 31 years.
4	£210 minimum; £220 after 2 years; £230 maximum.
3	£240 " £250 " " £260 "
2	£270 " £285 " " £300 "
1	£320 " £335 " " £350 "
Special.	Over £350.

The above salaries, for both junior and senior classes, are increased by £10 to all men working at depots and stations within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross.

In addition to the scales of pay described above, a "floating" war bonus of £90 a year to senior clerks whose salary under the new scale does not exceed £150, and of £45 a year to juniors, is paid, subject to the condition that the amount by which the salaries of individual men are increased under the re-grading scheme is deducted from the bonus. Thus a man in the 5th Class whose salary is increased by £90 as a result of the adoption of the new scale receives no war bonus, whilst a man who receives £20 to £25 increase receives £70 war bonus. Junior clerks on promotion to the 5th Class become entitled to full war bonus less the amount of salary increase they receive on promotion. Clerks whose salaries exceed £150 under the new scale, are entitled to a war bonus of £60 a year plus 20 per cent. of the new salary, such bonus being either absorbed or reduced by an amount corresponding to the increase in salary received. It is provided that for every advance in salary subsequent to the adoption of the new scale, 50 per cent. of such advance shall be deducted from the remaining bonus.

The "floating" bonus is to be subject to variation in accordance with the fluctuations in "cost of living" as indicated by the statistics of retail prices and rents published in THE LABOUR GAZETTE. Taking the "cost of living" at the date when the agreement was arrived at as 125 per cent. above normal, a rise or fall of a full five points is to carry an increase or decrease of £5 per annum in the bonus, provided that there shall be no reduction in the existing bonus before 30th September, 1920.

For new entrants after 1st October, 1920, the scales for junior or 5th Class clerks are to apply and no war bonus is payable except in so far as it becomes due under the sliding scale arrangement.

Other provisions of the agreement deal with hours of duty, which are not to exceed 48 per week, payment for overtime and Sunday duty, annual holidays, etc.

### Station Masters, Goods Agents, Yard Masters and Assistants.

The salaries of men in these grades are fixed as follows:—

Class.	Annual salaries (outside London area) excluding "floating bonus."
6	£150 on appointment; £160 after 2 years.
5	£170 first year rising by £10 annually to £200.
4	£210 minimum; £220 after 2 years; £230 maximum.
3	£240 " £250 " " £260 "
2	£270 " £285 " " £300 "
1	£320 " £335 " " £350 "
Special	Over £350.

The provisions as to war bonus and allowance for men working in London are the same as those for clerks described above, and the same arrangements apply as regards the variation of the bonus in accordance with fluctuations in "cost of living." Details as to deductions for rent where houses are provided, hours of duty, annual holidays, etc., have also been agreed upon.



## RETAIL PRICES STATISTICS: SCOPE AND METHOD OF COMPILATION.

In view of the interest attaching to the statistics which are published each month in THE LABOUR GAZETTE relating to the increase in retail prices since July, 1914, the following statement has been prepared explaining the scope of the statistics and the methods by which they are compiled.

### GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STATISTICS.

As the phrase "increase in the cost of living," which is frequently applied to these statistics, can be interpreted in various ways, it should at the outset be observed that the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour are designed to measure the average increase in the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living of the working classes. By this is meant the average standard actually prevailing in working-class families just before the war, irrespective of whether or not such standard was adequate.

Pre-war family expenditure, of course, varied widely in different cases according to the total family income, and the actual increase in shillings and pence per week which would be necessary to maintain this standard unchanged would vary in a corresponding manner. For example, if the cost of every commodity had increased by 125 per cent. since 1914, the money increase necessary to maintain the pre-war standard would be 25s. per week in the case of a family whose weekly pre-war expenditure was 20s. (making a total of 45s.), whilst it would be 75s. in the case of a family whose pre-war expenditure was 60s. (making a total of 135s.). It is therefore more generally convenient to express the increase in the form of a percentage, which can be applied to different amounts of pre-war expenditure. Even where the total weekly expenditure was the same in different families, however, the distribution of this expenditure over different commodities varied considerably according to the numbers of persons in the family, their ages, sex and mode of living; and as some articles have risen less in price than others, even the percentage increase would vary to some extent with different families. Thus, bread, margarine and tea have risen in price less than the average, and the percentage increase in the cost of maintaining a dietary which consisted mainly of those articles is, therefore, less than that of maintaining a dietary consisting largely of eggs and milk, the prices of which have risen by much more than the average. It is obvious, in these conditions, that no single figure with regard to the increase in cost of living can apply exactly to every individual case, and that if the increase is to be expressed in the form of a single percentage the only practicable method is to calculate a fair general average, from which the actual figures for individual families will diverge, the increase being somewhat lower in some cases and higher in others than the figure quoted. This is the method adopted by the Department, but it may be observed that in actual practice these variations from the average would not as a rule be very great, assuming that the articles and the quantities of each article bought at the present time were exactly the same as were bought before the war.

It may here be remarked that owing to the shortage in the supplies of certain articles (e.g., sugar and butter) it is not, in fact, possible to obtain every article in the same quantity as before the war. Moreover, certain reductions in expenditure have also become necessary in many cases in which wages have not risen as much as prices. The Department's statistics of the rise in prices and rents, however, are not intended to take account of the economies which have resulted from these conditions.

### ITEMS INCLUDED.

The items included in the statistics fall into five main groups, viz., food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items, and it will be convenient to consider each of these groups separately.

#### I.—FOOD.

*Collection of Information.*—The foodstuffs included in the statistics are beef, mutton, bacon, fish, flour, bread, potatoes, tea, sugar, milk, butter, margarine, cheese, and eggs. These normally account for over three-fourths of the total family expenditure on food, and the inclusion of a greater number of articles of relatively minor importance would not materially affect the average percentage increase. The most important omission is that of fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes), which it is impracticable to include in a series of retail prices index numbers, owing to the wide variations in quality, the "seasonal" variations in supplies, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining continuous and comparable records of prices.

Information as to the predominant retail prices of the above articles of food is collected at the beginning of each month, by the Managers of Employment Exchanges and Branches,\* from representative retailers (including co-operative societies, large "multiple" firms, and private shopkeepers) conducting a working-class trade. Information is obtained in all towns with a population exceeding 50,000 at the Census of 1911, and in a representative selection of 540 smaller towns and villages distributed through-

\* As regards tea, application is made to retailers direct from the Department, through the post.

out the United Kingdom. Altogether 650 towns and villages are reported upon. The total number of retailers applied to is about 5,500 at present, but this is not a full indication of the basis of the returns, as many of these retailers have a number of shops at which identical prices are maintained. In some cases also prices are so regulated by Food Control Order or by arrangement among traders, that an article is sold at a uniform price throughout a locality, the price being known to everybody.

*Compilation of Statistics.*—The local officers of the Ministry summarise the information obtained for their districts, and forward statements showing, for each article of food included, the predominant price at the current date and the amount of the change in such prices since the previous report. Both these sets of figures are tabulated in the Department, as a useful check is provided by comparing the current prices with those of the previous month as altered by the changes reported. The reports and tabulation sheets are then scrutinised by an experienced officer of the Department, and if this scrutiny reveals discrepancies or apparent inaccuracies, needing further explanation, supplementary enquiries are made in order that the figures may be verified or corrected. The columns of tabulation are then added, and the average price of each article is arrived at, separately for large towns† (those with populations over 50,000) and for smaller places, by taking the unweighted arithmetical average (i.e., the figures tabulated for each item are added together and divided by the total number of entries). A calculation is then made of the percentage increase in the price of each article, as shown by comparing the average price for the current date with that for July, 1914. The percentage for the United Kingdom as a whole is obtained for each article by taking the arithmetic mean (i.e., the half-way point) between the percentage for the large towns and that for the smaller places.

Having thus arrived at the average percentage increase in the price of each separate article of food, it is necessary to combine these percentages so as to obtain a single figure representing the general average increase in food prices. The individual percentages vary considerably, beef prices, for example, having little more than doubled, while granulated sugar is about four times the pre-war price. As very different proportions of pre-war income were spent on beef and sugar, it would not be correct simply to add together the percentages shown for these items and divide by the number of items. It is necessary to allow for the difference in the importance of each item in the pre-war budget, and this is done by multiplying each percentage by a number (generally described, for convenience, as a "weight") based on the relative importance of the several articles and dividing the product by the sum of these "weights." The "weights" used are based on the average expenditure shown by 1,944 urban working-class family budgets collected by the Board of Trade in 1904. The adoption of "weights" based on the expenditure of 1904 was not invalidated by changes in quantities between 1904 and 1914, because the changes in quantity (which were generally slight) were largely counterbalanced by changes in price-level, with the result that the proportions of income spent on the different commodities could not have been sensibly altered except as regards margarine, for which a special allowance was made. The particulars for the several items are given in the following Table, in which the last two columns illustrate the arithmetical process by which the general average for food is computed from the percentage increases for the several items. The percentages given are those obtained from the current returns, relating to 1st March, 1920:—

(1) Article.	(2) Average expenditure on these articles in Budgets of 1904.	(3) "Weights" proportional to such expenditures.	(4) Percentage Increase up to 1st March, 1920.	(5) Result of multiplying (3) by (4).
Beef .. .. .	s. d. 2 5½	48	114	5,472
Mutton .. .. .	1 2½	24	110	2,640
Bacon .. .. .	1 11½	19	156	2,964
Fish .. .. .	5½	9	113	1,017
Flour .. .. .	1 0½	20	52	1,040
Bread .. .. .	2 6½	50	63	3,150
Tea .. .. .	1 1½	22	89	1,958
Sugar .. .. .	1 11½	19	290	5,510
Milk .. .. .	1 3½	25	107	4,925
Butter .. .. .	2 3½	41	154	6,314
Cheese .. .. .	6½	10	130	1,300
Margarine .. .. .	10	10	93	930
Eggs .. .. .	1 0	19	229	4,351
Potatoes .. .. .	11	18	162	2,916
Total .. .. .	17 1¼	334	..	44,487

\* Weighted Average Increase =  $44,487 \div 334 = 133$  per cent.

\* All processes of tabulation, and computation are carefully checked to ensure accuracy; the returns received are subjected to a critical examination, and supplementary enquiries are made where necessary. It has not been thought necessary to repeat this in every section of this statement. † Separate returns are obtained for different districts in the Metropolitan Area, and by this means London is given its appropriate weight in the statistics.

‡ Including an estimate of 6d. for margarine. The total expenditure shown relates, of course, only to the articles specified. For all items of food, the average expenditure in the 1904 budgets was 22s. 6d. (As regards articles omitted, see first paragraph under "FOOD.")

It will be apparent from this illustration that the budget figures are used merely to indicate the relative importance to be attached to the percentage increases in prices ascertained for different commodities for the purpose of arriving at the "weights" or "multipliers" used in combining those increases into a general percentage. If, for example, expenditure on every item in the budget were doubled, and all the resulting "weights" were doubled, the resulting calculation, as may be seen by experiment, would give exactly the same percentage increase as before. The calculation is designed to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining the pre-war working-class dietary, as it was, and it is no part of the purpose of the statistics to consider whether that dietary was or was not adequate. It may also be observed that small alterations in the proportion of income spent on different items would not appreciably affect the calculations.

#### II.—RENT.

The Rent Restriction Acts provide that, for the same accommodation, rents of working-class dwellings may not be raised by more than the equivalent of the increase in rates. Information as to these increases in rates and their effect on rents has been obtained from time to time by correspondence with the town clerks of 100 of the principal towns. The information relates to unfurnished dwelling-houses of the type usually occupied by working-class families, and account is taken of the increased rents due to increased rates.

#### III.—CLOTHING.

*Collection of Information.*—In order to estimate the increase in the prices of clothing, information is obtained as to the movement of retail prices of men's suits and overcoats (ready-made and bespoke), woollen and cotton materials for women's outer garments\*, woollen and cotton underclothing and hosiery†, and boots. The information relates to those descriptions of articles which are most generally purchased by the working classes, i.e., to relatively low-priced grades.

An enquiry form is posted each month to a selection of representative outfitters, drapers, and boot retailers in all the large towns in Great Britain. Before the form is despatched to a retailer the prices quoted by him at the previous enquiry are entered on it, and he is asked to quote the current price for the same article and quality as before, or for the most nearly corresponding article or quality. The descriptions of articles for which quotations are given vary with different retailers.

*Compilation of Statistics.*—For other commodities, e.g., foodstuffs, the predominant prices are averaged and this average forms the basis of the final figures. For articles of clothing, however, the range of prices and qualities is so wide that this method is unsuitable, and the method adopted is therefore to compute a separate percentage increase for each quotation supplied by each retailer, to tabulate these percentages, and to combine them for each article by taking the simple arithmetical average of the percentages. The resulting figures are combined into groups of similar kinds of articles, by averaging, and these group figures are then averaged to give the general figure.

It will be observed that part of the information collected relates to the prices of materials for clothing, instead of the articles of clothing themselves, because for the former alone could comparative prices be obtained over a period with a fair measure of accuracy. In times when prices were moving slowly such figures could be held to represent fairly the increase in the prices of the articles of clothing, but recent increases in the prices of textiles have been so great that in utilising the prices of materials to obtain an estimate of the amount of the increase in the price of clothing, an allowance is made for the fact that the cost of making up has not advanced similarly. Of course, where garments are made up at home the increase in the cost of the material closely represents the increase in the cost of the garment.

It will be recognised that owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in the stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price-changes, it is not possible to calculate with precision the average percentage change in prices of clothing, and the percentage indicated by the method of averaging described above can only be regarded as an approximation.

#### IV.—FUEL AND LIGHT.

*Collection of Information.*—The items included in this group are coal, gas, oil, candles and matches. Statements are obtained each month from correspondents as to the prices of coal in 30 of the principal towns, and of gas in 26 of the principal towns. The figures obtained in this way are supplemented, from time to time, by information from all the large towns. Returns as to the prices of oil,

\* Viz., costume cloth, tweed, serge, frieze, cashmere, print, zephyr, sateen, drill, galatun.

† Viz., woollen vests (men's and women's), woollen pants, men's merino and cotton socks, women's woollen and cotton stockings, flannel, flannellette, calico, longcloth, shirting.

candles and matches are obtained each month direct from retailers in 28 of the principal towns. In all cases the correspondent or retailer is supplied with the prices returned at the previous enquiry, so as to ensure that the quotations shall be comparable.

*Compilation of Statistics.*—The prices quoted are tabulated and scrutinised, and an average price is then arrived at, for each of the five articles, by totalling the quotations and dividing by the number of entries. A computation is then made of the percentage increase shown by the average price of each article over the average price of the same article at July, 1914. The percentage increases so ascertained are combined into a general average for fuel and light by weighting them in accordance with their approximate relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, the proportions taken being 6 for coal, 3 for gas, and 1 for oil, candles and matches together, these figures being equivalent to pre-war average expenditures of 1s. 6d. to 2s. a week on coal, 9d. to 1s. on gas, and about 3d. on oil, candles and matches.

#### V.—OTHER ITEMS.

*Collection of Information.*—The items included in the statistics under this heading are soap and soda; domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery; tobacco and cigarettes; fares; and newspapers. Of these, the prices of soap and soda are ascertained each month from shopkeepers in 28 of the principal towns and those of ironmongery, brushes and pottery from shopkeepers in 22 of the principal towns. Particulars of the changes which have occurred in the prices of tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers, are mostly available through the medium of public announcements, and when necessary these have been supplemented by special enquiries. The increases so ascertained for each item have been combined, after consideration of the relative importance of the different items, so as to enable the Department to form an estimate of the average increase in prices of these items, taken as a whole, and its effect on the general percentage increase for all items. There is considerable variation both in the total amount of expenditure and in the distribution of the amount among the several items, but the importance of these items is small relatively to the total family expenditure, so that the precise amount of increase is not a matter of substantial importance in its influence on the general result.

#### COMBINATION OF ALL ITEMS INCLUDED.

In order to arrive at a single figure representing the increase since July, 1914, in the prices of all the items taken together, the average percentage increases under each of the main groups of expenditure referred to above are combined in accordance with their estimated relative importance in average pre-war working-class expenditure, the "weights" used being as follows: food, 7½; rent (including rates), 2; clothing, 1½; fuel and light, 1; other items included, ½. In other words, the percentage increase ascertained for food is multiplied by 7½, that for rent by 2, and so on with the other groups; the results are added together, and the total is divided by 12½ (the sum of the multipliers or "weights"). The effect is to obtain the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living.

With regard to the basis of these weights, the budgets collected in 1904, to which reference has already been made, showed that, on the average, 22s. 6d. out of a family income of 36s. 10d. per week was spent on food, or about three-fifths of the total. Between 1904 and 1914 there were almost equal increases, on the average, in prices and wages, and it is, therefore, unlikely that this proportion would have altered appreciably during that period; the total "weight" allotted to food is, therefore, three-fifths of the total of 12½, i.e., 7½.

Information as to rents, which was obtained in the course of the Enquiry into Cost of Living in 1912, showed that the average working-class rent in the industrial towns was about 5s. 6d. to 6s. per week.† In 1914 it was a little higher—probably about 6s. per week. That is to say, the proportion of the total family income which was expended on rent amounted to between one-sixth and one-seventh, and the "weight" taken for rent is accordingly 2, out of the total of 12½.

As regards clothing, there are wide variations in the expenditure of different sections of the working-classes, but pre-war investigations showed that, on the average, expenditure on clothing before the war was less than that on rent, in many cases much less. In the absence of exact statistics a weight of 1½ (out of the total of 12½) is taken for clothing, on the basis of pre-war expenditure by working-class families estimated to average 4s. 6d. to 5s. a week.

For fuel and light also there are no extensive statistical data as to expenditure before the war, but such information as is available indicates that the average expenditure was probably about 2s. 9d. to 3s. a week, which yields a weight of 1 (out of a total of 12½). The weight of ½ for the other

\* As indicated by prices of saucepans, kettles, frypans, bowls, pails, scrubbing brushes, banister brushes, brooms, cups and saucers, plates, basins, dishes, jugs, and tea-pots.

† In some towns, notably London, the rents paid were considerably higher than this average whilst in others they were appreciably lower.



items included was taken as fairly representing average expenditure on these particular items.

ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICS.

The list of items included in the statistics is considered sufficiently extensive and representative to provide a sound basis for estimating the average increase in the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living of a working-class family. As regards items which are not included, it may be observed that they form in the aggregate only a very small proportion of total working-class weekly expenditure, and that some have increased in price more, and others less than the average. Consequently it is very unlikely that the general average increase would be appreciably affected by the inclusion of a larger number of items, even if it were found practicable to extend the list. It will be evident that if a particular item of expenditure had risen by about the same amount (130 per cent.) as the items included in the statistics, its omission or inclusion would have no effect on the general percentage, and that the omission of certain small items of expenditure as to which reliable statistics are not obtainable would only become important if the average percentage rise in the price of these omitted items (taken together) were either very much below or very much above the general average.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

The following Joint Industrial Councils have held their first meeting this year:—Ministry of Munitions (Industrial Establishments) (February 18th); Local Authorities—Administrative, Technical and Clerical Staffs (February 25th). Constitutions have been drafted, and inaugural meetings of Joint Industrial Councils arranged, for the following additional industries: Glass Industry (March 11th); Entertainments (March 18th); Air Ministry (Industrial Establishments) (March 23rd); Surgical Instruments (April 14th).

Among the more important topics with which Joint Industrial Councils have dealt recently are the reorganisation of industry, education, unemployed insurance and workmen's compensation. Notes on these matters and a statement of the principal wages agreements negotiated this year on Joint Industrial Councils are given below:—

Reorganisation of Industry.

**Building Trades Industrial Council.**—The Scientific Management and Costs Committee of the Building Trades Industrial Council has decided that its revised report shall be presented in two sections, viz., a code of regulations for the whole industry recommended for inclusion in the working rule agreements between employers' associations and Trade Unions; and a complete scheme of democratic control for voluntary adoption. It is understood that the report will include proposals for the decasualisation of labour, standard rates of pay, the systematic remuneration of management, and other matters.

The Resettlement Committee of this Council has approved for presentation to the Council a report dealing with the labour supply for housing schemes. The report comprises a critical survey of the present supply of labour available, examines the statistics relative to the amount of labour required, and makes recommendations as to the means by which an adequate supply of labour may be maintained.

**Civil Service: Administrative and Legal Departments.**—The report of the Special Committee appointed to deal with the reorganisation of the Civil Service was presented to the Council at the meeting held on the 20th February, and is now on sale as a Stationery Office publication, price 3d. It will be discussed, and the report of the sub-committee on the position of temporary staffs presented, at the meeting on March 19th.

Education.

A comprehensive report on education and technical training for the industry has been prepared by a Committee of the Building Trades Industrial Council. Education Committees have recently been set up by the Industrial Councils for Heating and Domestic Engineering, and the Silk Industry. The subject has also been discussed in relation to the continued education clauses of the Fisher Act by the Industrial Council for Needles, Fishhooks and Fishing Tackle.

Unemployment Insurance.

The proposals of the Unemployment Insurance Bill have been explained by Officers of the Ministry of Labour at several Council meetings, and 10 Joint Industrial Councils have recently had the matter under consideration. In certain cases the possibility of contracting-out or of supplementary schemes is being explored by Committees.

Workmen's Compensation.

At the instance of the Home Office Committee this matter has been brought before Joint Industrial Councils the more recent to discuss it being the Industrial Councils for Hosiery, Music Trades, Rubber, Tin-Mining, Silk, and Printing and Allied Trades. In certain cases the two sides of the Council have found it more expedient to deal with the question independently.

Wages Agreements.

**Bobbin and Shuttle Making.**—The two sides of the Council have concluded an agreement stabilising wages in the in-

dustry for the remainder of the year; the agreement gives the following advances:—

	As from 1st Feb., 1920.	Additional as from 1st July, 1920.
	s. d.	s. d.
To male workers over 21, skilled and unskilled ...	4 6	4 6
To all female workers over 18 ...	3 6	3 6
To all juveniles ...	1 6	1 6

The full award of 9s. will bring the wages of unskilled male workers in this industry up to a minimum of £3 3s., and skilled workers to a minimum of £4 a week.

**Cable Making Industry.**—As a result of claims submitted by certain Trade Unions on behalf of the women workers the Negotiating Committee of the Council has now defined three grades of occupation, the wages for which have been fixed as follows: Grade A, 41s. per week; Grade B, 43s. per week; Grade C, 45s. per week. Women still engaged on occupations coming within the Schedule for men to receive 45s. per week.

**Carpet Industry.**—An agreement reached at a Council meeting on 16th January gives an advance of 15 per cent. on basic rates to pieceworkers and timeworkers from 10th January until the end of September. The Executive Committee of the Council is also to act as a Standing Wage Committee to go into the question of arranging a sliding scale by which wages shall be adjusted on the basis of a rise or fall of 10 per cent. in the LABOUR GAZETTE figures for the cost of living for the preceding month.

**Flour Milling.**—At a Council meeting held on 27th February the Chairman announced that the Executive Committee after prolonged negotiations had agreed the following advances with the Trade Unions to meet the demand for a further advance in wages:—

Class A mills, 5s. per week. Retrospective pay, 45s.	
„ B „ 3s. 6d. „ „ „ 31s. 6d.	
„ C „ 2s. „ „ „ 18s.	

The classification referred to is that fixed by the Joint Industrial Council on the joint basis of locality and roller capacity.

**Paint, Colour and Varnish.**—An important flat rate agreement for consolidated minimum wages rates in the United Kingdom was adopted at a special meeting of the Council on 4th February. The minimum rates are based on a 47-hour week except in those cases where a shorter working week is already in operation, and the agreement includes a clause "that the trade union leaders agree to encourage the workers to provide greater output." The rates are as follows:—

- (a) For men of 21 and over, 63s. per week (or its equivalent per hour).
- (b) For youths aged 14 ... 16s.-18s.
- „ „ „ 15 ... 20s.-22s.
- „ „ „ 16 ... 25s.-27s.
- „ „ „ 17 ... 31s.-33s.
- „ „ „ 18 ... 38s.-40s.
- „ „ „ 19 ... 45s.-47s.
- „ „ „ 20 ... 52s.-56s.

The first-named figure represents the minimum rate, the second figure represents the amount of increase an employer may pay to specially qualified youths in order to encourage efficiency.

- (c) For women and girls aged 14 ... 14s.
- „ „ „ 15 ... 17s.
- „ „ „ 16 ... 24s.
- „ „ „ 17 ... 30s.
- „ „ „ 18 ... 34s. 6d.
- „ „ „ 19 ... 35s. 6d.
- „ „ „ 20 ... 37s.
- „ „ „ 21 ... 38s.

This arrangement is not to affect the payment of the advances of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. to women and girls previously agreed upon, provided that the total wage does not exceed 38s. per week.

The agreement also provides, with certain safeguards, for one week's holiday with pay per year and for payment for the six statutory holidays. The agreement is not to be subject to review before 1st July, 1920.

**Tramways.**—Arising from an application for an increase in wages submitted by the National Transport Workers' Federation at a Council meeting held on 26th February, the Council has decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider the rise in the cost of living, the bonuses which other classes of workers of a similar character have received since 1914 and the general financial position of tramway undertakings. The sub-committee has made arrangements to procure the necessary information.

**Waterworks Undertakings.**—The Council resolved at a meeting on 20th February that time-and-a-quarter rates be paid to all men continually engaged on night work.

**Welsh Plate and Sheet.**—At a Council meeting held on 19th January an agreement was reached by which the base rates of wages are advanced 40 per cent. up to 3rd April next when the position will be again reviewed.

**Wire Manufacture.**—The Executive Committee meeting on March 3rd agreed to recommend to the Council the application of the York engineering trade agreement of 12th December, 1919, to the wire industry. This would mean a bonus of 3s. 6d. per week to ancillary women workers.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

EX-SERVICE men who are unemployed are entitled to out-of-work donation for a specified period during the first twelve months subsequent to demobilisation, while for those who have exhausted their rights to benefit under this scheme an extension for a further nine weeks at a reduced rate of payment has been granted up to 31st March, 1920.

In the following table the claims to benefit at 27th February, 1920, are analysed according to industries in which the applicants have been classified:—

Industries.	Number claiming out-of-work donation at 27th February, 1920.		
	Under Original Scheme.	Under Special Extension Scheme.	Total.
<b>INSURED INDUSTRIES.</b>			
Building and Construction of Works..	11,724	1,992	13,656
Shipbuilding .. .. .	7,145	857	8,002
Engineering and Ironfounding..	37,137	4,357	41,494
Construction of Vehicles .. .. .	2,411	212	2,623
Sawmilling, Packing Case Making, etc.	1,567	141	1,708
Ammunition .. .. .	61	12	73
Chemicals, etc. .. .. .	494	39	533
Iron and Steel production .. .. .	1,013	106	1,119
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	2,730	225	2,955
Brick, Tile, etc. .. .. .	298	17	315
Other Insured Industries..	1,078	85	1,163
<b>Total, Insured Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>63,321</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>71,303</b>
<b>UNINSURED INDUSTRIES.</b>			
Agriculture .. .. .	12,322	839	13,161
Conveyance of Men, Goods, etc. .. .	49,896	7,761	57,657
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	2,103	528	2,631
Textiles .. .. .	6,371	825	7,196
Commercial .. .. .	17,435	1,670	19,105
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	5,790	392	6,182
Dress .. .. .	6,324	564	6,888
Domestic Service, etc. .. .. .	12,137	1,217	13,354
General Labourers .. .. .	55,155	8,746	63,901
Other Uninsured Industries .. .. .	23,637	1,854	25,491
<b>Total, Uninsured Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>193,640</b>	<b>24,196</b>	<b>217,836</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>286,961</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>319,139</b>

Compared with the total at 30th January, the number claiming donation at 27th February shows a total decrease of 83,034. Of this decrease, 72,890 was accounted for under the original scheme, and 10,144 was accounted for under the special extension scheme. The decline in the numbers of ex-Service men on donation set in after the 16th January, and is mainly the result of the settlement of the prolonged moulders' dispute. It has, however, been accelerated since the 27th January by the exhaustion of claims to the special nine weeks' extension in the case of a considerable number of ex-service men. The industries showing the largest decreases since 30th January were Engineering and Ironfounding, Transport, Building and Construction of Works and General Labourers, these four groups accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total decline.

Since the Armistice 4,219,833 men have been discharged or demobilised from the Forces, and the total number of applicants at 27th February represents only 6.9 per cent. of this total.

In the following table the numbers claiming donation at 27th February are analysed geographically:—

Divisions.	Number claiming Out-of-work Donation at 27th February, 1920.		
	Under original Scheme.	Under special Extension Scheme.	Total.
London and South Eastern ...	77,614	8,170	85,784
South Western ...	32,777	3,361	36,138
South Midlands and Eastern ...	25,260	2,443	27,703
West Midlands ...	14,986	1,486	16,472
Yorkshire and East Midlands ...	17,073	2,300	19,373
North Western ...	30,419	4,944	35,363
Northern ...	9,092	1,736	10,828
Scotland ...	24,062	2,903	26,965
Wales ...	5,134	736	5,870
Ireland ...	20,544	4,099	24,643
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>256,961</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>289,139</b>

The largest number of policies lodged was in the London and South-Eastern Division, which accounted for nearly one-third of the total. The South-Western and the North-Western Divisions each accounted for about one-eighth of the total.

As regards the resettlement of ex-Service men, the records of the Employment Exchanges show that in Great Britain 20,343 non-disabled ex-Service men were found employment by the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 6th February, 1920. Figures for non-disabled and disabled

men in Ireland cannot be given separately, but in the same period 655 ex-Service men of both classes were found work by the Employment Exchanges in Ireland.

The number of non-disabled ex-Service men who were on the Live Register of the Exchanges at 27th February is analysed by divisions in the following table:—

Division.	Number on Live Register at 27th February, 1920.
London and South Eastern ...	63,716
South Western ...	25,419
South Midlands and Eastern ...	21,028
West Midlands ...	11,827
Yorkshire and East Midlands ...	14,684
North Western ...	29,189
Northern ...	8,357
Scotland ...	21,296
Wales ...	3,050
Ireland ...	21,142
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>219,708</b>

An important phase of the work of the Employment Exchanges is that of arranging for assistance to be granted in respect of apprenticeships interrupted by the War. At 1st March the number of ex-Service men for whom arrangements for assistance under the scheme had been completed was 30,051, of whom 11,028 were in engineering, 5,085 in building, 3,586 in printing and allied trades, and 1,907 in shipbuilding.

Particular attention is being paid by the Employment Exchanges to the settlement of disabled ex-Service men. In Great Britain during the period of four weeks ended 6th February, 1920, 4,855 disabled ex-Service men were placed by the Exchanges in their first employment after discharge from the Forces, while in 292 cases the men have been placed a second or subsequent time.

The disabilities from which these men are suffering are carefully classified, and an analysis by disability of the Live Register of Exchanges in Great Britain at 6th February, 1920, is given in the following table:—

Division.	Nature of Disability.						
	Arm and Hand.	Lung.	Heart.	Internal Trouble.	Leg and Foot.	Neurasthenia.	Other.
London and S.E. ...	1,362	573	691	387	1,957	632	2,295
South Western ..	371	111	125	138	493	104	478
S. Mids. and E. ..	866	310	344	233	885	191	973
West Midlands ..	440	188	183	127	524	96	558
Yorks and E. Mids.	593	270	248	208	721	147	1,000
North Western ..	1,023	513	389	271	1,338	239	1,909
Northern .. .. .	237	43	55	32	256	40	281
Scotland .. .. .	805	354	362	417	1,011	218	1,675
Wales .. .. .	170	75	79	50	212	64	373
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>8,950</b>

Of the above 30,607 disabled men on the Live Register, nearly one-fourth were leg and foot cases, while nearly one-fifth were arm and hand cases. The Live Register of disabled men shows a decrease of 4,217 compared with a month earlier, although 9,066 fresh applicants were registered during the month.

In order to assist the disabled men who are still unemployed a special appeal was issued in September by the King to employers of labour, asking for the employment of disabled men on a percentage basis. At 27th February, 1920, 13,172 undertakings to employ the suggested percentage of disabled men had been accepted by the local Employment Committees, and a further 423 applications were awaiting consideration and acceptance.

COAL OUTPUT.

PROVISIONAL figures of the weekly tonnage output of coal during the four weeks ended 28th February are given below.

District.	Week ended 7th Feb.	Week ended 14th Feb.	Week ended 21st Feb.	Week ended 28th Feb.
Northumberland .. .. .	227,343	240,178	223,192	231,742
Durham .. .. .	841,641	884,556	848,024	875,204
Yorkshire .. .. .	772,339	787,605	787,725	778,916
Lancs., Ches. and N. Wales .. .	460,882	457,985	453,394	458,512
Derby, Notts, and Leicester .. .	594,408	601,342	596,010	599,848
Staffs., Shropshire, Warwick and Worcester .. .. .	381,801	361,056	357,335	360,099
South Wales and Mon. .. .. .	1,006,739	1,004,949	1,006,423	983,999
Other English Districts .. .. .	101,561	98,306	97,322	97,146
Scotland .. .. .	678,823	663,334	678,915	670,466
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,846,167</b>	<b>4,897,311</b>	<b>4,855,845</b>	<b>4,835,928</b>



PAUPERISM DURING THE WAR.

A House of Commons Return\* recently issued gives a survey of the movement of pauperism in England and Wales during the war. The following passages and statistics are extracted from this Return:—

One immediate result of the outbreak of war was widespread dislocation of industry, with a consequent sharp rise of about 30,000 in the numbers seeking relief. Within a very short time, however, industry adjusted itself to war conditions and the number in receipt of relief fell, until on 1st January, 1915, the total number was only 500 in excess of the corresponding number on the preceding 1st January.

Apart from the usual seasonal increases, the fall was continued throughout the war period. The figures for 1st January, 1914, and for corresponding dates in the mid-winter of each subsequent year are:—

	Persons receiving Relief.		
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Per 1,000 of Estimated Civilian Population.
1st January, 1914..	761,500	Not stated	in Return.
1st January, 1915..	762,000	20.6	19.4
1st January, 1916..	685,000	18.4	18.5
30th December, 1916..	637,000	17.0	17.4
29th December, 1917..	537,000	15.6	17.4
28th December, 1918..	555,000	14.8	16.6

Many factors contributed to this decrease. Among probable causes may be mentioned enlistment, the unsatisfied demand for male labour of even the lowest grade, the accompanying high wages, and the unprecedented extent of the paid employment of women; the steady income derived from separation allowances, pensions, &c., by poor people whose income had previously been uncertain; and the existence of forms of assistance outside the poor-law.

The rates per cent. at which the various classes of persons in receipt of relief decreased are shown in the following Table:—

	Decrease per cent.
Lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals and licensed houses ...	19
Casuals .....	80
Persons receiving outdoor medical relief only .....	31
Other persons relieved—	
In institutions .....	29
Outdoor .....	27

The number of casuals was falling rapidly before the war, but the rate of decrease was greatly accelerated by war conditions. Regarding the country as a whole, the number of casuals in December, 1918, was but one-fifth of the number there had been in January, 1915.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief (other than those in lunatic asylums, casuals, and persons in receipt of medical relief only) fell from 633,600 on 1st January, 1915, to 456,600 on 28th December, 1918, a decrease of 177,000, or 28 per cent. An analysis of this total gives the following results:—

	Number on		Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent. excluding Persons over 70.
	1st Jan., 1915.	28th Dec., 1918.		
Men .. ..	162,800	92,500	43	47
Women .. ..	234,200	179,500	23	24
Children .. ..	236,600	184,600	22	22

Thus, while the number of adult men under 70 years of age in receipt of relief was reduced by nearly one-half, the number of children, women and the aged was reduced by less than one in four.

SPANISH LABOUR DEPARTMENT REORGANISED.

In the November LABOUR GAZETTE an account was given of the organisation and functions of the Institute of Social Reforms (the official Labour Department of Spain) in connection with certain changes introduced by a Royal Decree of 14th October, 1919. According to *La Publicidad* of 7th December last, a subsequent amendment has since been made consisting of the addition of four further representatives of the Government in the General Meeting, making a total of sixteen Government representatives out of sixty-four members. The Institute is also empowered in special cases to include temporarily in the General Meeting persons specially qualified to deal with important subjects, these persons not to have the right to vote.

\* "Persons in Receipt of Poor Law Relief (England and Wales)," No. 320 of 1919. Price 2d. net.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ABROAD.

HOLLAND.

NEW ACT RELATING TO HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT (EIGHT-HOUR DAY) AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

THIS Act, which was passed on 1st November, 1919, but has not yet come into operation, applies to all work done in and about (1) factories and workshops, (2) bakeries, (3) shops, (4) offices, (5) pharmacies, (6) coffee-houses and hotels, and (7) hospitals. Expressly excluded are agriculture, horticulture, forestry, underground and surface work in mines, and domestic service.

The provisions of the Act fall under two main heads: (a) Limitation of hours, and (b) protection of employed women and young persons.

(a) *Limitation of hours.*—In factories and workshops, bakeries and offices the normal hours are not to exceed eight per day, or 45 per week, for all workers. In shops, pharmacies and hospitals, and for work done outside factories and workshops, offices, pharmacies, coffee-houses, hotels and hospitals the hours are normally not to exceed 10 per day and 55 per week. Wide exemptions are to be allowed under specified conditions. In bakeries, Sunday work and all work between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., subject to various exceptions, are prohibited for all workers. As a general rule, work is not to be done after 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

(b) *Protection of women and young persons.*—Any work by children under 14 years of age or by those to whom the Education Act is applicable is prohibited. Young persons (i.e., persons between 14 and 18) are not to work on Sundays, except outside factories and workshops, shops, offices, etc. Young persons may not work outside factories, workshops, shops, etc., between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.; in shops and in coffee-houses and hotels between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.; in offices between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. In factories workers over 15 may do certain defined work or work under certain defined conditions between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. and between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. It is implied, therefore, that the hours during which young persons may not normally work in factories are 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. By Royal Decree certain kinds of work or work under certain conditions to be defined by such Decree may not be done by young persons or women on the ground of its danger to health, morality or life. Women may not work for at least two weeks before and six weeks after confinement.

AUSTRIA.

THE length of the working day in Austrian industries was restricted to eight hours as a general rule by an Act passed on 19th December, 1918. This measure, however, was temporary only and has now been repealed and replaced by the Act of 17th December, 1919. The following summary of the principal provisions of the new Act is based on the text as given in *Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Fürsorge* for 15th January, 1920.

The hours of labour of manual and non-manual workers in undertakings subject to the provisions of the Industrial Code must not exceed eight in any 24, apart from intervals for rest, etc. Women and girls of any age and lads under 18 years are not allowed to work more than 44 hours in the week, nor after noon on Saturdays. These maxima must also be observed in the case of persons employed in shops and offices and in State and municipal undertakings not carried on for profit, in State monopoly establishments, in theatres and exhibitions, and in places where periodicals are printed or sold. This limit may be extended to meet the case of unforeseen emergencies which do not occur periodically, but such extensions must be reported to the political authorities of first instance. Where there is a shortage of labour the authorities may grant permits to individual employers for extension of the working hours up to ten per diem, but such occasions must not exceed 30 in number in the year, except in seasonal trades where the maximum is 60. Where the working hours are laid down in a collective agreement the eight-hour rule does not apply, provided the total weekly hours specified do not exceed 48; the daily hours agreed upon will then become the legal maximum.

Provision is made in the Act for ascertaining the views of employers and workpeople in regard to exemptions from the law. An advisory council composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workpeople is to be formed for certain groups of trades, and the State Department for Social Welfare will consult these bodies before granting exemptions.

Any work performed in excess of the recognised normal hours is to be paid for at a higher rate, which must be at least 50 per cent. in advance of the wage for ordinary hours. For piece-workers the rate is the average sum per hour worked. The hourly rate is also to be computed for non-manual workers paid by the month, with proportionate increases where additional allowances are made at periods other than monthly.

For workers employed in railway and steamship undertakings and in the postal, telegraph and telephone services the limit of hours is fixed at 48 per week.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK.

THE issue for 18th February 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 third quarter of 1919. (For figures relating to the previous quarter, see p. 519 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919.)

The number of persons included in the latest returns is approximately 100,600, and the chief industries covered are metal and engineering, building, food preparation, pottery and cement, textile, paper and printing, clothing, wood-working, and chemical.

The general result of the computation shows that the average hourly earnings in the industries had risen by 31 per cent. since the preceding quarter (April to June, 1919), and by 238 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 wages in September, 1919, with those prevailing in 1914 it should be borne in mind that by September, 1919, working hours had decreased from about 10 to 8 or 8½ hours per diem, and that the purchasing value of the krone has been reduced by 55 per cent. In other words, by September, 1919, the cost of living had risen by 122 per cent.\*

MEMBERSHIP OF BELGIAN TRADE UNIONS, 1919.

The issue of the *Revue du Travail* for 15th December quotes, on the authority of a Belgian Trade Union organ, certain statistics showing the approximate membership of organisations affiliated to the Central Federation of Trade Unions (*Commission Syndicale du Parti Ouvrier et des Syndicats Ouvriers*) in September or October, 1919, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1913.† The aggregate shows an advance from 126,714, to 613,500—an increase of about 380 per cent. The groups of trades most strongly represented at the later date are as follows:—

	Membership.	
	1913	1919
Miners .. ..	18,546	117,000
Metal workers .. ..	26,606	100,000
Railway workers .. ..	—	85,000
Building trades .. ..	10,245	50,000
Textile operatives .. ..	21,500	50,000
Factory workers (trades not specified)	3,510	45,000
Transport workers .. ..	4,705	40,000
Stone workers .. ..	13,900	21,000
Diamond cutters .. ..	3,831	13,000
Employees of public authorities .. ..	3,205	12,000
Tobacco workers .. ..	2,900	11,000
Clerks and other non-manual workers .. ..	1,570	10,000
Food preparation workers .. ..	900	10,000

RETAIL PRICES:

UNITED KINGDOM: PRICES AT 1st MARCH.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

Principal articles of Food .. ..	133%
All Items included (Food, Rent, Clothing, Fuel, Light, etc.) .. ..	130%

Food.

Owing mainly to the fall in the price of eggs, there was a further slight decline in the general level of retail prices of food as compared with a month earlier. The average price of fresh eggs was approximately 4d. each at 1st March, the corresponding figure for February being 5½d. Prices of milk also showed a further slight drop, and there was a decline in the prices of fish averaging between 5 and 10 per cent.

On the other hand the price of Government butter was advanced from 2s. 8d. per lb. to 3s. per lb. from 23rd February, while margarine showed an average rise at 1st March, as compared with 2nd February, of 1d. per lb. With potatoes there was an advance of about 1d. per 7 lbs. The remaining articles showed no appreciable change in price.

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 March, 1920. In making comparisons between prices at different times of the year it

\* From the Table appearing at p. 124 it will be seen that there has been a further rise in the cost of living in Denmark, the figure for January, 1920, being 142 per cent. higher than in 1914.  
† The total number of trade unionists in Belgium in 1913 was estimated at 202,746.

is necessary to remember the seasonal variations in the prices of some articles:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated)			Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (−) at 1st Mar., 1920, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.	1st Mar., 1920.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1918.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. ..	0 2½	1 3	1 8½	+ 0 11	+ 0 4
Thin Flank .. ..	0 8½	1 3	1 3	+ 0 8½	..
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. ..	0 7½	1 8	1 3½	+ 0 8½	− 4
Thin Flank .. ..	0 4½	1 2½	0 8	+ 0 5	− 5
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. ..	0 10½	1 8½	1 9	+ 0 10½	+ 0 1
Breast .. ..	0 6½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 0 7	+ 0 1
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. ..	0 8½	1 9	1 4	+ 0 9½	− 5
Breast .. ..	0 4	1 1	0 8	+ 0 4	− 5
Bacon (streaky)* .. ..	0 11½	2 3	2 4½	+ 1 5½	+ 1 1½
Flour .. .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	1 4	+ 0 5½	..
Bread .. .. per 4 lb.	0 6½	0 8	0 6½	+ 0 2½	+ 0 1
Tea .. ..	1 6½	2 8	2 10½	+ 1 4½	+ 2 1
Sugar (granulated) .. ..	0 2	0 7	0 8	+ 0 6	+ 1
Milk .. .. per quart	0 3½	0 8½	0 10½	+ 0 6½	+ 2
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	1 2½	2 6½	3 0½	+ 1 9½	+ 6
Salt .. ..	1 2	2 6½	3 0½	+ 1 10	+ 6
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* .. ..	0 8½	1 8	1 8	+ 0 11½	..
Margarine .. ..	0 7½	1 2	1 1½	+ 0 9½	− 0 1
Eggs (fresh) .. .. each	0 14	0 6½	0 4	+ 0 2½	− 2 1
Potatoes .. .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	1 0½	+ 0 8	+ 5

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st March in relation to the prices of July, 1914, 1st November, 1918, and 2nd February, 1920:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st March, 1920, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for United Kingdom at	
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	2nd Feb., 1920.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. ..	107	114	110	103	110
Thin Flank .. ..	133	122	128	126	127
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. ..	117	115	116	175	116
Thin Flank .. ..	107	97	102	206	102
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. ..	104	104	104	102	104
Breast .. ..	113	99	108	106	108
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. ..	141	135	133	206	133
Breast .. ..	99	91	95	217	95
Bacon (streaky)* .. ..	161	150	156	142	156
Fish .. ..	118	109	113	167	130
Flour .. ..	50	55	52	52	52
Bread .. ..	66	60	63	55	62
Tea .. ..	90	87	89	73	87
Sugar (granulated) .. ..	3 2	279	290	241	290
Milk .. ..	192	202	197	141	202
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	145	153	149	107	123
Salt .. ..	155	156	156	112	129
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* .. ..	131	128	130	130	130
Margarine .. ..	97	89	93	97	85
Eggs (fresh) .. ..	213	215	229	412	329
Potatoes .. ..	183	136	162	59	142

The average increase in prices, based on the cost of maintaining the pre-war dietary as regards the above articles, was 133 per cent., but the average increase in expenditure on such articles was estimated to be less, viz., 107 per cent., the difference between the two percentages arising from changes in dietary, as indicated by figures supplied by the Ministry of Food.

In the following Table these percentages are given in comparison with the corresponding figures for a month earlier and for 1st November, 1918:—

	Average Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.		
	Large Towns and Villages.	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food at 1st March, 1920, assuming pre-war quantities at both dates .. ..	137	129	133
Corresponding figures for 2nd Feb., 1920 .. ..	139	131	135
" " " 1st Nov., 1918 .. ..	139	128	133
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food at 1st March, 1920, allowing for estimated changes in consumption .. ..	111	103	107
Corresponding figures for 2nd Feb., 1920 .. ..	116	109	112
" " " 1st Nov., 1918 .. ..	101	93	97

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the Returns quote prices for another kind locally representative.  
† Government butter, except in Ireland.



RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

Increases in rents of working-class dwellings have been limited by the Increase of Rent Restriction Acts and, for the same accommodation, rents generally are the same as before the war, except in so far as higher rents have resulted from increased rates. Increases on this account average a little less than 10 per cent. of the pre-war rents.

As regards the prices of clothing, the statistics are designed to relate to the same qualities, or to corresponding qualities, so far as possible. Owing, however, to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price-changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices of clothing. From information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials, and boots, received from retailers (some with large numbers of branch establishments) located 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, now averages about 300 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was nearly 75 per cent. at 1st March. For gas the increase was less than for coal, allowing for the rebate to be granted on the quarter's readings. The prices of lamp oil and candles (cheap kinds) have approximately trebled, while matches show a still greater increase. These 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 between 80 and 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

In order to arrive at a single figure representing the increase since July, 1914, for all the items taken together, the average increases are combined in accordance with their relative importance, the weights used being as follows:— food 7½, rent (including rates) 2, clothing 1½, fuel and light 1, allowance (corresponding to a weight of ½) also being made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware, and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers. The effect of using these weights is to obtain the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living. This percentage for 1st March, 1920, is approximately 130 per cent., a figure which thus represents the average increase since July, 1914, in the prices (including rents) of all the items included in the statistics, taking the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of the various items in 1920 as in 1914. This increase of 130 per cent. at 1st March is about the same as at 2nd February. If the amount of increased taxation or commodities is deducted, the average increase on the prices of July, 1914, is about 6 per cent. less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food, but combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of about 115 per cent.

[NOTE.—On pages 118 to 120 of this issue a full account is given of the sources from which the information contained in the foregoing article is obtained and of the methods employed in compiling the statistics.]

NORWAY.\*

The index number representing the total expenditure of a Norwegian family upon food, fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, etc., at the prices prevailing in December, 1919, shows an increase of 0.4 per cent., as compared with the preceding month, and of 201 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. For food alone the increase in cost since July, 1914, was 199 per cent., for fuel and lighting 288 per cent., for clothing 344 per cent., while for rent the increase was only 29 per cent.

The figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum, and are computed on the assumption that no change has taken place in such standard.

DENMARK.†

The half-yearly computation of the Danish Statistical Department as to the effect of the rise in prices upon the cost of maintaining a family in Copenhagen has now been brought down to January, 1920. The figures for July, 1919, were summarised in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for August last. At the prices prevailing in 1914 the total annual sum required by a working-class family of five persons to meet the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel, lighting, taxation, &c. (such requirements being ascertained by an enquiry carried out in 1909) was £111. The cost of maintaining the same standard was £202 in July, 1918; £211 in January, 1919; £235 in July, 1919; and £268 in January,

1920. It is stated that during the war the consumption of necessaries has changed at various periods, partly owing to the rise in prices and partly as the result of rationing. Due account has been taken of these variations in earlier computations, but in the later they have been ignored except in so far as they might be considered to be permanent, as for example where coarse bread has taken the place of fine bread, and where the greater consumption of margarine has coincided with a diminished use of butter.

Group of Expenditure.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in expenditure in January, 1920, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	Jan., 1919.	July, 1919.
Food:—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef and pork .. .. .	+200.9	+48.8	+23.7
Milk, cheese, eggs, &c. . . .	+185.2	+46.5	+25.6
Margarine, butter, fats .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Fish .. .. .	+73.3	+23.8	-13.3
Bread .. .. .	+105.2	+34.8	+16.7
Flour, oatmeal, &c. . . . .	+224.2	+33.8	+25.9
Potatoes, vegetables and fruit ..	+125.9	-1.6	-14.7
Sugar, groceries, oil, &c. . . .	+104.5	+10.0	+15.2
Total, Food .. .. .	+151.3	+35.1	+18.5
Clothes, boots and washing .. .	+233.0	+11.0	+7.4
Rent and cost of repairs .. .	+44.5	+10.7	+4.4
Fuel and lighting .. .. .	+292.0	+46.3	+34.2
Medical attendance, Trade Union subscriptions, taxes .. .	+78.6	+33.9	+10.3
Other expenditure .. .. .	+120.0	+22.2	+10.0
Total, other items .. .. .	+133.4	+20.6	+11.1
Total, all groups .. .. .	+141.9	+27.4	+14.6

SWEDEN.\*

At the prices prevailing in January the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel, and lighting represents a slight decrease (2.9 per cent.) upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 198 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, January shows a slight decrease of 0.9 per cent. as against December, 1919, but an increase of 213 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

ICELAND.

The November issue of *Hagtitindi*, the journal of the Icelandic Statistical Department, contains data which continue the information as to food prices collected quarterly from various tradesmen at Reykjavik. The general level of prices of necessaries (food, washing materials, fuel and oil), at Reykjavik in October, 1919, rose by 10 per cent. as compared with July last, and was higher by 267 per cent. than in July, 1914. If comparison be limited to articles of food which were actually procurable in October, 1919, it is stated that the increase amounts to 13 per cent. as compared with prices in July last, and to 255 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

ITALY.

Rome.†

The general level of food prices in Rome shows an increase of 9.3 per cent. in January, 1920, as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 175 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 January shows an increase of 7.2 per cent. as compared with December, and an increase of 163 per cent. as compared with the pre-war level.

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

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 February, 1920, was 1.0 per cent. above that of January, and 282 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914. The cost of food alone was 1.4 per cent. higher than in the preceding month and shows an increase of 318 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The cost of clothing in February was 293 per cent. above the pre-war figure, and that of heating and lighting 325 per cent.; rent shows an increase of 8.3 per cent. on the pre-war figure.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.

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

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Office of Labour, Milan.

UNITED STATES.

The general level of retail food prices in the United States in January shows an increase of 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 9 per cent. as compared with January, 1919, and is 97 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the computation of the general level, the various articles of food are "weighted" according to their respective importance in household consumption, and it is assumed that no change has taken place in the standard of living throughout the period under review. (Based on information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

[N.B.—The figures below should be read in connection with the details given under each country in this and previous issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.]

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.					Latest figures available.
	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	
UNITED KINGDOM ..	Per cent. 32	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 133* Mar. '20
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium (Brussels)†	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	267	250 Dec. '19
.. (Antwerp)†	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	273	306 Oct. '19
Denmark .. .. .	28	46	66	87	112	151 Jan. '20
France (Paris)‡	22	32	83	106	161	190 Jan. '20
.. (other Towns)‡	23§	42§	84§	144§	188§	201 4th Qr. '19
Holland (Amsterdam)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	76	99 Dec. '19
Italy (Rome) .. .. .	5¶	..	37	103	106	175 Jan. '20
.. (Milan) .. .. .	..	..	..	225	210	318 Feb. '20
Norway .. .. .	..	60	114	179	189	199 Dec. '19
Spain .. .. .	6**	13**	27**	51**	57	57 Mar. '19
Sweden †	24	42	81	168	210	198 Jan. '20
Switzerland .. .. .	19††	4††	78††	123††	150††	137 Dec. '19
United States .. .. .	2†	9	43	64	86	93 Jan. '20
OVERSEA DOMINIONS						
Australia .. .. .	31	30	26	32††	47	60 Jan. '20
Canada .. .. .	5	14	57	75	86	106 Jan. '20
India (Calcutta) .. .	8	10	16	31	51	53 Jan. '20
New Zealand .. .. .	12	19	27	39	44	58 Jan. '20
South Africa .. .. .	7	16	28	34	39	77 Jan. '20

EMPLOYMENT ABROAD.

GERMANY.

Employment in January.—The *Reichsanzeiger* of 28th February reports as follows regarding the conditions of employment during the month of January:—

"The state of the labour market during the past month was, as before, determined by the coal supply. The effects of the railwaymen's strike in Rhenish Westphalia and Upper Silesia and of the failure of the principal lines of water transport are clearly to be seen. The scarcity of fuel was rendered more serious and the consequences will be felt for some time to come. Reports of the temporary cessation of electricity works, gas works, and of the means of transport are received from all parts of the country, and not a day passes without information being supplied of the closing down of important industrial concerns. As regards agriculture, the shortage of coal for threshing imperils the delivery of bread corn, and in the nitrogen and potash industries the same factor threatens to endanger the production of the manures which are so necessary to the impoverished land in Germany. This in turn will have a bad effect on the next harvest and thus the period of shortage threatens to extend indefinitely. There are hopeful signs here and there of an awakening sense of responsibility, as for example the rejection by the miners of the six-hour shift in the Ruhr coal district, the increase in the system of carefully regulated piece-work, and in the revival of former zest for work which certain employers report. The gloomy background of the general situation is, however, scarcely relieved by these few bright spots."

According to returns from 35 Trade Unions respecting unemployment among their members, 153,566 out of 4,719,225 (or 3.3 per cent.) were out of work in January; in December the proportion was 2.9 per cent., and in January, 1919, 6.6 per cent. The increase in January as compared with December was confined to male workers only, viz., 3.2 per cent. as compared with 2.8; among women the percentage was 3.6 in both months. The greatest

\* The figures for the United Kingdom in this table relate to food only For all items the increase is 130 per cent. (See p. 123.) † The figures given also include rent. ‡ Fuel and light are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Decrease. \*\* The figures given relate to August. †† Figures for six months, April to September. ‡‡ Figures for June.

degree of unemployment (6.4 per cent.) among the larger Unions was registered by the textile workers, the figure being the same for December and January. It increased among transport workers from 2.4 per cent. in December to 3.3 in January, among metal workers from 1.2 to 2.2 per cent., and among municipal and Government employees from 0.9 to 1.1 per cent. Unemployment decreased among building workers from 7.9 in December to 5.9 in January, and among woodworkers from 1.5 to 1.4 per cent. In other trades there was no change.

The number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donations, according to the report of the Demobilisation Commissioners, was 371,675 on 1st February. This total represents a decrease of 15,143 when compared with the total for the previous month. The decline is mainly due to a more effective control of unemployed persons.

Returns from Employment Exchanges show a small reduction in the number of applicants for vacancies. For every 100 vacancies there were 183 male and 109 female applicants respectively, as compared with 189 and 125 in the previous month. Male applicants were about the same in number as in January, 1919, viz., 188 for every 100 vacancies, whilst the number of female applicants has fallen to nearly half (217 applicants for every 100 vacancies in January, 1919).

According to returns from 4,910 Sickness Insurance Societies, the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid (and who are therefore assumed to be in work), increased from January 1st to February 1st by 37,924, or by 0.4 per cent. The male membership increased by 0.6 per cent., and the female by 0.2 per cent.

HOLLAND.\*

Employment in October.—Returns relating to employment in October were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from trade union and other unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 290,956. Of these, 7,994 were performing military duty or were on strike, locked out, sick, &c., leaving 282,962 as the number concerning whom returns could be utilised. The proportion of the latter who were out of work during the month was 4 per cent., as compared with 5 per cent. in the preceding month and 10.2 per cent. in October, 1918.

Group of Trades.	Number of Mem- bers against Unemploy- ment in Oct., 1919.	Percentage Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		Oct., 1919.	Sep., 1919.	Oct., 1918.	Oct., 1919.	Sep., 1919.	Oct., 1918.
All Unions paying Unem- ployment Benefit and Muni- cipal Unemployment Funds making Returns.	282,962	4.0	5.0	10.2	4.8	5.2	4.4
Working in Diamonds .. .	10,827	6.0	6.7	19.2	4.2	5.3	5.5
Printing, Lithography, &c. . .	8,245	0.8	0.9	0.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Building (including Road- making) .. .. .	54,920	2.2	2.1	6.6	4.7	4.5	5.3
Metal, Engineering and Ship- building .. .. .	46,800	1.0	1.4	7.3	5.4	5.6	3.3
Textile .. .. .	21,352	0.7	2.3	20.6	4.6	5.2	4.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	36,335	21.7	26.8	23.9	4.7	5.3	3.8
Woodworking, &c. .. .	12,682	1.5	1.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	4.5
Leather, Oilcloth, &c. . . . .	5,764	0.5	0.6	6.7	5.8	6.0	4.2

The index number of unemployment among insured members was 3.2 per cent. in October, as compared with 4.4 per cent. in the preceding month.. This percentage represents the ratio between the aggregate number of days lost per week by all persons unemployed and the maximum possible loss in working days, i.e., if all insured persons had been unemployed throughout the week.

SWITZERLAND.

Employment in January.—The Central Office of Swiss Employment Exchanges, which until recently worked under the control of the municipality of Zürich, has now been taken over by the Federal Unemployment Department and transferred to Berne. The first report issued by this Office covers the month of January. In that month employment was not so good for men as in December, but was better for women; as compared with January, 1919, it was better for both sexes. The mildness of the weather has assisted to reduce unemployment. A drop was recorded in the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work donations, partly owing to the more effectual work of the exchanges and partly owing to more efficient supervision.

SWEDEN.

Employment, July to November, 1919.—The January issue of *Societal Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) states that the percentage of members unemployed in Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of November, 1919, was 3.2, as compared with 3.1 per cent. on the corresponding date in the preceding

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January 1920.



month, and 3.2 per cent. in November, 1918. The figures for the two most recent months are provisional, and details in regard to the degree of unemployment in the various trades included in the returns are not available. These particulars, however, are given in the journal for the beginning of July, August and September, 1919, respectively. In the following Table corresponding data for 1918 have been extracted from earlier issues of *Sociala Meddelanden* :—

Unions.	Member-ship reporting at Sept. 1st, 1919.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.					
		July 1919.	Aug. 1919.	Sept. 1919.	July 1918.	Aug. 1918.	Sept. 1918.
All Unions Making Returns.	117,685	4.6	3.8	3.2	4.6	4.2	3.5
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,491	3.6	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.0	1.9
Blast Furnacemen, etc. ..	7,868	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.7
Foundrymen .. .. .	3,522	4.8	5.5	4.8	3.0	3.2	2.9
Timplate Workers .. ..	1,423	2.7	2.8	0.7	9.2	6.1	4.1
Engineering Operatives ..	31,124	4.2	4.3	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.7
Textile Workers .. .. .	2,978	6.6	3.9	2.2	30.2	35.4	36.4
Book, Shoe and Leather Workers .. .. .	3,119	12.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Bakers and Confectioners ..	2,499	2.3	2.1	2.8	4.7	8.4	8.0
Brewery Workers .. .. .	2,030	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	2.2	3.7
Tobacco Workers .. .. .	3,667	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sawmill Workers .. .. .	5,196	1.9	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.7
Woodworkers .. .. .	7,700	4.7	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.4	1.8
Municipal Workers .. .. .	7,007	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not distinguished) ..	14,631	10.0	7.4	5.5	11.5	10.1	7.6

**NORWAY.\***

*Employment in December.*—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of December in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for December, 1918 :—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Dec. 31, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1919.	D c. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1918.
	Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) .. ..	887	894	828	27.5	6.0
Carpenters, &c. .. ..	1,474	1,496	1,509	5.9	3.0	1.7
Painters (Christiania) ..	685	721†	526	6.5	2.4	5.1
Metal workers .. .. .	10,208	10,104	9,106	1.4	1.3	3.4
Boot and shoemakers ..	1,005	994	1,084	0.6	0.2	0.4
Printers .. .. .	2,507	2,554	2,366	0.4	0.5	0.9
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	982	899	871	0.5	0.3	1.8
Cabinetmakers .. .. .	626	642	670	0.5	—	0.9
Bakers (Christiania) .. ..	510	500	420	1.2	1.6	6.9
Total .. .. .	18,894	18,804†	17,373	2.8	1.4	4.3

**CANADA.†**

*Employment in November.*—Returns relating to unemployment in November were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,460 labour organisations, having a total membership of 193,204. For all occupations represented, 3.58 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2.71 per cent. in October, 1919. (Comparative figures for November, 1918, are not available.)

The following Table gives the percentages unemployed in the principal groups of trades in October and November, 1919 :—

Group of Trades.	Member-ship reporting on 30 Nov., 1919.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.	
		Nov., 1919.	Oct., 1919.
All trades reporting .. .. .	193,204	3.58	2.71†
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS.</b>			
Building and construction ..	26,201	5.82	5.42
Mining, quarrying, and refining of ores ..	11,582	1.14	0.91
Metals, machinery, and conveyances ..	26,160	5.73	5.03
Textiles, carpets and cordage .. ..	2,032	0.05	0.05
Clothing and laundering .. .. .	6,587	0.44	0.85
Food, tobacco and liquors .. .. .	3,798	1.58	1.29
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers ..	2,539	0.47	0.20
Steam railways .. .. .	52,034	1.17	0.76
Street and electric railway employees ..	6,644	0.24	2.17
Navigation's seafaring, dock labour, etc. ..	12,181	17.49	10.88
Teamsters and chauffeurs .. .. .	3,905	3.43	1.36
Pulp, paper and fibre .. .. .	5,384	2.23	0.21
Printing, publishing and paper goods ..	8,994	1.05	1.13

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour.  
† Revised figures.  
‡ The Labour Gazette, January, 1920. The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
§ Includes marine engineers, dock labourers and other bodies of workers.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

**UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.**

The following Table shows the number of persons insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act, 1911 to 1916, and the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged\* at 27th February, 1920. Further particulars relating to the donation scheme for ex-service men are given separately on page 121.

Trade.	Numbers Insured at January 14th, 1920.			Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining lodged at Feb. 27th, 1920		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building .. .. .	675,287	3,220	678,507	25,706	121	25,827
Construction of Works .. .. .	119,700	836	120,536	4,335	88	4,423
Shipbuilding .. .. .	305,719	5,332	311,051	12,477	419	12,896
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	1,102,236	193,082	1,295,308	71,461	12,962	84,423
Construction of Vehicles .. .. .	205,033	13,973	219,006	5,631	445	6,076
Sawmilling .. .. .	13,694	732	14,426	1,534	26	1,560
Other Insured Workpeople .. .. .	41,796	194	41,990	433	2	435
Total Insured under Act of 1911 .. .. .	2,463,455	217,369	2,680,824	121,577	14,063	135,640
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	189,086	7,796	196,882	2,607	570	3,177
Tinplate Manufacture .. .. .	15,299	3,485	18,784	104	12	116
Miscellaneous Metals .. .. .	212,276	125,756	338,032	5,132	2,754	7,886
Ammunition and Explosives .. .. .	42,227	79,443	121,670	2,948	4,881	7,829
Chemicals .. .. .	39,327	24,942	64,269	1,736	862	2,598
Leather and Leather Goods .. .. .	37,581	20,223	57,804	1,169	570	1,739
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials .. .. .	36,120	7,830	43,950	531	264	795
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases† ..	59,077	17,073	76,150	1,489	750	2,239
Rubber and Manufactures thereof ..	28,692	27,903	56,595	757	602	1,359
Other Insured Workpeople .. .. .	39,766	82,835	122,601	1,590	4,311	5,901
Total Insured under Act of 1916 .. .. .	749,451	397,296	1,146,747	18,063	15,576	33,639
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES .. .. .	3,212,906	614,665	3,827,571	139,640	29,639	169,279

In the following Table are given the unemployment percentages based on the figures given above, together with the increase or decrease as compared with 30th January, 1920 :—

Trade.	Percentage Unemployed at 27th February, 1920.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 30th January, 1920.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building .. .. .	3.81	3.76	3.81	-1.39	-0.68	-1.39
Construction of Works .. .. .	3.62	10.53	3.67	-0.53	+0.96	-0.51
Shipbuilding .. .. .	4.08	7.86	4.15	-1.32	-0.34	-1.30
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	6.48	6.71	6.52	-3.90	+0.16	-3.29
Construction of Vehicles .. .. .	2.75	3.18	2.77	-1.39	-0.52	-1.35
Sawmilling .. .. .	11.20	3.55	10.81	-1.92	+0.82	-1.78
Other Insured Workpeople .. .. .	1.04	1.03	1.04	-0.63	-1.03	-0.63
Total Insured under Act of 1911 .. .. .	4.94	6.47	5.06	-2.45	+0.10	-2.25
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	1.38	7.31	1.61	-0.85	+0.61	-0.79
Tinplate Manufacture .. .. .	0.68	0.34	0.62	-0.01	-0.12	-0.03
Miscellaneous Metals .. .. .	2.42	2.19	2.33	-0.68	-0.08	-0.46
Ammunition and Explosives .. .. .	6.98	6.14	6.43	-0.24	+0.20	+0.04
Chemicals .. .. .	1.94	3.48	2.27	-0.11	-0.69	-0.24
Leather and Leather Goods .. .. .	3.11	2.82	3.01	-0.67	-0.04	-0.45
Brick, Tile and Artificial Building Materials ..	1.47	3.37	1.81	-0.29	-0.23	-0.28
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases† ..	2.52	4.39	2.94	-0.26	—	-0.20
Rubber and Manufactures thereof ..	2.64	2.16	2.40	-0.16	-0.31	-0.24
Other Insured Workpeople .. .. .	4.00	5.20	4.81	+0.08	-0.19	-0.10
Total Insured under Act of 1916 .. .. .	2.41	3.92	2.93	-0.50	-0.09	-0.38
TOTAL INSURED INDUSTRIES .. .. .	4.35	4.82	4.42	-1.99	-0.02	-1.68

\* Payment of unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation is conditional on the "lodging" of an unemployed person's insurance Book or Donation Policy.  
† Excluding workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act of 1911.

**TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.**

Trade Unions with a net membership of 1,539,032 reported 24,533 (or 1.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of February, 1920, compared with 2.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1920, and 2.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1919.

Trade.	Member-ship at end of Feb., 1920, excluding those serving in H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of Feb., 1920.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building† .. .. .	90,712	212	0.2	-0.1	-2.3
Coal Mining .. .. .	180,177	416	0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Engineering and Ship-building ..	625,870	17,696	3.3	-3.5	—
Miscellaneous Metal .. .. .	80,233	428	0.5	-0.2	-2.5
Textiles:—					
Cotton .. .. .	106,069	1,849	1.7	-0.3	-4.1
Woolen and Worsted ..	114,458	137	1.2	+0.2	-0.4
Other .. .. .	113,723	1,161	1.0	-0.3	-3.9
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper .. .. .	88,875	590	0.7	-0.3	-1.2
Furnishing .. .. .	39,950	93	0.2	-0.1	-2.2
Woodworking .. .. .	55,829	311	0.6	-0.3	-2.5
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	90,079	745	0.8	+0.1	+0.2
Other Clothing .. .. .	94,871	663	0.7	-0.1	-3.0
Leather .. .. .	17,203	198	1.2	+0.3	-0.7
Glass .. .. .	1,342	7	0.5	—	+0.5
Pottery .. .. .	38,106	50	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Tobacco .. .. .	4,510	67	1.5	+0.9	+1.4
Total .. .. .	1,539,032	24,533	1.6	-1.3	-1.2

**RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.**

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Feb., 1920.	February, 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining .. .. .	608,971	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.75	+0.02	+0.02
Iron .. .. .	18,748	5.89	+0.14	—
Shale .. .. .	4,518	6.00	+0.04	+0.08
Pig Iron .. .. .	—	Furnaces in Blast. 255	+6	-21
Tinplate and Steel Sheet .. .. .	27,000	Mills Working 497	+6	+106
Iron and Steel .. .. .	119,113	Shifts Worked (one week) 601,556	+7.5	+10.8

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a
Textiles:—				
Cotton .. .. .	116,206	+1.1	274,983	+1.8
Woolen .. .. .	20,080	+0.0	50,498	+5.0
Worsted .. .. .	34,194	+0.1	77,671	+0.4
Linen .. .. .	32,265	+0.2	50,562	+2.1
Jute .. .. .	10,737	+0.9	20,090	+1.6
Hosiery .. .. .	21,248	+0.3	42,655	+2.9
Lace .. .. .	8,839	+1.4	18,800	+3.8
Other Textiles .. .. .	14,850	+1.1	29,913	+5.7
Bleaching, etc. .. .. .	25,311	+1.1	87,910	+2.0
Total .. .. .	283,730	+0.7	653,082	+2.2
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	59,792	-0.2	139,633	+0.1
Shirt and Collar .. .. .	15,453	+0.8	23,396	+0.7
Ready-made Tailoring .. .. .	27,029	-0.5	50,130	+2.9
Printing and Book-binding .. .. .	81,638	+1.4	89,164	+2.3
Pottery .. .. .	15,147	+0.7	33,625	+3.3
Glass .. .. .	11,375	+0.8	35,451	+1.1
Brick .. .. .	6,803	+1.6	20,115	+4.6
Cement .. .. .	9,162	+3.1	31,612	+5.2
Food Preparation .. .. .	65,004	+0.3	148,944	+0.6
Total .. .. .	241,903	+0.4	571,970	+1.5
Tin Mining .. .. .	2,412	-2.5	5,604	-3.0
Lead and Zinc Mining .. .. .	886	-0.4	2,385	+5.1
Grand Total .. .. .	528,931	+0.6	1,233,051	+1.9

\* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures.  
† This percentage is based mainly



IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

CONDITIONS generally showed very little change compared with the previous month. Employment at iron and shale mines was good; at tin mines, fair, while from lead and zinc mines reports varied with locality. Conditions at the quarries (except china clay) continued good, and there was less interruption by bad weather. The demand for more quarrymen and other workmen continued, and complaints of railway wagon shortage were again frequent.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received relating to mines and open works at which 18,748 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 21st February, 1920, show increases in the total number employed of 0.6 per cent. on the previous month, and of 5.3 per cent. on a year ago.

Districts	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fortnight ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Days.
Cleveland .. ..	7,504	+ 0.1	5.98	+ 0.06	- 0.02
Northumberland and Lancashire .. ..	6,203	+ 1.0	5.95	- 0.05	- 0.01
Scotland .. ..	696	+ 0.6	5.56	+ 2.63	+ 0.06
Other Districts ..	4,255	+ 1.3	5.73	+ 0.18	+ 0.10
All Districts ..	18,748	+ 0.6	5.89	+ 0.14	..

Shale.—The Returns received from firms employing 4,518 workpeople in the fortnight ended 21st February, 1920, show that the number employed was 1.8 per cent. greater than in the previous month, but 8.7 per cent. less than a year ago. The average number of days per week worked by the mines was 6.00, an increase of 0.04 compared with January, 1920, and of 0.08 compared with February, 1919.

Tin.—Returns from tin mines employing 2,412 workpeople at the end of February show that the number employed was 2.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.4 per cent. less than in February, 1919. The total amount paid in wages to all the workpeople employed in these mines was £22,416 in four weeks in February, 1920, a decrease of 3.0 per cent. on a month earlier, shifts being lost from various causes, but an increase of 3.0 per cent. on a year earlier.

Employment in the Camborne and Redruth districts continued fair generally. At St. Just it was reported as moderate.

Lead and Zinc.—Returns have been received from lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluor spar, etc.) employing 886 workpeople in February. These returns show that the number of workpeople employed at the end of February, 1920, was 0.4 per cent. less than in January, 1920, and 9.9 per cent. less than in February, 1919, while the total amount paid in wages to all workpeople employed at these mines was £9,578 in four weeks in February, 1920, an increase of 5.1 per cent. on a month earlier, but a decrease of 0.2 per cent. on a year earlier.

In the Flintshire district employment continued slack. At Darley Dale the dispute continued, but employment conditions were better than in the previous month. From Cumberland reports were fair on the whole. In Durham conditions were good and better than in January. In the Scottish districts employment continued good; a shortage of miners continued to be reported.

QUARRYING.

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

Districts	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.		
	Fortnight ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fortnight ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Days.
Limestone .. ..	4,667	+ 1.3	5.40	- 0.35	- 0.12
Sandstone .. ..	1,088	+ 3.4	5.22	- 0.52	+ 0.65
Granite .. ..	1,700	- 1.7	5.80	- 0.09	+ 0.45
Slate .. ..	4,088	+ 0.9	5.84	- 0.05	- 0.16
Basalt .. ..	709	+ 0.8	5.63	+ 0.21	+ 1.43
Whinstone .. ..	536	+ 7.0	4.90	- 0.75	- 0.70
All Quarrying ..	12,798	+ 1.0	5.48	- 0.22	+ 0.08

\* See note at foot of previous column.

Limestone.—Employment continued good at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces and for cement, and fairly good at other quarries. Transport difficulties on sea and land restricted output, and there was some shortage of quarrymen.

Sandstone.—As in January, employment was good at grindstone quarries, and fairly good at other quarries. There was a shortage of labour of all classes.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, etc.).—Employment was good in quarries for road-making material, and fairly good in quarries for paving setts, etc. More workmen could have been employed.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales continued good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).—Employment continued good at basalt quarries and fairly good at whinstone quarries. In the latter there was a demand for more labour.

China Clay.—At St. Austell employment, although improving, was still dull. At Lee Moor it continued fairly good.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally during February. A shortage of fuel was again reported from nearly every district, and a few firms also reported a scarcity of labour.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Feb., 1920, on	
	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	66	65	71	+ 1	- 5
Cleveland .. ..	24	25	34	- 1	- 10
Cumberland and Lancs. ..	10	10	11	..	- 1
S. and S.W. Yorks. .. ..	31	31	32	..	- 1
Derby and Nottingham ..	29	29	25	..	+ 4
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton .. ..	27	26	27	+ 1	..
Staffs. and Worcester ..	10	7	11	+ 3	- 1
South Wales and Monmouth ..	4	1	4	+ 3	..
Other Districts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
ENGLAND AND WALES .. ..	201	194	215	+ 7	- 14
SCOTLAND .. ..	54	55	61	- 1	- 7
TOTAL .. ..	255	249	276	+ 6	- 21

The imports of iron ore in February, 1920, amounted to 334,668 tons, or 15,391 tons less than in January, 1920, and 323,157 tons less than in February, 1919.

The exports of pig iron in February, 1920, amounted to 67,537 tons, or 16,181 tons more than in January, 1920, and 3,576 tons more than in February, 1919.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works during February was good and showed an improvement compared with the previous month. There was a large but not complete recovery from the effects of the recent strike at the ironfoundries. A shortage of fuel was again reported by some employers in most districts; in addition, complaints were occasionally made as to inadequate supplies of steel and of scrap iron. A scarcity of puddlers and of other skilled labour was reported by a number of firms.

At the works, employing 119,113 workpeople, to which the returns relate, the aggregate number of shifts\* during the week ended 21st February, 1920, showed an increase of 7.5 per cent. on the previous month and of 10.8 per cent. on February, 1919. The average number of shifts\* per man employed was 5.55, as compared with 5.49 in the previous month and with 5.65 a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces .. ..	13,802	+ 6.0	77,900	+ 5.9	+ 13.0
Crucible Furnaces .. ..	597	+ 3.5	3,232	+ 18.4	+ 13.8
Bessemer Converters .. ..	1,114	+ 2.8	5,532	+ 6.9	- 30.5
Puddling Forges .. ..	7,908	- 1.2	40,324	- 2.5	+ 18.5
Rolling Mills .. ..	39,570	+ 3.1	209,667	+ 3.5	+ 25.3
Forging and Pressing .. ..	4,809	+ 3.8	26,406	+ 4.6	+ 5.0
Founding .. ..	11,177	+ 61.7	65,903	+ 63.7	- 5.8
Other Departments .. ..	12,649	- 0.3	73,088	+ 1.5	- 2.0
Mechanics, Labourers .. ..	27,597	+ 4.3	159,504	+ 4.6	+ 9.8
TOTAL .. ..	119,113	+ 6.3	631,556	+ 7.5	+ 10.8

\* The figures represent the total volume of work, as indicated by the number of shifts during which work was carried on at each firm, taken in conjunction with the total number of employees. No account is taken of time lost by individuals and it is not intended to imply that the total number of shifts shown was actually worked.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.			
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.		
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northumberland and Durham .. ..	13,750	+ 3.7	75,569	+ 4.0	+ 13.0	
Cleveland .. ..	11,657	+ 3.3	66,947	+ 4.7	+ 9.0	
Sheffield and Rotherham .. ..	28,239	+ 24.2	159,913	+ 20.6	+ 2.7	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	4,117	- 0.8	22,718	+ 0.5	+ 15.9	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	10,538	+ 5.6	55,609	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	
Staffordshire .. ..	10,788	- 1.2	58,490	- 1.4	+ 23.0	
Other Midland Counties	4,677	- 2.3	25,979	- 2.9	+ 2.3	
Wales and Monmouth ..	10,026	- 0.4	58,783	- 0.9	+ 9.6	
Total, England and Wales .. ..	94,392	+ 7.5	524,008	+ 9.1	+ 9.0	
Scotland .. ..	24,721	+ 1.6	157,548	+ 2.0	+ 17.8	
TOTAL .. ..	119,113	+ 6.3	681,556	+ 7.5	+ 10.8	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a considerable improvement on the whole in these trades during February, but at the end of the month the shortage of castings was still felt and employment had not been restored to its normal condition. Workpeople who had been thrown out of employment by the moulders' dispute had to a large extent been re-absorbed and short time had ceased in many places; but in other places, where the process of recovery was slower, unemployment and short time were still prevalent. Employment with ironfounders was usually described as good or very good.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 14th January, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 27th February:—

Division.	Numbers Insured at 14th Jan., 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Donation Policies Lodged at 27th Feb., 1920.*	Percentage Unemployed at 27th Feb., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 30th Jan., 1920.
London .. ..	160,627	14,361	8.94	- 1.17
Northern Counties .. ..	104,291	8,353	8.01	- 2.95
North-Western .. ..	223,748	13,710	6.13	- 6.12
Yorkshire .. ..	148,832	6,751	4.54	- 6.45
East Midlands .. ..	92,341	3,121	5.01	- 4.70
West Midlands .. ..	177,700	8,616	4.85	- 3.22
S. Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties .. ..	76,050	4,738	6.23	- 3.24
South-Western .. ..	37,788	3,209	8.49	- 1.38
Wales .. ..	60,263	6,623	10.99	- 2.68
Scotland .. ..	28,267	769	2.72	- 0.56
Ireland .. ..	185,515	10,277	5.54	+ 0.67
.. ..	29,890	3,886	13.03	- 4.01
UNITED KINGDOM ..	1,295,308	84,423	6.52	- 3.29
Males .. ..	1,102,226	71,461	6.48	- 3.90
Females .. ..	193,082	12,962	6.71	+ 0.16

The figures show an improvement in every district, the improvement being greatest in Yorkshire and Lancashire and least in Scotland and Wales, where the recent dispute had less effect than in other districts.

On the Tyne and Wear employment during February, though showing an improvement, was only moderate; the scarcity of castings had not been overcome by the end of the month, and a considerable number of workpeople were unemployed or on short time. On the Tees employment was fairly good on the whole and showed an improvement in nearly every branch. At Liverpool it was slack on new work but good on repair work; overtime being frequently worked at week-ends. At Manchester, Stockport, Oldham, Bolton, Accrington and Preston it was fairly good and a general improvement was shown. At Crewe it was good and overtime was worked. A shortage of moulders was experienced at Barrow, and short time was worked.

Employment at Leeds continued to improve throughout the month, though many works were still short of castings. It was good at Bradford, Huddersfield and Hull, and fair on the whole at Sheffield.

In the Nottingham and Lincoln districts employment was good with ironfounders and patternmakers; with other branches it was moderate on the whole, while at Lincoln and Grantham much short time was reported. At Derby there was an improvement with all branches.

Employment at Birmingham was better than in January,

\* Owing to the fact that the number of policies lodged is based on payments, the number is somewhat in excess of the number actually unemployed, and in this connection reference should be made to the live register figures on page 137.

but the improvement was retarded by a scarcity of moulders. At Wolverhampton it was good on the whole. At Norwich, Bedford and Luton employment still remained slack and there was much short time throughout the month. Normal conditions had not been fully restored at Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford, where the state of employment was only fair. At most centres in the Southern and South-Western Counties employment was only moderate. In South Wales it continued good and was better than in January.

At Glasgow employment was reported to be slack in some branches, especially in railway engineering. In the East of Scotland it was fairly good in most branches. At Belfast and Cork employment was still reported as bad.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during February was good on the whole, and showed some improvement as compared with January. On the Tyne and Wear it was good with most branches, and some overtime was worked by ship joiners on account of shortage of labour; in certain cases, however, time was lost by platers through lack of material. At Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton employment was generally good on new work, but only fair on repair work; with ship joiners on new work it was very good.

Employment was good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Wivenhoe. It was fair on the Thames and at Southampton, and good with shipwrights at Bristol. At the South Wales ports it was good on the whole. On the Mersey it was very good with drillers, good with painters, and very fair with shipwrights, a considerable amount of overtime being reported, especially by painters. At Barrow a shortage of joiners and shipwrights was reported.

Employment on the Clyde was good with ship joiners and fair in other branches. It remained good with shipwrights at Aberdeen and Dundee. At Belfast there was, in most branches, an improvement over the previous month. Employment with shipwrights at Cork was fair.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 14th January, and the total number claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 27th February:—

Division.	Numbers Insured at 14th Jan., 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Donation Policies Lodged at 27th Feb., 1920.*	Percentage Unemployed at 27th Feb., 1920.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 30th Jan., 1920.
London .. ..	13,394	405	3.02	- 0.43
Northern Counties .. ..	71,352	1,997	2.80	- 0.96
North-Western .. ..	44,622	1,424	3.19	- 0.82
Yorkshire .. ..	9,288	174	1.87	- 1.52
East Midlands .. ..	2,513	38	1.51	- 0.22
West Midlands .. ..	1,038	78	7.32	- 3.47
South Midlands and Eastern .. ..	4,097	104	2.54	- 0.73
S.E. Counties .. ..	5,135	194	3.78	- 0.37
South-Western .. ..	28,514	4,452	8.60	- 2.23
Wales .. ..	11,340	529	4.66	- 0.69
Scotland .. ..	93,489	3,628	3.88	- 1.43
Ireland .. ..	26,269	1,876	7.14	- 2.48
UNITED KINGDOM ..	311,051	12,896	4.15	- 1.30
Males .. ..	305,719	12,477	4.08	- 1.32
Females .. ..	5,332	419	7.86	- 0.34

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during February. The number of mills in operation at the end of the month showed an increase of 6 compared with January, and an increase of 106 compared with February, 1919. A shortage of fuel and of steel bars was again reported by a number of firms, and in some cases this led to occasional stoppages. A fairly general shortage of all classes of skilled labour was reported.

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.			
	At end of Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	At end of Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate .. ..	79	..	395	+ 7	+ 78	
Steel Sheet .. ..	12	..	102	- 1	+ 28	
TOTAL .. ..	91	..	497	+ 6	+ 106	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1920, amounted to 46,508 tons, or 20,245 tons less than in January, 1920, and 44,654 tons less than in February, 1919.

\* See note \* in previous column.



MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained good generally, a continued improvement being reported from some trades. Full time was general. Trade unions, with 80,233 members, had 0.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, 1920, compared with 0.7 per cent. in January.

**Brasswork.**—Employment continued good on the whole. **Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.**—At Blackheath, Halesowen and Darlaston employment with nut, bolt and nail makers was again good. At Birmingham it was good with shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail workers.

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

**Tubes.**—Employment continued good at Wednesbury, Birmingham and in South Wales.

**Chains, Anchors, etc.**—A further improvement was reported from Cradley, and employment was good with anchor smiths, cable chain makers and block chain makers. At Dudley employment with anvil and vice makers was again good. At Wednesbury axle and spring makers continued to be well employed.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—Employment remained good, except at Birmingham, where a considerable amount of short time was reported to be worked.

**Wire.**—Employment remained good on the whole, but slackness continued at Norwich, and a shortage of materials was reported from Warrington.

**Locks, etc.**—Conditions continued good in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade.

**Hollow-ware.**—Employment continued very good in the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade, but some difficulty was experienced in getting material; it remained good in the Wolverhampton cast-iron hollow-ware and the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades.

**Stoves, Grates, etc.**—Employment was slack at Luton; elsewhere it was good generally, and a moderate amount of overtime continued to be worked.

The exports of hardware during February, 1920, amounted to 8,412 cwt., or 487 cwt. more than in January, 1920, but 15,064 cwt. less than in February, 1919.

The exports of hollow-ware during February, 1920, amounted to 1,353 tons, or 295 tons less than in January, 1920, and 1,962 tons less than in February, 1919.

COTTON TRADE.

In the cotton trade employment during February continued fairly good in the spinning section, and good in the weaving department. A shortage of coal was reported, and in some districts there was still a demand for female labour.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.				
Preparing .. ..	14,555	+ 1.2	+21.5	31,561	+ 2.4	+30.0		
Spinning .. ..	27,913	+ 0.8	+20.8	63,222	+ 1.4	+30.3		
Weaving .. ..	51,192	+ 1.4	+35.7	117,949	+ 2.2	+56.5		
Other .. ..	10,868	+ 0.9	+26.7	31,890	+ 2.3	+48.1		
Not specified .. ..	11,978	+ 0.7	+31.3	30,361	- 0.2	+46.0		
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>116,206</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+28.7</b>	<b>274,983</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+44.4</b>		
DISTRICTS.								
Ashton .. ..	5,813	+ 0.6	+24.7	13,248	+ 1.1	+36.5		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. ..	8,577	+ 1.0	+31.9	18,962	+ 1.1	+34.2		
Oldham .. ..	12,147	+ 0.8	+18.3	31,598	+ 1.5	+27.7		
Bolton and Leigh .. ..	17,972	+ 0.6	+15.8	38,714	+ 1.3	+26.0		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden .. ..	11,027	+ 0.8	+20.5	26,613	+ 0.8	+35.6		
Manchester .. ..	7,637	+ 0.8	+29.8	15,896	+ 1.4	+48.4		
Preston and Chorley .. ..	8,615	+ 1.4	+26.2	19,814	+ 3.4	+42.5		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen .. ..	16,774	+ 1.6	+48.9	42,080	+ 2.2	+64.7		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. ..	13,917	+ 1.3	+61.3	38,793	+ 1.9	+89.6		
Other Lancashire Towns .. ..	4,845	+ 3.0	+30.1	9,499	+ 3.6	+36.7		
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	4,438	+ 1.3	+14.2	9,961	+ 6.1	+41.6		
Other Districts .. ..	4,746	+ 0.5	+13.2	9,805	+ 1.3	+41.4		
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>116,206</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+28.7</b>	<b>274,983</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+44.4</b>		

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section continued fairly good; in the weaving section it was good, and showed little change on a month earlier. In the Bolton district employment was reported as good with spinners and weavers, and as fair with cardroom workers; the number of unemployed spinners has been re-

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

duced. In the weaving districts of Preston, Blackburn and Burnley employment generally continued good, and there was a considerable demand for labour.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description.	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Feb., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)	2,848,031	2,675,392	1,760,172	+ 172,639	+1,087,859
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.)	11,903	16,450	16,761	- 4,556	- 4,858
Finished thread (1,000 lb.)	1,760	2,285	1,694	- 525	+ 66
Cotton piece goods	311,989 <sup>a</sup>	414,737 <sup>a</sup>	563,606 <sup>b</sup>	- 102,768 <sup>c</sup>	-

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING February employment in this trade continued good. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.†	Year ago.‡
	Wool Sorting .. ..	5,181	+ 1.4	+10.6					13,152	+ 1.6
Spinning .. ..	7,615	- 0.6	+ 7.1	17,292	+ 5.3	+ 40.0				
Weaving .. ..	5,639	-	+15.9	15,369	+ 5.6	+ 51.2				
Other Departments .. ..	1,115	- 0.2	- 1.9	3,147	- 0.5	+ 40.5				
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 9.7</b>	<b>50,498</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>+ 43.8</b>				
DISTRICTS.										
Huddersfield District .. ..	1,893	+ 0.7	+ 6.3	5,990	+ 1.0	+ 39.4				
Leeds District .. ..	1,988	+ 0.2	+ 4.2	5,439	- 0.4	+ 30.6				
Dewsbury and Batley District .. ..	2,232	- 0.5	+14.3	6,442	+ 0.9	+ 52.5				
Other Parts of West Riding .. ..	2,202	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	6,135	+ 0.5	+ 38.2				
<b>TOTAL, WEST RIDING .. ..</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>	<b>24,006</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 40.2</b>				
Scotland .. ..	5,822	+ 0.6	+15.6	13,739	+12.8	+ 52.5				
Other Districts .. ..	5,943	- 0.8	+ 7.5	12,753	+ 5.9	+ 42.0				
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 9.7</b>	<b>50,498</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>+ 43.8</b>				

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good; in some mills overtime was reported and also night work, more especially in the preparing departments. At Leeds and in Scotland employment also continued good and the supply of female labour in Scotland was insufficient.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in this trade also continued good and was about the same as in the previous month and a year ago.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.†	Year ago.‡
	Wool Sorting and Combing .. ..	4,394	- 0.1	+23.8					13,557	+ 1.2
Spinning .. ..	16,988	- 0.6	+12.4	31,455	- 0.3	+45.1				
Weaving .. ..	6,933	+ 0.7	+ 6.2	17,283	+ 1.5	+35.9				
Other Departments .. ..	3,250	+ 0.2	+17.1	9,339	+ 1.7	+32.9				
Not Specified .. ..	2,629	+ 3.0	+20.9	6,037	- 2.5	+66.7				
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>34,194</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>77,671</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+48.2</b>				
DISTRICTS.										
Bradford District .. ..	16,193	+ 0.4	+13.2	39,171	+ 0.7	+49.4				
Keighley District .. ..	6,815	- 0.5	+10.7	12,811	- 0.1	+41.6				
Halifax District .. ..	3,353	- 0.6	+13.7	6,622	- 0.2	+44.8				
Huddersfield District .. ..	3,573	+ 0.9	+18.8	8,561	- 1.8	+56.7				
Other parts of West Riding .. ..	2,696	- 0.4	+10.5	5,388	- 0.4	+36.0				
<b>TOTAL, WEST RIDING .. ..</b>	<b>31,630</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>72,548</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+47.2</b>				
Other Districts .. ..	2,564	-	+17.7	5,123	+ 5.4	+65.3				
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>34,194</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>77,671</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+48.2</b>				

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

In the Bradford, Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts all available operatives were well employed, and the supply of labour, especially of weavers, menders and burlers, was insufficient.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A Month ago.	Feb., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports):—					
Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb.	391,663	286,045	1,075,331	+105,618	-683,668
Woolen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	1,275	1,253	2,758	+ 22	- 1,483
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Wool tops	17,723	21,795	40,198	- 4,072	- 22,475
Centals of 100 lb.	261	266	378	- 5	- 117
Woolen yarn 1,000 lb.	2,455	2,992	3,863	- 537	- 1,408
Worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	13,063 <sup>a</sup>	18,518 <sup>a</sup>	8,928 <sup>b</sup>	- 5,455 <sup>c</sup>	-
Woolen tissues ..	5,135 <sup>a</sup>	5,874 <sup>a</sup>	4,986 <sup>b</sup>	- 739 <sup>c</sup>	-
Worsted tissues ..	487 <sup>a</sup>	877 <sup>a</sup>	683 <sup>b</sup>	- 510 <sup>c</sup>	-
Flannels and Delaines	48 <sup>a</sup>	75,394	105,934	- 32,363	- 62,903
Blankets	43,031				

HOSIERY TRADE.

In this trade the operatives continued well employed during February but the supplies of yarn were still insufficient.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.†	Year ago.‡
	Leicester .. ..	9,859	- 0.4	+ 4.5					21,359	+ 2.4
Leicester Country Dist.	2,453	+ 1.0	+13.7	4,850	+ 1.4	+51.3				
Leicester City Dist.	4,661	+ 0.9	+ 8.9	8,543	+ 4.5	+49.3				
Nottingham and Derbyshire ..	3,117	+ 0.6	+11.0	5,833	+ 4.6	+36.5				
Scotland .. ..	1,158	+ 1.3	+15.5	2,070	+ 1.0	+60.1				
Other Districts .. ..										
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM .. ..</b>	<b>21,248</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>42,655</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+47.9</b>				

At Leicester and in the surrounding district employment continued good and on the whole was better than in February, 1919. In the Nottingham and Derby district employment in the power frame section was reported as good, but there was some difficulty as to the supply of yarns; in the hand frame section the operatives were fully employed. In Scotland employment continued good.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A Month ago.	Feb., 1913.
Cotton Hosiery .. doz. pairs	119,040	147,308	54,491	-28,268	+ 64,549
Woolen Hosiery .. doz. pairs	193,077	230,190	209,305	-37,113	- 16,228

JUTE TRADE.

DURING February employment in Dundee and the surrounding district continued good, and was about the same as in February, 1919; the supply of female labour was insufficient. Some short time was reported in Forfar owing to shortage of material.

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

Departments.	Number of workpeople.		Total wages paid to workpeople.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.†	Year ago.‡
	Preparing .. ..	2,507	+ 1.0	+10.4					4,483	+ 2.6
Spinning .. ..	2,741	+ 2.4	+ 4.3	4,382	+ 3.2	+16.7				
Weaving .. ..	3,541	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	6,505	+ 2.8	+19.9				
Other and not specified ..	1,948	- 1.0	+ 5.0	4,720	- 2.4	+19.9				
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>10,737</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>	<b>20,090</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+20.4</b>				

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

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

Description.	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Feb., 1913.
Imports (less Re-exports) of Jute (tons)	23,164	39,113	19,957	- 15,949	+ 3,207
Exports of British Manufacture:—					
Jute yarn lbs.	2,628,400	3,691,400	3,782,300	-1,065,000	- 1,155,900
Jute piece goods, including jute carpets and rugs.	8,892 <sup>a</sup>	15,684 <sup>a</sup>	12,854 <sup>b</sup>	- 6,822 <sup>c</sup>	-

LINEN TRADE.

In this trade employment during February continued slack in Ireland, and much short time was worked, except in cases where manufacturers used substitutes for flax.

In Scotland employment generally was reported as good.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Per cent.
--------------	-----------------------	--	-------------------------------------	--	-----------



BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Throwing .. .. .	1,006	+ 2.7	+11.7	1,283	+14.1	+58.4
Spinning .. .. .	2,292	- 0.6	+10.9	4,878	+ 0.3	+41.5
Weaving .. .. .	2,173	- 0.4	+10.1	3,078	+ 7.2	+45.4
Other .. .. .	1,492	+ 0.9	+19.6	2,811	+ 4.3	+45.0
Net specified .. ..	523	- 0.2	+18.6	1,055	- 3.9	+34.7
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>7,486</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>+44.1</b>

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

Description.	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Feb., 1913.
<b>Imports (less re-exports)</b>					
Raw silk lb.	92,550	157,714	42,566	- 65,164	+ 49,984
Thrown silk lb.	1,870	9,914	39,113	- 8,244	- 37,443
Spun silk yarn lb.	45,885	32,008	42,450	+ 13,877	+ 3,435
Silk broadstuffs yds.	8,280,528	4,914,579	8,122,603	+ 3,365,946	+ 157,925
<b>Exports of British Manufacture:</b>					
Spun silk yarn lb.	46,818	90,052	71,578	- 43,234	- 24,760
Silk broadstuffs yds.	735,964	705,299	873,270	+ 30,566	- 137,406

**LACE TRADE.**

DURING February employment was good in all the principal sections of the trade and better than in January or a year ago, but the shortage of cotton yarns occasionally caused some irregular time. About one-quarter of the Returns received reported an insufficient supply of labour. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Levers .. .. .	2,209	+0.9	+54.4	5,423	+3.9	+118.5
Curtain .. .. .	1,784	+0.5	+20.4	3,577	+1.5	+89.5
Plain Net .. .. .	3,618	+1.8	+29.6	7,930	+4.9	+75.4
Others .. .. .	1,028	+3.1	+23.6	1,720	+4.3	+71.8
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>8,839</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+34.1</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+83.9</b>

In the Nottingham district employment was reported as good in the levers, curtain and plain net branches, and as better than in January, 1920, or in February, 1919. In the Long Eaton district employment continued fairly good, and showed an improvement as compared with a year ago. In Scotland the operatives were fully employed.

**BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.**

In these trades employment during February continued fairly good, and was better than in February, 1919. Deficiencies in the supplies of coal and of dyestuffs, etc., were reported by about a quarter of the employers. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Trades:						
Bleaching .. .. .	2,615	+ 0.5	+18.3	6,742	+ 2.1	+52.3
Printing .. .. .	786	+ 0.3	+20.2	2,736	- 0.4	+67.2
Dyeing .. .. .	13,264	+ 0.8	+21.8	52,703	+ 0.8	+61.9
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments .. ..	7,070	+ 1.9	+22.6	21,436	+ 5.0	+82.4
Not specified .. ..	1,576	+ 0.8	+15.8	4,293	+ 3.8	+41.4
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>25,311</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+21.0</b>	<b>87,910</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+60.3</b>

In the bleaching section employment continued fairly good, and was better than in February, 1919; some overtime was reported in the lace section. In the printing section employment continued good in England and Scotland, and was much better than a year ago. With woollen and worsted dyers employment was not quite so good as a month earlier, and some short time was reported among the trade union operatives. With cotton dyers employment continued fair, and was better than at the corresponding period in 1919. In the trimming and finishing trades in the Leicester and Nottingham districts employment on the whole continued fair; some irregular and short time was reported in the Nottingham district.

**CARPET TRADE.**

In this trade employment continued good in all the principal districts, and was better than in January and a year ago. The supply of female labour was insufficient, and in some cases shortage of raw materials caused occasional slackness.

Returns from firms employing 7,364 workpeople in the week ended 21st February, and paying £16,208 in wages, showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with January. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 32.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 74.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.\*

The exports of carpets, carpeting and rugs of wool in February, 1920, amounted to 450,500 square yards, or 1,500 square yards more than in January, 1920, but 466,900 square yards less than in February, 1913.

**LEATHER TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, with little short time or overtime. Trade Unions with 17,203 members reported 1.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 0.9 per cent. in January, and 1.9 per cent. in February, 1919.

Skinner, tanners and curriers were well employed in most districts, and an improvement on January was reported in a few returns.

With saddlers and harness makers employment was only fairly good on the whole, and short time was reported in some branches at Walsall. In the fancy leather trade employment continued good.

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

In this trade employment during February was fairly good on the whole, but there was a considerable amount of short time, which was partly due to shortage of female labour and to difficulties in connection with the supplies of raw materials.

At Leicester employment on the whole was fair, and not quite so good as in January; a considerable amount of short time was reported. At Northampton and in the surrounding district employment showed a slight decline; at Kettering it continued fair. At Norwich and Stafford the operatives continued well employed, and at Bristol employment was fair. In Scotland generally employment continued good.

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

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>						
London .. .. .	2,176	- 0.7	+11.9	5,161	- 3.4	+22.1
Leicester .. .. .	10,670	- 0.7	+11.9	27,483	- 0.2	+34.0
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,864	- 0.3	+ 9.9	6,495	+ 2.7	+25.1
Northampton .. ..	7,933	- 0.1	+16.4	20,333	- 0.4	+45.4
Northampton Country District .. .. .	8,429	- 0.4	+13.6	19,008	- 0.5	+32.9
Kettering .. .. .	3,590	+ 0.3	+13.6	8,870	- 0.5	+44.2
Stafford and District ..	2,762	+ 0.2	+17.4	6,177	+ 0.2	+41.3
Norwich and District ..	4,488	+ 0.4	+19.7	9,402	- 0.1	+41.3
Bristol and District ..	1,596	- 0.1	+13.4	3,218	- 3.9	+21.2
Kingswood .. .. .	1,647	- 0.7	+ 5.4	3,251	- 2.4	+ 5.8
Leeds and District ..	2,070	- 2.0	+17.7	4,574	- 2.1	+37.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ..	4,038	+ 0.4	+15.9	9,847	+ 6.4	+72.8
Birmingham and District .. .. .	968	- 0.8	+19.7	1,892	+ 0.8	+37.1
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	2,821	+ 0.6	+13.0	6,853	+ 0.3	+39.8
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b> .. .. .	<b>56,050</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+14.2</b>	<b>131,665</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+37.4</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b> .. .. .	<b>3,092</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+31.4</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+39.1</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> .. .. .	<b>650</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 8.7</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>+47.7</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> .. ..	<b>59,792</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+14.9</b>	<b>139,633</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+37.6</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in February, 1920, amounted to 78,204 dozen pairs, or 16,837 dozen pairs less than in January, 1920, and 65,284 dozen pairs less than in February, 1913.

**SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.**

In this trade employment during February continued good generally and was better than at the corresponding period in 1919. There was still a considerable demand for female labour, especially in London, Manchester and Glasgow; about half the Returns received reported a shortage.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
London .. .. .	3,471	+ 0.8	+29.4	5,580	+ 1.2	+48.0
Manchester .. .. .	1,749	+ 0.5	+13.0	3,269	+ 0.2	+41.9
Rest of Yorks, Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	1,998	+ 2.0	+19.9	2,420	- 2.7	+20.6
South Western Counties ..	1,330	+ 0.2	+ 5.3	1,952	+ 0.2	+52.1
Rest of England and Wales .. .. .	1,281	+ 0.4	+23.1	2,021	+ 3.5	+43.7
Glasgow .. .. .	2,159	+ 1.8	+14.2	3,339	+ 1.3	+29.5
Londonderry .. .. .	1,898	+ 1.1	+ 6.7	2,666	+ 0.7	+22.0
Belfast .. .. .	776	- 0.9	+24.2	1,082	- 0.6	+32.5
Rest of Ireland .. ..	791	- 2.5	- 1.7	1,057	+ 1.7	+28.3
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b> .. ..	<b>15,453</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+16.2</b>	<b>23,366</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+34.6</b>

**TAILORING TRADE.**

**BESPOKE.**

During February employment in London was fairly good and slightly better than in the previous month; it was about the same as in February, 1919. Returns from firms paying £14,593 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 21st February showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and of 29.9\* per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

**READY-MADE.**

In this branch employment during February was fair and on the whole was better than a year ago, except in London, where there was a considerable decline owing to cessation of army work. About 35 per cent. of the firms making Returns reported a shortage of women and girls.

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

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Indoor Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Leeds .. .. .	7,426	- 0.4	+15.8	13,582	+ 2.4	+47.7
Manchester .. .. .	3,439	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	7,072	+ 0.6	+31.6
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	2,806	- 0.6	+ 4.0	5,328	+ 8.0	+47.6
Bristol .. .. .	1,684	- 0.6	+13.3	2,630	+ 1.4	+42.0
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) .. .. .	2,283	- 1.1	+21.4	3,874	+ 4.9	+61.6
South Midland and Eastern Counties ..	2,453	- 0.8	+12.3	4,360	+ 5.1	+44.7
London .. .. .	3,191	- 2.0	-33.3	6,459	-	-32.2
Glasgow .. .. .	1,897	+ 1.5	+10.0	3,791	+ 3.0	+40.0
Rest of United Kingdom ..	1,850	- 0.9	+12.1	3,034	+ 4.8	+39.9
<b>TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM</b> .. ..	<b>27,029</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>50,130</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+25.8</b>

At Leeds employment was slightly better than in January, but the high price of cloth was reported to be adversely affecting the trade; some short time was worked during the month, and some of the male operatives (cutters, &c.) were unemployed; on the other hand, the supply of female labour was not equal to the demand. At Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow and in the West Riding employment on the whole was good. In London employment on the whole was fair and about the same as in January; a considerable amount of short time was reported.

**FELT HAT TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued to be affected by the shortage of female labour, which prevented the full employment of the male operatives, but on the whole it continued good. At Denton 20 per cent. of the trade union operatives were working overtime at the end of February, but 25 per cent. were on short time owing mainly to the shortage of women trimmers. At Stockport a small amount of short time was reported, but employment at this centre and in Warwickshire continued good.

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

**DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.**

EMPLOYMENT with all classes of dressmakers in London continued fairly good during February, and was better than a year ago. There was a continued shortage of skilled labour. Returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,926 dressmakers in the week ended 21st February, showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with January, and an increase of 20 per cent. compared with a year ago. With milliners in the West End employment was fairly good, and better than in January and a year ago; a shortage of skilled labour was reported.

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

In London employment continued fairly good during February, and was better on the whole than a year earlier. Returns from firms employing 4,003 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 21st February showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with January, and of 11.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 4,931 workpeople in the week ended 21st February showed a decrease of 0.6 in the number employed compared with January, and an increase of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow, firms employing 2,008 workpeople in the week ended 21st February showed an increase of 4 per cent. in the number employed compared with the preceding month and of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during February was fairly good and slightly better on the whole than in January, though about 12 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were on short time throughout the month.

There was a general shortage of female labour in all the above three centres, especially machinists.

**CORSET TRADE.**

Employment remained good in this trade during February. Returns from firms, mainly in England, employing 6,153 workpeople in their factories, showed an increase of 1 per cent. in the number employed compared with January and of 18 per cent. compared with a year ago; some shortage of skilled labour was reported.

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



WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained good, on the whole, during February; very little variation being observed in comparison with the previous month. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 95,779 workpeople, of whom 0.4 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in February as compared with 0.6 per cent. in January, and 2.9 per cent. in February, 1919.

*Mill Sawing and Machining.*—Employment was fairly good during February, and was substantially the same as during the previous month.

*Furnishing.*—Employment continued good in this trade for all classes of workpeople; the previous month's standard was well maintained in most districts.

*Coach Building.*—Workpeople in this trade were well employed generally throughout the month, and overtime continued to be worked at several centres. A shortage of skilled men was reported from some districts.

*Coopering.*—Employment in this trade remained good during February, showing little change as compared with the previous month. Overtime was again worked in several districts. No short time was reported.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment was good with basketmakers and brushmakers generally, and continued fairly good with wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it continued fair, a slight improvement being noticeable in some districts.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade was good on the whole during February, a further general improvement being noticeable. It was very good with bricklayers and carpenters, and a shortage of these and other skilled workmen was reported from a number of centres. In the case of painters and plasterers the percentage unemployed showed a considerable reduction compared with the previous month. No short time was reported, except occasional loss of time through bad weather, and in some districts a little overtime was worked. Supplies of cement remained inadequate, and a general shortage of materials prevailed, largely attributable to delay in transport.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act at 14th January, 1920, and the total number registered for unemployment insurance or out-of-work donation at 27th February, 1920:—

Occupations.	Numbers Insured at 14th Jan., 1920.	Number of Unemployment Books and Donation Policies lodged at 27th Feb., 1920.	Percentage unemployed at 27th Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), as compared with 30th Jan., 1920.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>OCCUPATIONS.</b>					
Carpenters .. ..	127,893	966	0.76	- 0.40	
Bricklayers .. ..	56,971	362	0.64	- 0.41	
Masons .. .. .	25,944	832	3.21	- 0.32	
Plasterers .. ..	14,967	566	3.78	- 2.00	
Painters .. .. .	109,440	5,285	4.84	- 4.14	
Plumbers .. .. .	38,883	1,197	3.08	- 0.51	
Other skilled occupations.	42,100	1,670	3.97	- 1.15	
Navvies .. .. .	99,754	4,191	4.20	- 0.61	
Labourers .. .. .	283,091	15,181	5.36	- 1.04	
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>799,043</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>- 1.25</b>	
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>					
London .. .. .	158,543	8,959	5.65	- 1.70	
Northern Counties ..	43,100	853	1.98	- 0.45	
North Western .. .	104,974	2,112	2.01	- 1.30	
Yorkshire .. .. .	58,580	744	1.27	- 0.54	
East Midlands .. .	26,279	527	2.01	- 1.51	
West Midlands .. .	53,748	1,117	2.08	- 0.85	
S. Midlands & Eastern	73,982	2,327	3.15	- 1.36	
South Eastern .. .	50,882	1,905	3.75	- 1.56	
South Western .. .	75,715	4,160	5.49	- 1.89	
Wales .. .. .	39,164	527	1.35	- 0.27	
Scotland .. .. .	74,870	1,852	2.47	- 0.98	
Ireland .. .. .	39,168	5,167	13.19	- 1.40	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>799,043</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>- 1.25</b>	
<i>Males</i> .. .. .	<i>794,987</i>	<i>30,041</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>- 1.26</i>	
<i>Females</i> .. .. .	<i>4,056</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>5.16</i>	<i>- 0.35</i>	

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole during February, and slightly better than in the previous month. It was good in the Peterborough district and at Birmingham and Nottingham, and fairly good at Stourbridge. In Denbigh and

\* Owing to the fact that the number of policies lodged is based on payments the number is somewhat in excess of the number actually unemployed, and in this connection reference should be made to the live register figures given on page 137.

Flint employment was good and better than in January, and there was a further improvement in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. In a few cases, mainly in the West Midlands, there was a shortage of labour and a shortage of fuel was reported by a number of firms, chiefly in the same district.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	2,265	+ 0.1	+ 9.5	6,742	+ 2.5	+ 32.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties.	2,326	+ 2.0	+ 65.9	6,395	+ 3.7	+ 108.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales.	1,063	+ 4.7	+ 44.2	3,598	+ 8.0	+ 97.6
Other Districts .. ..	1,149	+ 0.8	+ 55.5	3,380	+ 7.0	+ 85.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>6,803</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 37.5</b>	<b>20,115</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>+ 70.2</b>

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued very good, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked, especially in the Thames and Medway district, where it was reported that new works were being constructed and old ones repaired for re-opening. A scarcity of fuel was mentioned in a few cases, and there was some shortage of labourers and other workers.

Returns from firms employing 9,162 workpeople in the week ended 21st February showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 62.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 103.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.\*

The exports of cement during February, 1920, amounted to 43,974 tons, or 1,534 tons less than in January, 1920, and 33,208 tons less than in February, 1913.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was good, on the whole, during February and showed very little variation as compared with the previous month. A shortage of labour, especially of skilled men, was reported by several firms in various districts, and the supply of materials and fuel was stated to have been inadequate in some cases.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle .. .. .	8,378	+ 1.6	+ 53.1	25,785	+ 1.4	+ 90.4
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. .. .	2,776	- 1.1	+ 25.0	7,904	- 0.5	+ 44.0
Other Branches .. ..	721	- 0.8	+ 24.1	1,662	+ 3.0	+ 50.4
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>11,875</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 43.5</b>	<b>35,351</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 75.6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North of England ..	1,171	- 1.0	+ 49.4	3,527	+ 2.7	+ 74.0
Yorkshire .. .. .	5,326	+ 2.7	+ 37.1	15,800	+ 0.2	+ 73.7
Lancashire .. .. .	1,551	+ 1.0	+ 56.4	4,218	+ 2.8	+ 97.6
Worcestershire and Scotland .. .. .	842	+ 0.4	+ 28.4	2,448	+ 10.6	+ 49.5
Warwickshire .. .	1,037	- 1.7	+ 45.9	3,165	- 4.7	+ 79.0
Other parts of the United Kingdom .. .. .	1,948	- 1.9	+ 56.5	6,193	+ 0.9	+ 78.4
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>11,875</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 43.5</b>	<b>35,351</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 75.6</b>

With glass bottle makers, employment continued good in all the principal districts. It was good with flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham, Stourbridge and Wordsley, a fair amount of overtime having been worked during the month at Birmingham. Plate glass bevellers at Birmingham were well employed and overtime was worked in some cases. Employment was good, and slightly better than during the previous month, with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and continued very fair with pressed glass makers in the Tyne and Wear district.

The export of glass bottles during February, 1920, amounted to 28,014 gross, or 11,814 gross less than in January, 1920, and 46,984 gross less than in February, 1913. The exports of all other manufactures of glass during

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

February, 1920, amounted to 30,298 cwts., or 8,855 cwts. less than in January, 1920, and 37,162 cwts. less than in February, 1913.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in all branches of the pottery trades during February, and except in a few instances full time was generally worked, with a little overtime in some instances. Some firms reported a shortage of labour, chiefly of placers in earthenware manufacture. Difficulties in obtaining supplies of fuel and of raw materials, mainly owing to transport delays, were mentioned, and short time was occasionally worked in consequence.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ..	1,911	+ 0.2	+ 15.0	4,440	+ 1.3	+ 31.5
Earthenware Manufacture	11,512	+ 0.2	+ 10.8	25,446	+ 3.0	+ 42.4
Other branches (including unspecified) .. .. .	1,724	+ 4.7	+ 58.6	3,739	+ 3.7	+ 80.7
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>15,147</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>	<b>33,625</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>+ 44.2</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Potteries .. .. .	11,919	+ 1.1	+ 14.0	25,717	+ 3.8	+ 46.0
Other Districts .. ..	3,228	- 0.7	+ 13.7	7,908	+ 1.7	+ 38.9
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>15,147</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>	<b>33,625</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>+ 44.2</b>

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in February, 1920, amounted to 232,256 cwts., or 3,450 cwts. more than in January, 1920, but 73,216 cwts. less than in February, 1913.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades in February was good; it was slightly better than in January and much better than in February of last year.

With letterpress printers employment was good, and showed an improvement on January. The usual amount of overtime was worked in London during the month and some overtime was also reported from the provinces. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued good generally and overtime was occasionally worked.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was good, on the whole, and showed a slight improvement compared with the previous month. Some overtime was worked.

In the paper trade employment was good, and slightly better than in January; there was also a considerable improvement compared with a year earlier. Several mills continued to experience difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of fuel and raw materials.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1920.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing .. .. .	69,534	0.7	1.1	1.8	- 0.4	- 1.1
Bookbinding .. ..	12,071	1.0	1.1	2.2	- 0.1	- 1.2

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.*		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paper .. .. .	14,851	+ 1.3	+ 25.9	40,401	+ 1.6	+ 63.9
Printing .. .. .	10,932	+ 1.6	+ 28.4	35,903	+ 3.7	+ 55.4
Bookbinding .. .. .	5,855	+ 1.2	+ 29.3	12,360	+ 0.5	+ 56.8
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>31,638</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 28.1</b>	<b>88,164</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>+ 59.3</b>

The following Table summarises the imports of wood pulp and the imports and exports of paper in February, 1920, in comparison with January, 1920, and February, 1913.

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

Description.	Feb., 1920.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Feb., 1913.
Imports:					
Wood Pulp for paper making .. .. .	48,597	94,020	56,470	- 45,423	- 7,873
Paper .. .. .	853,104	1,008,828	1,050,111	- 155,734	- 197,007
Exports of Paper .. cwts.	115,261*	158,419	288,316	- 43,153	†

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades continued good generally during February.

In the sugar refining industry, the cocoa, chocolate and confectionery trades, and the jam and marmalade trades employment remained good on the whole, in spite of the restricted supplies of sugar.

Makers of cakes and biscuits reported that employment was fairly good, but there was much short time.

In the bacon-curing trade and in the pickle and sauce and preserved meat trades employment continued fairly good on the whole, but it declined in the bacon trade.

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

Trade.	Number of workpeople.			Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sugar Refining, etc. ..	7,474	- 3.0	+ 9.9	24,284	- 0.5	+ 26.2
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery ..	27,604	+ 1.6	+ 51.8	64,073	+ 2.3	+ 82.4
Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	15,243	- 0.5	+ 35.8	31,836	- 3.1	+ 52.5
Jams, Marmalade, etc. ..	8,777	+ 2.9	- 1.1	16,544	+ 4.2	+ 10.3
Bacon and Preserved Meats .. .. .	5,104	- 3.7	+ 10.0	10,770	- 0.8	+ 28.3
Pickles and Sauces, etc. ..	802	+ 0.5	+ 7.7	1,437	+ 5.6	+ 37.2
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>65,004</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 28.8</b>	<b>148,944</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 52.2</b>

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was again good generally, and weather conditions were more favourable than in the previous month.

FISH LANDED.

	Quantity of fish landed.			Value.		
	Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		Feb., 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
		Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1913.		Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1913.
	Owts.	Owts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Fish (other than shell):—						
England & Wales ..	654,255	+ 333,677	- 1,604	1,581,484	+ 534,433	+ 978,104
Scotland .. .. .	545,301	+ 63,981	- 31,473	563,871	- 135,440	+ 327,911
Ireland .. .. .	36,178	+ 4,636	- 65,529	30,076	- 12,320	- 5,455
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>1,235,734</b>	<b>+ 402,244</b>	<b>- 88,506</b>	<b>2,175,431</b>	<b>+ 388,673</b>	<b>+ 1,300,560</b>
Shell Fish .. .. .	—	—	—	60,361	+ 20,596	+ 31,966
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ..	—	—	—	<b>2,235,792</b>	<b>+ 407,269</b>	<b>+ 1,332,526</b>

*East and South Coasts.*—In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good. At Hull, Grimsby and Lowestoft conditions remained as in January, employment being good throughout, except with fish curers at being good throughout, except with fish curers at Lowestoft, who were only fairly well employed. At Great Yarmouth employment was fair on the whole. In



AGRICULTURE.\*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

FEBRUARY was a good month for field work, the weather being favourable for outdoor operations, except in some of the northern and western districts, where rain curtailed ploughing. Cultivation is in advance of its usual state for the time of year.

The labour situation remained practically unaltered—the supply being generally sufficient all over the country as regards unskilled workers; while skilled men were still in demand in nearly every district. Exceptions in the former class occurred in a few of the Welsh counties, a shortage being reported in parts of Denbigh and of South Wales. In some districts of the Eastern counties, on the other hand, there was an excess of unskilled labour. Skilled cattlemen and horsemen were scarce in many districts, and there was a demand for these types of workers from several of the Midland counties and from parts of Lincoln and Norfolk.

SCOTLAND.

While in most districts the labour supply was sufficient, skilled workers were needed in parts of Aberdeen, the Lothians, Peebles, and South Ayr, and more casual labour was wanted in Caithness, Lanark, and Wigtown. In some of the South-western districts and in Sutherland and Skye all types of workers were short of requirements.

SEAMEN.

THE state of employment among seamen in February was, on the whole, a little more satisfactory than in the previous month, although the supply of men continued in excess of demand. This was particularly marked in the case of coloured men, large numbers of whom were unemployed.

Employment on the Thames was fairly good, and showed an all-round improvement on the previous month. At the ports on the north-east coast the supply was in excess of the demand, the continued slackness being partly attributable to the non-shipment of coal cargoes. At Hull there was a further improvement, but at Goole employment remained poor. At Southampton it was only moderate, but at some of the Bristol Channel ports considerable improvement was experienced. Little deviation from the previous month's standard was observed at Liverpool, but on the Clyde conditions improved considerably. A similar improvement was observed at Leith, but at the remaining ports on the east coast of Scotland employment continued to be quiet. At Dublin it declined to quiet; at Belfast it continued poor.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped.					
	Feb. 1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Two months ended.		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 1920.	Feb. 1919.	Feb. 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports .. ..	1,809	+ 276	+ 680	3,342	2,190	4,517
Sunderland .. ..	283	+ 53	+ 15	513	602	671
Middlesbrough .. ..	190	- 223	- 108	603	530	824
Hull .. ..	893	- 193	+ 461	1,983	1,670	2,635
Grimsby .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	- 27	.. ..	84	144
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol .. ..	1,055	- 14	+ 708	2,124	1,117	1,520
Newport, Mon. .. ..	1,136	+ 198	+ 263	2,074	1,888	1,920
Cardiff .. ..	2,984	- 104	- 323	6,072	6,739	8,376
Swansea .. ..	471	- 111	+ 200	1,063	755	747
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool .. ..	12,017	+1,094	+ 74	22,940	26,546	29,710
London .. ..	6,583	-1,463	+3,344	14,629	8,918	15,729
Southampton .. ..	2,816	-1,676	+1,572	7,308	2,182	7,452
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Leith .. ..	355	+ 53	+ 7	667	671	976
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. ..	99	- 85	+ 41	283	109	517
Glasgow .. ..	2,473	+ 668	+1,235	4,278	2,871	6,885
<b>IRELAND:</b>						
Dublin .. ..	93	- 31	- 4	217	186	132
Belfast .. ..	222	- 180	+ 92	624	362	437
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>33,479</b>	<b>-1,742</b>	<b>+8,228</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>57,320</b>	<b>83,192</b>

\* Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.  
 † 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.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

London.—Employment during February was fairly good generally, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. It was much better than a year earlier. The following Table shows the average number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in London in February, 1920, as compared with the previous month and with a year ago:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
<b>Week ended—</b>					
7th Feb. .. ..	10,482	4,038	15,120	9,612	24,732
14th " .. ..	10,736	4,566	15,302	9,601	24,903
21st " .. ..	10,858	3,857	14,215	9,509	23,724
28th " .. ..	10,847	3,798	14,115	9,269	23,384
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Feb., 1920</b>	<b>10,481</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>14,688</b>	<b>9,498</b>	<b>24,186</b>
<b>Average for Jan., 1920</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>14,844</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>24,099</b>
<b>Average for Feb., 1919</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>6,641</b>	<b>14,921</b>

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks in February was 2,526, compared with 2,597 in January and 1,681 in February, 1919.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was good, and showed an improvement compared with the previous month. It improved to good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, but was still only moderate at Stockton; it showed a decline at Hull and Grimsby, and remained quiet at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued slack at Plymouth, and was only moderate at most of the ports on the South-Western coast. It was fair at the South Wales ports and at Liverpool, where a decline took place early in the month, followed by a slight revival during the last week. At Manchester employment continued good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow was generally fair. At Dundee it continued bad, many dockers being idle, and a decline was reported at Ayr. It was still good at Belfast and fair at Cork and Waterford, but was slack at Limerick.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE principal feature of the preliminary statistics of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 5th March is the continuous decline in the number of workpeople on the live register which has been caused by the recovery of industry from the effects of the ironmoulders' dispute. The total decline during the four weeks amounted to 100,097, or 19 per cent. of the total at 6th February. Of this decline, 94,695 was on the men's register, principally in the engineering and metal trades (those most affected by the moulders' dispute), but there were considerable decreases in other industries, notably building, transport, and general labourers.

Concurrently with the drop in the live register, there was a heavy decrease in registrations; vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed little change from the totals for the previous four weeks. The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 5th March:—

Week ended	Applications by			Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.	From Work-people.		From Employers.	
						13th Feb. ..
20th Feb. ..	64,746	33,697	23,325	466,758	94,159	
27th Feb. ..	61,334	32,346	23,147	442,155	94,487	
5th March ..	61,596	33,425	23,252	422,205	95,489	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>255,750</b>	<b>132,625</b>	<b>93,203</b>			

It is not yet possible to analyse in detail the totals given above for the four weeks ended 5th March, but full statistical details are available for the four weeks ended 6th February, and the principal points that emerge are dealt with in the following notes:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (12,891) during the four weeks ended 6th February showed a decrease of 1,241, or 8.8 per cent., below the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 8,287, women for 2,822, and juveniles for 1,782. This decrease was confined to the men's department, where it amounted to 19 per cent.; for women and juveniles increases of 30 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively were recorded.

The daily average number of applications from men showed a decrease in every industry, but was most marked in the engineering and metal trades, which accounted for nearly one-half of the total decline. Of the total applications, 24 per cent. were from men in engineering and ironfounding trades, 14 per cent. in transport trades, 12 per cent. in building trades, and 17 per cent. from general labourers. Applications from women showed an increase in almost every industry, particularly marked in the case of domestic servants and general factory workers. Of the total, 50 per cent. were from domestic servants, 10 per cent. from clerical workers, and 11 per cent. from general unskilled factory workers.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the four weeks ended 6th February amounted to 5,628, as compared with 4,793 during the previous four weeks. Of this daily average 2,535 were for men, 1,988 for women, and 1,105 for juveniles. The increase in the daily average amounted to 25 per cent. for men, 12 per cent. for women, and 11 per cent. for juveniles. In the men's department insured trades accounted for most of the increase, which was most pronounced in the engineering trades and, to a lesser extent, in the building trades. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 28 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 21 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 7 per cent. in the transport trades, and 13 per cent. for general labourers. Among women the increase in the daily average vacancies notified was distributed amongst almost all the industries; about 69 per cent. of the notifications were for domestic service, and 7 per cent. for the dress-making trades.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th February was 3,911, as compared with 3,257 during the previous period, and 4,127 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with the previous month, the increase amounted to 22 per cent. for men, 20 per cent. for women, and 16 per cent. for juveniles. The increase in the men's department was mainly in insured trades, especially engineering; uninsured trades showed little variation. Of the total vacancies filled for men, 25 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 22 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, 7 per cent. in transport trades, and 15 per cent. for general labourers. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 69.5, as compared with 68.0 during the previous month.

The increase in the vacancies filled for women was common to all industries. The largest increase was for domestic service, which accounted for 65 per cent. of the total women's placings during the period; dressmaking trades accounted for 7 per cent. of the total.

As regards juveniles, of the 10,702 vacancies filled by boys, 2,685 were in transport trades, 2,337 in engineering trades, and 900 in commercial and clerical occupations;

of the 9,008 vacancies filled by girls, 2,024 were in domestic service, 1,005 in the dressmaking trades, and 960 in commercial and clerical occupations. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 5,038, or 26 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

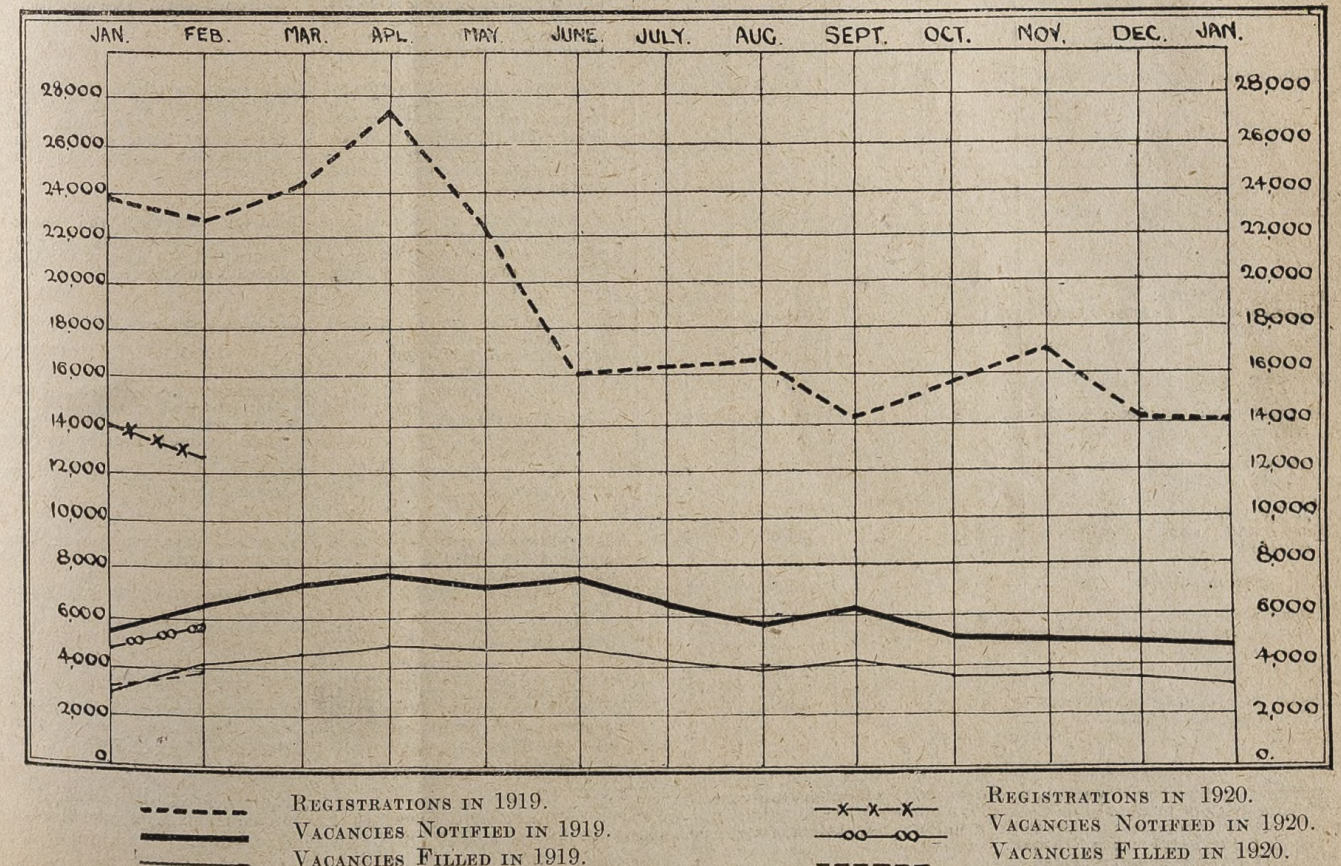
The general trend of the figures since January, 1919, is brought out in the Chart below.

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

Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building .. ..	21,207	26,482	13,447	8,756
Construction of Works .. ..	2,847	3,861	3,365	2,706
Engineering and Ironfounding .. ..	47,984	98,954	12,586	10,051
Shipbuilding .. ..	9,165	13,406	3,253	2,865
Construction of Vehicles .. ..	1,792	2,814	1,455	657
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. ..	4,130	6,628	1,381	1,175
Domestic Service .. ..	5,891	17,641	1,668	1,072
Commercial and Clerical .. ..	9,235	25,089	2,418	2,006
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. ..	27,048	70,755	4,305	3,426
Agriculture .. ..	.. ..	6,258	1,731	1,245
Textiles .. ..	.. ..	3,932	8,933	805
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. ..	.. ..	3,673	9,403	520
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. ..	.. ..	2,815	7,733	381
General Labourers .. ..	.. ..	33,956	87,790	7,791
All other Trades .. ..	.. ..	18,061	45,839	5,103
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>198,894</b>	<b>442,761</b>	<b>60,843</b>	<b>46,642</b>
Women.				
Engineering and Ironfounding .. ..	1,705	1,815	1,158	973
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. ..	1,106	1,087	649	556
Domestic Service .. ..	33,568	21,046	32,796	17,752
Commercial and Clerical .. ..	6,337	8,814	1,342	966
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. ..	902	763	374	300
Agriculture .. ..	331	271	200	76
Textiles .. ..	3,197	2,057	2,569	1,371
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. ..	3,650	2,703	3,587	1,897
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. ..	1,703	1,079	1,101	917
General Labourers .. ..	7,713	7,238	654	551
All other Trades .. ..	6,909	7,304	3,278	2,162
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>67,721</b>	<b>54,167</b>	<b>47,708</b>	<b>27,521</b>

\* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period was 4,435.

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.



TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of trade disputes beginning in February was 122, as compared with 86 in the previous month, and 62 in February, 1919. In these new disputes over 82,000 workpeople were directly and over 5,000 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 nearly 23,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 47 disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in February was thus 169, involving about 110,000 workpeople, as compared with about 119,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in January, 1920, and about 280,000 in February, 1919.

The following Table classifies these 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 February in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.			Number of Work people in all Disputes in February.	Aggregate Loss of Working Days during February.
	Started before 1st February	Started in February	Total.		
Building .. .. .	9	17	26	7,800	63,000
Mining and Quarrying .. .	6	26	32	56,700	121,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	12	23	35	32,100	101,000
Textile and Clothing .. .	5	16	21	5,700	57,000
Other Trades .. .	15	40	55	8,000	108,000
Total, February, 1920	47	122	169	110,300	450,000
Total, January, 1920.	56	86	142	118,900	1,793,000
Total, February, 1919.	66	62	128	280,000	2,316,000

Of the 450,000 working days lost in February by all disputes in progress, about 157,000 were lost by disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about 293,000 by disputes which began in the month.

**Causes.**—Of the 122 new disputes, 56, directly involving over 31,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 21, directly involving about 7,000 workpeople, on

other wages questions; 19, directly involving over 36,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 13, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 7, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 6, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 60 new disputes, directly involving about 53,000 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 24, directly involving 35,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 21, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 31, directly involving over 15,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 28 other disputes, directly involving over 25,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1919 AND 1920.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the first two months of 1919 and 1920 as regards number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and aggregate duration in working days:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan. and Feb., 1919.			Jan. and Feb., 1920.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .	8	3,000	28,000	33	10,000	87,000
Mining and Quarrying .. .	38	281,000	1,122,000	40	63,000	203,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	40	198,000	3,789,000	25	74,000	1,445,000
Other Metal .. .	17	13,000	75,000	14	25,000	125,000
Textile .. .	7	3,000	38,000	28	9,000	52,000
Clothing .. .	7	2,000	15,000	7	3,000	40,000
Transport .. .	9	17,000	67,000	17	9,000	73,000
Woodworking and Furnishing .. .	5	2,000	24,000	7	1,000	16,000
Other Trades .. .	25	10,000	67,000	25	12,000	195,000
Local Authority Services .. .	11	1,000	10,000	12	1,000	7,000
TOTAL .. .	167	610,000	5,235,000	208	207,000	2,243,000

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

Occupations and Locality.†	Estimated Number of Work-people Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	Indirectly.†				
BUILDING TRADES:— Painters—Yorkshire .. .	5,000	..	2 Feb.‡	20	Strike at Wakefield and Keighley for advance in wages, as granted to other building trade workers, followed by general lock-out of men employed by members of Yorkshire Master Painters' Federation.	General advance granted as from 7 February, with further advance as from 3 April. (See page 140.)
Plumbers and apprentices—Glasgow.	1,200	..	25 Feb.‡	16	Partial strike followed by general lock-out, master plumbers refusing to adopt, retrospectively to Jan., 1919, the national scheme regarding the wages, etc., of ex-Service apprentices in the building industry.	Employers to adopt the scheme retrospectively to Jan., 1919, the Government proportion of the arrears being paid by the Government direct to the apprentices.
COAL MINING:— Miners, etc.—Rhondda Valley..	30,000	..	23 Feb.	1	For withdrawal of proceedings against a checkweigher at one colliery and for reinstatement of a workman dismissed from another colliery.	Demands conceded, the checkweigher undertaking for the future fully to observe the Coal Mines Regulation Act.
METAL, ETC., TRADES:— Engineers, etc., in motor works—Birmingham.	3,000	..	6 Feb.	2	Dispute arising out of alleged complaint that certain shop stewards had attempted to retard output.	Amicable settlement effected.
Sporting gun workers—Birmingham.	1,000	..	9 Feb.	4	For advance in wages.	Certain advances agreed upon, and others to be considered.
Electric cable workers—Southampton.	952	..	11 Feb.	15	For advance in wages.	Partial settlement effected and work resumed pending further negotiations.
Steel workers—South Wales and Monmouthshire.	18,000	..	28 Feb.	11	For advance of 40 per cent. on base rates of wages.	Work to be resumed pending negotiations.
OTHER TRADES:— Boot and shoe workers—Glasgow.	1,105	..	9 Feb.	13	Against introduction of system of payment by results and for advance in wages.	System of payment by results to be given a trial.
Coal porters—Belfast .. .	600	..	9 Feb.	21	For abolition of Sunday night-work.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Trawler skippers, mates, engineers and firemen, deck hands, etc.—Fleetwood.	600	800	1 Feb.	..	For increased remuneration and other concessions.	No settlement reported.
Brewery workers—Cork .. .	700	..	11 Feb.	..	For advance in wages and reduction in working hours.	No settlement reported.
Clerks, rate collectors, sanitary inspectors, etc.—Swansea.	250	..	4 Feb.	2	For establishment of Joint Staff Committee, revision of salaries, and consideration of certain grievances.	Permanent Joint Staff Committee to be established and to deal with matters in dispute.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.  
† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
‡ The lock-out began on 7th February.  
§ The lock-out began on 1st March.  
¶ A large number of workpeople in the tinplate industry were rendered idle in consequence of this dispute.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Wages.

The changes in rates of wages reported as having been arranged to come into operation in February with effect either from that month or from earlier dates, resulted in an increase of over £72,000 in the weekly wages of 370,000 workpeople. These include about 11,000 workpeople to whom increases, amounting to nearly £3,000 per week, were granted to take effect from some date in 1919. The principal groups of industries in which the above workpeople were employed are shown in the following Tables:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building .. .	37,000	12,400
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding .. .	110,000	11,800
Textile and Clothing .. .	123,000	20,500
Other Trades .. .	96,000	27,400
TOTAL .. .	370,000	72,100

The principal changes included in the statistics affected workpeople in the textile dyeing, bleaching, finishing, etc., trades, and iron and steel workers. In the textile dyeing, finishing, &c., trades, small increases were given to workpeople in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland under the operation of the "cost of living" sliding scales, while increased minimum rates were fixed by the Trade Board for the machine-made lace and net finishing trade. Iron and steel millmen in the Midlands received an increase of 5 per cent., which raised their wages to 175 per cent. above the standard of 1908, and steel smelters' wages in England and Scotland were increased by 6½ per cent., making them 133½ (basic process) and 108½ (acid process) above the standard of 1905.

Other important changes taking effect in February affected workpeople in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trades, who were granted increased minimum rates by the Trade Board; men employed in the wholesale clothing trade, who received an average increase in most districts of about 8s. per week, resulting from the adoption of minimum rates; and workpeople employed in paint, colour and varnish manufacture, for whom minimum rates were also adopted. The changes affecting workpeople in particular localities included increases of 1½d. and 2½d. per hour to builders' tradesmen and labourers respectively on the North-East Coast, and an increase of 1½d. or 1½d. per hour to adult dressmakers in West London.

Of the increases taking effect in February, 24, affecting 33,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 10, affecting 33,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 21, affecting 165,000 workpeople took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 93, affecting 139,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or

their representatives, or took effect under decisions of Trade Boards. In 18 cases, involving nearly 10,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1920.

The following Table summarises the effect of changes for which particulars are available. Increases amounting to £12,900 in the weekly wages of about 44,000 workpeople, which were arranged in January or February, to have effect from various dates in 1919, are not included in these figures:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building .. .	157,000	42,200
Coal, Iron, etc., Mining .. .	11,000	600
Quarrying .. .	9,000	4,600
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .	28,000	1,900
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .	103,000	3,700
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	74,000	14,300
Other Metal .. .	171,000	34,900
Textile .. .	33,000	25,000
Clothing .. .	450,000	10,400
Transport .. .	65,000	121,300
Printing, Paper, etc. .. .	7,000	13,900
Woodworking and Furniture .. .	23,000	2,400
Class, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, etc. .. .	62,000	5,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	32,000	16,100
Other Miscellaneous .. .	18,000	10,400
Public Utility Services .. .	18,000	3,100
TOTAL .. .	1,300,000	315,000

Hours.

The changes during February in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 178,000 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by an average of 3 per week. Of these changes, 2, affecting 6,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and the remaining 21 cases, affecting 172,000 workpeople, by direct negotiation. In two cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. The principal change affected workpeople in the wholesale clothing industry, for whom a normal working week of 48 hours was adopted. In the first two months of 1920, the changes reported have affected 194,000 workpeople who have had an average reduction of about 3 hours per week.

The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in current rates of shop assistants, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below. The most important of these changes were those affecting railway clerks, stationmasters, etc., particulars of which are also given on p. 117.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of change.
Building Trades	London district (within radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross); also Dartford, Erith and Bexley Heath, Epsom, and Grays and Purfleet.	23 Feb.	Masons (fixers), and granite masons ..	Increase of ½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d.)*
			Marble polishers .. .	Uniform rate of 1s. 9½d. per hour adopted.*
	Outer London Districts (outside 12 mile radius of Charing Cross, and inside 15 mile radius)†	23 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists .. .	Minimum rate of 1s. 11½d. per hour adopted, with an extra 1d. for spindle and four cutter hands.*
			Building trade operatives .. .	London rates of wages adopted, viz., as above; also plumbers, 2s.; painters, 1s. 10½d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, and plasterers, 1s. 11½d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.**
	London .. .	24 Feb.	Glaziers .. .	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.).
	NORTHERN COUNTIES:— Bishop Auckland .. .	2 Feb.	Glaziers' assistants .. .	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½ to 1s. 8d.).
			Painters .. .	Increase of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Consett and District	2 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers and plasterers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.)
			Labourers .. .	Increase of 2½d. per hour. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.)
	North East Coast and neighbouring Districts.‡	2 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and plasterers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 1s. 11½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 11d.
Labourers .. .			Increase of 2½d. per hour. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.)	
North East Coast and neighbouring Districts.§	2 Feb.	Slaters and tilers .. .	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11d.)	
		Painters .. .	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.)	
Tees and Hartlepool District (including Middlesbrough, Stockton, Thornaby, and Darlington).	14 Feb.	Painters .. .	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.)	

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
† The change shown was the result of an agreement made between the London Master Builders and Allied Industries' Association and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives to extend the London building area from a radius of 12 miles to one of 15 miles from Charing Cross. A full list of the districts affected is not yet available, but among those included are Leatherhead, Rushp, Uxbridge, Watford and West Drayton, while in the Romford district it was reported that the majority of the firms had recognised the London conditions; in the case of Dartford, Erith, and Bexley Heath, and Epsom, the London conditions previously obtained.  
‡ 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, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, North and South Shields, Wallsend, and Blyth).  
§ Including Bishop Auckland, Blyth, Consett, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland and Wallsend.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Southern Counties, Building Trades, and Wales.

\* Grade A.—Batley, Bingley, Bradford, Brighouse, Burley, Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Eiland, Gaisley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Menston, Mirfield, Morley, Ossett, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Stanningley, Wakefield, and Yeadon. † The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in February. ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Mining and Quarrying, Pig-Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering, Ship Repairing, Spelter Manufacture, Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture, Cutlery Manufacture, Other Metal Trades, Cotton Industry, Woollen and Worsted Industry, and Linen, etc., Industry.

\* Including members of the following trade unions:—Amalgamated Wheelwrights, Smiths, and Kindred Trades Union; National Union of Vehicle Builders; Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists; Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders; and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, and Joiners. † Including Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, and Swansea. ‡ Under arrangements made in February, the increases were to take effect from the first pay day in December, in respect of the preceding pay period. § The increase took effect as the result of an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle Making Industry. ¶ Including Bath, Chippenham, Frome, North Tawton, Stroud, Trowbridge, Westbury, Wellington and South Devonshire. †† The increase took effect from the date shown, but in many cases came into actual operation at the beginning of February.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Linen Industry, Silk Industry, Lace Industry, Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.

\* The increases took effect from the date shown under an award issued in February. † The rates quoted are based on a 48-hour week and are subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours worked are less or more than 48. ‡ The increases took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in February. § The increases took effect under an Order issued by the Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Clothing Trades, Boot and Shoe Industry, Clogging Industry, Railway Service, Other Transport Trades, Printing and Allied Trades.

\* The minimum rates quoted took effect under an Agreement arrived at between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, the United Garment Workers' Trade Union, and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. † In the case of workers engaged wholly or mainly upon the making of heavy cotton clothing, the rates for both timeworkers and pieceworkers are to be 1d. per hour less for measure cutters, stock cutters and knife cutters, and 2d. per hour less for fitters-up, tailors, pressers-off, machinists and passers. ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." § The increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in February. ¶ The increases formed part of the general movement for compositors, etc. described on p. 87 of the February GAZETTE, but particulars of the additional increases (for daily newspaper operatives) were received too late for publication in February. The increases took effect from the pay-day in week ending 10th January, except in the case of the additional 2s. 6d. for linotype operators on evening newspapers, which was dated back to November, 1919. For a list of the towns in each Grade see p. 251 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1919. ¶ For list of towns see p. 251 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1919. \*\* Group I.—Manchester, Liverpool; Group II.—Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Carlisle, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Swansea; Group III.—Accrington, Barrow, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Hall, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, Wigan, Wolverhampton; Group IV.—Bath, Chester, Doncaster, Halifax, Macclesfield, Northampton, Plymouth, Southampton; Group V.—Brighton, Exeter, Wrexham, N.B.—The rates shown are in each case 6s. per week above the corresponding rate for day workers (who were not affected by the increase).



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Printing and Allied Trades, Furniture Manufacture, Other Woodworking Trades, Chemical, etc., Manufacture, Clay Pipe Manufacture, and Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving.

\* The increase took effect from the date shown under an Award issued in February.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ The increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in February.
§ The change took effect under an Award to which the Federation of Master Organ Builders and the Organ Builders' and Musical Instrument Makers Trade Society were parties.
|| The changes took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Trade.
¶ In the case of qualified youths, higher rates up to 2s. per week in excess of the minima may be paid to those from 14 to 19 years, and up to 4s. per week to those of 20 years.
\*\* The new minimum rates took effect under an Order of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board.
†† Vik., those engaged in cocoa making, boiling sugar for boiled sweets, other than the boiling of sugar in vacuum pans, brogueing of hermetically sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup during process of cooking, hand soldering of hermetically sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup, tongue pumping, butchers' or pork butchers' work in preparing meat for sausages or "smalls," brining vegetables for pickling, and making extract of meat.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Biscuit Manufacture, Leather Trades, and Miscellaneous Trades.

\* The new minimum rates were adopted as the result of a mutual understanding between members of the National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers, and were to take effect not later than 1st February; in London and Glasgow the rates came into operation wholly or partially at earlier dates.
† The increase took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in February.
‡ The increase took effect from the date shown, under an Award issued in February.
§ Including Bradford, Bristol, Congleton, Halifax, Hucknall, Torkard, Huddersfield, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Shrewsbury and Warwick.
|| The increase applied to the majority of the large firms.
¶ The increases took effect under an agreement arrived at between the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales, and the National Federation of General Workers. The districts mainly affected were Liverpool, Warrington, Bristol and the West of England.
\*\* First assistants to be paid 3s. per week and 5s. per week over the wage rate for age where not less than 3 persons and 5 persons respectively, exclusive of the manager, or branch manager, are employed in any one department.
†† The minimum rates as set out apply to Dundee, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. In the case of all other towns and districts the rates are to be 10 per cent. less. The rates apply also to clerks, packers, mail order assistants, parcel sorters, stock-room assistants, porters, and lift operators up to the age of 21 years.
‡‡ For assistants entering the trade at 17 or 18 years of age the rate is to be that applicable at 16 years and for those entering at a later age (up to 21 years) that applicable to the age of 2 years earlier; for those entering after 21 years the commencing rate to be that applicable to the age of 19 years. All late entrants after 3 years' service are to receive the full prescribed rate for their age. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Miscellaneous Trades (Wexford), Local Authority Services (South Shields, Bedford, West Kent, London, Dundee), and Building Trades (London and District, Midlands, Birmingham, Cannock, Southend, Basingstoke, Castle Cary, Penzance).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Building Trades (London and District, Midlands, Birmingham, Cannock, Southend, Basingstoke, Castle Cary, Penzance).

\* The increases took effect from the dates shown as a result of a recommendation by the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services and were approved in February by the National Joint Industrial Council. A complete list of the towns which have granted the increases is not yet available, but it is known that the following Borough and Urban District Councils have paid these increases: Abram, Accrington, Atherton, Bollington, Bolton, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Congleton, Crompton, Glossop, Glosop, Great Harwood, Haydock, Hyde, Leigh, Littleborough, Little Hulton, Liverpool, Longridge, Macclesfield, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson, Northwich, Preston, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Royton, Salford, Standish, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton and Fendlebury, Tyldesley and Ulverston.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1920—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupation, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Building Trades (Southern Counties, Winchester, Windsor, Elgin), Clothing Trade (Great Britain), Transport Trades (Douglas), Printing and Allied Trades (London), and Retail Drapery Trades (Scotland).

\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". † The change took effect from the date shown, under an arrangement made in February.

Increases arranged in March to take effect at later dates.

Under Awards of the Industrial Court increases on time rates of 6s. per week or 1/3d. per hour to men and on piece rates of 15 per cent. have been granted in the engineering and shipbuilding trades to take effect in two instalments in April and June (see Article on page 116). Further details will appear in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May and July.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases\* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during February, 1920, was 55, of which 14 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to toxic jaundice, 4 to epitheliomatous ulceration, 31 to chrome ulceration, and 3 to anthrax.

There were 2 deaths resulting from the smelting of metals, 1 from other contact with molten lead, 1 from paint used in other industries, and 1 from arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

Five cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during February, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

An analysis of the number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in February is given in the Table below:—

Table with columns: (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Includes sub-sections for Among Operatives engaged in, Smelting of Metals, Plumbing and Soldering, etc.

\* 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 person affected in the Pottery Industry was a male.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

(BASED ON HOME OFFICE AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT RETURNS.)

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during February, 1920, was 260, an increase of 12 on the previous month, and of 26 on a year ago.

The mean number in the five years 1915-1919 was 283, the maximum being 318, and the minimum 234.

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

Table with columns: RAILWAY SERVICE, MINES, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, QUARRIES over 20 feet deep, Textile, Non-Textile. Includes sub-sections for Brakesmen and Goods Guards, Engine Drivers, Firemen, etc.

Total (excluding Seamen) ... 260



PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN ENGLAND, THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN SCOTLAND, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN IRELAND.)

The number of paupers relieved on one day in February, 1920, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 135 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 9 per 10,000 on a year ago, but a decrease of 65 per 10,000 compared with February, 1913. Compared with January, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,327 (or 0.9 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,007 (or 0.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,320 (or 1.0 per cent.). Eight districts showed no change, twenty showed increases, and seven showed decreases. No change, either increase or decrease, exceeded 5 per 10,000.

Compared with February, 1919, the total number of paupers increased by 17,471 (or 7.4 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 4,341 (or 3.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 13,130 (or 10.6 per cent.). Three districts showed no change, three showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the Parnsley district (28 per 10,000), and in the East Metropolitan district (20 per 10,000). Other districts showing increases exceeding 15 per 10,000 were Newcastle, Sheffield and Coathbridge and Airdrie.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in February, 1920.			Rate per 10,000 of Population, estimated with a	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.†</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District ..	8,493	1,539	10,032	124	..	+ 5
North District ..	10,152	4,944	15,096	152	+ 4	+ 8
Central District ..	2,861	868	3,729	287	+ 3	+ 2
East District ..	9,393	4,896	14,089	216	+ 5	+ 20
South District ..	17,338	10,961	28,299	147	+ 3	+ 15
TOTAL, Metropolis ..	48,237	23,008	71,245	158	+ 3	+ 12
<i>West Ham ..</i>						
	3,858	7,968	11,826	146	+ 1	+ 3
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ..	1,888	4,375	6,261	123	- 1	+ 17
Stockton and Tees District ..	899	2,257	3,156	119	- 5	+ 11
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,290	2,462	5,752	89	+ 1	+ 2
Wigan District ..	1,520	4,368	5,888	129	+ 1	+ 7
Manchester District ..	7,095	4,437	11,532	108	- 2	+ 8
Liverpool District ..	8,815	9,015	17,830	150	+ 3	+ 12
Bradford District ..	1,670	1,287	2,957	78	- 2	..
Hull and Huddersfield ..	1,012	1,750	2,762	71	+ 2	+ 6
Leeds District ..	2,082	2,206	4,288	88	+ 1	+ 6
Barnsley District ..	788	3,947	4,735	141	+ 2	+ 28
Sheffield District ..	2,265	2,789	5,054	98	+ 1	+ 17
Hull District ..	1,499	4,542	6,041	181	+ 1	+ 2
North Staffordshire ..	1,585	3,674	5,259	125	+ 1	+ 3
Nottingham District ..	1,767	3,569	5,336	109	- 2	+ 3
Leicester District ..	1,032	1,531	2,563	106	- 3	- 4
Wolverhampton District ..	2,760	4,552	7,312	102	..	+ 4
Birmingham District ..	5,529	3,147	8,676	101	..	+ 9
Bristol District ..	2,393	2,452	4,845	121	..	+ 9
Cardiff and Swansea ..	1,893	5,143	7,036	148	..	+ 9
TOTAL, "Other Districts" ..	48,760	67,503	117,263	113	..	+ 7
<b>SCOTLAND.†</b>						
Glasgow District ..	2,993	15,393	18,386	190	+ 4	+ 13
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	642	1,784	2,426	122	..	+ 4
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,203	3,807	5,010	123	+ 3	+ 7
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	588	1,749	2,337	115	+ 1	+ 5
Aberdeen ..	384	1,358	2,342	137	+ 5	+ 6
Coathbridge and Airdrie ..	280	1,498	1,778	166	+ 5	+ 19
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ..	6,090	26,189	32,279	157	+ 3	+ 10
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District ..	3,878	7,615	11,493	274	+ 4	+ 14
Belfast District ..	2,639	840	3,379	76	..	+ 7
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	2,783	3,653	6,436	259	..	+ 6
Galway District ..	255	185	440	130	+ 1	+ 4
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts ..	9,455	12,293	21,748	190	+ 2	+ 9
TOTAL for above 35 Districts in Feb., 1920 ..	117,400	136,961	254,361	135	+ 1	+ 9

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

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

‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

BUILDING PLANS IN 1919.

DWELLING HOUSES.

THE statistics relating to dwelling-houses for which plans had been approved which were published in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1920 (see p. 40), excluded particulars in respect of plans of State-aided dwelling-houses approved by the Ministry of Health. The following Table has now been prepared in order to supplement the figures already published by giving the approximate estimated cost of all dwelling-houses, whether State-aided or not, for which plans were approved in each quarter of 1919, so far as the districts reporting are concerned. The number of such districts to which the figures for each quarter relate is indicated in the heading to each column:—

District.	1st Quarter (93 Urban Districts).	2nd Quarter (87 Urban Districts).	3rd Quarter (84 Urban Districts).	4th Quarter (88 Urban Districts).
Outer London* ..	£ 17,700	£ 479,950	£ 137,121	£ 1,061,608
Northern Counties ..	10,000	13,180	106,100	38,243
Yorkshire ..	21,215	612,057	216,820	368,884
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	77,850	96,797	389,138	491,270
Midlands ..	58,600	114,975	827,773	1,004,489
Other Districts in England ..	11,450	41,075	53,800	398,522
Wales and Monmouthshire ..	400	9,650	3,250	127,700
Scotland ..	1,600	189,600	215,150	345,444
Ireland ..	5,125	11,400	9,300	74,750
TOTAL ..	203,940	1,568,664	1,958,452	3,910,910

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Trade Union Acts.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT: DISPUTE BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS: REFUSAL OF MEMBER OF ONE UNION TO JOIN OTHER UNION: DISMISSAL OF MAN SO REFUSING BECAUSE MEMBERS OF SECOND UNION WOULD NOT WORK WITH HIM: THREAT OF STRIKE: LIABILITY OF OFFICER OF SECOND UNION.

It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills. A "trade dispute" is defined to mean any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person.

The Electrical Trades Union is a trade union of men employed in the electrical industry. The National Association of Supervising Electricians is also a registered trade union open to certain persons employed in the same industry, but this union has not been recognised by the Trades Union Congress, and is regarded by the E.T.U. as being under the influence of the employers.

A foreman in the employment of a firm of electrical engineers was a member of the N.A.S.E., and was engaged on a job in which he had twelve men members of the E.T.U. working under him. The district executive of the E.T.U. in these circumstances instructed their secretary to go with two delegates to the job and examine the situation, power being given to the secretary to withdraw the men from work if he found that course advisable.

The secretary had an interview with the foreman and asked him to join the E.T.U., which the foreman refused to do. The secretary then said that he would have to call the men out and that they would not return to the job until the foreman was off the job. The 12 men were told the effect of this conversation. Shortly afterwards the secretary had a second interview with the foreman, at which it was alleged that threats were used by the secretary. The use of threats, however, was denied by the secretary, though he did tell the foreman that if he did not join the E.T.U. the same trouble would occur on any job he might obtain. Under the directions of the secretary the 12 men then struck work, and in order to fulfil their engagements the firm dismissed the foreman. The foreman then brought an action in the High Court against the secretary, claiming that he should be restrained from wrongfully interfering, or attempting to interfere, with his employment and his right to dispose of his labour as he willed, and claiming an injunction against the continuance of the acts complained of.

\* Excluding London County Council Housing Schemes.

The claim was dismissed and judgment given for the defendant. The judge said that the men were called out because the plaintiff refused to join the E.T.U. There was no conspiracy or unlawful combination, and there was no evidence that the firm had been induced to dismiss the plaintiff by any statement made by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant had full authority from his union to call out the members of the union, and the men were within their rights in refusing to work with the plaintiff. In this case there was a "trade dispute," within the meaning of the Act, between the N.A.S.E. and the E.T.U., and there was no evidence that the defendant had used any threat that was illegal or any unlawful coercion. Workmen were entitled to cease work for any reason, and employers were entitled to refuse to continue workmen in their employment for any reason, whether those reasons were good or bad. It would be strange that while workmen could cease work, they could not in a body, or by one of the officials of their union, inform the employers of the fact that they proposed to cease work and of their reason for doing so without incurring the risk of being sued for using threats or coercion. The mere statement of the workmen that they intended to do what they had a right to do if they chose could not in law amount to a threat. If the defendant had called out the men without speaking to the plaintiff, the plaintiff would have had no cause of complaint at law; neither could the plaintiff have had any such cause of complaint where the defendant had first told him that he was about to do something which he had a right to do.—*Hodges v. Webb*.—*Chancery Division*.—20th February, 1920.

(2) Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act, 1919.

QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE CONTINUANCE BY A FIRM OF A NEW METHOD OF RECORDING WORK DONE IS A BREACH OF THE ACT.

The Leeds Local Munitions Tribunal on December 15th last had before them a complaint made by the District Secretary of the Leeds Engineering and Allied Trades and Shipbuilding and Engineering Joint Committee against Messrs. R. W. Crabtree & Sons. At the end of 1917 the firm introduced time-recording clocks for workmen to clock on and off each job done instead of writing their daily time in a time-book, the premium bonus system being introduced at about the same time. Subsequently the premium bonus system was abandoned, but the firm continued the new method of clocking jobs, and the workpeople's representatives alleged that the firm were thereby committing a breach of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act, 1919. The Tribunal held that it was not sufficient for the purpose of establishing a trade custom within the meaning of this Act simply to prove that the majority of shops in certain districts worked their timekeeping arrangements after a certain fashion, but that it must be proved beyond a doubt that the industry generally worked timekeeping arrangements in such a way that there was no question as to the method followed; on the evidence before the Tribunal it was clear that in some shops there was no time record taken at all; in others (and these appeared to be in the majority) the men marked their own time on boards or in a book or got the foreman to mark for them. In other shops there were proper time-recording machines such as those used by Messrs. Crabtree & Sons.

The Tribunal accordingly found that the machines now objected to were in use in some shops before the war, and that their use was not a trade custom within the meaning of the Act, and dismissed the complaint.

The workpeople appealed, and the appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Roche on 30th January. The Judge upheld the decision of the Tribunal, being satisfied that there was ample evidence before the Tribunal to find that the use of the time-recorder was not a trade custom within the meaning of the Act. The question as to what was meant by various expressions used in the Pre-War Practices Act, and in particular the words "In any industry or branch of an industry," was discussed in the course of the hearing, but as these points did not, in the Judge's opinion, arise in this case—he understood that they would come before the Court at a subsequent date—his Lordship said that he would leave them for future consideration and decision.—*Briggs v. Crabtree & Sons*.—*Court of Appeal*.—30th January, 1920.

(3) Corn Production Act.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURER: MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES: NO OBLIGATION TO PAY WEEKLY.

A workman contracted with a farmer to serve him as a workman in agriculture for a year from the 6th January, 1919, for £20, with board and lodging. By orders made by the Agricultural Wages Board under the Act the workman

was entitled to wages at not less than 30s. a week between 6th January and 22nd August, and at not less than 41s. 6d. a week between 22nd August and 8th September; but the employer was entitled to deduct not more than 18s. a week for board and lodging and 3d. a week for National Insurance. Between 6th January and 8th September the employer paid the workman a total amount on account of wages of £9 5s. Proceedings were then taken against the farmer for offences against the Act in not paying the workman in agriculture wages at a rate not less than the prescribed minimum on various dates between 6th January and 8th September.

The Justices dismissed the summons on the ground that, as under the agreement between the farmer and the workman no wages were due until the end of the year of service, no offence could be committed until the end of that year.

On appeal the High Court held that as the Act imposes no obligation on employers to pay wages week by week, the Justices were right.—*Hampton v. Smith*.—*King's Bench Division*.—21 January, 1920.

(4) Miscellaneous.

MASTER AND SERVANT: RESPONSIBILITY OF MASTER FOR SERVANT'S NEGLIGENCE: MAN LENT BY GENERAL EMPLOYER: CONTROL AT TIME OF ACCIDENT.

By the Common Law of England a master is responsible for the negligence of his servant committed in the course of his employment. This responsibility depends on control at the time of the accident; therefore, if the general employer of a man lend him for some temporary work to another employer, and while engaged in that work the man is guilty of negligence, one of the employers only can be responsible, and that one is the employer under whose actual control the work in question was being done. The Ministry of Munitions were engaged in discharging a quantity of steel billets from a ship in dock into railway waggons. The waggons as they were loaded were removed from the dock side, sometimes by means of an engine, sometimes by horse-power. A firm of team owners lent the Ministry of Munitions some men and horses for this work. One of these men while moving one of the loaded waggons failed to give proper warning, and through this negligence another man was knocked down and very seriously injured. The injured man brought an action for damage against the firm which was undoubtedly the general employer of the man by whose negligence the accident was caused.

The Judge decided in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants appealed. The Court of Appeal held that on the evidence the accident was due to the negligence of the man in moving the waggon without giving the proper warning; that in moving the waggon he was acting not as the servant of the Ministry of Munitions, but still as the servant of, and under the control of, the defendants; and that there was evidence to support the decision of the Judge.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Foulson v. John Jarvis & Co.*—*Court of Appeal*.—17th December, 1919.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Building and Allied Trades.

MASONS AND JOINERS.—The United Operative Masons' Association of Scotland and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners v. Oban builders. Decision—From the first pay after 1st March, 1920, the men concerned to receive an advance of 2d. an hour on the basis of a 45-hour week. Issued 11th February. (131)

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES.—National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. Ministry of Munitions and Sir Robert MacAlpine & Sons. Decision—The workmen concerned, employed at the new mechanical transport depot, Slough, to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour; the decision to take effect from the first pay after 1st January, 1920, and to remain in force until the completion of the present work, when the provision that men are to be paid the prescribed rate, or rate substituted for such rate, as laid down in Award No. 807 of the Court of Arbitration of 8th October, 1919 (Building Trades Operatives—Government Work), will come into operation. Issued 23rd February. (164)



**BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS.**—The Workers' Union v. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge. Decision—The prescribed rate of the men concerned, engaged as bricklayers' labourers on maintenance work, is 1s. 0½d. an hour for a week of 60 hours, which was altered about July, 1919, to a rate of 1s. 3½d. an hour for a week of 47 hours; the prescribed rate of the men concerned, employed as bricklayers' labourers on new or constructional work, is 1s. 1½d. an hour for a week of 50 hours, plus a bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, which was substituted on 17th April, 1919, to a rate of 1s. 6d. an hour, less 6½d. a week, for a week of 44 hours. Issued 24th February. (165)

**Mining and Quarrying.**

**QUARRYMEN, CARTERS, &c.**—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. the Westleigh Stone and Lime Co., Ltd., Burslem, Devon. Decision—From 1st November, 1919, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week, and the boys and youths under 18 years of age to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week; piece-workers to receive advances equivalent to those granted to time-workers. Issued 5th February. (127)

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

**MILLMEN, STEAM-MEN AND MELTERS.**—The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Amalgamated Society of Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain v. the Scottish Steel Makers' Wages Association. Decision—Claim that members of the trades unions concerned employed in steel works in the West of Scotland should have extended to them the 5s. a week advance granted to the engineering and foundry trades by the Court of Arbitration under Award No. 870 of 5th November, 1919, not established. Issued 18th February. (145)

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

**NUT, BOLT AND SCREW TURNERS, WOMEN WORKERS.**—The National Federation of Women Workers v. the Kirby Banks Screw Co., Ltd. Decision—The women concerned employed on capstan lathes and on automatic and semi-automatic machines in cutting-off, tapping, drilling, facing and shaping are entitled to be paid the rates set out in Award No. 504 of the Court of Arbitration of 5th June, 1919 (Women Workers, Metal Trades, &c.), if they are engaged in any of the classes of work enumerated in that award. Issued 3rd February. (122)

**WOMEN PIECE-WORKERS ON MACHINE PRESSES.**—The Workers' Union v. Samuel Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Decision—The substituted rate of the women, 18 years of age and over, employed as piece-workers on machine presses is the rate applicable on 11th November, 1918, plus 5s. a week, under Award No. 501 of the Court of Arbitration (Women Workers, Brass Foundry Trade) of 5th June, 1919. Issued 6th February. (128)

**SPELTER WORKERS.**—The National Union of General Workers v. the Sulphide Corporation, Ltd., Seaton Carew, County Durham. Decision—From the first pay after 1st February, 1920, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week of six days. Issued 11th February. (136)

**SPELTER TRADE.**—Workpeople's side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Spelter Trade v. Employers' side thereof. Decision—From 1st February, 1920, the men concerned, aged 18 years and over, to receive an advance of 5s. a week of six days or six shifts, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is calculated. Issued 12th February. (137)

**SPINDLE MAKERS.**—Operative Mule and Ring Spindle Makers' Society v. Platt Bros., Ltd., Oldham. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable in the Oldham district to the men concerned. Issued 14th February. (141)

**WOMEN NEEDLE AND FISHING TACKLE MAKERS.**—National Federation of Women Workers v. Redditch and District Needle and Fishing Tackle Employers' Association. Decision—The women concerned 18 years of age and over to receive an advance of 3s. a week, and girls 16 years of age but under 18 years 1s. 6d. a week. Issued 18th February. (146)

**SHEET METAL WORKERS.**—J. P. Armstrong (on behalf of certain employees of the firm) v. Estler Bros., London. Decision—There is no prescribed rate applicable to the sheet metal workers, platers, riveters and caulkers, holders-up, tool setters, toolmaker, machine hands, erectors and fitters, tank tester, joiner and carpenter, blacksmith's hammerman, electric welders, spot welders, skilled fitters and labourers engaged in the manufacture of steel office fittings, steel shelvings, storage bins, lockers, &c. Issued 18th February. (147)

**FURNACEMEN AND LABOURERS.**—The Workers' Union v. the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Kinlochleven. Decision—Claim that furnacemen and labourers employed by the firm concerned be paid rates of £4 3s. 9d. and £3 4s. 8d. a week respectively not established. Issued 20th February. (155)

**RAILWAY SHOPS EMPLOYEES.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. the Railway Companies of Great Britain. Deci-

sion—From 22nd December, 1919, the women concerned 18 years of age and over to receive an advance of 3s. 6d. a week. Issued 20th February. (157)

**MOTOR RADIATOR MAKERS.**—H. M. Cox (on behalf of himself and certain fellow-workers) v. the Spiral Tube and Components Co., King's Cross, London. Decision—There is no prescribed rate for the men concerned. Issued 20th February. (161)

**CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS (BRISTOL CHANNEL PORTS).**—Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners v. Dry Dock Owners and Ship Repairers' Federation, Ltd. Decision—From the first pay after 1st December, 1919, the men concerned aged 18 years of age and over to receive an advance of 5s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. are calculated. Issued 25th February. (167)

**WOMEN, ENGINEERING TRADE.**—National Federation of Women Workers v. The Page Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Decision—The substituted rate of the women concerned is the rate for women engaged on women's work provided for in Orders Nos. 546 and 1,073 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1918) and Order No. 260 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919), applicable from 1st January, 1919. Issued 25th February. (170)

**Textile Trades.**

**SILK INDUSTRY (WOMEN).**—The National Federation of Women Workers v. the Coventry and District Textile Manufacturers' Association. Decision—Minimum rates of wages of the women timeworkers and pieceworkers concerned engaged as weavers, winders and warpers fixed to apply from 31st December, 1919, on the basis of a 48-hours week, as follows:—

	Time Workers.		Piece Workers.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
When employed under 15 years of age	12	0	14	0
When employed at 15 and under 16 years of age	16	0	19	0
When employed at 16 and under 17 years of age	20	0	24	0
When employed at 17 and under 18 years of age	25	0	29	0
When employed at 18 years and over	31	0	36	0

The rates are subject to deduction or increase in proportion as the total number of hours worked in any week is less or more than 48; the minimum rates are to be applicable to workers over 17 years of age only after a period of 12 months has been served in the trade, during which period the rate payable to be that set out for the next lower age group as set out in the decision; any worker entering the trade for the first time between 16 and 17 years of age to serve one year at the rate set out for that age before becoming entitled to the rate for the next age group. Issued 13th February. (140)

**TEXTILE WASTE TRADE.**—The Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union v. E. Illingworth and Co., Bradford. Decision—The Bradford rate for warehousemen, namely, 68s. 11d., to be paid to the men concerned employed on unloading and loading, storing, packing, dispatching, and similar operations. Issued 17th February. (144)

**Transport Trades.**

**CRANE AND LOCO. WORKERS.**—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. the Tees Wharf Owners' Association. Decision—Bonus of 15d. a ton at present being paid to crane-men when discharging iron-ore by grab to be increased to 25d. a ton; claim on behalf of crane drivers, loco drivers and loco firemen for an increase of wages not established. Issued 4th February. (126)

**COAL PORTERS (LONDON).**—National Amalgamated Coal Porters' Union and the National Union of Vehicle Workers v. the Society of Coal Merchants. Decision—Rates for loading, landing and delivering coal to be advanced by 2½d. a ton; no advance to be made on the rates for loading, landing and delivering coke; rate for "making small" to be advanced by 2½d. a ton; carmen who deliver half-sacks of coal above ground floor to receive 1s. extra a ton up to two floors, 1s. 3d. extra a ton up to the third floor, and 1s. 6d. extra a ton above three floors. Issued 15th February. (143)

**CANAL WORKERS.**—Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union v. the Canal Control Committee. Decision—Offer of the Birmingham Canal Navigation Co. to increase the war wage of 28s. 6d. a week now being paid to their outside staff to 38s. a week (to include the bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings), and to pay to their shopmen the recent award (No. 870 of the Court of Arbitration—Engineering and Foundry Trades) of 5s. a week, the bonus of 12½ per cent. remaining in this case, should be carefully considered and the parties to confer with a view to its acceptance; in the event of any settlement being arrived at such settlement to take effect from the first pay day after 1st December. Issued 26th February. (171)

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

**DRUG AND FINE CHEMICAL TRADE.**—The Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association v. the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union. Decision—Association's claim that J. F. Macfarlane, T. and H. Smith, and Duncan Flockhart and Co., all of Edinburgh, are entitled to pay a lower rate than the agreed minimum rate applying to London, Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire districts, on the ground that the general rate of wages paid to labour in the Edinburgh district justified a proportional adjustment in the rate of wages paid by the firm in question, not established. Issued 16th February. (142)

**COKE AND BYE-PRODUCT WORKERS.**—The National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers v. Henry Ellison, Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. Decision—The special agreement made between the Coal Owners' Associations and/or Government departments on the one hand, and the National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers, the Yorkshire Miners' Federation, and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain on the other hand, to be applied to the men concerned as from the dates when the respective agreements took effect. Issued 20th February. (156)

**MAINTENANCE WORKERS.**—The United Machine Workers' Association v. the London Brick Co., Ltd., Peterborough. Decision—There is no prescribed rate for the men concerned employed on 11th November, 1918, as general machinists in planing, turning, slotting and fitting in connection with the making of shell, and after that date in connection with the repair and maintenance of brick-making machinery. Issued 24th February. (166)

**Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.**

**COOPERS.**—The National Association of Coopers v. the Lowestoft Herring Merchants' Federation. Decision—From 1st January, 1920, the timeworkers concerned working in their native town to receive an advance of 1½d. an hour, and the pieceworkers an advance of 15 per cent. on their present piecework rates; men working away from their native town to receive 20s. a week more than men working in native town; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a-quarter for the first two hours and time and a-half thereafter, provided the full working week has been worked. These revisions to apply from 1st January until 31st December, 1920. Issued 3rd February. (123)

**TRANSPORT WORKERS, WHOLESALE PROVISION TRADE.**—The National Union of Vehicle Workers v. Peter Keevil and Sons, Ltd., London. Decision—From first pay after 13th January, 1920, the following minimum rates to be paid, which are to include allowances for tonnage and van washing:—

Drivers of 50 cwt. light pairs	62s. per week.
Drivers of 25 cwt. light singles	55s. " "
Cob and Pony Drivers	29s. rising to 34s. per week.
Steam Drivers	74s. " "
Steam Driver's Mate	59s. " "

Overtime to be paid for at ordinary time for the first hour, time and a-quarter for the next two hours, time and a-half thereafter, and double time from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight; the working week to be 48 hours exclusive of meal times; Sunday stable duties to be paid for at the rate of 1s. a horse with a minimum of 2s.; offer of firm to concede one week's holiday a year with full pay approved. Issued 11th February. (133)

**WHOLESALE PROVISION TRADE EMPLOYEES.**—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. Peter Keevil and Sons, Ltd. Decision—Claim for a general 25 per cent. advance not established; from the first pay after 13th January, 1920, minimum rates fixed for the men and women concerned, ranging from 24s. at 16 years of age to 60s. at 26 years of age and over in the case of men, and 20s. at 16 years of age to 43s. 6d. at 22 years of age and over in the case of women; men in charge of stocks, chief churners, milk men, multiplex workers and other responsible workers to receive 5s. a week above the minimum rate applicable; any worker to whom the application of the minimum rate does not provide an advance of 5s. a week in the case of those 18 years of age and over, or 2s. 6d. a week in the case of those under 18 years of age, to receive such further advance as will bring the total advance over the present rate up to 5s. or 2s. 6d. a week; the working week to be 48 hours; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a-quarter for the first two hours and time and a-half thereafter; one week's annual holiday with full pay to be granted after 12 months' service. Issued 12th February. (134)

**GROCERY WAREHOUSE WORKERS.**—The National Warehouse and General Workers' Union v. Ridgways, Ltd. (trading as James Pegram and Co.), Liverpool. Decision—The workpeople concerned to receive minimum rates of pay based on a 48 hours' week as follows:—

Age.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years & over.
Male Employees	20s.	27s.	36s.	43s.	50s.	60s.
Female Employees	16s.	19s.	23s.	26s.	29s.	32s.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a-quarter for first two hours and time and a-half thereafter; overtime to be paid only after the full working week of 48 hours is worked. Issued 20th February. (158)

**JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS (SWANSEA).**—The Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain v. the Ministry of Food and the West of England and South Wales Wholesale Meat Supply Association, Ltd. Decision—"Handy men" engaged on portage or droverage and other work to receive an advance of 4s. a week; any such man whose rate of pay is, inclusive of this advance, less than 54s. a week, to receive such increase as will bring his total wages up to 54s. a week; overtime to be in accordance with the agreement relative to the South-Western Area made in November, 1919; no advance made to slaughtermen. Issued 20th February. (160)

**BAKING TRADE.**—Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Drogheda Master Bakers' Association. Decision—Ovensmen and tablehands to receive an advance of 6s. a week; jobbers to receive a daily rate of 11s. 4d.; working week to be 50 hours; work done before 7 a.m. to be paid for at overtime rates; overtime to be calculated on a daily basis and be paid for at the rate of time and a-half, double time being paid for work done on Sunday, Saint Patrick's Day, Saint Stephen's Day and Christmas Day; drivers, yardmen and stablemen over 18 years of age to receive an advance of 9s. a week, and half such amount when under that age; breadvan drivers at work in the yard after coming back from driving to cease work not later than 6 p.m.; regular yardmen to cease work at 6 p.m., on the understanding that there be one stableman to attend to horses coming in after 6 p.m.; Sunday work, attending horses, &c., to be paid for at 3s. 6d. a Sunday; boys over 16 years of age, driving breadvans or carting flour and doing men's full work, to be paid men's wages; starting time to be same as hitherto; question of limitation of apprentices left to arrangement between the parties; decision to take effect on and from 13th February. Issued 21st February. (162)

**Public Utility Services.**

**TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS UNDERTAKINGS.**—The United Vehicle Workers' Association v. the Birmingham and Midland Joint Committee of Electricity, Tramways and Motor Omnibus Undertakings, on behalf of the Birmingham District Power and Traction Company, Ltd., the Dudley, Stourbridge and District Electric Traction Company, Ltd., the South Staffordshire Tramway (Lessee) Company, Ltd., and the Wolverhampton District Electric Tramways, Ltd. Decision—As a result of an understanding between the parties in 1917, the men concerned have participated in the general advances granted to the engineering trade with the exception of the award of the Court of Arbitration No. 870; this award is therefore applicable to the men, and not award No. 805, which has been paid to the men in error; the amount paid under the latter award is to be set off against payments due or to become due under the present decision. Issued 3rd February. (124)

**ASYLUM WORKERS.**—The Workers' Union v. the Committee of Visitors of the County of Essex and Borough of Colchester Lunatic Asylums. Decision—In addition to the wages at present being paid as arranged in July, 1919, the men over 21 years of age and women over 18 years of age to receive 3s. a week advance, except in the case of those whose advances over pre-war rates already exceed 27s. a week, when such amount is to be paid as will bring the total advances over pre-war rates to 30s. a week; to take effect from 1st August, 1919. Issued 7th February. (129)

**MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.**—The National Union of General Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Crane-men, Boiler Firemen and Wire Rope Workers, the Workers' Union and the National Union of Corporation Workers v. the London County Council. Decision—From the first pay after 23rd January, 1920, the men concerned 18 years of age and over employed under the Main Drainage, Highways, Fire Brigade and Asylums Committees, excluding men covered by the engineering trades' awards, to receive an advance of 3s. a week. Issued 9th February. (130)

**MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.**—The Workers' Union v. the Corporation of Bedford. Decision—No rates have been substituted for the prescribed rates. Work habitually done on Sundays as ordinary duties not to be regarded as overtime. Men working seven shifts to be paid one-sixth more than the amount due to six-shift workers in respect of the 3s. advance granted by award No. 741 of the Court of Arbitration and the 7s. granted previously. The limitation of 27s. war advance on award No. 741 applies to advances granted on a general basis. Issued 11th February. (132)

**MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.**—The National Union of General Workers v. the West Kent Main Sewerage Board. Decision—From the first pay after 1st October, 1919, the men concerned aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 2s. 6d. a week, and a further advance of 2s. 6d. a week as from the first pay after 12th February. Issued 12th February. (138)

**CLERICAL, OUTDOOR RELIEF AND RECEIVING HOME DEPARTMENTS.**—The Officers of the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Hammersmith v. the Guardians of the Poor of the



the Parish of Hammersmith. Decision—The rate of remuneration of the non-resident, non-rationed, full-time officers concerned to be increased by 10 per cent., and the rate of the resident and free-rationed officers concerned to be increased by 5 per cent.; the rate of non-resident officers, who are provided with three meals each day, to be increased by 6½ per cent.; the rates of Miss E. Owen and Mrs. A. Norwood to be increased by 6½ per cent., and the rate of Mrs. Hayes to be increased by 5 per cent.; any increase given to any of the officers concerned since the date of the last general advance to merge in the advance now given; the decision to take effect from 17th November, 1919. Issued 20th February. (150)

REGISTRARS.—The Registrars of Births and Deaths of the Hammersmith Board of Guardians v. the Guardians of the Poor of Hammersmith. Decision—Each registrar concerned to receive a gratuity of £48 per annum, plus 30 per cent. on the amount of fees paid each quarter by the Board; the sum of £48 per annum to be paid from the quarter beginning 1st October, 1919, and the first payment of 30 per cent. to be paid from the quarter beginning 1st January, 1920. Issued 20th February. (151)

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.—The Workers' Union v. the Kilmarnock Corporation Tramways Department. Decision—From the first pay after 1st January, 1920, the work-people concerned aged 18 years and over to receive an advance of 2s. a week. Issued 20th February. (153)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—The Workers' Union v. the Bedford Corporation. Decision—The men concerned to receive an advance of 3s. a week, which is to form part of the total earnings upon which the bonus of 12½ per cent. is calculated. Issued 20th February. (159)

CLERICAL STAFF, &c.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Wandsworth Borough Council. Decision—From 17th November, 1919, the percentage rate of bonus payable to persons 16 years of age and upwards to be increased to 30 per cent. of their "ordinary remuneration"; the maximum total rate of bonus to be increased to £500 a year for men and £300 a year for women. Issued 23rd February. (163)

NAVVIERS AND LABOURERS.—The Public Works and Constructional Operatives' Union v. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Sheffield. Decision—The award of the National Conciliation Board of 9th December, 1919, increasing the rate of wages of certain building trade operatives in Sheffield and District is not applicable to the employees concerned engaged on the construction of reservoirs in the Ewden Valley. Issued 25th February. (168)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFFS.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Stockport Corporation. Decision—With certain modifications and conditions detailed in the decision of the Court, the terms of the awards Nos. 84 and 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board are to apply to administrative, technical, professional and clerical staffs of the Corporation from 17th November, 1919. Issued 25th February. (169)

Miscellaneous Trades.

SHOP ASSISTANTS, &c.—The Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers v. the Joint Committee of London Co-operative Societies. Decision—The minimum weekly rates of the various grades of employees (excluding clerks, laundry, transport and boot repairers' departments) to be as follows:—

Age.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.
Male Employees	18s.	21s.	24s.	29s.	36s.	41s.	45s.
Female Employees	17s.	19s.	21s.	24s.	31s.	35s.	39s.

Age.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.
Male Employees	55s.	57s.	59s.	61s.	63s.	65s.
Female Employees	41s.	43s.	46s.	48s.	—	—

Special rates fixed for first assistants, branch managers and manageresses; no order made respecting head warehousemen.

Minimum weekly rates of clerks to be as follows:—

Age.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.
Males	25s.	30s.	38s. 6d.	42s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	60s.
Females	22s.	26s.	32s.	38s.	45s.	50s.

Age.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.
Males	65s.	67s. 6d.	70s.	72s. 6d.	75s.
Females	52s.	52s.	54s.	—	—

The above minimum rates only to apply where the employee concerned has been in the trade for one year if under 18 years of age, two years if over 18 years of age and under 21, and three years if 21 years of age and over; minimum rates payable to employees in establishments in country districts to be 7½ per cent. less than the above rates. Issued 2nd February. (121)

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (DUBLIN), ORDNANCE DEPOT, WAR DEPARTMENT LAUNDRY, AND OTHER WORKERS.—The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Government Workers' Union of Ireland and the Irish Ordnance Workers' Trade Union v. the Army Council. Decision—The wages of the men concerned employed at the Royal Army Ordnance Depot, the War Department Laundry, the Salvage Depot, and the Main Supplies Depot, Dublin, to be increased to 53s. a week as from 1st August, 1919, and to 58s. a week as from 1st January, 1920; claim that the rates paid to women employed in the laundries are not in accordance with the Fair Wages Resolution not established. Issued 3rd February. (125)

SHOP ASSISTANTS, &c.—The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. v. the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. Decision—In determining, for the purpose of clause No. 6 of the decision (No. 48) of the Industrial Court whether the wages of the employees concerned, together with the commission earned amount to not less than the minimum rate, a period of four weeks to be taken into consideration; if at the end of four weeks the nominal wages of any employee, together with the commission, do not amount to the minimum wage paid for that period, the Society to make no deduction in respect of such deficit from the commission earned in any future period. Issued 11th February. (135)

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS.—The Amalgamated Society of Indiarubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers v. Campbell, Achnach and Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Decision—The prescribed rate for the women timeworkers concerned 18 years of age and over is 5½d. an hour, and for pieceworkers prices so fixed as to yield at least 25 per cent. over the time rate, plus in both cases 11s. a week; the prescribed rate for girls aged from under 15 years to 17 years ranges from 2½d. to 4½d. an hour for girls respectively, and for pieceworkers prices so fixed as to yield at least 25 per cent. above the time rates, plus in both cases 5s. 6d. a week. Issued 13th February. (139)

WRITING INK MANUFACTURE.—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. H. C. Stephens, London. Decision—The following weekly minimum rates based on a 48 hours week to be paid to the timeworkers concerned, who are mainly employed on general warehouse work:—

Age.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.
Males	35s.	37s. 6d.	40s.	50s.	55s.	57s. 6d.	60s.
Females	28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	—	—	—

Rates for male employees of 24 years of age and female employees of 21 years of age apply also to those who are over such ages; the employer to be entitled to pay any employee without previous experience of the work, a rate 5s. below the above rates for six months, and a rate 2s. 6d. below for a further six months; employees under 18 years of age to receive an advance of ½d. an hour; pieceworkers engaged in filling, corking, labelling, and part of the wrapping work, to receive an advance of 10 per cent. on their piecework prices; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half thereafter; in the case of pieceworkers overtime to be calculated on the basis of the rates paid to timeworkers, i.e., they are to receive when working overtime their piecework earnings plus quarter or half the corresponding rate for timeworkers; double time to be paid to timeworkers and pieceworkers for Sunday work and work on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays. Issued 18th February. (148)

FISH NET REPAIRERS.—The Workers' Union v. the Great Yarmouth Boat Owners' Trade Protection Association. Decision—Female timeworkers to be paid the following minimum rates of wages:—

Workers 18 years of age and upwards	8½d. an hour.
" 17½ "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 17 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 16½ "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 16 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 15 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" under 15 years of age	" " " " " " " " " " " "

provided that workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 16 years may be employed for 6 months at ½d. an hour less than the minimum rate applicable under the above scale; piece rates to be fixed for

female pieceworkers so as to yield not less than 9d. an hour to an ordinary worker, in determining which only the earnings of workers 18 years of age and over who have had not less than six months' experience in the trade to be taken into account. Issued 18th February. (149)

ORGAN BUILDERS.—Organ Builders' and Musical Instrument Makers' Trade Society v. Federation of Master Organ Builders. Decision—The standard rate of wages for skilled journeymen to be 1s. 11d. an hour for London as from 2nd February, 1920; probationary period not to exceed 12 months on expiration of apprenticeship; working week to be 47 hours; overtime in the factory to be paid for at the rate of double time for work done on Sundays and Bank Holidays, etc., and on other days time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half for the second two hours, and thereafter double time, except for work done on Saturday afternoons, which shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first three hours, and thereafter double time; overtime to be paid for work done, (except tuning) away from factory, as above; night shifts to be paid at time and a quarter and double time for work done beyond the normal night shift through the following day; out-door expenses to be 4s. a day when men are working in one place and 5s. a day when travelling from place to place, provided in both instances that men are unable to return home at night; daily expenses to be 1s. for dinner and 6d. for tea or breakfast; female labour not to be introduced except on terms agreed upon; working conditions in the organ building trade to be dealt with nationally, and not locally; the above working conditions to apply to London and the provinces, and are to take effect from 1st March, 1920—to remain in force for at least a year, and are not then or subsequently to be altered unless three months' notice has previously been given. Issued 20th February. (152)

CARPENTERS.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners v. Topham, Jones & Railton, Ltd. Decision—The work on which the men concerned are employed, viz., work in connection with the making of concrete foundations for crane-work at H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, is not building trade work, and, accordingly, the claim that the decision of the South-Western Conciliation Board of the building trade applicable to Plymouth should be extended to them is not established. Issued 20th February. (154)

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

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

SAMPLE PASSERS.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham. Decision—What payment, if any, should be made to the sample passers, under an agreement made on 18th July, 1919, when the shop is idle through causes beyond the control of the firm. Arbitrator—Mr. C. Doughty. Award—The wages due for the four weeks ending August 30th, 1919, are £6 per week, plus the sliding scale percentage upon £6 for each week. Issued 28th February, 1920. W.A. 552/2.

Textile Trades.

WEAVERS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Athlone Woollen Mills Company, Ltd. Decision—Application as to whether the 5s. per week given by the firm is sufficient to meet the increased cost of living since May and November, 1919. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—Advance granted of 2s. per week to weavers over 25 years of age. Issued 25th February, 1920. W.A. 1466.

Transport Trades.

CARGO WORKERS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Sligo Importers' Association. Decision—Application for alterations of working conditions. Conciliator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Agreement—Schedule given fixing in detail rates for (1) constant labour and cartage, (2) casual labour and cartage, and (3) conditions for men handling cargoes (on ship or on quay) at Sligo and Rosse's Point. Issued 25th February, 1920. W.A. 1551.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAWMILLING OPERATIVES.—Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the Workers' Union v. Dublin Sawmillers' Association, South of Ireland Timber Importers' Association, Ulster Saw Mill Proprietors' Association, Native Timber Merchants' Federation (Ireland), and the South of Ireland Sawmill Owners' (Country) Association. Decision—Application for the fixing of minimum rates of pay. Arbitrator—Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Award—The following minimum hourly rates of pay granted: Operatives in towns graded in Groups 1 to 3, 1s. 4d., 1s. 2d. and 1s. respectively, and native timber trades, 1s.; labourers, Groups 1 to 3, 1s. 1d., 1s. and 11d. respectively, and native timber trade, 10d. Londonderry was treated as occupying an intermediate position between the three large cities in

Group 1 and the cities in Group 2, and the minimum rate is 1s. 3d. for operatives and 1s. 0½d. for labourers. Effective in accordance with the terms of reference from 1st October, 1919. Issued 27th February, 1920. W.A. 1559.

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

BRICK MAKERS.—Nottingham Branch of the National Association of Builders' Labourers and the Nottingham Miners' Association v. the Nottingham Brick Manufacturers' Association. Decision—Whether the additional 2d. per hour advance in wages granted to workers in the Nottingham building trades from the 3rd January, 1920, should also be granted to the Nottingham brick makers' employees, four-fifths of whom are members of the National Association of Builders' Labourers. Whether in the future the wages of the Nottingham brick makers are to be regulated by the rates of wages paid for the time being to the labourers in the building trades. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Claims not established. Issued 8th February, 1920. W.A. 215/2.

Public Utility Services.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS.—Electrical Power Engineers' Association v. the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company. Decision—Concerning the adjustment of war bonuses for the year January 1st to December 31st, 1918, consequent on Award (W.A. 9281) dated 27th February, 1919. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The claim to payment of £12 10s. from 1st January to 31st March, 1918, has not been established; the company were entitled to make the readjustments in the manner claimed by them. Issued 17th February, 1920. W.A. 552/6.

CORPORATION WORKERS.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Dock Labourers v. Corporation of Drogheda. Decision—Application for an increase in wages and reduction in working hours. Arbitrator—Sir David Harrel, G.C.B. Award—(1) As from 1st January, 1920, three first stokers and the three second stokers to receive increase of 5s. per week to their present rates and time and a-half for Sunday shifts when any portion of such shifts is worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday. (2) As from the first pay day after this award labourers in gasworks and cleansing departments to receive advance of 3s. per week and a reduction of working hours from 50 to 48 hours. Issued 19th February, 1920. W.A. 1197/3.

CLERK, ACCOUNTANT, &c.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Urban District Council of Newton-in-Makerfield. Decision—Application as to the amount to be regarded as "ordinary remuneration" in the extension of Award 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board to the clerk and accountant to the Council and the gas and water engineer. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—The amount is £350 per annum in the case of the clerk and accountant and £425 per annum for the gas and water engineer; this will increase the amounts now payable by £35 and £42 10s. per annum respectively. Issued 20th February, 1920. W.A. 185/18.

CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS.—Manchester Municipal Officers' Guild v. the Manchester Corporation. Decision—Application for an increased bonus. Arbitrator—Sir H. Courthope Munroe, K.C. Award—Award 84 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees to be applied as altered and amended by Award 101 of the same board to the parties concerned under Mr. W. H. Stoker's award dated 26th August, 1919, subject to certain provisions. The award shall not apply to officials whose salaries have been reviewed on a post-war basis. The bonus payable shall rise and fall with the bonus granted from time to time to the Civil servants. Issued 23rd February, 1920. W.A. 1335.

AGREEMENTS REACHED AT CONFERENCES PRE- SIDED OVER BY AN OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Building and Allied Trades.

BUILDING OPERATIVES.—National Builders' Labourers and Constructional Workers' Society v. Messrs. Inns and Company, St. Mellons, near Cardiff. Decision—Application for certain rates. Agreement—The current South Wales District Building Trades' rates of wages (tradesmen, 1s. 9d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 6d. per hour) and conditions of overtime are to be observed, and subsequent advances granted by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Building Trades Joint Council shall be payable to all employees except men in receipt of upstanding wages. Crane drivers to be graded as tradesmen. Rates of miners and miners' labourers working underground fixed. Other working conditions specified in detail. Effective on 1st January. Issued 21st February, 1920. W.A. 164.

Mining and Quarrying.

BRICK, PIPE AND TILE WORKERS.—Durham County Miners' Federation Board v. Durham Coal Owners' Association. Decision—Application for increases of wages. Agreement—(1) An advance equal to the Sankey payment (2s. per shift or day worked to those over 16 years and 1s. to those under 16 years) granted from 9th January, 1919, to those workmen whose wages in the past have been regulated strictly in accordance with the wages of the miners.



(2) An advance of 1s. 8d. per shift or day worked to those above 16 years and 10d. per shift or day worked to those under 16 years granted from the 18th August, 1919, to those workmen whose wages in the past have not been regulated strictly in accordance with the wages of the miners. Merger of increases given subsequent to the Sankey award. Issued 17th February, 1920. W.A. 543.

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

OIL MILL OPERATIVES.—National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers v. Messrs. Alex. M. Smith & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Difference—Application for a certain rate. Agreement—Rate of three firemen increased by 1½d. per hour, and 20s. per man to be paid in settlement of back pay. The firm undertakes, in the event of the firemen's rate in the majority of the Liverpool oil mills being brought to a higher level than Messrs. Smith's present rate, that they will fall in line with the new rate. The present rate is not to prejudice certain negotiations. Effective as from 1st February, 1920. Signed 2nd February, 1920. W.A. 468.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

THE Minister of Labour has now constituted panels of Chairmen, Employers and Labour representatives for the purpose of the Ad Hoc Boards of Arbitration for which provision is made in Section II (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The persons constituting the panels are as follows:—

CHAIRMEN'S PANEL.

- Sir Wm. Collins, K.C.V.O. Sir Wm. Robinson, J.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, Sheriff T. A. Fyfe.
G.C.B., G.B.E. Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing, K.C.
Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., K.B.E.
Mr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E.
Sir Cyril Jackson. Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor.
Sir Richard Lodge. Mr. Charles Doughty.
Sir Thomas Munro. Mr. J. E. Drower, C.B.E.
Sir H. Courthope Munroe, Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P.
K.C. Mr. Jas. Macdonald.
Sir George Bettessworth Piggott, K.B.E. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.
Sir Richard Redmayne, Mrs. H. J. Tennant.
K.C.B. Mr. W. A. Willis.

EMPLOYERS' PANEL.

- The Lord Aberconway. Mr. J. Fullerton.
Sir Hugh Bell, Bart. Mr. F. W. Gibbins.
Sir Alfred Booth, Bart. Mr. R. H. Glanfield.
Sir Gilbert Claughton, Bart. Mr. E. Graham Guest.
Mr. F. A. Hargreaves.
Sir Robert Hadfield, Bart., F.R.S. Mr. Duncan Henderson, J.P.
Mr. Alfred Hutchinson.
Sir J. P. Maclay, Bart. Miss E. B. Jayne, O.B.E.
Mr. David M. Maclay.
Sir Geo. Wyatt Truscott, Bart. Mrs. D. Marjoribanks.
Mr. L. A. Martin.
Sir A. Kaye Butterworth. Mr. Henry T. Maw.
Sir A. H. Dixon. Mr. Owen Parker.
Sir Adam Nimmo. Mr. Geo. Pate.
Sir E. Penton, K.B.E. Mr. G. W. Paton.
Sir Thomas Robinson, C.B.E., J.P., M.P. Mr. A. F. Pease.
Mr. G. H. Potter.
Mr. J. J. Burton. Mr. A. C. Ross.
Mr. W. A. Clowes. Mr. W. Simons.
Mr. J. Currie, J.P. Mr. M. L. Simpson.
Col. J. M. Denny, C.B. Mr. John Smethurst.
Mr. G. A. Duffield. Mr. C. P. Sparkes.
Mr. J. Duncan Elliot. Mr. David M. Watson.
Mr. Godfrey Elliot. Mr. G. Heron Wilson.
Mr. L. Ennis.
Mr. A. J. Fuller.

LABOUR PANEL.

- The Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, M.P. Mr. W. Dodgson.
Mr. C. Duncan.
The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Mr. Ald. Allen Gee, J.P.
Mr. H. Gosling, C.H., J.P.
The Rt. Hon. W. Brace, M.P. Mr. W. T. Griffiths.
Mr. John Hill, J.P.
The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, J.P., M.P. Mr. W. H. Hutchinson.
Miss Mary Macarthur.
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. Mr. T. McKenna.
Mr. J. J. Mallon.
The Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, M.P. Mr. J. W. Ogden, J.P.
Mr. James O'Grady, J.P., M.P.
The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. Mr. E. L. Poulton.
Mr. J. N. Bell, J.P. Mr. W. F. Purdy.
Mr. E. Bevin. Mr. W. C. Robinson, O.B.E., J.P.
Mr. Geo. Rowe, J.P.
Miss M. Bondfield. Mr. J. Sexton, C.B.E., J.P., M.P.
Mr. H. Boothman. Mr. Frank Smith, O.B.E.
Mr. W. Bradshaw. Miss Julia Varley.
Mr. J. T. Brownlie. Mr. Alex. Wilkie, M.P.
Mr. A. C. Cameron.
Mr. O. Coyle.
Mr. W. J. Davis, C.H., J.P.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED AND VARIED.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made Orders, as set out below, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum rates of wages 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 the employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date specified.

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

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER DATED 18TH FEBRUARY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES AS VARIED AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

- (a) All male workers; and
(b) Certain classes of female workers, viz.: female workers who are employed during the whole or any part of their time in any of the following occupations:—
Cocoa making.
Boiling sugar for boiled sweets, other than the boiling of sugar in vacuum pans.
Broguing of hermetically-sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup during the process of cooking.
Hand-soldering of hermetically-sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup.
Tongue pumping.
Butchers' or pork butchers' work in preparing meat for sausages or "smalls."
Brining vegetables for pickling.
Making extract of meat.

Table with columns: Workers under 15 years of age, Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age, Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age, Workers of 17 and under 18 years of age, Workers of 18 and under 19 years of age, Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age, Workers of 20 and under 21 years of age, Workers of 21 and under 22 years of age, Workers of 22 and under 23 years of age, Workers of 23 and under 24 years of age, Workers of 24 years of age and upwards. Columns for Per hour (s. d.) and Per week of 48 hours (s. d.).

(c) Female Workers other than those specified above: Table with columns: Workers under 15 years of age, Workers of 15 and under 16 years of age, Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age, Workers of 17 and under 18 years of age, Workers of 18 years of age and upwards. Columns for Per hour (s. d.) and Per week of 48 hours (s. d.).

II.—Piece-work Basis Time-rates.

- (a) All male workers; and
(b) Certain classes of female workers as specified above ... 1 4
(c) All female workers other than those specified above ... 0 9

III.—Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers, whether engaged on time-work or piece-work:—

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

- (1) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(2) After first two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

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

For the purpose of these overtime rates the normal number of hours of work has been declared to be: In any week, 48; on any day (other than Saturday), 9; on Saturday, 5.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned minimum rates of wages may be obtained from the Secretary of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY, 1920, CONFIRMING OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 1ST MARCH, 1920.

Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers, whether engaged on time-work or piece-work:—

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

- (1) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(2) Second two hours, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
(3) After first four hours, DOUBLE TIME.

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, the overtime rate shall be TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the normal number of hours of work has been declared to be: In any week, 48; on any day (other than Saturday), 9; on Saturday, 5.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned overtime rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER, DATED 25TH FEBRUARY, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FIXED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 5TH MARCH, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-Rates.

Table with columns: (a) Male Workers under 15 years of age, 15 and under 16 years of age, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 years of age and upwards. (b) Female Workers under 15 years of age, 15 and under 16 years of age, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 years of age and upwards. Columns for Per week of 47 hours (s. d.) and Per week of 48 hours (s. d.).

Provided that learners (as defined by the Trade Board) to hand or mould cigar making shall be excluded for the first 12 months of their learnership from the operation of the minimum rates as set out above.

The above Minimum Rates are for a week of 47 hours, and are subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours spent by the worker in the factory or workshop under contract of employment is less than 47.

II.—Overtime Rates.

For male and female workers, whether engaged on time-work or on piece-work.

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

- (1) First two hours, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
(2) 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 47 the overtime rate shall be TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the normal

number of hours of work has been declared to be: In any week, 47; on any day (other than the weekly half-holiday), 8½; on the weekly half-holiday, 4½.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Tobacco Trade Board (Ireland), Office of Trade Boards, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER, DATED 1ST MARCH, 1920, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AS VARIED FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES FIXED FOR FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 8TH MARCH, 1920.

I.—General Minimum Time-rates.

Table with columns: (a) (1) Male Workers (other than learners) ... 1 1½. (2) Male Learners: When employed under 15 years of age ... 9 0, 15 and under 16 years of age ... 13 0, 16 ... 17 0, 17 ... 21 0, 18 ... 25 0, 19 ... 30 0, 20 ... 35 0, 21 ... 40 0, 22 ... 45 0, 23 ... 50 0. (b) Female Workers: (1) For all Female Workers (other than learners) ... 0 7½. (2) Female Learners:—

Table with columns: Period of employment after the age of 14, 14 and under 15 years of age, 15 and under 17 years of age, 17 and under 20 years of age, 20 years of age and over. Columns for Per week of 48 hours (s. d.), Per week of 48 hours (s. d.), Per week of 48 hours (s. d.), Per week of 48 hours (s. d.).

The general minimum time-rate for female learners under 14 years of age shall be 9s. per week of 48 hours or 2½d. per hour, and on reaching the age of 14 they shall be entitled to the amounts shown above as if they had commenced at 14.

The above rates for male and female learners are weekly rates based on a week of 48 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less or more than 48.

II.—Piece-work Basis Time-rate.

Table with columns: For all female workers ... 0 8

PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

Proposals to fix and vary minimum rates or 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.

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

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 11th February, 1920, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, as set out below:—







(2) For all time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week, TIME-AND-A-HALF, except in so far as Double Time is payable under the provisions of paragraph (1) above.

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

The Trade Board also propose to declare that, for the purpose of these overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work per week shall be 48.

Provided that all hours worked by a worker on Sundays and on generally recognised district Holidays not exceeding six in number in any one year shall be regarded as Overtime to which the Overtime Rates shall apply.

**Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).**

The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 20th February, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers as set out below:—

*Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.*

I. Male and Female Workers of 21 years of age and over.

	General Minimum Time-rates.	
	Male Workers. Per hour. s. d.	Female Workers. Per hour. d.
(a) Wood-working machinists and sawyers:		
(1) General wood-working machinists capable of working wood-working machines and sharpening and setting own tools, who have had not less than four years' experience as wood-working machinists or sawyers	1 10	—
(2) Sawyers or planers not sharpening and setting own tools (excluding workers employed on boring, sanding and dowelling machines) who have had not less than four years' experience as wood-working machinists or sawyers	1 8	—
(3) Workers employed on boring, sanding and dowelling machines only who have had not less than four years' experience as wood-working machinists or sawyers	1 4	8
(b) Wood body makers:		
(1) Invalid and side-car body makers who have had not less than four years' experience as wood body makers	1 10	—
(2) Wood body makers (other than invalid and side-car body makers) who have had not less than four years' experience as wood body maker	1 7	9½
(c) Perambulator smiths:		
(1) Perambulator fire smiths who have had not less than four years' experience as perambulator smiths	1 10	—
(2) Perambulator cold smiths and hood frame smiths who have had not less than four years' experience as perambulator smiths	1 6	—
(d) Nickel platers:		
Nickel platers who have had not less than four years' experience as nickel platers	1 10	—
(e) Cane and wicker body makers:		
Cane and wicker body makers who have had not less than four years' experience as cane or wicker body makers	1 9	—
(f) Painters:		
(1) Body finishers and fine liners who have had not less than four years' experience as painters	1 9	10½
(2) Spring painters and fine liners who have had not less than four years' experience as painters	1 5	8½
(3) Brush hands who have had not less than four years' experience as painters	1 4	8
(g) Wheel workers:		
(1) Wheel truers, brass turners and brass filers who have had not less than four years' experience as wheel workers	1 7½	9½

General Minimum Time-rates.

	Male Workers. Per hour. s. d.	Female Workers. Per hour. d.
(2) Brass threaders who have had not less than four years' experience as wheel workers	—	9½

Provided:—

- (i) That workers who enter the trade under 21 years of age and on reaching the age of 21 have completed less than four years' experience as specified above may be employed during the period after the age of 21 required to complete the four years' experience, at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above during the last 12 months of such period, and at a rate of 2d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above during any previous part of such period: Provided that in no case shall the rate paid to a worker be less than the rate payable to the same worker between the ages of 20 and 21.
- (ii) That workers who enter the trade for the first time at or over the age of 21 years may be employed for a period of 12 months at a rate of 2d. per hour and for a second period of 12 months at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above. Thereafter such workers shall be entitled to the minimum rates set out above notwithstanding that they have had less than 4 years' experience.

II.

- (a) Upholsterers and hood coverers: Upholsterers and hood coverers who have had not less than 2 years' experience as upholsterers or hood coverers
- (b) Cutters: Cutters who have had not less than 2 years' experience as cutters
- (c) Sewing Machinists:
  - (1) Workers employed on treadle machines who have had not less than 2 years' experience as sewing machinists
  - (2) Workers employed on power machines who have had not less than 2 years' experience as sewing machinists
- (d) Wheel Workers:
  - (1) Rubber tyre workers who have had not less than 2 years' experience as wheel workers
  - (2) Rim workers, spoke workers, hub workers, wheel builders, drillers, borers, stampers, axle workers and all other wheel workers (excluding workers referred to in (g) of Section I. and (1) (d) of Section II. above) who have had not less than 2 years' experience as wheel workers

Provided:—

- (i) That workers who enter the trade under 21 years of age and on reaching the age of 21 have completed less than 2 years' experience as specified above may be employed during the period after the age of 21 required to complete the 2 years' experience at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above during the last 6 months of such period and at a rate of 2d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out above

General Minimum Time-rates.

	Male Workers. Per hour. s. d.	Female Workers. Per hour. d.
during any previous part of such period: Provided that in no case shall the rate paid to a worker be less than the rate payable to the same worker between the ages of 20 and 21.		

during any previous part of such period: Provided that in no case shall the rate paid to a worker be less than the rate payable to the same worker between the ages of 20 and 21.

- (ii) That workers who enter the trade for the first time at or over the age of 21 years may be employed for a period of 6 months at a rate of 2d. per hour less and for the second period of 6 months at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rates applicable as set out above. Thereafter such workers shall be entitled to the minimum rates set out above notwithstanding that they have had less than 2 years' experience.

III.

- (a) Drillers, rivetters, erectors of steel folders, acetylene or electrical welders, tube benders and press workers
- (b) Perambulator assemblers, mounters and finishers, stove jappers, packers and warehouse hands
- (c) All other workers

I.

Male and female workers employed in learning one or more of the operations specified above.

	Male Workers per week of 48 hours. s. d.	Female Workers per week of 48 hours. s. d.
Workers of 16 and under 17 years of age	26 0	20 0
Workers of 17 and under 18 years of age	33 0	24 0
Workers of 18 and under 19 years of age	40 0	28 0
Workers of 19 and under 20 years of age	47 0	30 0
Workers of 20 and under 21 years of age	54 0	31 0

Provided that workers of 18 and under 21 years of age who at that age shall have had less than 2 years' experience in the trade may be employed during the period required to complete the 2 years' experience at a rate of ½d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out in this Section, during the last 12 months of such period, and at a rate of 1d. per hour less than the minimum rate applicable as set out in this Section, during any previous part of such period.

The weekly rates for learners set out above are based on a week of 48 hours and 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.

II.

Male Workers Employed as Porters or Labourers.

	Per hour. s. d.
Workers of 18 and under 19 years of age	1 0
" 19 " 20 "	1 1
" 20 " 21 "	1 2

*Proposed Overtime Rates.*

The overtime rates proposed for all male and female workers whether engaged on time or piece work are the sum of the time or piece rates paid and

- (1) for the first ten hours in any week, a sum equivalent to ONE-QUARTER the appropriate general minimum time-rate.
- (2) after the first ten hours in any week, a sum equivalent to ONE-HALF the appropriate general minimum time-rate.
- (3) for all time worked on Sundays, on Christmas Day as respects England and Wales, on New Year's Day as respects Scotland, and on Statutory Bank Holidays (but not including Good Friday when Easter Monday is not worked, and not including Easter Monday when Good Friday is not worked), a sum equivalent to the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate.

Notwithstanding anything contained above, where in any week a worker owing to bona fide sickness or shortage of material is unable to work a full week, the Overtime Rates shall be payable in respect of all hours worked in excess of 5 hours on the Saturday or in excess of 9 hours on any other day in such week.

The Trade Board also propose to declare, for the purpose of these overtime rates, the normal number of hours per week to be 48.

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

The Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 5th March, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers, as set out below:—

(a) *General Minimum Time-Rates.*

(1) *Male Workers:—*

	Per week. s. d.
Workers of 21 years of age and upwards	54 0
" 20 and under 21 years of age	46 0
" 19 " 20 "	42 0
" 18 " 19 "	38 0
" 17 " 18 "	28 0
" 16 " 17 "	24 0
" 15 " 16 "	21 0
" under 15 years of age	17 0

(2) *Female Workers:—*

	Per week. s. d.
Workers of 18 years of age and upwards	32 0
" 17 and under 18 years of age	28 0
" 16 " 17 "	24 0
" 15 " 16 "	21 0
" under 15 years of age	17 0

The weekly rates as set out above are based on a week of 48 hours and shall be subject to a proportionate deduction according as the number of hours of employment in any week is less than 48.

(b) *Overtime Rates.*

For male and female workers, whether engaged on time-work or on piece-work:—

- (1) For the first two hours on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (2) For all overtime after first two hours on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for all overtime on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (3) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (4) For all time worked in excess of 48 hours, 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.

The Trade Board also propose to declare, for the purpose of these overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on any day the number of hours agreed between an employer and his workers or a Trade Union on behalf of such workers, but so that the aggregate number does not exceed 48 hours in the week.

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

The Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 8th March, 1920, to fix General Minimum Piece-Rates for female home-workers.

**Aerated Waters Trade Board (Ireland).**

The Aerated Waters Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 8th March, 1920, to fix General Minimum Time-Rates and Overtime Rates for male and female workers, as set out below:—

(a) *General Minimum Time-Rates.*

(1) *Male Workers:—*

	Per hour. s. d.
Workers under 16 years of age	0 4
" of 16 and under 17 years of age	0 5
" " 17 " 18 "	0 6
" " 18 " 19 "	0 7
" " 19 " 20 "	0 9
" " 20 " 21 "	0 11
" " 21 years of age and over	1 1

(2) *Female Workers:—*

	Per hour. s. d.
Workers under 16 years of age	0 4
" of 16 and under 17 years of age	0 5
" 17 " 18 "	0 6
" 18 years of age and over	0 7

(b) *Overtime Rates.*

- (1) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (2) For all time worked in excess of 47 hours in any



week, TIME-AND-A-HALF, except in so far as Double Time is payable under the provisions of paragraph (1).

The Trade Board also propose to declare, for the purpose of these overtime rates, the normal number of hours of work in any week to be 47.

#### NEW TRADE BOARDS.

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 15th January, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Great Britain (see LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1920, pp. 109 and 110), and the Trade Board has been established in accordance with these Regulations.

The three appointed members are:—

Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C., O.B.E.  
Sir Shirley F. Murphy, F.R.C.S.  
Miss Constance Lewis.

Mr. C. M. le Breton has been appointed Chairman, Sir Shirley F. Murphy as Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell as Secretary of the Trade Board.

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 20th February, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1919, namely:—

The drafting, dressing or mixing of bass, whisk or similar fibres or horsehair or other hairs and the curling or weaving of hair or fibre or of mixed hair and fibre, and all preparatory, finishing, warehousing or packing operations incidental to or appertaining to all or any of the above processes, but excluding any of the above operations or processes where they are carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of brushes or brooms, and excluding also the dressing of animal skins.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—

Mr. E. H. C. Wethered.  
Mr. W. Addington Willis.  
Mrs. Margrieta Beer.

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

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

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. E. H. C. Wethered to be Chairman, Mr. W. Addington Willis to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 13th February, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards (Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares) Order, 1919, namely:—

The manufacture from metals (other than precious metals) by the processes of cold stamping or cold pressing (including cutting or piercing) of cabinet fittings, window fittings, curtain accessories, stationers' sundries, drapers' sundries, fittings for gas or electric light, fittings for suitcases or handbags or purses, buckles, eyelets, ferrules, labels, collar studs, tie-clips, thimbles, photograph frames, stamped chains, bells, fancy nails (excluding the shanks), parts of safety razors (excluding the blades), parts of braces or suspenders, corset steels or busks, whistles, tin-openers, medals, or any similar articles or metal parts of such articles;

including:—

(a) the operations of annealing, hardening, barrelling, polishing, bronzing, nickelling, lacquering, japanning, non-vitreous enamelling, tinning or assembling where these operations are carried on in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of such stamped or pressed metal articles;

(b) the operations of carding, boxing, packeting, labelling, weighing, packing, warehousing or despatching where these operations are incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of such stamped or pressed metal articles;

but excluding:—

(a) the operations specified in the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1913;

(b) the making of buttons or any operations incidental thereto;

(c) the making of coffin furniture or any operations incidental thereto;

(d) the making of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, hair-curlers, snap fasteners or safety pins or any operations incidental thereto;

(e) the making of steel pens and the making of stationers' metal sundries or other similar metal articles when carried on as a subsidiary branch of work in association with or in conjunction with the making of steel pens, so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for the workers;

(f) the minting of coinage of the realm;

(g) the process of hand-embossing.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—

Mr. W. J. Jeeves,  
Professor J. H. Jones,  
Miss E. D. Newcomb.

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

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

The Minister has appointed Mr. W. J. Jeeves to be Chairman, Professor J. H. Jones to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary, of the Trade Board. The Trade Board will be known as "The Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 13th February, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Button-making Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards (Button-making) Order, 1919, namely:—

The manufacture of buttons, button moulds, upholsterers' buttons or upholsterers' button-headed nails (excluding the shanks), from any material by the processes of cutting, sawing, stamping, pressing, turning, drilling, fancying, grinding, barrelling, polishing, japanning, lacquering, dyeing, colouring, painting, varnishing, sewing, crocheting, or the covering of button moulds.

including:—

(a) the manufacture of studs, links or parts thereof from any material other than metal, where such manufacture is carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-making so as to provide a common or interchangeable form of employment for workers;

(b) the manufacture of shanks for buttons where carried on in association with or in conjunction with button-making;

(c) the carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on;

(d) all despatching, packing, warehousing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles;

but excluding:—

(e) the manufacture of wooden button moulds;

(f) the covering of button moulds where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of wearing apparel.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:

Mr. W. J. Jeeves,  
Mr. D. Knoop,  
Miss C. V. Butler.

(2) The following representative members appointed by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by the employers and workers concerned, 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:—

(a) Fifteen members representing employers in the trade, who are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting;

(b) One member representing employers in the trade who are habitually engaged in sub-contracting;

(c) Sixteen members representing workers in the trade.

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

The Minister has appointed Mr. W. J. Jeeves to be Chairman, Mr. D. Knoop to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary, of the Trade Board. The Trade Board will be known as "The Button-making Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 17th February, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Trade to be established in Great Britain under and by virtue of the Trade Boards (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) Order, 1919, namely:—

The manufacture of pins, hairpins, hooks and eyes, hair-curlers, snap fasteners, or safety pins, from the following metals in wire or sheet form:—

aluminium, copper, iron, lead, steel, tin, zinc or alloys of any two or more of the above metals;

including:—

(a) the capping of safety pins;

(b) the operation of pin sticking;

(c) packeting, boxing or carding of any of the above articles wherever carried on;

(d) packing, despatching, warehousing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the manufacture of any of the above articles;

but excluding:—

(e) the manufacture of steel hatpins or shanks for steel toilet pins, wherever carried on.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—

Mr. W. J. Jeeves,  
Professor J. H. Jones,  
Miss C. Violet Butler.

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

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

The Minister has appointed Mr. W. J. Jeeves to be Chairman, Professor J. H. Jones to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain)."

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

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, dated 27th February, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Milk Distributive Trade in England and Wales, as specified in the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920, namely:—

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

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

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

(i.) Boxing, parcelling, labelling, weighing, measuring, checking, bottling, unpacking, packing;

(ii.) collecting, delivering, despatching, horse-keeping, cleaning vehicles;

(iii.) portering, lift or hoist operating, time-keeping, storing, stock-keeping, warehousing, cleaning premises;

(iv.) pasteurising, cooling, separating of milk;

(v.) cleaning utensils or receptacles;

(vi.) blending, testing, sampling;

(vii.) other incidental operations;

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

but excluding any operations in:—

(a) the transport of goods by common carriers;

(b) any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;

(c) Post Office business;

(d) agriculture within the meaning of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

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

(1) Three appointed members, namely:—

Mr. S. Pope (Recorder of Burnley).  
Mr. C. Doughty.  
Miss E. F. Stephenson.

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

Provision is made for not more than eight additional representative members (half to be 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 has appointed Mr. S. Pope to be Chairman, Mr. C. Doughty to be Deputy Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Secretary of the Trade Board.

The Trade Board will be known as "The Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales)."

#### SPECIAL ORDERS.

##### Waste Reclamation Trade.

The Minister of Labour has, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, made a Special Order that from and after the 20th day of February, 1920, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

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

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1920.

The trade specified in the Appendix to the above notice is as follows:—

The Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, that is to say,

(1) the collecting, sorting or grading of the following materials:—rags; waste paper; paper stock; woollen, worsted, cotton, jute, flax, hemp or other textile waste; textile clippings or cuttings; used bags, sacks or sacking; scrap rubber; scrap iron or other scrap metal; fur cuttings; rabbit skins; bones or fat; used tins; broken glass or earthenware;

(2) the collecting, sorting or grading of the following articles when collected, sorted or graded in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of the waste materials specified above:—

discarded clothing (including head-gear or foot-gear); discarded textile articles; old ropes; used bottles or used jars;

(3) the following operations when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of any or all of the waste materials specified in (1) above: the ripping of worn clothes for rags; the picking of old ropes; the trimming of paper salvage; the washing of used bottles or used jars; the washing of used tins; the breaking of scrap metal; the drying of rabbit skins; the making or repairing of sacks or bags; the willowing, pulling, scouring, carbonising, or putting down mixings of textile waste;

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

but excluding:—

(a) any or all of the above mentioned operations when carried on in the establishment in which the



waste materials are produced or in which they are used as raw materials for further manufacture;

- (b) the making or repairing of sacks or bags when carried on in a factory or workshop engaged solely or mainly in the making or repairing of sacks or bags.

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER.**

**Grocery and Provisions Trade.**

THE Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the appendix to this Notice, and to vary the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, by the exclusion from the Trade Boards (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1913, of all processes or operations comprised therein, which are included in the Appendix to this Notice.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within forty-two days from the 9th March, 1920.

Every objection must be in writing, and must state:—

- (a) the specific grounds for objection, and
- (b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

The trade specified in the Appendix to this Notice is as follows:—

**THE GROCERY AND PROVISIONS TRADE (that is to say):—**

1. The retail sale of any of the articles specified in Schedule 1 in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department in which:—

- (a) twelve or more of such articles are sold or exposed for sale, whether or not the sale of such articles is the main business in the establishment or business or branch or department; or
- (b) the retail sale of any one or more of such articles is the main or principal business of that establishment or business or branch or department.

2. The wholesale sale (except when incidental to manufacture or production) of any of the articles specified in Schedule 2 in or in connection with any establishment or business or branch or department in which such sale is the main or principal business of that establishment, business, branch, or department.

3. The sale of other goods when any such sale is carried on in association with the sales specified in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 above if such sale involves the employment of workers who are also employed in those sales; including the following or similar operations when incidental to or carried on in conjunction with the sales specified in 1, 2, or 3, above:

- (i) checking, testing, grading;
- (ii) weighing, measuring;
- (iii) packing, boxing, bundling, bagging, parcelling, packing, unpacking, labelling;
- (iv) collecting, despatching, delivering;
- (v) stock-keeping, warehousing, storing, cold storing, refrigerating;
- (vi) portering, loading, unloading, lift or hoist operating;
- (vii) timekeeping, cleaning premises;
- (viii) adjusting implements, cleaning implements, utensils or receptacles;
- (ix) cleaning goods;
- (x) window or show-case dressing;
- (xi) garaging, horse or motor keeping, cleaning vehicles;
- (xii) mixing, blending, crushing, grinding, mincing, shredding, cutting;
- (xiii) sausage making, bacon processing, ham processing, ham boiling, ham or bacon curing;
- (xiv) roasting coffee, blanching almonds;
- (xv) cooking, preparing or serving food or drink for consumption by the public on or off the premises by workers principally engaged in the sales specified in 1, 2, or 3, above;
- (xvi) clerical work, commercial travelling or canvassing; but excluding:—

- (a) operations performed at docks, wharves or warehouses by workers not directly employed by employers engaged in the business specified in 1, 2, or 3, above;
- (b) the sale of goods for export and operations incidental thereto except when carried on in conjunction with the sale of goods for distribution within the United Kingdom;
- (c) the transport of goods by common carriers;
- (d) operations performed by workers engaged in any industry or trade concerned exclusively with carting and operations incidental thereto;
- (e) Post Office business;
- (f) operations in agriculture within the meaning of the Corn Production Act, 1917;
- (g) operations performed by workers employed by wholesale brokers or merchants who do not employ warehouse workers or carters;

(h) sales and operations incidental thereto covered by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1920.

**Schedule I.**

- Sugar.
- Tea.
- Coffee.
- Cocoa.
- Biscuits.
- Dried Fruits.
- Jam.
- Marmalade.
- Spices or condiments.
- Oatmeal or rolled oats.
- Rice.
- Tapioca.
- Bacon.
- Cheese.
- Butter.
- Margarine.
- Lard.
- Tinned, potted or bottled foods.
- Burning oil.
- Matches.
- Floor or metal polishes.
- Candles.
- Soap.
- Washing Soda or Starch.

**Schedule II.**

- Sugar.
- Tea.
- Coffee.
- Cocoa.
- Biscuits.
- Dried Fruits.
- Jam.
- Marmalade.
- Spices or condiments.
- Rice.
- Tapioca.
- Bacon.
- Cheese.
- Butter.
- Margarine.
- Lard.
- Tinned, potted or bottled foods.
- Eggs.
- Matches.
- Candles.
- Soap.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**

**The Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Regulations, Dated the 11th February, 1920.**

FOR the purpose of adapting the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 14 of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, to the increase in the rate of unemployment benefit effected by the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1919, the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the last mentioned Act and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, hereby makes the following regulations varying the provisions of those paragraphs in manner hereinafter appearing.

(1) The said paragraph (b) shall have effect as if the word "twenty-one" were therein substituted for the word "seventeen" wherever that word occurs in the said paragraph.

(2) The said paragraph (c) shall have effect as if the word "seventeen" were therein substituted for the word "thirteen" where that word first occurs in the said paragraph, and as if the words "but there shall be excluded four-elevenths of such sum and in addition a further part thereof, viz.:—an amount bearing the same proportion to seven-elevenths of the whole amount as a sum equal to four shillings less than such highest rate of weekly payments bears to thirteen shillings," were therein substituted for the words "but such part thereof only as bears the same proportion to the whole amount as such highest rate of weekly payment bears to thirteen shillings."

(3) These regulations shall come into operation as from Thursday, the 25th day of December, 1919, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Regulations, 1920.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour, this 11th day of February, 1920.

(Sgd.) D. J. SHACKLETON,  
Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

**COAL MINES ACT, 1911.**

**Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-Manager, and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines.**

AN Examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 26th May, 1920, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on the 27th May.

Candidates must, on or before the 3rd April, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

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

**WELFARE OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

**Proposed Home Office Order.**

The Secretary of State gives notice that in pursuance of his powers under sub-section 9 of Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, he proposes to make an Order extending the matters for which Welfare Orders can be made under that section to

include the provision of rest-rooms. The Order does not itself require the provision of rest-rooms in any class of factory or workshop, but only to enable such a requirement to be inserted in Welfare Orders.

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

**APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.**

FEBRUARY, 1920.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and Time for Examination.*
Abergyle (Denbigh)	Dr. M. Ffolkes, Llys Onen, Abergyle.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Buckie (Banff)	Dr. J. G. Smith, Rock House, Buckie.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Burnham Market (Norfolk)	Dr. E. W. L. Sharp, Burnham House, Burnham Market.	Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.
Castle Heddingham (Essex)	Dr. H. J. Twamley, Sible Heddingham.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Catrine (Ayr)	Dr. W. M. Christie, Wairoa, Catrine.	The Medical Hall, Catrine, Monday to Friday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Clogher (Co. Tyrone)	Dr. T. A. Buchanan, Clogher.	Clogher Dispensary, Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Colabrook (Buckingham)	Dr. A. L. Heiser, White House, Colabrook.	Surgery, Colabrook, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Hastings (Sussex)	Dr. F. J. Outler, Kensington House, Dudley Road, Hastings.	Surgery, Saturday, 9-10 a.m.
Hoylake (Cheshire)	Dr. H. J. M. Browne, 19, Market Street, Hoylake.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Ketton (Rutland)	Dr. G. P. Wilson, Ketton, Stamford.	Weekdays, 9-9.30 a.m.
Leicester (East)	Dr. C. C. H. Binns, 34, Humbersone Road, Leicester.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Lisnaskea (Co. Fermanagh)	Dr. J. P. Cassidy, Lisnaskea.	Lisnaskea Dispensary, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Llansawel (Carmarthen)	Dr. W. G. Richards, Castle Green, Llansawel, near Llandilo.	Weekdays, 9-11 a.m.
Mold (Flint)	Dr. O. E. Williams, Fron Hall, Mold.	Surgery, Pendre, Mold, Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m.
Nelson (Glam.)	Dr. H. V. Leigh, Glyn Bargoed, Treharris.	Surgery, Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m.
Newmains (Lanark)	Dr. D. D. Logan, Woodside, Newmains.	Consulting rooms, The Cross, Newmains, Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Okehampton (Devon)	Dr. I. M. Jefferies, Darley House, Okehampton.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Rostrevor (Co. Down)	Dr. H. McLoughlin, Avoca Terrace, Rostrevor.	Rostrevor Dispensary, Tuesday, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Rotherham (York)	Dr. J. C. Hallinan, Chilton Lodge, Moorgate, Rotherham.	Surgery, Moorgate, Rotherham, Tuesday, 10-11 a.m.
Shardlow (Derby)	Dr. B. G. Gutteridge, "The Villa," Shardlow.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Wakefield (York)	Dr. T. E. Lister, Spring Bank House, Sandal, Wakefield.	Surgery, 38, Southgate, Wakefield, Tuesday and Friday, 2.30-3.30 p.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.

**PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.**

[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; 31, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Dominions and Dependencies, the United States of America and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.]

**UNITED KINGDOM.**

*Twelfth Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, with Report on Arbitration under the Munitions of War Acts.* Vol. I. General Report, 1914-18. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 185: price 4d.]

*Coal Industry.* (1) Report by Messrs. Alfred Tongue and Co., Chartered Accountants, Manchester and Glasgow. (Instructed to examine and report upon Cmd. 252 of July, 1919). [Cmd. 555: price 3d.] (2) *Coal Mines Control Agreement (Confirmation) Act, 1918.* Account of Receipts and payments for the period 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1919. [H.C. 11: price 1d.] (3) *Coal Mines (Emergency) Bill.* Memorandum on Expenditure likely to be incurred. [Cmd. 576: price 1d.]

*Prices and Supplies. Profiteering Act, 1919. Findings by Committees.* (1) *The Fish Trade.* [Cmd. 415: price 1d.] (2) *The Cost of Production, Prices, &c., of Clogs.* [Cmd. 541: price 1d.] (3) *As to the Existence of a Combine in the Farriery Trade.* [Cmd. 540: price 1d.] (4) *Prices—Worsted Yarns.* [Cmd. 550: price 1d.] (5) *Effect on Road Transport Rates caused by the Alleged Existence*

of a Combine. [Cmd. 549: price 1d.] (6) *As to the existence of a Trade Combination in the Tobacco Industry, and into the effect which its operation has on Prices and the Trade generally.* [Cmd. 558: price 1d.] (7) *As to the alleged existence of a Combine among the manufacturers of Sewing Cotton.* [Cmd. 563: price 1d.]

*Housing.* (1) *Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies up to the 31st December, 1919.* [Cmd. 542: price 9d.] (2) *The Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes Regulations (Scotland, 1919), dated 19th December, 1919).* [H.C. 240: price 1d.]

*Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the years 1918 and 1919.* Part I. Strength of the Force, the Police Strike of August, 1918, &c. [Cmd. 543: price 2d.]

*Report of the Committee on the Police Service of England, Wales and Scotland.* Part II. Inquiry as to general conditions of service, &c. [Cmd. 574: price 4d.]

*Pensions. First and Second Special Reports from the Select Committee.* With proceedings, Evidence and Appendices. [H.C. 247: price 5s.]

*Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee, 1919.* (Succession to the Emigrants' Information Office Committee). [Cmd. 573: price 3d.]

*Development Fund. Accounts, 1918-19.* Includes loans for agricultural organisation, sugar beet, flax and hemp growing, &c. [H.C. 4/1920: price 1d.]

*Economic Conditions in Central Europe.* Despatch from Sir William Goode, British Director of Relief. [Cmd. 521: price 2d.]

*Colonial Reports—Annual.* No. 1017, Falkland Islands, 1918. [Cmd. 508-1: price 1d.] No. 1018, Trinidad and Tobago, 1918. [Cmd. 508-2: price 5d.] No. 1019, Bermuda, 1918. [Cmd. 508-3: price 1d.] No. 1020, Swaziland, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-4: price 1d.] No. 1022: Gibraltar, 1918. [Cmd. 508-6: price 1d.] No. 1023, Grenada, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-7: price 1d.] No. 1025, Cyprus, 1918-19. [Cmd. 508-9: price 1d.]

**BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.**

INDIA.—*Publications of the Department of Statistics:—*

- (1) Cotton Press Return, Nos. 5 and 6 of 1919-20.
- (2) Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, October, 1919.
- (3) Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices, 30th November and 15th December, 1919.
- (4) Foreign Sea-borne Trade during November, 1919.
- (5) Final General Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of 1919-20.
- (6) Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in December, 1919.
- (7) Wheat Prices in India to first half of December, 1919.
- (8) First Wheat Forecast, 1919-20.
- (9) Report on the Production of Tea in India in 1918.
- (10) Review of the Trade of India in 1918-19. (Sterling Edition).

CANADA.—(1) *The Labour Gazette, January, 1920.* Industrial conditions during December, labour disputes, hours of labour in Canada, wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, adjustment of wages for Vancouver Island coal miners, &c. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: J. de L. Tache, King's Printer.] (2) *British Columbia. Minimum Wage Board Orders.* (a) Fish Industry. (b) Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) *The Industrial Gazette, November, 1919.* Industrial awards, State and private employment exchanges, factory and boiler inspection, dislocations in industries, price levels, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.] (2) *Declaration as to the Living Wage for Adult Female Employees, 23rd December, 1919.* N.S.W. Board of Trade.

QUEENSLAND.—(1) *The Industrial Gazette, December, 1919.* Supply of and demand for labour, industrial awards, female labour exchanges, factory accidents, &c. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.] (2) *Industrial Arbitration Awards, 1919.* Brick and pottery (S.E.), local authorities (S.E.), bricklayers, builders' labourers, &c. (N.), hospital employees, prison employees, coal working and lighting (Brisbane), condensed milk employees, bar attendants (Brisbane), salaried officers—railway construction work, chemists' assistants (S.E.), quarrymen.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(1) *Trade Union Act. Report of Registrar for year ending 31st May, 1919.* Number of members, assets, income and expenditure. (2) *Industrial Court, 1919, No. 23.* Submission by employees in cardboard box and carton making, paper bag making, packet making, and envelope making industry.

TASMANIA.—*Fourth Annual Report of the Industrial Department for 1918-19 on Factories, Wages Boards, Shops, &c.* Chief Inspector of Factories. [Hobart: John Vail, Government Printer.]

NEW ZEALAND.—*Monthly Abstract of Statistics, November, 1919.* Cost of living, rents, pensions, vital statistics, &c. Government Statistician. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) *The South African Journal of Industries, December, 1919.* Labour and industrial conditions in November, disputes, Wages Boards, Union National Con-



ference of employers and employees at Pretoria. Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing Office.] (2) *Census of the European or White Races, 1918. Part I.—Population.* [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., Government Printers.]

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**INTERNATIONAL.—International Review of Agricultural Economics, January, 1920.** International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

**UNITED STATES.—(a) Federal.—(1) Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 264, October, 1919.** Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Madison (Wis.), September, 1918. No. 259, October, 1919. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, May 15th, 1918. No. 251, October, 1919. Preventable Death in Cotton Manufacturing Industry. No. 254, May, 1919. International Labour Legislation and the Society of Nations (translation of Dr. Stephan Bauer's book, "Arbeiterschutz und Völkergemeinschaft"). No. 260, November, 1919. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe Industry: 1907 to 1918. No. 262, November, 1919. Wages and Hours of Labour in Cotton Goods Manufacturing and Finishing, 1918. (2) *Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labour* for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1919. Reports of Departments and Bureaus. (3) *Birth Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States, 1917.* Third Annual Report. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. (4) *Third Annual Report of the United States Council of National Defence* for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1919. (5) *Third Annual Report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 1919. Volume II.—Vocational Rehabilitation.* [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

**(b) State.—New York.** (1) *The Labour Market Bulletin, November, 1919.* Detailed report on employment, with cost of food and average earnings. (2) *The Bulletin, December, 1919, and January, 1920.* Fourth Industrial Safety Congress, enumeration of factories in New York State, the labour market, women in industry, &c. State Industrial Commission. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

**GERMANY.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, December, 1919.** (Journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics.) Employment in November, earnings in the war period according to reports of factory inspectors, orders relating to accident pensions, housing, &c. National Statistical Department. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

**AUSTRIA.—Amtliche Nachrichten des Deutsch-Oesterreichischen Staatsamtes für Soziale Verwaltung, 15th January, 1920.** Legislation relating to social insurance, the eight-hour day, &c. [Vienna: Franz Deuticke.]

**BELGIUM.—(1) Bulletin de Documentation Economique, 15th February, 1920. No. 103.** Extracts from foreign reports and periodicals concerning labour in non-Belgian countries. Ministry of Economic Affairs. [Brussels.] (2) *Revue du Travail, 15th and 31st January, 1920.* (Journal of the Belgian Department of Labour.) Retail prices in December at Brussels and La Louvière, employment and labour disputes in December. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels: 36 rue Neuve.]

**NETHERLANDS.—(1) Centraal Verslag der Arbeidsinspectie in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1918.** Report on Factory and Workshop Inspection in Holland during 1918. Ministry of Labour. [Arnhem, 1919.] (2) *Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1917: Koloniën.* Statistical Year-book of Dutch Colonies, 1917. Central Statistical Bureau, 1919. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.]

**ITALY.—(1) Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro, 1st and 16th December, 1919.** (Journal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour—fortnightly series.) (2) *Bollettino del Lavoro, January, 1920.* First issue of new series of the Journal of the Labour Department of the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Unemployment up to 1st September, labour disputes in first quarter of 1919, retail food prices in October, recent labour legislation (texts of laws and decrees). [Rome: Fratelli Treves.] (3) *Bollettino della Emigrazione, September-October, 1919.* Labour treaty between Italy and France (30th September, 1919); also other existing Franco-Italian agreements. Royal Commission on Emigration. [Rome.]

**SWITZERLAND.—(1) Feuille Fédérale Suisse et Recueil des Lois Suisses (weekly).** Issues from 28th January to 11th February inclusive. (2) *Protokol der VI. Verbandssammlung Schweizerischen Arbeitsämter den 18. Oktober, 1919, im Kantonalen Gewerbe-museum in Aarau.* Report of Sixth Congress of Swiss Employment Exchanges, Aarau, 18th October, 1919. [Zürich.]

**SPAIN.—Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, December, 1919.** Journal of the Spanish Labour Department. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez.]

**DENMARK.—Statistiske Efterretninger, 29th January, 10th and 18th February, 1920.** (Journal of the Statistical Department.) Retail prices in November, 1919, industrial wages in quarter ending 27th September. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel.]

**NORWAY.—(1) Sociale Meddelelser, No. 1, 1920.** (Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs.) Retail

prices in October, hours of labour in commercial establishments in 1918. *Maanedsovgaver over Vareomsættninger med Utlændet, November, 1919.* (Monthly bulletin of foreign trade.) Central Statistical Bureau. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.]

**SWEDEN.—Sociala Meddelanden, No. 1, 1920.** (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs.) Employment in October and November, unemployment among trade union members in July, August and September, retail prices in October and November. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

**FINLAND.—Statistisk Årsbok for Finland, 1918.** (Statistical Year-book of Finland, 1918.) Number of persons engaged in industry, 1909-1916, insurance against industrial accidents, 1899-1916, wages of agricultural workers in 1916, wages of men employed in constructing State railways, annual earnings as returned under Accident Insurance Law, public employment exchanges, 1907-1917. Central Statistical Bureau. [Helsingfors: 1919.]

**MEXICO.—Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo, December, 1919, and January, 1920.** (Monthly bulletin of the Mexican Department of Labour.) Movement of retail prices in December, daily working hours in Mexico City in 1918. Secretariate of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Mexico.]

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### ADMIRALTY CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT.

**Asbestos, Cement, Slates, etc. (for Bermuda):** The British Uralite Co. (1908), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Heating Installation, Men's Quarters, R.M. Barracks, Chatham:** Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

**Armature Drying Plant:** Manlove & Alliott, London.—**Brassfoundry:** Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Marrian, P. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pemberton, T. & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Tonks, Ltd., Birmingham; Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Centrifugal Circulating Pump:** Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cast Iron Piping, Tees and Tee Pieces:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Cloth, Blue:** Banks, J., & Son, Pudsey; Hainsworth, J., & Sons, Leeds; Halliday, J., & Co., Pudsey; Huggan, W. & T., Leeds; Smith & Hutton, Bradford.—**Cloth, American:** Leather Cloth Co., London.—**Crane, Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Crane, Electric:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Crane, Steam, conversion of:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London.—**Cast Iron Pipes and Valves:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Drilling Machine:** Archdale, J. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Electric Lighting:** Foote & Milne, London.—**Electrical Boxes, etc.:** Basebe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Hawkers, Ltd., Hockley.—**Fans, Blast:** Keith & Blackman Co., London.—**Feed Water Heaters:** Holden & Brooke, Ltd., Manchester.—**Ferrule Making Machine:** Holroyd, J., & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale.—**Flour:** Brown, C., & Co., London; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Taylor, S., London.—**Generator and Switchboard:** The British Electric Plant Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Ironmongery:** Barton, B. C., & Son, Birmingham; Baylie, E., & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Bunn, C., Ltd., West Bromwich; Green, R., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Gilpin, Senr., W. & Co., Ltd., Cannock; Golcher, J., Ltd., King's Hill; Hill, J., & Sons, Stourbridge; Hughes, G., & Sons, Wolverhampton; Ingham, J. & J. Co., Ltd., Leeds; Jenks, A. E., & Cattell, Wolverhampton; Leedham & Heaton, Ltd., Leeds; Lewis, S., & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Orton, E. (Mrs.), Willenhall; Partridge, E., & Co., Old Hill; Wellings, T. B. & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—**Iron Plate Workers' Wares:** Burney & Co., Ltd., Millwall; Cockburns, Ltd., Glasgow; Lysaght, J., Ltd., Bristol; Pratt Bros., Birmingham; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Gas-filled:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London; Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., London.—**Linen Goods:** Ewart, W., & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; Lumsden, W., & Son, Ladybank, N.B.; Stocks, R., & Co., Kirkcaldy; Ullster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Machinery, Breaking up:** Broadbent, T., & Son, Huddersfield.—**Morocco Skins, etc.:** Conolly Bros., London; Croft & Polsue, London; Richardson, E. & J., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Monel Metal:** Weir, G. & J., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Motors and Control Gear:** Electromotors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Marrowfat Peas:** Foster, A. W., & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Machinery Parts:** Norris, Henty & Gardner, Patricroft, Liverpool.—**Motor Generator Set and Switchgear:** Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Mustard:** Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd., London.—**Motor, Reconstruction of:** The British Electric Plant Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Nails, Copper:** Stone, J. & C., Ltd., Deptford.—**Oatmeal:** Short, H. O., & Son, Berwick-on-Tweed.—**Radial Drilling Machine:** Archdale, J., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Radiators:** National Radiator Co., Ltd., Lull.—**Steam Main Fittings, etc.:** Deane & Beale, London.—**Steel Wire Rope:** Ellis, E., & Co., Ltd., Millwall; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; Hood, Haggie, R. & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Shafting, Bearings, Brackets, etc.:** Unbreakable Pulley & Millgearing Co., Ltd., London.—**Steam Locomotive:** Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Steam Hammer:** Massey, B. & S., Ltd., Manchester.—**Slips and Screws:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—**Split Pins:** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Socks,**

**Thin:** Bates, H., & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Bradshaw, J. & Co., Leicester; Glover, J. G. & Co., Leicester; Handford & Miller, Ltd., Loughborough; Hill, A. E., Wigston, Leicester; Morley, T., & Son, Leicester; Yates, A., & Co., Leicester.—**Stockings,** T. & Son, Leicester; Miller, Ltd., Loughborough; Hill, A. E., Wigston, Leicester; Raven, W., & Co., Leicester; Yates, A., & Co., Leicester.—**Travelling Crane (Overhead):** Arrol, Sir W. & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tea, Blended:** Tower Tea Co., Ltd., London.—**Test Pumps:** General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London.—**Turntable:** Ransomes & Rapier, London.—**Tube Swaging Machine:** Churchill, C. & Co., Ltd., London.—**Underground Cables and Electric Lighting:** Macintosh Cable Co., London.—**Motor Driven Sewage Pumps:** Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London.—**Electro Plate (Spoons and Forks):** Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hall, M., & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

#### MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

**Axle Boxes:** Robt. Hyde & Son, Ltd., Chesterfield; Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Washwood Heath, Birmingham; Thos. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—**Badges, Silver:** S. J. Rose, London, W.C.—**Balata Belting:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., London, E.C.—**Boiler Tubes:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Tubes, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Hair and Bristle:** C. H. Leng & Co., Birmingham; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—**Brushes, Wire, Flue:** Wire Brush Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—**Carbide of Calcium:** The Phos Co., London, N.E.—**Corrugated Iron Sheets:** J. Summers, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.—**Cranes, Portable Shop:** Herbert Morris, Loughborough.—**Cupola (with accessories):** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cycle Lamps:** Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Miller & Co., Birmingham.—**Electric Storage Battery:** Chloride Electrical Storage, Ltd., Clifton Junction, nr. Manchester.—**Files, Steel:** T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Flange Pipes and Bends:** J. Spencer & Co., London, E.C.—**Galvanized Washing Tubs:** Hill & Boaler, Shepherds Brook, Ley; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generators:** Eastgate Miller, Ltd., Birmingham; Leading Light Syndicate, Ltd., Hull.—**Insulators:** G. E. Co., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Lamp Globes:** British & Foreign Bottle Co., London, E.C.—**Motor Spares:** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.; Daimler & Co., Coventry; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Ovens, spare parts for:** T. Collins & Co., Bristol.—**Pokers:** Lewis Smith & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ribbon, Medal:** J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry; Wm. Franklin & Son, Ltd., Coventry; Hy. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—**Rivets, Steel:** Baxters Bolt, Screw & Rivet Works, Birmingham; The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Westminster.—**Rope, Manilla:** Frost Bros., Ltd., London, E.; The Wolverhampton Rope & Twine Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Saucepans, Tinned Iron:** Izons & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Steel Castings:** Kryn & Lahy, Letchworth.—**Swivels:** Jones & Lloyd, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Tea Kettles:** J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Tubes, Pneumatic:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Telephones:** G. E. Co., London, E.C.—**Tyres, Rubber:** Beldam Tyre Co., Brentford; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Varnish, Copal:** Langston, Jones & S. Smith, London, E.—**Wire Rope:** Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Maintenance of W. D. Buildings:** Ashton-under-Lyne: Holt, R. Bury; Bury: Holt, R. Bury; Chester: Vaughan, J. C. & Sons, Hereford; Shorncliffe: Lewis, G., & Sons, Dover; Strensall: Maw, J. W., & Sons, York; Warrington: Booth, J. P., Warrington; Wrexham: Vaughan, J. C., & Sons, Hereford.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Printing, Ruling or Binding:** 5,000 Income Tax Qtrly. Assesst. Books; 2,000 Vols. of Repts. on Physical Fitness: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; 19,100 Ship's Rotation Books; 5,000 Requisition Books; 10,000 Diaries (C.I.D.); 1,000 Telephone Books (message); 20,000 Memo Slip Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.; 4,400 Income Tax Qtrly. Assesst. Books: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; 7,500 Catalogues, British Industries Fair, 1920: Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., London, E.C.; 7,500 Catalogues, British Industries Fair, 1920: G. & J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.; 7,500 Catalogues, British Industries Fair, 1920: Davidson, Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, N.; 7,500 Catalogues, British Industries Fair, 1920: Straker, Son, & Smith Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; 15,000 Catalogues, British Industries Fair, 1920; 10,000 Licence Wallets; 1,500 Spirit Tables; 2,000 Strawboards: J. Adams, London, E.C.; 300,000 Manilla Labels; 800,000 Manilla Labels: Fisher, Clarke & Co., Boston; 1,000,000 Pink Labels; 4,500,000 Manilla Labels: Tags, Ltd., Liverpool; 2,000 Books of Army Forms: Howard & Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.; 800,000 Admission Tickets; 2,750 Portfolios; 2,500 Books; 5,850 Portfolios: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Supplying 600 L/L Binders: Presswork, Ltd., London; 12,500 "West Coast of India," copies of; 2,000 Official Copies, Prayers and Hymns: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; 250 Waterproof Cases; 100 Gussat Despatch Cases: M. & A. Hess, Ltd., London, E.C.; 2,375 Posters: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.; 2,000 copies, New Zealand Pilot: Davidson, Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, N.; 5,000 Manilla

Labels: Smith & Young, London, E.C.; 600 Books; 6,000 Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.; 2,000 Meteorological Data Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.; 10,000 Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; 3,000 Mines and Quarries Registers: Tee, Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C.; 500,000 Manilla Labels: Tags, Ltd., Liverpool; 400 Attendance Books: Hooley & Co., Ltd., Stockport; 400 Attendance Books: T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Stockport; 282,300 Income Tax Quarterly Forms: H. Howarth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; 312 Pay Clerks' Wages Sheets: T. Beatty Hart, Kettering.—**Paper of Various Descriptions:** Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston, Lancs.; Packing Materials Assn., Ltd., Manchester; J. Dickinson & Co., Hemel Hempstead; Thomas & Green, Wooburn Green; "Esco" Duplicator Co., London; G. Marsden & Sons, London; Darwin Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Darwen; Olive & Partington, Dover Mills, Glossop; Stafford, Ltd., Manchester.—**Contracts:** Indexing Parly. Debates: Grieg & Gibson, London, W.C.; Manchester Groups 172, 174, 180 and 181: J. Robertson & Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea; Manchester Groups 175 and 179: J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham; Manchester Group 176: Illustrations, Ltd., Salford; Manchester Group 178: McCarr & Co., Manchester; Carbon Paper: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Farquharson Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; 200 Ink Stands No. 5: Setten & Durward, Manchester.

#### POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Protective:** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bells for Cycles:** Mechanical Products Co., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Packing:** W. Bridgewater & Sons, Birmingham; R. & J. Irving, Glasgow.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** Callenders' Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; W. T. Henley's Telegraphic Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cans and Drums, Packing:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Lamp:** Charles A. Apperly (Karabon), Stroud, Glos.—**Cases, Packing:** W. Bridgewater & Sons, Birmingham; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Casing and Cover:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cloths, Insulator:** Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cords for Telephones:** London Electric Wire Co. & Smith's, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Couplings, Cast Iron:** Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Covers, Tyre, for Motor Cycles and Cars:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts, Earthenware:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis, Staffs.; Stanley Bros., Ltd., Nuneaton.—**Handcards:** John Boys & Son, Ltd., Walsall; T. D. & W. Dales, Ltd., Hull; Goodall & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.; P. J. Nolan, Dublin; E. K. Stokell, Leeds.—**Insulators:** Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Stoke on Trent and Hanley.—**Irons, Anchor:** Thos. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston.—**Labels:** Bonnell Bros., London, W.C.—**Lamps for Cycles:** H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil, Colza:** Prices Company, Ltd., Belvedere, Kent.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Cochrane Grove Branch), Middlesbrough; Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Pulleyweights:** C. Lange, London, E.C.—**Saddles for Cycles:** Gough & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Staples:** Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Stayblocks:** A. Bruce & Co., Glasgow.—**Tape, Insulating, Adhesive:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephones:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Troughing:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis, Staffs.—**Wire, Copper, Enamelled and Silk Covered:** Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley, Derbyshire.—**Wire, Switchboard:** London Electric Wire Co. & Smith's, Ltd., London, E.—**Accumulators:** Tower, Bishopgate, Marylebone and Holborn Relief Telephone Exchanges: The D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Laying Conduits:** City of London, Westminster and Chelsea: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Stepney, etc., Foote & Milne, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hammer-smith, etc., Laing & Co., London, N.; Willesden, etc., O. C. Summers, London, N.; Hornsey, etc., O. C. Summers, London, N.; Fulham, Battersea, Wandsworth and Merton: Laing & Co., London, N.; Maidenhead: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Clerkenwell Area: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Maryhill: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C.; Heywood-Middleton: R. Armistead, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester; Blackwall Lane: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Cuckmere-Eastbourne: W. Dobson, Edinburgh; Bexley Heath: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Wimbledon-Earlsfield: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.

**Motor-Driven Compressor Plants:** Leafield and Cairo Wireless Stations: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Hornsey: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Leith: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Hurley: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Glasgow (South): Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—**Conveyance of Mails:** Mr. R. Futter, Great Yarmouth; Quay Garage Co., Ltd., Kingsbridge; Messrs. B. Brettell & Co., Ltd., Hull.



## INDIA OFFICE, STORES DEPARTMENT.

**Armatures:** Greenwood & Batley, Leeds.—**Axleboxes:** R. Hyde & Sons, Sheffield.—**Bands, Steel:** J. Chesterman & Co., Sheffield.—**Buffers:** Stableford & Co., Coalville.—**Buffers, Screw-coupling:** A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cells, Low Resistance:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich, S.E.—**Cement, Portland:** British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Centres, Wheel:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds.—**Chain:** T. Perrins, Stourbridge.—**Cloth, Silk:** E. Wilman & Sons, Pudsey.—**Cloth, tracing:** Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.—**Convertors, Motor:** Bruce, Peebles & Co., Edinburgh.—**Copper Bolts:** Delta Metal Co., East Greenwich, S.E.—**Copper, Electrolytic:** Elder, Smith & Co., London, E.C.—**Cups, Carbons, etc.:** Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford.—**Cystoscope:** Down Bros., London, S.E.—**Dredger:** W. Simons & Co., Renfrew.—**Elements, Cell:** General Electric Co., London, E.C.—**Engine, Oil:** A. V. Giffkins & Co., London, S.W.—**Engine, Steam:** Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.—**Engine, Tank:** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Files:** Atkinson Bros., Sheffield.—**Flags, Bunting:** Lane & Neeve, London, E.—**Girders:** Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—**Glass Sheet:** Pilkington Bros., St. Helens.—**Glue:** Grove Chemical Co., Appley Bridge.—**Hide, Tanned:** S. E. Norris & Co., Shadwell, E.—**Instruments, Surgical:** Arnold & Sons, London, E.C.; Down Bros., London, S.E.; J. H. Montague, London, W.; J. Weiss & Son, London, W.—**Iron Firebar:** Darlington Rolling Mills, Ltd., Darlington.—**Iron, Hoop:** Midland Iron Co., Rotherham.—**Iron, Round:** Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill.—**Lapine:** R. I. Clark & Co., London, W.C.—**Machine, Grinding, Universal:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Manchester.—**Machine, Refrigerating:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Machine, Shearing:** Craig & Donald, Johnstone.—**Machine, Sheathing and Servicing:** Johnson & Phillips, Charlton, S.E.—**Machine, Testing:** W. & T. Avery, Birmingham.—**Motor Induction:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich, S.E.—**Motor Lorry Spares:** Star Motor Agency, London, W.C.—**Motors and Control Panels:** Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co., Manchester.—**Nickel:** Mond Nickel Co., London, S.W.—**Paint:** L. Berger & Sons, London, E.; R. I. Clark & Co., London, W.C.; N. J. Fenner and H. B. Alder & Sons, London, E.—**Pans, Annealing:** Fisher & Ludlow, Birmingham.—**Paper, Art, etc.:** A. Cowan & Sons, London, E.C.—**Plant, Sludge:** Activated Sludge, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Ploughs:** Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, Ipswich; J. & F. Howard, Bedford.—**Pumps:** Gwynnes, Ltd., London, W.—**Pump, Deep Well:** Lee, Howl & Co., Tipton.—**Pumping Machinery:** Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Races, Ball:** J. Stone & Co., Deptford, S.E.—**Rivets:** Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.—**Rivets, Mild Steel:** T. D. Robinson & Co., Derby.—**Road Rollers:** Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.—**Silver Nitrate:** Johnson, Matthey & Co., London, E.C.—**Sluice Gates:** Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock.—**Springs:** Willford & Co., Glasgow; Tempered Spring Co., Sheffield; T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.—**Springs, Laminated:** J. Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Steel Angles:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.—**Steel, Cast:** Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield; Cammell Laird & Co., Sheffield.—**Steel Channel:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.—**Steel, Flat:** J. Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Steel Plates:** W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow; D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell; D. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow; Smith & McLean, Glasgow.—**Steel Sheets:** Smith & McLean, Glasgow.—**Steel Spring:** Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield.—**Steel, Square:** Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill.—**Steelyards:** W. & T. Avery, Birmingham.—**Syringes:** Arnold & Sons, London, E.C.; A. E. Braid & Co., London, W.C.; Down Bros., London, S.E.—**Tape, Servicing:** Johnson & Phillips, Charlton, S.E.—**Theodolites:** T. Cooke & Sons, London, S.W.—**Tubes, Steel, Weldless:** J. Russell & Co., Wednesbury.—**Tubing, Copper and Brass:** Muntz's Metal Co., Birmingham.—**Twine:** Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.—**Tyres:** J. Baker & Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., Rotherham; Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.—**Wire, Copper:** T. Bolton & Sons, Birmingham; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., London, E.C.; Elliott's Metal Co., Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., Salford.—**Woodwork:** Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—**Zinc Sheets:** Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, London, E.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Asbestos Sheets:** British Everite & Asbestilite Works, Manchester.—**Belt, Balata:** Gandy Belt Mfg. Co., Ltd., Seacombe, Cheshire.—**Boots:** S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—**Bridgework:** Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Cable, Telephone, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Candles, Stearine:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Battersea, S.W.—**Capes, Waterproof:** Victoria Rubber Co., Edinburgh; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cells, Lux, Parts for:** The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cement:** Preme & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Assoc. Portland Cement Mfrs., London, E.C.—**Chisels, Wrenches, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Cloth, Blue Melton:** Rawden Briggs, Ravensthorpe.—**Clothing:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; D.L.W. Mfg. Co., Hackney.—**Closets and Fittings:** W. H. Bodin & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—**Crockery:** D. Methven & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—**Cycles, Motor:** Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Drabette:** T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—**Drill, Cotton:** J. Booth & Co., Manchester; J. Bentley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drugs:** Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham.—**Furniture, etc.:** Maple & Co., London, W.—**Head Pans:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Hides, etc., Brown Buffalo:** R. & A. Kohnstamm, London, E.C.—**Insulators:** Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Insulator Spindles,**

**etc.:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron and Steel:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Iron, Galvanized:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Line Materials:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Linen, Brown:** W. Ewart & Son, Belfast.—**Loco. Spares:** Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.; R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lorries, Motor:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lymph:** Lister Institute, London, S.W.—**Nails, Copper, Boat:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.—**Nails, Wire:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Rogerstone, Mon.—**Oakum:** Wm. Cleghorne, Ltd., Dundee.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Westminster, S.W.—**Oil, Fuel:** F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.—**Oil, Linseed:** S. Earle & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Overcoats:** Dolan & Co., Vauxhall, S.W.—**Packing, Elastic Journal:** C. Illingworth & Co., Bradford.—**Paint:** Burrell & Co., Millwall, E.; W. Carson & Sons, Battersea, S.W.; Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster & W. R. Johnson & Sons, London, E.C.—**Paper:** T. H. Saunders & Co., London, E.C.; C. Baker & Co., London, E.C.—**Permanent Way, Materials for:** Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Picks, Beater, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Pipes, C.I.:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Pistols:** Webley & Scott, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ilford, Essex.—**Road Rollers:** Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Serge:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Longwood.—**Shovels, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Stationery:** Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—**Steel Plates, Bars, etc.:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Sheets, Corrugated:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel, galvd., corr.:** J. Lysaght Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Rods, mild:** Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel, expanded:** Wm. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—**Surgical Instruments, etc.:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Switches, Crossings, etc.:** T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—**Tabloids:** Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—**Tanks, Steel:** Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., Millwall, E.—**Telegraph Instruments, etc.:** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., Lewisham, S.E.; Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telegraph Line Material:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Telephones, etc.:** British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Gent & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tool Steel:** Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Trolleys, Pump:** Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Troughing:** Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Tubes, Gas and Galvanized:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tyres, Dunlop:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Varnish:** Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, London, E.C.—**Weighbridges:** Wm. Hodgson & Sons (Weighing Machinists), Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Wheels for Motor Vans:** Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Yoker, Glasgow; J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Wire, Barbed, Copper and Galvanized:** Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, nr. Wellington, Salop.—**Wireless Apparatus:** Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works, &c.:** Acton, Erection of Offices for Ministry of Pensions: Walter Jones & Sons, London, S.W. Forest Gate, Erection of Post Office, &c.: Marrable Bros., London, E. Hackney, Erection of Temporary Employment Exchange: G. Groves & Son, London, N. Heath Hill, Erection of Cottages, &c.: Alfred T. Pinton, Shifnal, Leicester. Adaptation of Hospital: E. O. C. Howells, Coventry. Marylebone, Erection of Temporary Telephone Exchange: W. H. Cooper, London, W. Petersfield, Erection of Post Office: The Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Swindon, Alterations to Employment Exchange: The Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon.—**Engineering Services:** Crewe Lactose Factory, Water Supply Main and Drain: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham. Manchester Pensions Offices, Electric Passenger Lift: Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Furniture and Fittings:** Card Filing Cabinets: George E. Gray, Ltd., London, E. Laboratory Fittings for Ministry of Pensions, Saltash: Wakeham Bros., Plymouth.—**Miscellaneous:** Carpet: Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth; A. V. Humphries, London, E.C. Fire Escape Staircase for Glasgow Telephone Exchange: Jas. Allan, Senr., & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. Linoleum: Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Hookey Hill; The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Painting at Ministry of Agriculture Offices, Edinburgh: J. C. Rolland, Edinburgh. Structural Steelwork for Ministry of Pensions Offices, Acton: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stoneware (Teapots and Jugs): James Marshall & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lovatt & Lovatt, Ltd., Langley Mill. Terrazzo, etc., Flooring at General Post Office, Edinburgh: Clunas & Co., Edinburgh.

## NOTICE.

The price of the "LABOUR GAZETTE" is 1d. (3d. post free) Annual subscription (post free) 3s.

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